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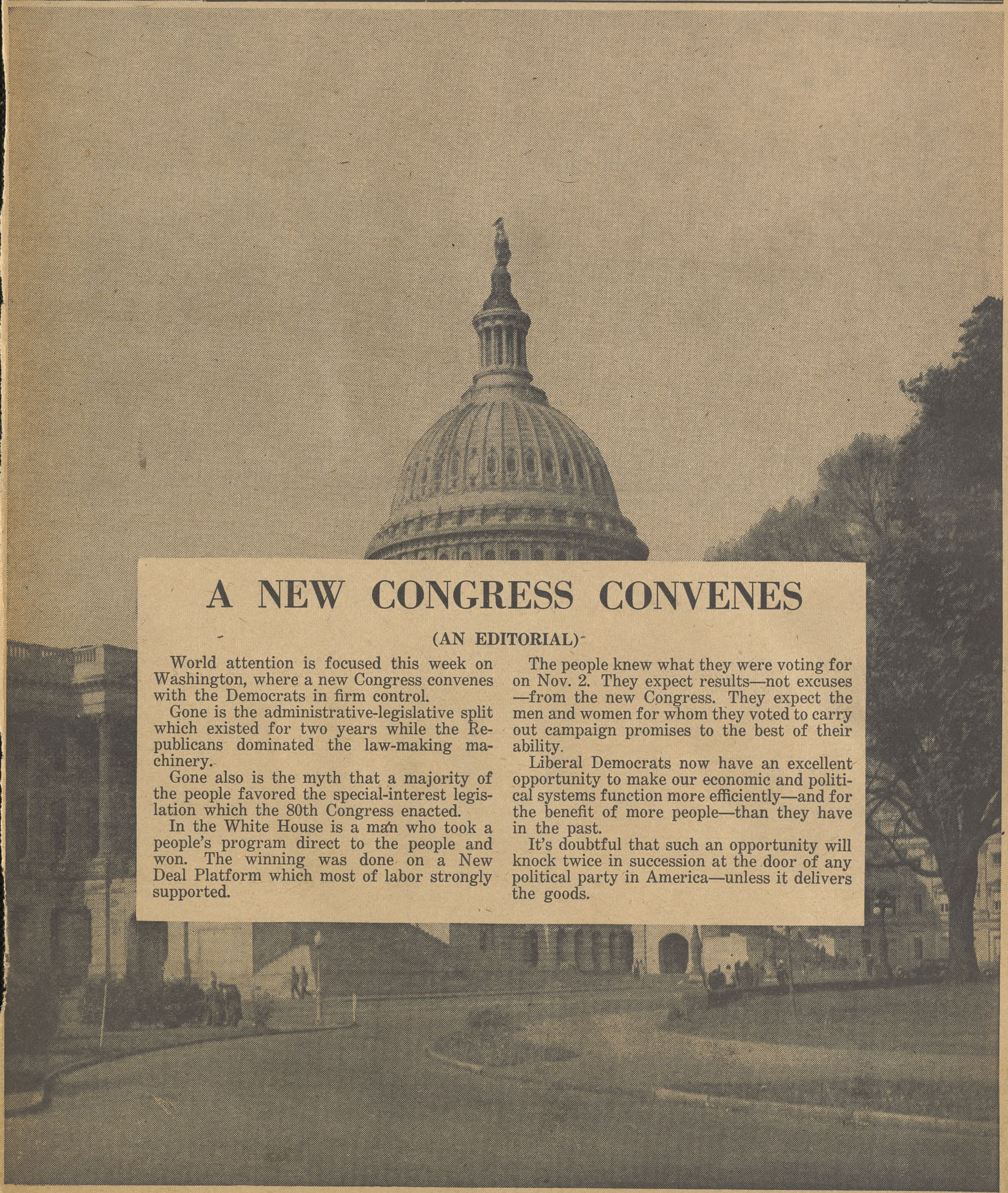


A NEW CONGRESS CONVENES

(AN EDITORIAL)

World attention is focused this week on Washington, where a new Congress convenes with the Democrats in firm control.

Gone is the administrative-legislative split which existed for two years while the Republicans dominated the law-making machinery.

Gone also is the myth that a majority of the people favored the special-interest legislation which the 80th Congress enacted.

In the White House is a man who took a people's program direct to the people and won. The winning was done on a New Deal Platform which most of labor strongly supported.

The people knew what they were voting for on Nov. 2. They expect results—not excuses—from the new Congress. They expect the men and women for whom they voted to carry out campaign promises to the best of their ability.

Liberal Democrats now have an excellent opportunity to make our economic and political systems function more efficiently—and for the benefit of more people—than they have in the past.

It's doubtful that such an opportunity will knock twice in succession at the door of any political party in America—unless it delivers the goods.

Emil Rieve:

Hits Report Which Urges State Rule Over Idle Pay

EMIL RIEVE, CIO vice president, has issued a sharply-dissenting minority opinion to the report of the Advisory Council on Social Security of the Senate Finance Committee.

Rieve, who is also president of the CIO Textile Workers, based his dissent on two major points:

1. The position of the majority of the committee that unemployment insurance and the employment service be continued on a state, rather than federal, basis.

2. A protest against a majority proposal that employers' payroll tax be reduced from 1.5% to 0.75%, with an additional tax of 0.75% on employes.

Rieve's dissent on the state control issue was in addition to a dissent which he signed along with Nelson H. Cruickshank, director of social insurance activities for the AFL; Sumner H. Slichter, Harvard professor; J. Douglas Brown, dean of the faculty, Princeton, and John Miller, National Planning Association.

RIEVE'S CONCURRING dissent declared that a national system would be far more efficient, would "make possible adequate benefits, would promote necessary mobility of labor during full employment or national defense emergencies, would meet the realities of our national economic organization, would overcome the present widespread differences in treatment of workers and of employers, and would make possible the development of a unified, comprehensive, adequate program of social insurance against the hazards of sickness, medical care, old age and survivorship as well as unemployment."

Rieve, in assailing the majority's recommendation that the payment by employers be cut, with the employe paying more, pointed out that this would be equivalent to a wage cut of about 1 cent an hour with no appreciable gain for the employe.

"I have never accepted the idea that the unemployment insurance contribution should be split equally between employers and employes. I certainly cannot agree to the idea that workers will show sufficient interest in unemployment insurance only if they pay for it," he said. "In Jersey, in spite of employe contribution for this program, the State CIO has been unable to secure representation on the state advisory council and labor has lost representation on appeals boards.

"When one system takes the place of 51 state and territorial systems, the number of complexities, ambiguities and uncertainties would be reduced by approximately 50/51sts; hence it will for the first time be possible for a single person to understand unemployment insurance in the U. S."

CIO OFFICIALS have objected to the makeup of the Advisory Council, which had only two labor representatives, compared to six industry and nine public members. They recall that in 1938 another social security committee had four labor, four industry and eight public members.

The committee named by the Senate Finance Committee, of which Sen. Eugene Millikin (R., Colo.) was chairman in the 80th Congress, included these members identified as "public" members:

Chairman Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.; Slichter, Frank Bane, of the Council of State Governments, Brown, Mary H. Donlon, New York Workmen's Compensation Board, Miller, William I. Myers, New York State College of Agriculture, Florence R. Sabin, scientict, and Ernest C. Young, Purdue University.

But Stettinius, though he is listed as president of the University of Virginia is a former official of U. S. Steel; Bane is a campaigner for states' rights, and Miss Donlon is an appointee of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Other Name—

Ku Klux Klansmen are using an old dodge — name switching — to avoid federal punishment of subversive activities, Gilbert Harrison, American Veterans' Committee head, has warned Atty. Gen. Tom Clark.

Harrison charged that a new organization, the Associated Klans of Georgia, is "identical with the Knights of Ku Klux Klan, Inc." which has long been on the government's subversive list.

Hits N. J. Law

New Jersey's new cash sickness insurance law "is disrupting peaceful labor-management relations," Carl Holderman, N. J. State CIO president, charges.

In a letter to Gov. Driscoll, Holderman urged him to recommend "immediate amendment" of UCC regulations "to require collective bargaining and secret balloting on sickness insurance," as well as "appropriate" changes in the law itself "to rectify the many injustices that have developed in the operation of private plans."

Provocative Pamphlet

"Labor is particularly qualified to bridge the gap that has been growing between Europe and the United States," U. S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas said in his address to the CIO convention at Portland, Ore.

Justice Douglas' explanation of that statement should interest every thinking American.

The speech is now available in pamphlet form.

Order copies of the pamphlet from CIO Publications Department, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

The price: 10c a copy; 20 for $1; 100 for $4; 1000 for $35; 5000 for $150.

"You better act quickly! Bargains like this don't usua last long."

Right Wingers Win a Three UE Locals

RIGHT WING leaders in the CIO Electrical Workers have scored notable victories in recent UE local elections.

Members of the big Local 601, Westinghouse, Pittsburgh, ousted Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, president, who lost his bid for reelection to Philip Conahan, former head of the local.

Conahan won by a 8324 to 5215 vote. An entire slate of followers of CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, former president of UE, and Harry Block, former Pr dent of District 1, UE, went i office with Conahan.

In Schenectady, members of large General Electric Local UE ousted left-wing officers, el ing Frank Fiorello as president

In Minneapolis, members of cal 1140, UE, largest CIO local Minnesota, the right-wing w complete control of the office An entire right wing slate of de gates to the Hennepin Cou CIO council went into office, suring an end to Communist do ination of that body.

U S. Sues To End Segregatio At Washington Airport

UNCLE SAM, at long last, has taken steps to clean up a mess in his own back yard.

A law suit will soon be filed, the Civil Aeronautics Administration announced last week, against proprietors of restaurants at the Washington National Airport. Basis of the legal action: refusal by the restaurant operators to serve meals to Negroes.

The airport is located across the Potomac river from Washington in Virginia. Restaurant spokesmen said they were bound by Virginia segregation laws.

Negro groups, CIO officials and numerous public officials have maintained that the airport is under Federal control, and that Virginia laws don't apply.

The Department of Justice, after studying the statutes, ruled that Federal regulations covering the airport also apply to the restaurants, which are leased out to private operators. The CAA immediately ordered a non-segregation policy for customers of the restaurants.

Negro civic leaders and students from Howard University then entered the restaurants and asked for service. They were refused, the restaurants still maintaining they were bound by Virginia law.

A day later the CAA said it was asking the Dept. of Justice to bring suit to end the segregation practice.

Jim Crow at the airport h long been a problem of conce in the nation's capital. Ma travelers—both Negroes a colored foreigners — have be subjected to embarrassment a discomfort by the refusal of a port eating places to serve the

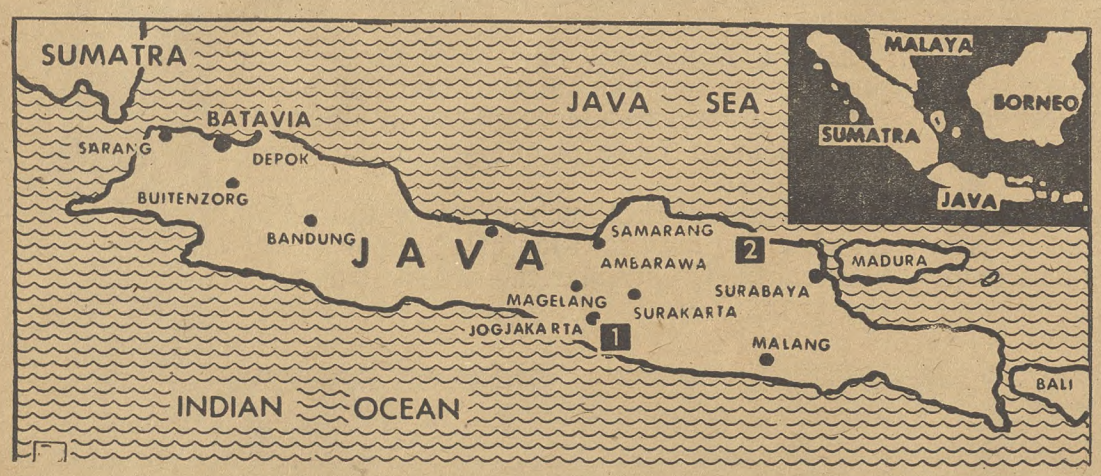
If the Federal suit is succe ful, that situation will be end

Maritime Union Oust Stack, Two Others

A CIO Natl. Maritime Un membership meeting in N York City voted last week to pel from the union Joseph St former vice president and wing leader.

The announced vote was to 667 in favor of a trial com tee report which found St guilty of charges of disrup and anti-union activity.

Expelled with Stack were ship's stewardesses, Ann Con and Rose Shovel. All three we accused of participating in a "illegal" meeting of union mem bers at NMU headquarters No 29. Four NMU members accuse of distributing "slanderous liter ture" at the November meetin were also penalized. The mem bership voted to suspend th four men for one year, place the on probation for an additiona year and fine them $100 each



Murray Protests This Aggression

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has asserted that "we feel that the action of the Netherland government in suddenly and wantonly attacking the people of Indonesia conforms neither to the morality of our civilization nor to the practical political needs of western Europe and the United States." Map shows where the Dutch troops were landed by air (1) and sea (2) on Java, one of the group of Islands constituting the Indonesian Republic. Well-equipped Dutch troops easily overwhelmed the Indonesian Republican troops shown at right. The United States together with Syria and Colombia submitted to the United Nations Security Council a resolution calling on both sides to cease fire forthwith and to withdraw immediately to positions they held before the fighting started, but the proposal was not supported by a majority of the nations, including Russia which latter failed to obtain adoption of two resolutions. ECA halted aid to Dutch and Republican sections of Indonesia.

81st CONGRESS MEETS AMID HOPEFULNESS

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

NOVEMBER 2 pays off this Monday, January 3.

The 81st Congress, garbed in as bright a New Look as milady ever sported, gets down to work this week.

What the Congress will produce, nobody knows at this time.

But, as Congress prepares to convene, there's lots of hoping.

In CIO circles, for instance, there is strong hope that the President will issue a rousing call—in his "State of the Union" message—for action on the program which won him re-election. And there is hope that Congress will carry the ball to enact that program.

Republicans, and big business lobbyists, have made no secret of their hopes—that the 1949 New Deal will be slowed down, perhaps discarded, through technicalities, flank attacks and that old reliable talk-talk-talk.

Washington was due to see the last of the 80th Congress on Friday, Dec. 31. The "awful Eightieth" was to hold a one-day, lame-duck session, from which nothing very bad could emerge (Pres. Truman could veto any "surprise" bill, and the 80th would be out of office and hence unable to over-ride such a veto.)

So the 80th was expected to vote itself a travel allowance, receive some reports of committees, and adjourn itself into oblivion.

* * *

One of those committee reports was certain to take a last slap at American unions. The Joint Labor-Management Committee, set up under the Taft-Hartley Act, was scheduled last week to release its final report. The committee, headed by Sen. Ball (R., Minn.)—a Nov. 2 casualty—has long been hostile to labor.

The weekend was also scheduled to find the 81st Congress putting its house in order. Caucuses were being called to name each party's leaders in the Congress.

There appeared to be little contest there. Rep. Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) will return to the post of Speaker, which he lost in 1946 when the Republican tide ran heavy. Rep. John McCormack (D., Mass.) will again be Democratic leader.

On the Senate side, Sen. Alben Barkley (D., Ky.) will be elected on a temporary basis to the job he'll get by law on Jan. 20, Inauguration Day: president of the Senate. At present, when the nation has no vice-president, the Senate elects a majority member to that office. After Jan. 20, the vice-president automatically becomes the Senate's presiding officer (usually, it's a pretty dull job).

Among the deflated Republicans, Sen. Taft is campaigning—with probable success—for re-election as Senate GOP leader, though the GOP liberal wing doesn't like his ultra-conservative attitude.

* * *

One tipoff to the shape of things to come will be the Democratic caucus' selection of members of the House Ways and Means Committee, which appoints the membership of every other House committee. Liberal Democrats are striving to assure a majority of Northerners on the committee's Democratic side; in the past, it has been heavily weighted with Southern polltaxers.

The first sessions of both House and Senate are apt to be the scene of parliamentary scuffling over proposed changes in Congressional rules. The rules—usually carried over from the past—come up for routine approval at the start of each session.

Liberal Senator Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) has indicated he'll seek to outlaw the filibuster. In the House, many members are out to curb the overwhelming power of the House Rules Committee, which acts as a "traffic cop" on all bills before that body.

Some Congressmen have said they'll also try to get the badly-tainted House Un-American Activities Committee abolished through an amendment to the rules.

Rep. John Rankin (D., Miss.), a leading Congressional bigot, won permanent status for the Committee two years ago through such a maneuver. Opponents of the Thomas-Rankin group would like to turn the tables next week.

* * *

There'll be one other opening-day fight, of less far-reaching importance. When the GOP took over two years ago, it fired the old Senate chaplain, and hired a new one.

Question: who'll say prayers to the 81st Congress?

VISIT HST: **CIO Pres. Philip Murray (center) and others of the CIO delegation appear pleased after visiting Pres. Truman at the White House a few minutes after the Chief Executive returned to Washington from Missouri. L. to r., CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg; CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, Murray, Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers, Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers. Subject matter of the discussion was not indicated but reporters guessed strongly that it might concern the 81st Congress. During the past several days CIO leaders have visited both Senate and Congressional majority leaders.**

Tobin Says Unions Aid Nation's Welfare

Increased productivity and greater bargaining power are the two factors which have contributed most of the constant improvement of purchasing power of the American wage earner, Labor Secy. Maurice Tobin said in a New Year's Day statement.

"The year 1949 finds the American wage earner better off than any other wage earner in the world," Tobin declared, "and assured that his freedom will be protected and his economic advantages improved."

"The growth of the labor movement has given him a greater participation in group economic and political decisions, and a more direct voice in his Government. American wage-earners and their unions have contributed to the strength and welfare of the nation."

AFL CONSIDERING CIO'S JOINT LEGISLATIVE PLAN

PRES. A. F. WHITNEY of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is ready to meet with CIO representatives to plan joint action on a legislative program.

The AFL Executive Council, meeting at Miami, Fla., as the CIO News went to press, was expected to reach a decision on the "joint action" proposal, made by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

Murray, with approval of the CIO vice presidents, made the proposal in letters sent to AFL Pres. William Green, Whitney, Chairman H. W. Frazer of the Railway Labor Executives Association and Grand Chief Engineer Alvanley Johnson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Green recently wrote Murray that the AFL Executive Council would send "a definite answer to your communication and invitation."

Green added that a year ago the AFL council replied to a similar proposal for joint action by expressing "the opinion that the best method of bringing the entire force of labor to bear in the fight would be to establish organic unity between the AFL and the CIO."

At that time the CIO maintained that first things should be put first and that the two big labor organizations should learn first to work together on the legislative front before considering organic unity.

AFL leaders and delegates from central labor bodies at the November AFL convention in Cincinnati noted the satisfactory results in the elections achieved through cooperation with the CIO and other labor organizations.

Whitney's letter to Murray listed five dates when the rail labor leader would be engaged and said that "if you will name the time and the place of the meeting that will not conflict with the dates herein mentioned, I will be glad to accommodate myself to it."

Murray's letter to the AFL and the rail unions stated that resolutions adopted by the AFL convention and the programs of railway labor organizations demonstrate "that both the CIO and the AFL are in substantial agreement in their support of the legislative stand pledged.

"The greatest contribution our respective organizations can make towards realizing this constructive program is through united action on the part of the CIO and the AFL, together with the railway labor unions.

"Such unity of action is imperative and of vital importance if the mandate given by the people to the 81st Congress is to be realized through the enactment of appropriate and long-delayed legislation."

Murray said he was prepared to designate a committee selected from among the CIO's executive officers and vice-presidents to meet with spokesmen from the other labor organizations.

You, Your Family Can Hear 'It's In The Family' Again

IT'S IN THE FAMILY—CIO's weekly radio quiz show—goes on the air this week.

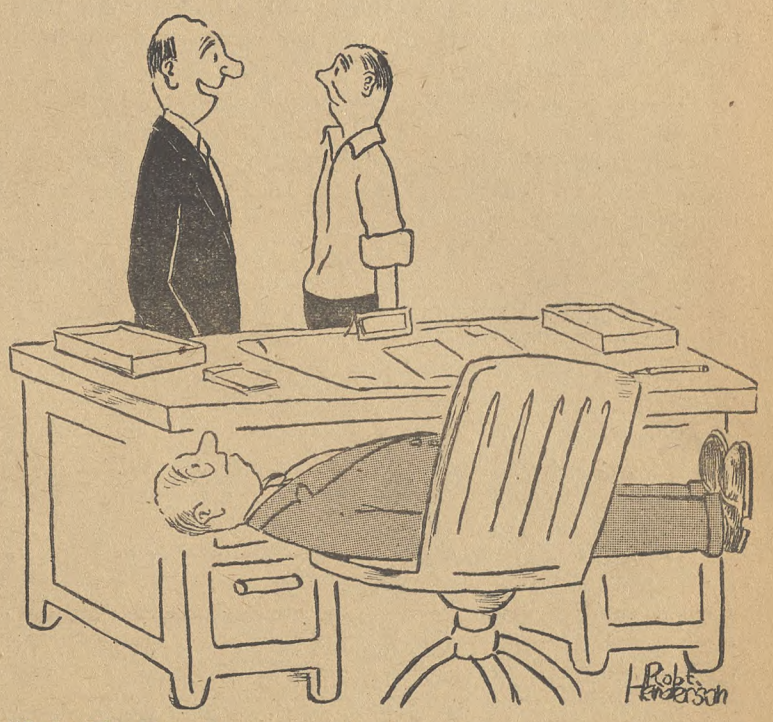
The program—widely hailed as a combination of "fun and facts"—is broadcast each Tuesday night at 10:30 P. M., EST, over the American Broadcasting Co. network.

Check your local paper for the station carrying **IT'S IN THE FAMILY**—and the time of broadcast (some stations transcribe the show, run it the following day).

Two couples compete for prizes of U. S. savings bonds on **IT'S IN THE FAMILY**; the winner wins by knowing the answers to questions—questions about labor, current events and just plain things.

Joe O'Brien, popular radio performer, acts as master of ceremonies. The show is produced for CIO by Bill Todman and Marc Goodson, who are associated with such hit shows as Stop the Music, Winner Take All, Hit the Jackpot, and others.

This Tuesday—and every Tuesday for the next six months—give yourself a radio treat. Listen to CIO's **IT'S IN THE FAMILY** on your local ABC station.



"Only Mr. Frenning can authorize salary rises, and I haven't seen him in two weeks."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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AH, YES, BUT TOO LATE

We had intended not to open our editorial mouth this week regarding our pet peeve—the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Our plans, however, were upset when two leading GOP members of the group—Reps. Mundt and Nixon—proposed an 8-point "reform" program for Committee hearings.

Their proposal came just a short time after the Committee did a dirty hatchet job on the character of the late Lawrence Duggan and just a few days before the Committee was to pass from GOP to Democratic control.

Their proposed program, for the most part, is a good one. It would give recognition to one thing the Committee has generally ignored—the fact that a person's civil rights should not go out the window the minute he or she goes through the door to the Committee's hearing room.

Nevertheless, we have a feeling that Mundt and Nixon are trying to accomplish by their proposal what they failed to accomplish by their "pumpkin papers" revelations—saving the life of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

There is nothing in the record of the Committee as a whole or in the recent behavior of Mundt and Nixon to indicate that a sincere concern over civil liberties prompted their proposal.

The Committee time and again has been guilty of the abuses which the Mundt-Nixon program might abolish.

Mundt and Nixon had ample opportunity to reform the Committee, which they dominated after its chairman, Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, was indicted on salary kickback charges. They didn't avail themselves of this opportunity, however.

Best solution to the problem is to abolish the Committee.

REAL DANGER IN SPREAD OF IDEA

The blundering probes of the Committee have been bad enough, but their influence on public thinking may prove in the long run to be considerably worse. There already is considerable evidence that this is true.

One "Little Un-American Activities Committee" has been proposed in Prince Georges County, Md., which adjoins Washington. There are reports that similar committees are in the making elsewhere.

The proposed Prince Georges group, suggested by business interests, presumably would ride herd on the patriotism of persons whom members of the group suspect. This would be done despite the fact that the group has no legal standing and no monopoly on Americanism.

The U. S. got a bitter taste of false patriotism during World War I from "Americanism" groups which popped up here and there. Many innocent persons were persecuted merely because they had "German sounding" names.

The problem of subversives was handled, wisely, during World War II by government agencies with trained personnel.

We cannot afford now—despite the "cold war"—to engage in widespread witch-hunting. We cannot afford to permit groups throughout the country to impose their own particular concepts of patriotism on their neighbors.

If new laws are needed to protect our nation from foreign spies, then new laws should be enacted.

If new law enforcement agencies or methods are needed to keep our government from being damaged or overthrown, then let us create such agencies and work out new methods.

But it's time to call a halt on those who would destroy freedom in feeble attempts to preserve what they consider democratic liberties.

Flip-Flop Boys At It Again

Latest Campaign Designed to Sell Idea Labor Played Minor Political Role

By ALLAN L. SWIM

IT'S HARD to believe, but many radio and newspaper "experts" have made three almost complete flip-flops in approximately two months.

On and prior to Nov. 2 they asserted with absolute positiveness that Dewey would become President and that the Republicans would retain control of Congress.

On Nov. 3 and for a few days thereafter they hailed the Truman-Democratic victory as a political miracle performed to a large extent by organized labor.

By late December, however, they were saying that the unions had virtually no effect on the outcome of the November balloting.

IT IS impossible to view these major flip-flops as merely the purely accidental gyrations of immature minds.

They follow too closely the pattern smart operators would work out if trying to sell the idea that nobody expected the Democratic platform to be translated into legislation.

"Mr. Truman is beholden to nobody" is becoming the stock phrase of those who would like to see the President forget all of his campaign promises.

An effort is being made to sell Congress, the general public and the unions themselves the idea that the unions don't really want or expect repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

And there's good reason to suspect that other groups which played prominent roles in the Democratic victory—groups like the farmers—will soon be told they had practically no effect on the November election.

WHAT happened on and before Nov. 2 makes a comparatively simple story containing no "flip-flop" chapters.

Truman and the Democratic Party deliberately chose a program designed to appeal to the nation's liberal forces and to draw the strong opposition of the GOP and the Dixiecrats.

The CIO and most of the other labor organizations favored the Democratic program, so they threw their support behind the Truman-led campaign.

Other groups—farmers, operators of small businesses, housewives disgruntled over high prices, unorganized wage earners—did likewise.

Together they cast enough ballots to elect Truman and a Democratic majority in both houses of Congress.

NO AMOUNT of minimizing by the "experts" can erase the fact that organized labor played a major role in the Democratic victory.

Certainly, labor alone did not re-elect Truman. The farmers alone didn't re-elect Truman. No single group was solely responsible.

His re-election and the election of a Democratic majority was a victory for a lot of people who were fed up with the special-interest legislation of the GOP-controlled 80th Congress.

And these people, after expressing their opinions at the ballot boxes, aren't going to let the "experts" talk them into believing they didn't know what they were voting for and have no right to expect the Democrats to deliver.

THE ANTICS of the "experts" are more amusing than dangerous—and it's reasonable to suspect that the Nov. 2 "miracle" didn't teach them any lasting lessons.

It's a bit galling, however, to watch them shove the same old peas around in the same old shell game they worked in pre-election days.

And don't be surprised if they attempt, by the end of 1949, to sell the idea that the Republicans won a great victory in November!

FSA Head Proposes 'A New Feeling of Security'

"YOUR Federal government, as represented by FSA (Federal Security Administration), expects—within the next ten years—to bring a new feeling of security to every man, woman and child in the nation, white or black, Protestant, Catholic, or Jew."

That's what Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing says, in the article "More Security for You" in the January issue of the American magazine. The article continues:

"Now—about the greater security of your immediate future: If the 81st Congress is willing, and I feel that it is—certainly President Truman is, having repeatedly expressed himself publicly—we will make it possible for all 62,000,000 Americans now employed to participate in Social Security protection, including lay-offs for illness and disability, for all children to enjoy the benefits of education, including college through scholarships or government-insured loans, and for every employed person and his family to visit a doctor, or a dentist, or an oculist whenever they need care.

"No doubt, this last item is the most startling. It has been maligned and misunderstood ever since we proposed this measure for your security and that of your children and the nation. . . .

"Much of the opposition to the National Health Program has been stirred up by the medical profession itself. Just why, I'm at a loss to understand. I am convinced that it will help the profession immeasurably. If we were trying to force anyone into the program, that would be different, or if we expected to hire them on yearly salaries. All doctors will be free to join the program or not. The doctors, themselves, will participate in fixing the fees. There's no doubt in my mind that the group, as a whole, will make a great deal more money.

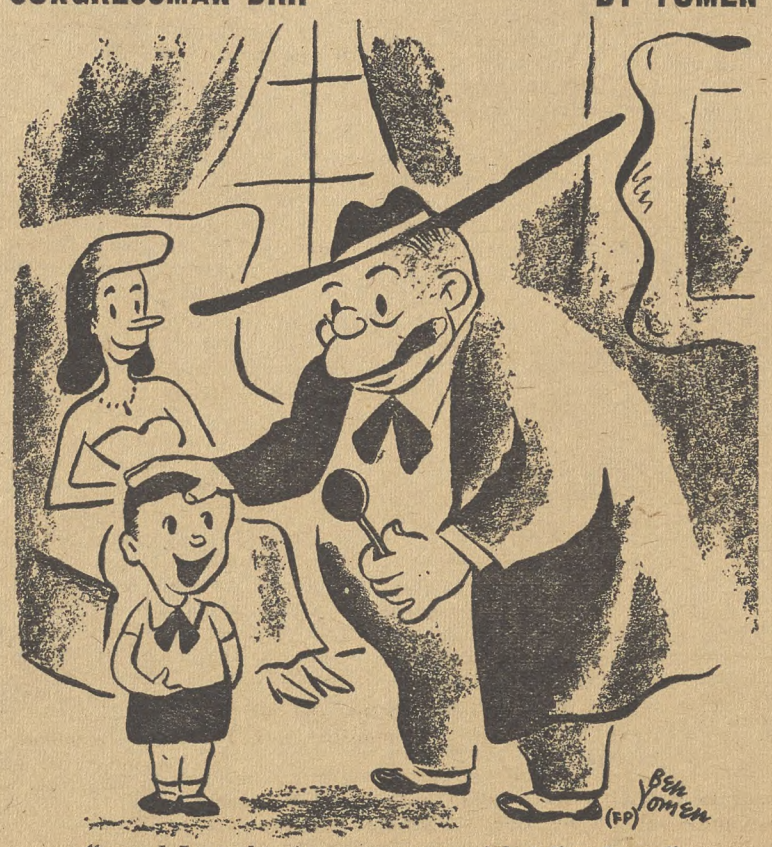
Most of the financing of the opposition is being done by the big pharmaceutical manufacturers, who combine drugs into pills and capsules so that a doctor can prescribe the finished product, which can be purchased at retail drugstores. . . .

"SECURITY for the child means, certainly, the sure knowledge that he will receive an education. As I wrote in the February, 1948, issue of The American Magazine, 2,000,000 school-age children are receiving no education whatever. If you include all children from ages 5 to 18, the number goes up to between 5 and 6 million . . .

"But there's often just as much difference between rural and urban schools as there is between Negro and white. It's a problem that simply cannot be adequately financed on a local level. It's a job for the states, with federal aid. It will take at least $500,000,000 per year to make a dent in this miserable condition. . . .

"Some people will tell you that these advances for the good of the general welfare are approaches toward Communism. The exact opposite is true. Security is the best defense we have against Communism . . ."

CONGRESSMAN DRIP BY YOMEN



"—and I resolve to cross every picket line I see."

Word 'Communism' Was Not Even Mentioned

IT WAS JUST an incident—perhaps an unimportant one—in a long and sometimes bitter battle for control of a CIO council.

On one side was a handful of reasonably capable Communists and fellow travelers. On the other was a small group of anti-Reds.

In the "middle" was a large group of delegates who had no strong feelings regarding Communism but didn't approve of Red-baiting at a time when the U. S. and Russia were military allies.

This seemingly gave the Commies an advantage—but, then, the right wing changed its tactics.

FIRST TEST of the new program of the right-wingers came when one of the Commies introduced an innocent-sounding resolution.

It expressed strong disapproval of the "persecution" to which a former legislator was being subjected in a state many miles from the city in which the council was located.

"This man is being persecuted merely because he's a member of a minority group in his state and because he's a friend of organized labor," declared the man who presented the resolution.

Another delegate gained the floor and said, "This council and all groups in the CIO must come out strongly against persecution wherever it exists."

AT THIS point one of the right-wing leaders asked the chairman for permission to speak on the resolution.

"I'm against persecution of all kinds and I particularly dislike persecution based on race prejudice," he said.

"I never heard of this fellow who's supposed to be getting a kicking around and I suspect most of the other delegates here never heard of him either. Does the chairman object if I ask some questions of the delegate who submitted the resolution?"

The chairman said he didn't object.

"Just how is this man being persecuted?" the delegate asked.

"Well, he's being kicked around by some of the state officials who don't believe in labor unions."

"How is he being kicked around?"

"They're saying a lot of nasty things about him."

"For example?"

"Well, er, they're saying he's following some strange, foreign ideology."

THE MAN who had been asking the questions sat down and one of his colleagues rose to his feet.

"This fellow who's being persecuted—just what did he do for the labor unions?"

"When he was in the Legislature a few years ago he favored the bills which labor supported."

"What bills?"

"I don't remember exactly. I wasn't there."

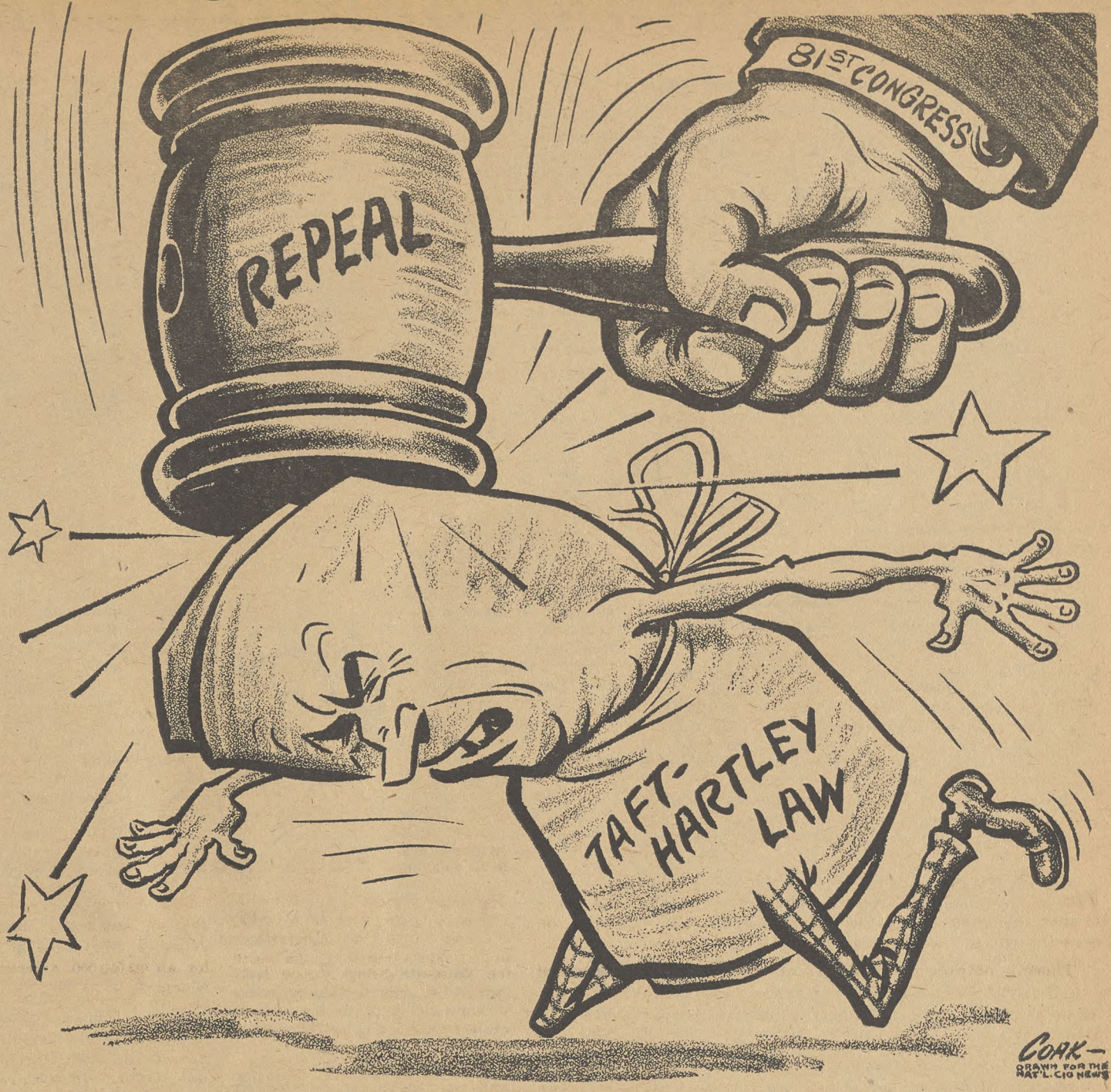
"Can you tell us something about this man's background?"

"Well, as I said before, he's a real friend of labor and he's a member of a minority racial group and . . ."

After some 30 questions failed to produce informative answers, a delegate declared, "This council has no business voting for a resolution when nobody knows anything about the jerk involved. I wish those guys would quit wasting our time with those mimeographed resolutions which are sent all over the country by a certain group outside the CIO."

Delegates then cast a vote of about 15 to 1 against the resolution. The Commies sat through the rest of the meeting in unhappy silence. **A. L. S.**

CONGRESS COMES TO ORDER



Cleveland Plain Dealer:

'Murray Was Right' In Defying Rep. Clare Hoffman

Many daily newspapers all over the land carried editorials backing the stand of CIO Pres. Philip Murray in refusing to appear before the one-man "sub-committee" of Rep. Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.).

We could not reprint all of them, but the following, from the Cleveland Plain Dealer, is somewhat typical. The Plain Dealer, incidentally, has certainly not built up a reputation for being a friend of organized labor.

MURRAY WAS RIGHT

C. I. O. Pres. Murray was completely justified, this newspaper believes, in refusing to obey a subpena issued by a one-man subcommittee of the House Labor Committee, consisting of Rep. Hoffman.

Murray challenged the validity of the subpena on the ground that there was no legal authority for Hoffman's appointment as a one-man subcommittee. He also expressed the opinion that any subcommittee ought to include representation from the minority party in Congress as well as the majority . . .

Even Hoffman conceded that the authority of a one-man subcommittee was debatable.

MURRAY'S action has focused attention on an issue which should be resolved by the next Congress. That is the establishment of an orderly and uniform procedure for the conduct of investigations and hearings conducted by Congressional committees.

There is no question that Congress has virtually unlimited authority to investigate matters which have any bearing whatsoever on legislative enactments proposed or in effect. It can investigate its own members or other branches of the government . . .

Thus the powers of a legislative committee are extremely broad, but the procedure for the conduct of a legislative investigation has never been explicity defined. For that reason there has been widespread criticism of the manner in which various Congressional investigations have been handled. Each committee has been a law unto itself, and has made its own rules. The result, in some cases, has been chaotic and has led to grave injustices.

THE SITUATION should be corrected, without in any way impairing the investigating powers of Congress, if Congress would establish a uniform procedure under which all committees would be required to function.

We have several suggestions along this line. No subcommittee should be appointed except by a majority vote of the full committee, not merely by the chairman or a majority of those present. No subcommittee should consist of less than three members, or be composed entirely of members of one political party. And no subcommittee report should be made public until after it has been approved by a majority vote of the entire committee.

These provisions would put a curb on Congressmen who are over-enthusiastic, irresponsible or whose main objective is publicity.

Witnesses also should be protected by a stipulation that they could confer with their attorneys if they so desired, although counsel for witnesses should not be permitted to take part in the proceedings. Also, any person accused of misconduct in a public hearing before a congressional committee should have the right to confront his accuser and to testify in rebuttal.

OUR APPROVAL of Murray's refusal to obey Hoffman's subpena does not mean that we believe there was anything improper in the subject Hoffman was proposing to investigate. He wanted to find out who was responsible for organizing and carrying out a "commando" raid on an industrial plant in Michigan which was attempting to operate in spite of a strike. Such violence is unlawful and cannot be condoned, and the House labor committee has every right to investigate it if it believes such an investigation would be helpful in framing legislation to prevent a repetition of such an outrage.

But we doubt whether the full committee or a subcommittee appointed with the approval of the full committee would have gone to the extreme Hoffman did in calling Murray as a witness.

In our judgment, Hoffman's action was motivated more by a desire to be meddlesome, to satisfy his long-standing grudge against organized labor and to get publicity for himself, rather than to adduce information helpful to Congress.

Shmoo Is Shmoocially Conscious!

PROBABLY the last place in the world you'd expect to find a social message would be a popular comic strip.

Especially a comic strip that has 40,000,000 daily readers.

But, one comic strip, which has 40,000,000 daily readers, has preached a social message. The comic strip is Li'l Abner, by Al Capp. So that far more than the 40,000,000 could get the message, it has been put out in book form entitled "The Life and Times of the Shmoo," and it's a pleasure to read it.

THE SHMOO

Just what is a Shmoo? Well, first, take a gander at these pictures. That's what a Shmoo looks like.

Just what good is a Shmoo? Well, in the words of Li'l Abner: "Shmoos does ev'rything!"

Unless you were one of the 40,000,000 lucky ones or have been fortunate enough to have read "The Life and Times of the Shmoo," you don't know what that "ev'rything" means.

THE BOOK explains it this way: "Thar's more Shmoos in the world than anything! They lays aigs (eggs, that is) at the slightest excuse!! They also gives milk!! And, as fo' meat, broiled they makes the finest steaks—fried they come out the yummiest chicken—and all white meat, mind yo'!! And, as for upkeep, there is none—they don't eat anything!

"There's no waste! the hide makes the finest leather—or cloth, depending on how thick you slice it! The eyes makes wondiful suspender buttons—and there are absolutely no bones."

HOW COULD one have the heart to kill one of these cunning creatures for food or clothing?

Well, that's made easy too. Li'l Abner, his mouth watering at the thought of all that food, looked adoringly at a shmoo. "H-He dropped daid!" cried Abner.

"Of course," answered the Old Man of the Valley of the Shmoon, where Li'l Abner found the Shmoon (that's plural for Shmoo, natch.) "Go ahead and broil him! When yo' looks at a Shmoo as though you'd like t'eat him, he dies of sheer happiness."

"Golly, wif these around, nobody won't nevah hafta work no more! All hoomanity kin now live off th' fat o' th' land—namely, Shmoon!"

So L'il Abner led the millions of Shmoon from the valley to Dogpatch, his home.

According to Cartoonist Al Capp: "You are about to enter Dogpatch, an average stone-age community. How do Dogpatchers live? (We use the term 'live' in its most laughable sense, of course). Well, they live entirely on their turnip crop. Every year they plant—every year the turnip termites grimly devour it."

Just as Li'l Abner and Shmoon arrived in Dogpatch, one of the Shmoon produced a cheesecake. "It must'a bin quite a strain," remarked Li'l Abner.

Immediately, life changed for Dogpatch—and, eventually, most of America, so the book says. (When roasted, shmoon "tastes like catfish.")

(Shmoon love to race. In a 10-yard dash, two start out. At the half-way mark, they have multiplied into dozens. When they cut the tape, "there are hundreds of 'em. The winner wasn't even born when the race started.")

THE FAMILIES of Dogpatch were happy. Theirs had become the ideal life.

Then, enters the villain, Soft-Hearted John—and we can assure you no name is less appropriate.

Old Soft-Hearted goes to his store, finds that "our below-standard groceries and condemned meat" hadn't been selling for seven days.

Now comes the social message.

A sleek limousine finds itself in Dogpatch. In it are two obvious Union Leaguers, one named P.U. They are signing up labor to work 16 hours a day, seven days a week for $7. Dogpatchers, they figure, "haven't been spoiled by that silly fad of working a mere 8-hour day."

LI'L ABNER (and Shmoon)

They had decided to move their plant here—a run-away plant, that is—and hire Dogpatchers. They also figure that if they could pay less maybe the board might give them a half-million-dollar bonus. They had a rude awakening. The Shmoon had beaten them to Dogpatch, and everybody was happy.

THE TWO gents hasten back to a "certain large Eastern city which shall remain nameless," though the cartoon shows a street sign saying 42d and Broadway. There, things were in a bad way—for profiteers, that is. The Shmoon had spread "from Natchez to Mobile and from Memphis to St. Joe." 'Twas chaos.

(Shmoon whiskers "makes excellent toothpicks.")

Fatback J. Roaringham—"whenever people discuss swine, his name is prominently mentioned"—cried out:

"If we don't do something fast, everybody will be happy!"

(The auto industry was hard hit. Shmoon "give a shmoother ride!")

Some silly industrialists thought maybe this was the dawn of the "shmootomic age." Some envisioned "shmoo shoup" and "good shmoomer men," "shmoosical comedies," etc. But not Fatback. "Shmoon must go!"

So, he hired D. D. Teasdale and his "shmooicide Squad," which is led, natcherally, by "Dan'l Shmoone."

Teasdale laid it on thick with Fatback. He opined that Shmoos must make Fatback feel mighty low. "I can't gouge anybody with shmoos around," sobbed Fatback.

SO, on to Dogpatch and many another community went Dan'l to eradicate the "great menace"—the Shmoo.

Shmoon were marched up, six at a time, and shot. When the day was over, it looked as if every Shmoo was daid.

"Oh, cuss my normal way of life!" cried one Dogpatcher. "Ah hates goin' back to it. Work and worry, day and night. No matter how much ah earns, prices is just a li'l higher!"

Soft-Hearted John was in seventh heaven. "They complained about mah prices befo'! Wait'll they see th' new ones!!"

Things looked dark again.

* * *

But, Daisy Mae, Li'l Abner's would-be—but never-quite-makes-it—girl friend, spied him carrying a bundle. She pulled it apart and lo and behold! it contained—A "boy-shmoo" and a "she-shmoo!!" Maybe it'll start again.

At the end of the book, Li'l Abner philosophizes: "Folks don't need these Li'l Shmoos. They already got one—the earth itself!

"Jest like these li'l Shmoos, it's ready t' give ev'rybody ev'rything they need. If only folks stopped a-fightin' and' a-grabbin', they'd reelize thet this Shmoo — th' earth — got plenty o' ev'rything. Then, they'd be ready fo' these Li'l Shmoos—except then (chuckle) they wouldn't need 'em!!"

CHEESECAKE

There you have a social message from one of the world's most popular and beloved "comic" characters. You get entertainment—there's plenty of that, chum—and you get a message at the same time, thanks to Li'l Abner and Al Capp.

We hope a lot of people read "The Life and Times of the Shmoo"—it's shmoognificent!—**A. R.**

"The Life and Times of the Shmoo"—Simon and Schuster, $1.

Small Entrepreneurs Join Protest

Demand Grows For Curbing Big Business

THREE developments in Washington indicate Big Business is not going to get by with its attempt to conceal big profits, as its spokesmen attempted to do before the sub-committee of the Joint Committee on the Economic report.

The 79th Congress set up the joint committee to make annual reports on the economic life of the nation and also authorized creation of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Developments indicating that Big Business is not going to have everything its own way as it did during the 80th Congress are:

1. The U. S. Dept. of Commerce reported that the national income showed an increase of $5.6 billion in the third quarter of 1948, and that corporate profits went up 6% over the preceding quarter. Corporate profits have mounted by "about the same amount" as they did in the second quarter over the first quarter, the report said.

2. Evident impatience of Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) with the testimony of big business representatives who appeared before the Joint Committee,. O'Mahoney, slated to head the entire committee, when it is organized in the 81st Congress, when interviewed by Labor Press Associates, said:

"They've (big business spokesmen) been scared by the election results and have used these hearings to make some propaganda against assuming their joint share of taxes."

3. Announcement by the Natl. Federation of Small Business, Inc., that a poll of its members showed they wanted Federal anti-trust action to protect small businesses from monopolistic trends.

The federation reported:

a. Of those balloting, 92% favored Justice Department Anti-Trust Act enforcement "to prohibit manufacturers from operating retail stores where such operations promote monopoly."

b. More intense Sherman anti-trust enforcement was asked by 93% of federation members, "to stop the increasing tendency on the part of some giant firms to dominate the activities of their independent dealers."

c. Members voted 83% for more effective enforcement of the Robinson-Patman Act "to prohibit allegedly unfair manufacturer or supplier price discriminations between various of their retailers."

d. Finally, 75% of voting members opposed "any use of pricing methods involving freight absorptions to create or maintain monopolies. The report said 68% opposed "all systems of agreements between manufacturers to pay transportation charges to local or distant markets for the purpose of creating or maintaining industry-wide price-fixing arrangements."

Murray's New Year Greetings

"The U. S. will have a wonderful opportunity during 1949 to demonstrate to the world that the great material and moral advances can be made under political democracy and capitalism," CIO Pres. Philip Murray said in a New Year's message.

"How well we take advantage of that opportunity will have much bearing on the future political and economic structure of the world.

"Our deeds—not our pious pronouncements—will do much to stem or to advance the spread of Communism. Millions of persons are seeking a way of life better than the one they now have. They will seek to copy the example we set if it is good enough.

"During the coming year we must do everything we can to put our own house in better order. And by 'we' I mean the entire population of our country.

"Inflation continues to be our most pressing domestic problem, and we must solve it soon if we are to avoid economic tragedy. The continued sapping of consumer purchasing power by outrageously high prices must cease.

"One of the big contributions we could make to our own future as well as to the future of mankind would be to make really secure the civil liberties spelled out for us in the Constitution. We cannot afford to force some of our people into second-class citizenship because of their race, creed or color.

"The new Congress, which convenes soon, can do much toward the establishment of the type of society which can be held up as a shining example to the rest of the world. Each of us, as individuals, can and should lend a helping hand in this endeavor.

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations will do everything it can during 1949 to help steer our nation—and other nations—along the path to peace and prosperity."

'The Legacy of Sacco and Vanzetti'

BY ARTHUR RIORDAN

"If it had not been for these thing, I might have live out my life talking at street corners to scorning men, I might have died, unmarked, unknown, a failure.

"Now we are not a failure. This is our career and our triumph. Never in our full life could we hope to do such work for tolerance, for Joostice, for man's onderstanding of man as we do now by accident.

"Our words—our lives—our pains — nothing. The taking of our lives—lives of a good shoe maker and a poor fish peddler—all! That last moment belongs to us—that agony is our triumph."

More than 20 years—since August 23, 1927—have passed since Nicola Sacco—"the good shoe maker"—and Bartolomeo Vanzetti—"the poor fish peddler"—were "executed" by the State of Massachusetts.

Those 20 years have convinced most of the world that Sacco and Vanzetti, two gentle theoretical anarchists, were killed for a crime they did not commit—were murdered because the State of Massachusetts, as then constituted, feared their political ideas.

Those italicized words above were written by Vanzetti after the conviction.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt are among the many people who have led the fight to clear the names of Sacco and Vanzetti.

At the time of the conviction and through the investigation, a goodly-sized group of liberals fought with every legal method at their command to save the two men. But, unfortunately, it seemed obvious that the vast majority of American people felt that either the two men were guilty or that they should be executed anyway, just because of their beliefs.

However, the world has changed with the mounting evidence that this was an injustice.

Take the case of William Allen White, famous Emporia, Kan., editor. First, upon their arrest and during the trial, White backed Sacco and Vanzetti. Then, when the Lowell Committee, appointed by a weak governor, declared the men actually were guilty, White reluctantly came out against them. However, in 1937, he wrote:

"I am now satisfied that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent of the crime for which they were executed. Their execution was a crime for which America lost prestige in the eyes of millions all over the world."

THE INNOCENCE of the two has been amply demonstrated. But, what effect have they had on the world—what legacy did they leave to humanity?

That question is well and brilliantly answered in a new book "The Legacy of Sacco and Vanzetti," by G. Louis Joughin, of the staff of the New School for Social Research, and Edmund M. Morgan, professor of law at Harvard Law School (since 1925, two years before the execution). You will note in this review that Harvardman Morgan shows remarkable courage in writing a defense of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger, professor of history at Harvard and a long-time worker in the Sacco-Vanzetti cause, has this to say of the new book:

"An arresting and cogent evaluation of the legal and sociological aspects of the case."

(To a non-Harvard man, that means he thinks the book is swell.)

"The Legacy" has three main sub-divisions: 1. "The Legacy to the Law: Doubt"; 2. "The Legacy to the People: Conflict;" and 3. "The Legacy to Literature: Faith: The beginnings of Historical Judgment."

I am not going to take them up in any regular order. Rather, I'll give you the highlights and hope that you'll grab a copy of this book at once and read it.

● For instance — did you know that a total of 144 poems have been written about the case?

Wrote Witter Bynner: " . . . the death we meant for them became our own."

● Did you know that at least six plays have been written with a Sacco-Vanzetti theme?

They include Maxwell Anderson's "Winterset," Maxwell Anderson's and Harold Hickerson's "Gods of the Lightning," Samuel N. Behrman's "Rain From Heaven," James Thurber's and Elliott Nugent's "The Male Animal," Pierre Yrondy's "Sept ans d'agonie; le drame Sacco-Vanzetti" and "The Sacco Vanzetti Case," a part of the radio series, "Those Sensational Years."

● Did you know that at least eight novels and a satiric sketch have been written about the case?

Of course, most people have read—or have heard of—Upton Sinclair's monumental "Boston," but there are these others:

H. G. Wells' "Mr. Blettsworthy on Rampole Island," John Dos Passos' "The Big Money," James T. Farrell's "Bernard Clare," Bernard De Voto's "We Accept with Pleasure," Ruth McKenney's "Jake Home," Louis Thinet's "Le Drame Sacco-Vanzetti," C. E. S. Wood's "God's In His Heaven—All's Wrong With the World" (a collection of satiric conversations.); Norman Asch's "Pay Day."

● Did you know that the late Heywood Broun, founding father and first president of the CIO Newspaper Guild, was fired by the New York World for espousing the case of Sacco and Vanzetti?

Broun, an alumnus of Harvard, wrote: "From now on, I want to know, will the institution of learning in Cambridge which once we called Harvard be known as Hangman's House?" (This was a reference to the fact that A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard president, had chairmaned the Lowell investigation committee which ruled against the two men.)

HERE ARE the conclusions of sections of the book:

Part 1—The Legacy of Doubt

The authors use a study by Prof. Karl N. Lewellyn, of the faculty of the Columbia Univ. Law School, to touch off the Legacy of Doubt. He wrote:

"You may take or reject our American institutions. But you cannot take them, you cannot honor them, without taking on yourself the burden of indignation, of wrath, of reform, if you should find that a man has been put away for what he had not done. A man. Any man. Foreigner, radical, or revolutionary, draft-dodger or desperado.

"It is not that man, it is your institutions which are at stake."

Joughin and Morgan then go on:

"This is its legacy to the law: it has revealed defects in our system of administering criminal justice, defects inherent in trial by jury and in the over-emphasis upon the adversary features of our processes of litigation."

This section reviewed in detail the legal aspects of the case and how "justice" had committed murder rather than showing mercy. (I will not go into details on the legal aspects, since space would allow only excerpts.)

The names to remember on the legal side of the picture: District Attorney Frederick G. Katzman —whose prosecution gave the impression that he intended at all costs to railroad two men—and Judge Webster Thayer, who refused to give the men a fair trial, a new trial, a new judge.

Then, there was jury foreman Harry Ripley, who, an affidavit declared, had used the expression: "Damn them, they ought to hang anyway," regardless of evidence.

Part 2—The Legacy of Conflict

This section goes into the attitudes of the people of Norfolk County towards Sacco—a skilled craftsman who sometimes made as high as $80 a week—and Vanzetti, who did lowly work of all sorts. It also touches at length on the defense committees which entered the cases.

● Did you know that James M. Curley, later Governor, U. S. Congressman and oftimes mayor of Boston, once gave $10 to the defense fund?

One of the most active in the defense work was Gardner (Pat) Jackson, now in co-op circles.

It is interesting to recall that Louis Stark, now the New York Times' dean of labor reporters, wrote in 1938 of an interview he had with Thayer in 1922:

"The judge said: 'I hope the New York Times is not going to take the side of these anarchists.' . . . The newspapermen, I found, with one exception, felt that the trial had been unfair. . . . It was obvious that to him (Thayer) a philosophical anarchist was the same as a murderer."

ONE OF THE sorriest characters in the whole case is Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts. He was weak; he was vacillating. In short, he had no guts.

(But, strangely, some people at that time didn't realize his chickenheartedness and animus to different ideas. Fiorello LaGuardia, for instance, a staunch defender of Sacco and Vanzetti, said of Fuller, with whom he had served in Congress: "There is no prejudice in his makeup.")

Fuller said he'd investigate the case. His choices for what he called his Advisory Committee: Lowell, Samuel W. Stratton, president of the Mass. Institute of Technology, and Robert A. Grant, a novelist and traveler. Lowell and Grant were the active members of the committee. Stratton did almost nothing but sit there.

The Lowell Committee—as it naturally became known—started its hearings. "The Harvard president ran the hearings, wrote the original draft of the findings and appears to have dominated the group's thoughts from beginning to end," the authors found.

"Incontrovertible evidence was assembled which proved that Lowell's material was wrong; he accepted the new proof and apologized to the witnesses whose word he had doubted.

"Absolutely none of this is in the printed record."

The Springfield Republican was one of the few newspapers which protests the makeup of the committee.

Of course, the committee's findings were pre-destined. Sacco and Vanzetti didn't have the chance of a snowball in hell.

Alfred E. Smith was asked his opinion about the case. Said he:

"I won't know what to think about it. I haven't studied the case . . . But, if I had, and it left me in such a state of mind that I had to call in a couple of college presidents to tell me what to do, I'd call that a reasonable doubt and let 'em go free."

Joughin and Morgan call that "an ethical imperative."

THE conclusion reached by the book:

"The issue of life or death for these two men led to a great battle in their day. They lost that one engagement, but their influence is still felt. The legacy of Sacco and Vanzetti to society lies in the emphasis which their fate gave to the continuing warfare between the forces of democratic and un-democratic action."

Our conclusion:

This is the most comprehensive and readable analysis of the Sacco-Vanzetti situation that we've ever seen. It is well worth reading to get a better understanding of one of the worst "railroad" jobs in American history.

"The Legacy of Sacco and Vanzetti," by G. Louis Joughin and Edmund M. Morgan. Harcourt, Brace. $6.00.

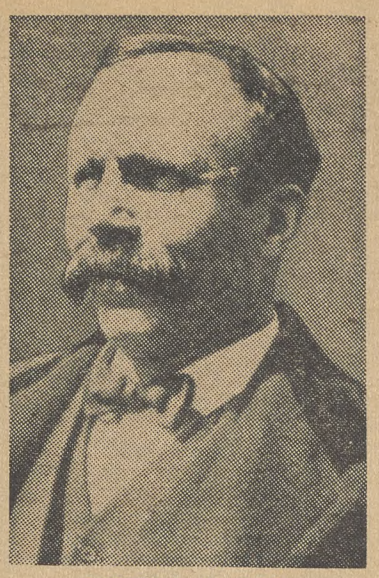
The Case:

Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Philosophical Anarchists, were arrested in 1920, charged with the murder of a factory paymaster during a holdup at a shoe factory in Braintree, Mass. They were convicted in July, 1921, of that murder.

Numerous appeals for new trials or commutations or pardons were made to Judge Webster Thayer, the trial jurist, and to Gov. Alvan T. Fuller.

Every appeal was rejected, despite the fact admitted doubt was cast on the testimony of many witnesses and despite the fact Celestino Madeiros, a professional bandit, confessed the Braintree murder and said Sacco and Vanzetti were not at the scene.

The case caused widespread demonstrations in America and all over the world. The two men were electrocuted August 23, 1927.



NICOLA SACCO

BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI

Filene Ignored

The appeal for mercy for Sacco and Vanzetti, made by E. A. Filene, noted Boston merchant and philanthropist, was ignored.

Disruption

The Communists tried to disrupt a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting held July 7, 1927, in Union Square, New York City, under the auspices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (now in CIO) and other middle-of-the-road unions.

"The Battle of Union Square" was soon under way. The police "won" by beating up everybody in sight.

Vanzetti Choice

One of the defense lawyers said after the verdict:

"I felt there was so little evidence against Vanzetti—almost none, in fact—that I believed there was a good chance of his acquittal if I should push home the fact.

"But, I felt sure that, in that case, Sacco would be found guilty. I thought there was a fighting chance the jury would disagree as to the two, but if they acquitted one, I knew enough of juries to feel sure they would soak the other. So I put the case to Vanzetti.

"What shall I do?"

He answered: "Save Nick. He has the woman and child."

Union Spirit Is Still His

When Louis J. Geiser, Louisville, Ky., former officer of Local 862, CIO Auto Workers, was appointed Stark County clerk, one of the first things he did was to announce that he would try to increase the salaries of his deputy clerks from funds accumulated by the clerk's office. The funds totaled between $60,000 and $70,000.

Before taking the post of deputy clerk in 1946, Geiser was employed for 23 years at the Louisville branch of the Ford Motor Co. He helped form Local 862 in 1941 and was a member of the executive board and a trustee.

Appointed to the county clerk's post by Judge Horace Baker upon the death of the former county clerk, Geiser will serve at least until the election next November.

AFL Will Cooperate With CIO in Penna.

Pennsylvania's organized labor will unite on a legislative program to be presented to the 1949 legislature. More than 600 delegates to an AFL legislative conference at Harrisburg, Pa., approved a plan to work together with the CIO, the United Mine Workers, the Intl. Assn. of Machinists and other unaffiliated unions for major improvements in the state's labor laws.

'Fortune' Survey:

Top Business Men Expect 1949 Slump

A BUSINESS recession with from two to four million unemployed was forecast for 1949 by top business executives questioned in a Fortune Magazine survey.

The magazine's "Executive Forecast" poll discloses that 65% of business leaders expect business to be either "moderately" or "sharply" down in the new year. Seventy-eight percent feel that war is "unlikely" during the same period and assert that war is not a factor in their business for the year ahead.

Fortune points out that since the poll was taken in mid-November, the election of Pres. Truman may have influenced the replies.

THAT pessimism was not shared to the same extent by more than 4,000 economists questioned by Fortune. Only 41% expect a downturn in 1949 and nearly 20% think business might be moderately better, compared to 9% of the business executives.

Plans to curtail investments were reported by 22% of the businessmen, compared to 58% whose plans were unchanged and 14% who were planning to increase investments in new plant and durable equipment.

"Along with reduced investment, if present plans mature, will go some reduction in employment," Fortune says.

"UNEMPLOYMENT is not expected to reach catastrophic proportions — a majority put it between two and three million by next July, which can still be read as virtual full employment," according to Fortune. "But a sizable minority think unemployment might reach three to four million in the next six months."

Discussing the wage outlook for 1949, Fortune says: "About two-thirds of the executives expect to pay more for labor during the first half of 1949, which would seem to imply that they have, privately at least, accepted the inevitability of the fourth round. Just under half are expecting a further increase in the cost of materials. For all lines, about 24% expect to increase their prices as compared with 22% six months ago."

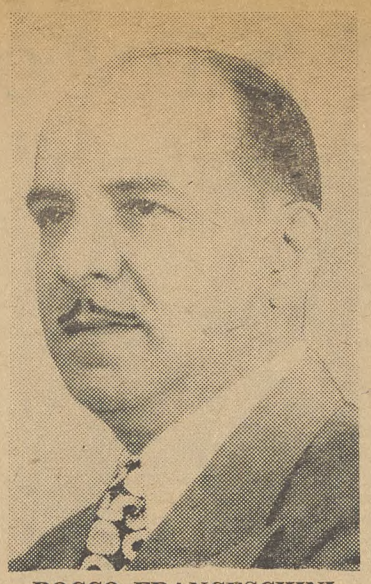
"Although fewer executives now report an increase in labor productivity and more suggest that it is staying the same," Fortune says, "this may not be especially discouraging. It is a reasonable inference that most industries have now solved their postwar problems of morale, discipline and inexperience, and that productivity as a result has become stabilized."

ELEANOR COAKLEY

Recording secretary of the Toledo CIO Council, who has been named press secretary to U. S. Rep.-elect Tom Burke (D.), of the 9th Ohio District. Burke, vice mayor of Toledo, is ending his term as executive secretary of the Toledo CIO.

Miss Coakley was involved in a famous case last year when Paul Block, publisher of the Toledo Blade, demoted her from reporter to library worker after her election to the CIO post. He declared she had lost her objectivity by taking a CIO office. Protests from the CIO Newspaper Guild and from the CIO won her reinstatement to her former job. A past president of the Toledo Guild, she will work in Washington.

HOST TO GOVERNOR: Pres. Frank J. Benti of the Rhode Island CIO Council (center) is congratulating Democratic Gov. John O. Pastore (r.) on his re-election. The occasion is a dinner sponsored by the state CIO council and attended by 300 business, industrial, civic and labor leaders. Major Ambrose P. McCoy of Pawtucket is at the left.



ROCCO FRANCESCHINI

Shoe Union Head Dies

PRES. ROCCO Franceschini of the CIO United Shoe Workers of America died Dec. 27 at the Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he had undergone an operation. He was 49 years old.

He became president of the international union May 1, after his election in a membership referendum.

In his message of condolence to Mrs. Franceschini, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said her husband will be "long remembered in the labor movement."

"I am deeply shocked at the untimely death of your husband," the wire read in part. "I extend to you and yours my deepest sympathy over the blow that has struck you. I hope and pray your sorrow will be tempered by the knowledge that your husband contributed an unforgettable share in improving the lot of thousands of workers in the shoe industry and that that contribution indirectly spread to other thousands in other industries. It is rare that one man has had the opportunity to do so much for his fellow man. He will be long remembered in the labor movement . . ."

Active in organizing shoe workers 22 years, Franceschini obtained his first union post in 1935 when he became an officer of the AFL Boot and Shoe Workers in New York City.

In 1937 he took a major part in leading the New York City Shoe Workers into the CIO. Elected in 1939 as secretary-treasurer of Joint Council 13, of the CIO Shoe Workers in New York City, he held that post until his election to the presidency.

Franceschini, who resided in Brooklyn, is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

Rogge To Fight Atomic Firing Rule For UE

O. John Rogge, former assistant U. S. attorney general, has been retained by the CIO United Electrical Workers to represent the union in its suits against the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission and the General Electric. The commission ordered GE to withdraw UE's bargaining rights at its plants.

Rogge and UE General Counsel David Scribner will handle the union's case, which asks the Federal District Court in Washington, D. C., to uphold collective bargaining rights of several hundred workers employed at GE's plants in Schenectady, N. Y.

ECA Puts Off Cargo Switch

Labor protests are believed to have played an important role in the decision of the Economic Cooperation Administration to postpone, at least until Feb. 1, its plans for abandoning the rule that 50% of Marshall plan bulk cargo must be carried in American vessels.

The threatened increase in the amount of bulk cargo business to be awarded foreign shipping was vigorously objected to by both AFL and CIO maritime unions. The threat was withdrawn for the time being after a meeting of ECA's 12-man public advisory commission, on which the AFL, the CIO, and the Railway Labor Executives Association are represented.

Although no official report on the board's meeting has been released, it was learned that the union spokesmen played a key part in the board's dissent from ECA Administrator Paul Hoffman's proposal.

After its meeting Hoffman, in announcing the postponement of the change, said that the new Congress would have a chance to consider the matter. Several Congressmen have pointed out that the 50% requirement is written into the Marshall plan appropriation, and so ECA has no power to change it.

Union Seeks Rises For Govt. Workers

CIO Government Workers Union has announced that it will ask the 81st Congress for a bill granting pay raises to federal employes and reorganizing civil service classifications.

GWU, affiliated with the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, was formed last year when dissident locals left United Public Workers claiming it was dominated by pro-Communists.

The pay bill which GWU now seeks proposes raises of 20% to 30%, particularly for those workers in the lower brackets. The salary hikes suggested range from $400 to $1000 a year and provides a minimum wage of $1.00 an hour.

The proposal includes a reclassification of jobs to streamline government personnel procedures and make them more understandable to the rank-and-file federal workers.

"We hope to convince Congress," said Legislative Chm. Harry Leet, "that what is needed is not only the skeleton of a new classification scheme, but a complete overhauling of the federal pay structure in line with postwar realities."

Court Orders Fur Firms To Obey Pact

BY UNANIMOUS decision the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, upheld the demand of the Furriers Joint Council, CIO Fur and Leather Workers, that New York fur manufacturers must live up to the collective agreement and must arbitrate any disputes that arise under the contract.

"The court's decision outlaws the efforts of the manufacturers' association to abrogate the contract concluded last May after a five-week lockout and general strike won by the union," the union reported.

"Fifteen thousand fur workers are affected by the decision.

"At the same time, the court's ruling knocks the props from under an injunction case and a $5 million damage suit which the manufacturers had instituted against the union."

More Married Women Than Single Work

Proponents of the theory that the woman's place is in the home had better look twice at a Census Bureau report.

This report, issued on a survey made of the proportion of married to single women holding jobs, reveals that nearly 3,000,000 more married women are in the labor force. Of the 8,000,000 working married women, 7,000,000 live with their husbands.

The high marriage rate in the post-war period is one of the reasons for this, the report explains —in 1948 there were nearly 6,000,000 more married couples than the number reported in 1940.

Potofsky Backs Drive Of Red Mogen Dovid

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers has pledged support to the 1949 national membership drive for the enrollment of a quarter of a million members on behalf of the Red Mogen Dovid, Israel's counterpart of the Red Cross.

Enrollment of a large membership will make it possible for the Red Mogen Dovid to send to Israel 400 ambulances, plus additional first-aid medical supplies urgently needed by the Israeli Government.

Exclusion of Negroes From Semi-Public Project Flayed

EXCLUSION of Negroes from Stuyvesant Town in N. Y. City, upheld last week by a N. Y. Appellate Court decision, has been condemned as "indefensible" by Walter White, secretary of the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Stuyvesant Town is a semi-public urban redevelopment project of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. The Appellate Court decision reaffirmed a lower court opinion.

"Morally the Stuyvestant Town policy of excluding Negro citizens is indefensible," White said. "Tax limitation, involving money belonging to all the people, has been granted this corporation. Yet a part of the population, simply and solely because it happens not to be white, is arbitrarily barred from occupancy of the apartment project thus created."

Action against the Metropolitan was brought by the NAACP, the American Jewish Congress, the American Civil Liberties Union and a number of other organizations on behalf of three Negro veterans whose applications for apartments were refused on racial grounds. Pointing out that the development was built with financial assistance of the city and state and that it received a 25-year tax limitation amounting to a fifty million dollar saving, the complainants charged that discrimination of any kind would have been unconstitutional if the city or state had built the project alone.

CIO's Own Pension Plan Guarantees $100 A Month After 65 Years Of Age

By GLORIA CAPLAN

THE NATL. CIO has put a "new look" on pension plans, a style that promises to sweep the collective bargaining field much as Christian Dior's designs swept the feminine fashion field.

"Best in the country" is how U. S. Treasury officials and other impartial pension plan experts have described the program the CIO now has in operation for its Washington office employes. Naturally, Natl. CIO officials—in this case "management"—and the employes think it's tops, too.

Here's why it is considered a model plan:

- It is wholly "employer"-financed.
- The money is invested in U. S. Government bonds in each employe's name, and thus belongs to the employe, whether he leaves before the retirement age or not. This is radically unlike most plans in operation, under which the amount accrued reverts to the employer if the employe leaves before retirement age.
- Interest on the bonds, said by Treasury officials to be the highest of any of the 11,000 pension plans in the country, permits highest benefits to the employes.
- The program provides severance pay as well as pensions.
- It is jointly administered by the union and "management."

LIKE THE STORY of most pension plans, this one begins with a collective bargaining session late in 1946, when the office employes union, Office & Professional Workers Local 167, requested a welfare program.

At that time, it was agreed to investigate the possibilities of adopting a pension plan. Such a plan was to be retroactive to May 1, 1947, effective date of the contract.

Shortly thereafter CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, who negotiates for "management," and the union's health and welfare committee, headed by Pres. Thomas P. Moran, began exploring to find a plan which would provide both severance pay and pensions.

The plan they were seeking had to have more than that, though. It had to cover all employes in the national office, provide a minimum pension of $100 a month, be able to finance adequate pensions for employes then within 15 years—or less—of the retirement age, and most important—it had to be one the CIO could afford, since it would bear the total cost.

BY THE BEGINNING of 1948, 15 insurance companies and the U. S. Treasury Dept. had submitted pension plans for consideration.

The Treasury Plan had been drawn up at the CIO's request by Joseph Swire, the U. S. Treasury Department's CIO liaison man. The union committee found it superior in all respects but one—the insurance plan would have provided larger pensions for older employes.

"But all other aspects of the Treasury plan were better," commented Carey. The insurance plan, he explained, would cover only about half the employes because of a requirement of three years' service for eligibility. Furthermore, the committee found, not all the money put into the insurance plan would accrue to the employes, since "expense and profit are obviously considerations in any plan proposed by a commercial insurance company.

"In the Treasury plan, all the money invested is returned to the employes with interest."

The insurance plan would have submitted to negotiation the amount to be returned to an employe who left before retirement. The Treasury plan, simple and inexpensive to administer, returned to the employe the full amount invested in his name, plus interest.

BEFORE FINAL acceptance of the Treasury plan, it was submitted to Commissioner of Internal Revenue George Schoeneman in Baltimore, Md., for advice on legal and tax problems involved. Later it was discussed with Henry Schmidt, Bureau of Internal Revenue Agent in Baltimore. Schmidt praised the plan highly and offered suggestions for some minor revisions, which were incorporated.

Last September, a board of trustees was appointed to administer the plan. The Rev. George G. Higgins, assistant director of the social action department, Natl. Catholic Welfare Conference, was named chairman. Representing "management" are CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Carey. Thomas P. Moran, office union president, and Richard E. Bauer, business manager of the CIO News, represent the union. CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg was designated counsel to the board and CIO Comptroller Leo Tearney was appointed comptroller of the fund.

Thus, after almost two years of investigating and comparing and seeking advice from the most competent authorities, the plan was put in effect on Sept. 4, 1948, and made retroactive to May 1, 1947.

HERE IS HOW it works: Take the hypothetical case of a 40-year-old employe earning $4000 a year.

Mr. X began working for the CIO on May 1, 1947, date on which the "employer" contributions to the pension fund began.

(Employes on the payroll before this date had accrued severance pay under previous contracts. This was placed in their individual pension accounts.)

Since Mr. X is under 50 years of age, the CIO contributes annually 6% of his salary—$240—to the pension fund. One-eighth of this amount—in this case $30—is placed in a contingency fund. Purpose of this fund is to finance pensions for older employes who will soon reach the retirement age. If Mr. X had been 50 or over on joining the plan, the CIO would have doubled its contribution to 12% of his annual salary.

Mr. X has 25 years to go before his retirement at age 65. Thus, by 1972, the CIO will have contributed $5250 into the fund for Mr. X. These contributions were periodically invested in U. S. Government Series E bonds in the name of Mr. X and have been steadily accruing interest. By the time of his retirement, this interest alone—itself having been invested and re-invested at the end of each 10-year period—will amount to roughly $2000.

After 25 years of service, therefore, Mr. X will have about $7250 in bonds in his own name.

(Incidentally, had he left the CIO for any reason before this date, he would have received the full amount in his account at the time of his leaving.)

The plan provides a minimum lifelong pension of $100 a month, including old age benefits under the Federal Social Security Act.

Life expectancy is considered to be 77 years. Thus Mr. X is expected to live 12 years after his retirement. The total amount in his retirement fund is about $7250 when Mr. X reaches 65. This is divided by the 144 months he is expected to live beyond this age. (If he lives longer, payments continue regularly nevertheless.) This amounts to $50 a month.

Add to this the U. S. Social Security benefits, at least $43.50 a month. These taken together would give Mr. X $93.50 a month. But the plan stipulates that benefits must be at least $100 a month, including Social Security payments. Thus the additional $6.50 is taken from the plan's contingency fund to give Mr. X a monthly pension of $100 a month the rest of his life.

For many CIO employes, most of whom had accrued severance pay before the pension plan became effective, the pensions will amount to much more. The maximum payment among those now employed at the office, based on present salaries, will run to $220 a month.

Already CIO's two largest unions are studying the possibilities of adopting the plan for their employes. Joe Swire reports that his office is receiving numerous inquiries about the plan from groups all over the country investigating the possibility of using it.

But neither Swire nor Carey nor Moran expect employers to grab at the opportunity to install this brand of pension plan. Not all management thinks like CIO "management." Most employers balk at financing such plans without comparable contributions from the employes. And in cases where employers foot the bill themselves, they usually administer the plan themselves. In such cases, as a rule, employes who leave before the retirement age and required length of service, receive nothing.

Proud of being the first, Carey and Moran are hoping that CIO bargaining units through the country will attempt to incorporate this model pension and severance pay plan in their contracts.

It's worth shooting for.

CIO Committee Director Says

Housing Expediter Woods Can't Say 'No' to Landlords

SINCE enactment of the 1947 Federal Rent Law some 430,000 families have been hit by rent increases dished out by Federal Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods.

Add to these the approximately 30,000 individual units on which local rent boards are permitting increases each month and the thousands of "voluntary" rent hikes tenants are paying to obtain living space or to keep peace with the landlord and you get some idea of the rate at which rents are going up these days.

At its Portland, Ore., convention last month the national CIO passed a resolution urging the replacement of Woods with a "competent" rent administrator.

On Dec. 18 the rent administrator added one more grievance to the long list CIO people have compiled against him since the beginning of his administration.

It was a 14% rent increase—Christmas present to the 22,500 tenants of Wilmington, Delaware—that has the Delaware State CIO Council and the Natl. CIO Housing Committee Director Leo Goodman up in arms.

Woods granted the 14% increase in Wilmington after the local rent advisory board recommended a 20% boost.

NEITHER Deleware State CIO Pres. Gilbert Lewis nor Goodman, however, was too surprised at the Board's recommendation. The board, they charged, was packed with real estate interests. In fact, one of the so-called "public" members of the board was one of the biggest real estate owners in town, and another "public" member was a building contractor.

Under the Federal Rent Law the case automatically goes to an Emergency Court of Appeals, since there was a difference between Woods and the local board on the amount of the increase.

The hearing is scheduled for Jan. 17, and at that time the CIO will present testimony against the increase and the legality of the local board which first proposed the boost. The Wilmington city council, whose president James LeFerve has fought the increase from the beginning, will be represented by an attorney opposing the rent hike.

The CIO will base its case on the following arguments:

- The Board is illegal, since it is heavily weighted on the real estate side. The Federal law makes it mandatory that local boards represent the community.
- The sample of landlords used by the board was insufficient for determining the landlord's financial status, since only 331 landlords returned the questionnaires. Among these was one owner of 438 units. The board included each of these units in its figure showing the size of the sample.

(Woods did not question the size of the sample, even though the law requires it to be "representative.")

- The CIO will ask what justification the Board had for recommending a 20% increase and what justification Woods had for granting 14%, when the local board gave facts substantiating only a 9.2% increase.

"The Wilmington case is one of a steady stream of rent hikes that have been flowing from Woods' office," Goodman said. "In Oklahoma County he ignored our protests that the advisory board was unrepresentative and went ahead to approve a 15% boost.

"The Emergency Court later split the difference between the board's request for 25% and Woods' approved 15%. It set the increase at 20%.

"In Jamestown, N. Y., he's just granted a 20% increase.

"He obviously just can't say 'no' to the landlords."

The Credit Union: It's the Nemesis of Loan Sharks

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

"BEWARE of loan sharks!" That this warning is gradually making headway among CIO members is shown by the growing interest being taken in credit unions.

To the list of CIO affiliates which already have well-established savings and loan associations run on a cooperative basis, new groups are continually being added.

One of the new groups is the credit union formed in New Orleans by members of the CIO Textile Workers' employed at the Lane Cotton Mills. It is the largest credit union formed so far in Louisiana, union officials say. To establish it, the union negotiated a plan with the company under which $56,000 a year will be checked off the workers' pay for the credit union.

IN DETROIT, another interesting development in credit unions is under way in connection with the two big stores run by the Motor City Cooperative, which has organized a Federal credit union to make loans to members to finance purchases of co-op appliances. The Motor City Co-op is supported by members of the CIO Auto Workers and other labor groups.

Files at the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, Federal Security Agency, in Washington, show that a number of CIO unions with members employed in industries throughout the country have taken out Federal credit union charters.

The Bureau is the government agency set up to administer the Federal Credit Union Act, passed in 1934 and amended in 1940, '46 and '48.

AMONG THE credit unions formed by CIO groups listed in the Bureau's files are brewery workers in Pennsylvania, oil workers in Ohio, maritime workers in New York, railroad station employes in Chicago, clothing workers and longshoremen in California, auto workers in various cities, and others.

The UAW, which leads in the number of credit unions set up by CIO groups, reports that 150 of its locals have savings and loan associations in operation. One of these is the Ford River Rouge Local 600, the UAW's largest, with some 60,000 members.

Formed in 1943 by a tiny group with assets of $24, the Rouge Credit Union today has assets of $300,000, owns its own building and has more than 8000 members. It is completely independent of Local 600, with membership open to all Rouge employes and members of their immediate families regardless of union affiliation.

FIGURES ON just how many CIO members belong to credit unions are not available, for, as in the case of the Rouge credit union, many of these cooperative savings and loan groups to which union workers belong are open to anyone in a particular plant, shop or company, and function as independent organizations under charters obtained either from the Federal or a state government agency.

Only in cases where the union applies for the charter in its own name can it be identified in the Federal Credit Union Bureau's files as a "labor" group.

Although many of the credit unions to which CIO members belong may have been set up under some form of agreement with management, and bear the name of the company, the number of those initiated directly by CIO unions are on the increase, as officials and members on the alert for such ways of extending the union's influence and help become more conscious of their value.

SOME HELPFUL information for CIO affiliates that are considering the advisability of forming credit unions can be found in a 24-page pamphlet, "How to Own Your Own Bank," published by the UAW-CIO Education Dept., 28 West Warren, Detroit 1. Mich., price 5c a copy.

The pamphlet explains that a credit union is in effect, a cooperative bank set up for members so they can have a place to borrow money at fair rates of interest, and also get into the habit of saving regularly.

"One important thing a credit union accomplishes," says the pamphlet, "is to open your eyes to the mumbo jumbo bankers and financiers used to manipulate your money.

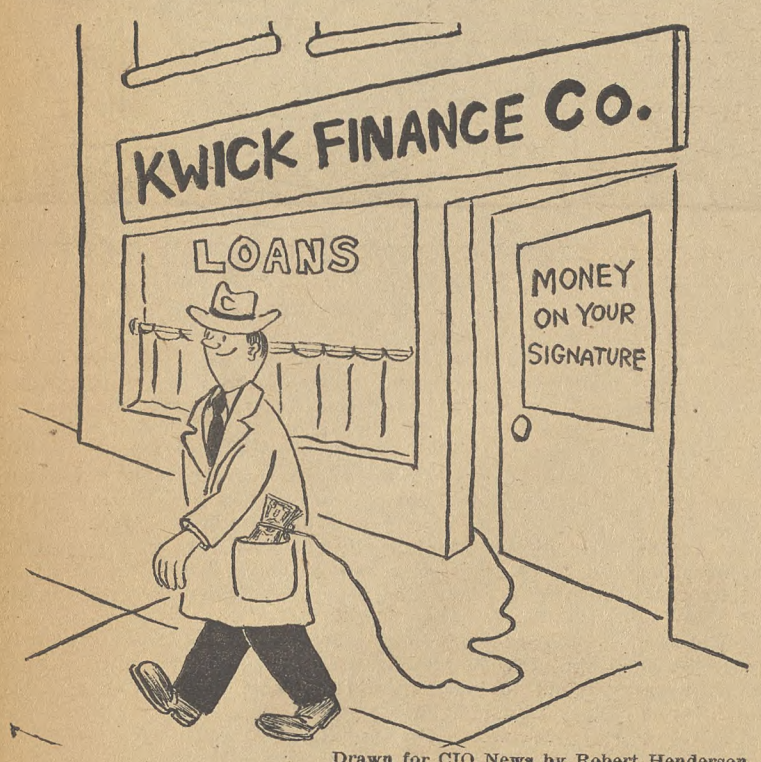
"A CREDIT UNION is a bank, but there is nothing about the operation of a credit union or a bank that is mysterious or magical. Anyone with a little bit of common sense and some understanding of human beings can run a credit union or be a banker.

"But the money monopolies pretend banking is some kind of black magic, and they use our money for manipulations that enrich them at our expense. . . . By banking in credit unions working people clip the wings of the money monopoly. They keep control over the money they have and don't let the monopolists play around with it."

The various steps to be taken in organizing a credit union are outlined simply in the pamphlet, and its operations and necessary expenses are described.

Pointing out that credit unions are one of the simplest and easiest kind of cooperatives to organize, the pamphlet declares that just the help these small banks give workers "in fighting back loan sharks and the debt burden makes them worthwhile."

CREDIT UNION LOAN: Ernest Hoopes, member of the CIO Auto Workers, inspects the operation of his new 16-cubic-foot Co-op deep freezer, bought from the Motor City Cooperative in Detroit and financed with a loan from the credit union.



Drawn for CIO News by Robert Henderson

Boss Pats Union On Back

DO UNIONS help management in better operation of its business?

Few employers would ever admit that unionization has increased efficiency. But William J. Block, publisher of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, boasts of that achievement.

Block, addressing a meeting of the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana District Council of the CIO Newspaper Guild, stated:

"The Guild has raised the standards of workers in Guild-covered departments. As a direct result, you have improved competency. Your staffs are more proficient. I feel we have made progress with the Guild's help."

The Guild coverage at the Post-Gazette is in the editorial, advertising, business, inside circulation, maintenance and smelter departments.

Paul Weber Named

Paul Weber, executive secretary of the Detroit Newspaper Guild, has been appointed press secretary to G. Mennen Williams, governor-elect of Michigan. Weber is a member of the board of the Michigan CIO.

Soviet Unions To Hold First Meeting Since Before War

THE FIRST convention of Soviet trade unions since long before the war is scheduled for April 1, 1949.

The announcement, issued by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, indicated that the Moscow meeting will bring together more than 1000 delegates to represent the unions' claimed membership of upwards of 25 million members.

Reflected in the announcement were the vast differences between American free trade unionism and the type flourishing in the Communist Soviet Union.

The convention call said the "Tenth Trade Union Congress will indicate the objectives to be attained for a new improvement in all trade union work, for the raising of the role of the trade unions to that of a school of Communism."

In Washington there was some speculation about the meaning of a phrase in the Soviet trade union announcement hinting strongly that the convention would cause the "bold elevation to leading posts" of new officials and groups developed since the last convention.

Slogans under which the convention will meet call for a hurry-up to complete ahead of schedule the Stalin Five-Year Plan, "the raising of the productivity of labor, the lowering of costs and the improvement of the quality of production, and the improvement of the standard of living of the Soviet people. . . ."

American labor officials have repeatedly criticized the Soviet labor organizations as state-controlled or dominated.

They have charged that because of Communist party control—a control extending also to government and industry—the unions cannot function independently in the interests of their members.

Present head of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions is Vassily Kuznetsov, who is also a vice-president of the World Federation of Trade Unions. An engineer by profession, Kuznetsov studied at Carnegie Tech in Pittsburgh in the early '30s.

He has represented the Soviet labor organization at a number of international conferences.

Report Red-Led Labor Group In China

FORMATION of an All-China Federation of Labor, apparently under Communist control, was the product of a 500-delegate convention at Harbin, Manchuria, last August, according to a report in the bulletin of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

An official report of the meeting claimed that the delegates represented about 2,800,000 members, both in Communist sectors of North China and in the Kuomintang-controlled areas in the southern part of the nation.

A leading figure in the convention was Chu Hsueh-fan, member of the WFTU Executive Bureau, who visited the U. S. on a number of occasions during the war. At that time, he appeared to be sharply anti-Communist, but his position changed in the immediate post-war period.

The Chinese federation's policy statement calls for a "new democratic revolution against American imperialism and the reactionary Kuomintang regime."

Its new constitution proclaims that it is based on the principle of "democratic centralism . . . namely, the minority must submit to the majority." Affiliated unions, the constitution says, are obligated to "comply with the aims and constitution" of the organization "and to carry out all its decisions."

JIM BARRY

WITH JIM BARRY, PEGGY, OLD "POP" STORM AND THEIR SAILOR FRIEND HELD ABOARD AN OLD FREIGHTER, BIG JIM FYKSOR PREPARES TO COLLECT HIS PAY AND LEAVE TOWN...

AFTER ALL, YOU'VE DONE ENOUGH FOR OLD MAN BARBELL AND HIS NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF MANUFACTURERS... GO RIGHT UP TO HIM AND DEMAND YOUR MONEY!

JEWEL... YOU'RE NOT ONLY BEAUTIFUL— YOU'VE GOT BRAINS TOO!

YOU PHONE THE AIRLINE FOR TICKETS TO MEXICO — THAT'S WHERE WE'LL GO FOR OUR VACATION...

SUITS ME, BIG JIM... YOU GO AND SEE THAT BARBELL TAKES CARE OF YOU...

AT THAT VERY MOMENT, IN THE PRIVATE OFFICES OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF MANUFACTURERS, A.J. BARBELL WAS MAKING PLANS TO "TAKE CARE" OF BIG JIM FYKSOR...

GENTLEMEN... OUR PLANS ARE NOT GOING WELL... NOT GOING WELL AT ALL!

YOU PUT IT MOST NEATLY, A.J., MOST NEATLY!

WE'VE SENT LABOR SPIES INTO UNIONS... AND FAILED TO DESTROY THEM! WE'VE USED THE POLICE — AND THAT GOT US NOWHERE! WE'VE USED OUR HIRED... ER... AHEM... I MEAN, OUR FRIENDS IN CONGRESS TO PASS THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT...

AND THAT HAS ONLY AWAKENED THE TRADE UNIONS TO ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE ELECTION CAMPAIGNS!

WE MUST TAKE... AHEM... MORE DRASTIC STEPS TO WEAKEN THE LABOR MOVEMENT! FOR SOME MYSTERIOUS REASON — UNIONS ARE CONSTANTLY GROWING STRONGER!

AND THEIR LEADERS, A.J.! WHY MANY OF THEM ARE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY TRAINED MEN! I DON'T KNOW WHAT THIS WORLD IS COMING TOO!

BUT I KNOW! I HAVE WORKED OUT A PLAN OF GETTING RID OF KEY TRADE UNION LEADERS... FOR GOOD! AND AT THE SAME TIME — GIVE THE UNIONS A BAD NAME!

WONDERFUL, A.J., WONDERFUL!

SEND MR. LAWSON IN, PLEASE.

I'VE FOUND THE MAN WHO IS GOING TO BE OUR AGENT IN THIS MATTER. YOU GENTLEMEN WILL LISTEN BUT LET ME HANDLE THIS MATTER MY OWN WAY!

ALL RIGHT, LAWSON. HAVE YOU FOUND HIM?

SURE, MR. BARBELL, I FOUND HIM! BUT WHAT A SCREWBALL! WHAT A SCREWBALL! I BROUGHT HIM HERE LIKE YOU ORDERED.

I DON'T NEED YOUR OPINIONS, LAWSON, YOU'RE A PRIVATE DETECTIVE HIRED TO FIND SOMEONE — YOU FOUND HIM! ON THE WAY OUT, YOU'LL GET A CHECK FOR YOUR SERVICES. AND HAVE THE MAN COME IN.

SURE, MR. BARBELL, SURE! ANYTIME YOU NEED A LITTLE JOB DONE, REMEMBER ME.

THIS IS OSWALD MEEKER, MR. BARBELL.

OH, DEAR! WHAT A LARGE, SPLENDID, BEAUTIFUL OFFICE YOU HAVE! OH, DEAR ME!

U. S. Moves To Recover Coast Oil

THE TRUMAN Administration is fighting to return the oil-rich tidelands to the U. S. Government.

An important round in this fight began recently when Atty. Gen. Tom Clark filed suit in the Supreme Court for federal jurisdiction over tidelands off the Texas and Louisiana coasts. The Court ruled in June, 1947, that the government has first rights to the California coastal lands, and Clark is asking that they apply the same reasoning to the Gulf coast.

The tidelands battle has been raging since 1946 when Truman vetoed a bill making the lands the property of the states. In the 80th Congress, the wealthy and powerful lobby succeeded in pushing a similar bill through the House but it died in the Senate.

MILLIONS of dollars a year are involved in the dispute. Millions will go to the federal government in taxes if the land is established as federal land, or to the states if they win it.

The oil companies want the states to control this wealth, because the states don't regulate them the way the federal government does. The oil lobby is believed by the Democrats to have financed the Dixiecrats in the recent elections, hoping they would win enough Congressmen to insure control by the states.

Truman, on the other hand, campaigned under the banner of federal control of the tidelands. Labor has long urged federal control of these lands. The CIO passed a resolution at its Portland, Oreg., convention asking that the lands be returned to the federal government.

TEXAS AND Louisiana officials have announced they will fight the court case and their representatives in Congress will wage a battle there. "You can't print what I think," was the comment of Gov. Beauford Jester of Texas when he heard that Atty. Gen. Clark had filed the suit. He called the administration case "an effort to nationalize public property and natural resources."

OIL SCABS GET EARFUL: Locked out members of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union use signs and megaphones to tell scabs at the Union Oil Co. refinery in Wilmington, Calif. what they think about strikebreakers. The strike against West Coast oil companies began last September, but all of the firms except Union Oil have settled with the Oil Workers. Contributions to aid the strikers should be sent to Oil Workers Intl. Union, 210 Lodge Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas, which will distribute the funds to the striking locals.

Men Near Pensions Accused of 'Violence'

"I've never told a lie in my life. I won't tell a lie to save a job. Yes, I threw a couple of rocks. There were two men inside the plant, up on a hill 200 yards away. I threw in their direction, but of course I couldn't have hit them at that distance."

Bill Clemmons, 45, is an active member of the Baptist church and an employe for seven years at the big Shell Oil Corp. refinery in Martinez, Calif., until he was fired recently along with 37 other workers for "strike violence."

He made these remarks at a panel hearing held in connection with a strike of the CIO Oil Workers against Shell and other companies. The strike was called because the companies refused to grant their employes pay rates equal to those in other states.

The union's paper tells the story of how Bill Clemmons and four of the other 38 Shell workers, who oddly enough were in line for pensions, were booted out of their jobs after working for the company for many years.

It is the story of how a powerful corporation controlled by foreign interests—Royal Dutch Shell of which the Shell Corp. is a part, has refineries in England, France, Germany and many other countries—accused, tried and sentenced these American citizens of Martinez, under the "colonial" system which prevails in the management of their far-flung properties.

John M. Sullivan, 58, another of those fired, has worked for Shell at Martinez for 24 years. In three months, he would have been eligible for a pension.

Wayne Lynn, 57, had been with the company 21 years. He had 20 months to go for a pension. H. C. Donnelly, 46, had worked for Shell 32 years, with a pension a year and a half away. Emil Sobero, 51, with Shell 23 years, was due for a pension in three years.

"These five men are rather typical of the 38 citizens Shell Oil Corp. fired," says the union's paper. "The little town of Martinez is puzzled about it all—and more than a little angry. The people of Martinez know these fellows well—know that they helped build the town and that they helped build a big refinery for Shell.

"No doubt the people of Martinez are proud of these men—proud that they reacted like red-blooded Americans when given a dirty deal. We wonder if the people of Martinez will ever again be proud of Royal Dutch Shell."

Two Unions Will Not Renew UOPWA Pacts

The CIO Nat'l Maritime Union and the CIO Transport Workers Union have revealed that they will not renew contracts with the United Office & Professional Workers for their office staffs.

Officers of both unions asserted that in recent intra-union fights between supporters of national CIO policy and pro-Communists, employes hired through UOPWA sided with the "left wing."

NMU and TWU will continue to pay union wage scales, and meet customary conditions, their leaders said. The TWU employes have already signed application cards for membership in TWU itself.

Few NLRB Rules Made Since Nov. 2

THE NATL. Labor Relations Board had a good month in November as far as its record of cleaning up back business is concerned, a report of activity during the preceding month revealed. The board also reported that it has reduced its backlog of pending cases more than 50% in the past eight months.

But while routine NLRB business clicked along after the Nov. 2 election results pointed to a need for rule changes in labor-management relations, there has been a distinct drop in the number of precedent-making interpretations of the Taft-Hartley law.

DURING November the NLRB reduced its backlog of cases 11%, largely because the flood of union shop authorization elections, made necessary by the Taft-Hartley law, has slowed down. These polls droped 25% in number from October, and the number of union shop cases filed in November was less than a fifth the number asked for seven months ago.

Yet the NLRB admitted still having on its books 579 cases filed under the old Wagner Act, before the Taft-Hartley law took effect. These include 503 unfair labor practice cases and 76 petition for collective bargaining elections.

The effectiveness of the delay process in these old matters was dramatized recently when the U. S. Supreme Court heard oral argument on an NLRB case concerning unfair labor practices committed in January 1945. The company, Stowe Spinning Co., a southern textile firm, still holds out against NLRB orders of two years ago.

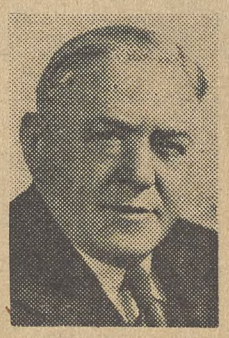
During November, unions were charged with one-fifth of the so-called unfair labor practices recognized by the Taft-Hartley law. Bosses got rid of unions in half of the 10 decertification elections permitted under the law.

As usual in recent months, the number of collective bargaining elections applied for and the number held, the heart of labor relations, was well below the pre-Taft-Hartley monthly level.

Guild CAREs

The Newspaper Guild, CIO, has exceeded the goal of CARE contributions set by its convention last summer.

The convention urged that $5000 more be raised to purchase CARE packages for needy European newspaper workers. Last week, the campaign ended with $10,934 contributed. The campaign was directed by Wilbur Bade, editor of the union's paper. The drive started as a result of a suggestion in a letter to the paper from William L. Tischel, Boston member.



ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports the following election results among the employes of the Caskey Baking Co., Hagerstown, Md., and Martinsburg, W. Va.; bakers: UAW-CIO, 11 votes; AFL—4; neither—4, truck drivers: UAW-CIO, 11; AFL—2. Robert Brylke was in charge.

CIO Field Rep. O. W. Singleton announces that in an NLRB election held in the Mower Lumber Co., Cass, W. Va., the employes voted 172 to 53 in favor of IWA-CIO; 51 did not vote.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler reports that in an election at Herco Foundry, Inc., in Southgate, Calif., the workers voted 137 to 10 in favor of USA-CIO. Organizers in charge were Robert Ratner, Frank McCaskell, and Jack Flannery.

CIO Reg. Dir. Loren J. Houser reports that in an election at the D'Orsay Cravat Co., Indianapolis, the workers voted 53 to 19 in favor of the CIO Clothing Workers.

Pres. John Lawson, USAPWA, reports that in an NLRB election held at the Drummond Dolomite Co., Detour, Mich., the employes voted 78 to 30 in favor of USAPWA-CIO. Harold Etchison represented USAPWA. In an NLRB election conducted at the National Mortar and Supply Co., Gibsonburg, Ohio, the employes voted 74 to 32 in favor of USAPWA-CIO.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner reports that an NLRB election held at the Bloomfield Molding Co., Bloomfield, N. J., the workers voted 26 in favor of URW-CIO, against 2 no union. Rep. John Baldante was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. George De Nucci reports that in an election conducted by the Railway Mediation Board, the CIO Railroad Workers, affiliated with the IUMSWA, won an election among the mail handlers, ticket sellers, gate keepers, of the Union Station in Columbus by a vote of 148 to 134. The AFL Railway Clerks were on the ballot. Rep. Chet Barker was in charge.

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN

Employes of the Belding-Hemingway Company's textile mill at Morristown, Tenn., have just voted their collective bargaining rights to the CIO Textile Workers.

Paul Christopher, CIO's Tennessee State Director, reported that employes of the American Enka Corporation's mill at Lowland, Tenn., a few miles out of Morristown, voted for the CIO by a three to one majority over the American Federation of Labor.

Miss. Dir. Robert Starnes reported that the AFL was defeated by the CIO by a subtantial majority, at the Laurel Textiles, Laurel, Miss.

Ala. Dir. Carey Haigler reported that at Brewton Weaving Co., production workers chose the CIO over no union representation.

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The CIO News

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FAIR DEAL: President Truman, gesturing with both hands, outlined a Fair Deal program for the nation in his "state of the union" address to the 81st Congress. He asked the lawmakers to enact measures which he advocated during his re-election campaign. Repeal of Taft-Hartley and re-enactment of the Wagner Act were requested. He struck out at small special-interest groups and monopolistic practices and called for curbs on inflation. He stuck to his guns on civil rights. His program was in many respects similar to that of the CIO. For details turn to Page 2.

Wood Union Members Die In Tornado

SCORES OF CIO Woodworkers were killed or injured last week in a tornado which reached the crescendo of its fury at the timber-processing town of Warren, Ark.

The Associated Press reported that the casualty list for the entire town was 54 known dead and more than 250 injured.

Visiting the scene two days after the disaster, Ark. Dir. Lee F. Tucker of the CIO Organizing Committee said that the havoc was indescribable.

"I feel safe in saying that two-thirds of the injured and the dead are members of the Woodworkers. The Bradley Lumber Co. where they were employed and near which many of them live was in the heart of the destruction.

"The storm destroyed the homes and furnishings of 300 members of the families of CIO Woodworkers."

News stories said that the hardest hit region was the mill town section of Warren, where the Bradley flooring mill is located. Timber in the mill, the Associated Press reported, was reduced to virtual matchwood, and many houses in the vicinity were blown away or smashed.

A worker at the mill was quoted as saying that the wind hurled huge timbers through the air like "so many toothpicks."

A Bradley Co. watchman told reporters that 11 men saved themselves by taking refuge around a locomotive in one of the shops. The engine was covered with timber, but the men escaped serious injury.

(Eighteen hundred men were employed at the plant, where a new contract was being negotiated. The CIO is engaged in an organizing campaign at the Southern Lumber Co., which caught fire during the storm. Heavy rain and hail, which accompanied the tordano, failed to extinguish the fire, which burned for several hours.)

Wis. Anti-Strike Law Is Upheld

A state law barring strikes by public utility workers has been upheld by Circuit Court Judge Daniel W. Sullivan.

Lawyers for Local 18, CIO Gas Coke & Chemical Workers and Division 998, AFL Street & Electric Railway Employes immediately announced the decision would be appealed to higher state courts and to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary.

The court acted on the suit brought by the unions to test the constitutionality of the strike ban, which passed the legislature in 1947.

Group Dental Program

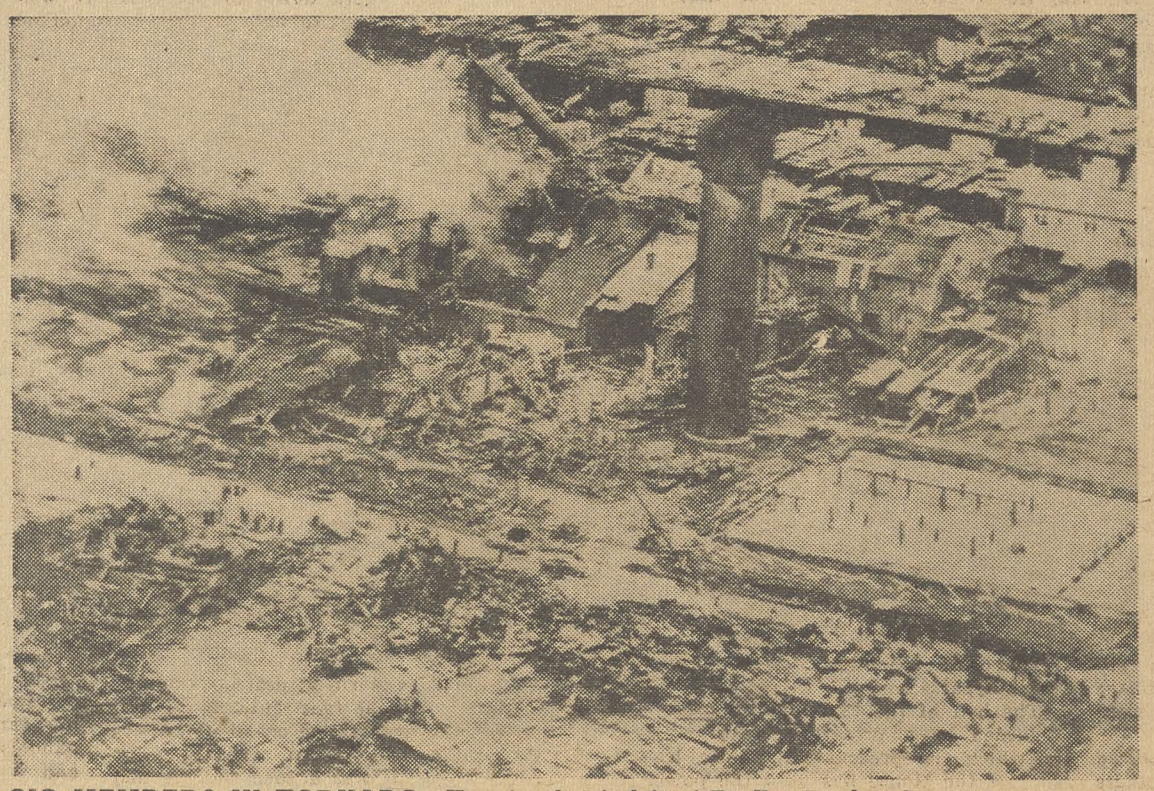
Group Health Association, Washington, D. C., has announced that the opening of its new dental clinic marks the first group dental program in the U. S. Group Health has been providing medical treatment on a pre-paid basis for several years.

Michael Ross Ill

Michael Ross, CIO director of international affairs, has entered George Washington University Hospital in Washington for an operation. He is expected to be away from his office for several weeks.

Not Much Difference

CIO LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM	PRES. TRUMAN'S SPEECH
1. Repeal of Taft-Hartley; re-enactment of Wagner Act.	1. Repeal of Taft-Hartley; re-enactment Wagner Act. Prohibit jurisdictional strikes and "unjustifiable" secondary boycotts; prevent use of economic force in interpreting contracts; find machinery for preventing strikes in vital industries which affect the public interest.
2. An anti-inflation program to roll back prices to reasonable levels and to recapture excess profits.	2. A 7-point program to provide power to set price ceilings on important scarce products and limit "unjustified wage adjustments which would force a break in an established price ceiling"; continue bank and consumer credit controls; continue export controls; continue priorities for transportation; authorize priorities on key materials; extend and strengthen rent control; authorize U. S. loans or construction of plants to produce materials in short supply.
3. Passage of comprehensive housing program, along lines of Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill.	3. Passage of program for low-rent public housing (at least a million homes in next 7 years); slum clearance; farm housing; housing research; allocation of materials for home-building; pressure to lower building costs.
4. Civil rights program, including anti-polltax bill, FEPC, anti-lynching, elimination of segregation in armed forces, home rule for Washington, D. C.	4. Same civil rights program as last year—anti-polltax, FEPC, anti-lynching bill.
5. Improvement of Wage-Hour Act, raising minimum pay to "at least $1 an hour" and increasing coverage of workers.	5. Minimum wage should be lifted to "at least 75c an hour."
6. Strengthening and improvement of Social Security System, with improved coverage and increased benefits.	6. Present coverage "is altogether inadequate" and benefit payments are "too low." Program should be expanded as to coverage and benefits.
7. An adequate national health insurance program.	7. " . . . We must have without further delay a system of pre-paid medical insurance . . ."
8. Federal aid to education and an effective labor education extension program.	8. " . . . Prompt federal financial aid to the states to help them operate and maintain their school systems." (Nothing on labor extension service.)
9. Restoration and strengthening of Labor Dept. and return of its legitimate functions.	9. Dept. of Labor should be "rebuilt and strengthened." with units which properly belong to it.
10. Adjustment of veterans' benefits to meet higher living costs.	10. No mention of this subject.
11. Support of Tennessee Valley Authority and other river valley and public power projects.	11. TVA lessons should be applied in other river basins to develop power, irrigation, navigation and flood control.
12. A farm program geared to a full economy, including reasonable price support, farm credits, soil conservation and improvement of rural living standards.	12. Farm price supports to spur production, prevent out-of-line price falls and insure decent living standards for farm families. Improve rural electrification projects.
13. Extend power to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements on long-range basis.	13. Restore effectiveness of reciprocal trade agreements act and extend it for three years.



CIO MEMBERS IN TORNADO: Here is what is left of Bradley Lumber Co., Warren, Ark, after it was struck by a tornado last week. The storm took an estimated toll of 54 dead and more than 250 injured, many of them doubtless members of the CIO Woodworkers with whom the company had a contract.

4 Officials Of CIO Unions Europe-Bound

Four CIO union officials are Europe-bound this week for talks with British and continental trade union leaders.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey was scheduled to fly from New York to London on Sunday, Jan. 9. Departure of three others named by Pres. Murray a few weeks ago was delayed when the S. S. Queen Mary, on which they were scheduled to leave, got stuck in the mud off France.

The group that will leave during the middle of the week comprises Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the United Rubber Workers; Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers; and Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the United Automobile Workers, representing UAW Pres. Walter Reuther.

They will discuss with leaders of the British Trades Union Congress the future of international labor cooperation and the future of the World Federation of Trade Unions, with which non-Communist labor groups have shown increasing impatience in recent months.

The WFTU executive bureau meeting opens in Paris Jan. 17, with Carey representing the CIO in place of Vice-Pres. Frank Rosenblum of the clothing workers, who was unable to leave the country because of business.

The CIO group will also attend a meeting of the ERP Trade Union Advisory Committee, scheduled for Paris later this month.

Survey Shows

Some MD's Spurn AMA

The American Medical Association does not echo the views of all US MDs in its campaign against national health insurance, a survey prepared by the Committee for the Nation's Health shows.

AMA's governing body, the House of Delegates, which ordained a $25 per doctor levy to fight proposed health insurance legislation, doesn't represent rank-and-file physicians, CNH declared. While half of the nation's practicing physicians are under 45 years of age, 95% of the delegates are over 45, and 70% over 55, the liberal organization pointed out.

CNH said that only 15% of the AMA big-wigs are general practitioners, although 50% of the country's doctors are. And while 30% of our medics work in communities with less than 5000 population, only 8% of the delegates are from the small towns.

As many as 15% of all doctors replying to a questionnaire declared that they are willing to participate in a national health insurance program. Another 24% was "undecided." Only 61% stuck to the AMA "no participation" line.

In New England and in the Middle Atlantic states nearly half the MDs bolted the AMA line.

CNH explains that the poll was taken during the 80th Congress when there was no chance for the passage of a health bill. A much better response would be forthcoming if the bill makes headway now, CNH believes.

How About It? Give PAC a $1

Several T-H Repealers Offered

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

A BLIZZARD of bills—the most important of them designed to carry out Pres. Truman's "Fair Deal" program—hit the Congress last week.

Senators and Congressmen filed them in batches. Bills to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and re-enact the Wagner Act were available for almost a dime a dozen.

The new proposals have a long road to travel through the Congressional Committee system. What comes out is apt to be different in many respects from the bills that went in during the first days of the session.

(*HR 1 in the House was offered by Rep. O'Toole (D., N. Y.) and proposed a $25,000 annuity for former Presidents; HR 2, by the same Congressman, proposes that the United States provide a residence for the Vice-Presidents.*)

In the House, freshman Rep. McGrath (D. N.Y.) slipped in the first Taft-Hartley repealer. It was numbered HR 211. Rep. Blatnik (D. Minn.) offered a similar repealer (HR 231), as did Rep. Kelley (D. Pa.) with HR 237, and numerous others followed their lead.

In the Senate, too, a rash of of T-H repealers was offered.

Sen. Elbert Thomas (D. Utah), new head of the Senate Labor Committee, proposed legislation on three matters of key importance to labor—T-H, higher minimum wages, and a federal aid-to-education bill identical with the one passed by the Senate and buried in the House a year ago.

BOTH SENATE and House Labor Committees will be kept busy considering the complex legislative problems involved in repealing Taft-Hartley, re-enacting the Wagner Act, and strengthening or extending other laws already on the book.

CIO's position on the T-H problem is clear. It has urged repeal of Taft-Hartley and re-passage of the Wagner Labor Relations Act. Then, as Pres. Murray pointed out last week (see col. 5), CIO will be prepared to enter into negotiations for whatever other constructive legislation may be deemed necessary.

There was some understandable confusion on Capitol Hill as Congress opened about handling of T-H. Washington correspondents were busy playing a new game—guessing whether Congress would remove T-H from the lawbooks in a one-package or two-package operation.

But Pres. Truman's message—and the Nov. 2 election returns—made clear that T-H had outlived its usefulness. Whatever finally comes out of the Congress it will be a long step away from the bill which Republican labor-baiters triumphantly passed over the Truman veto in June 1947.

The only real Taft-Hartley optimist seemed to be Sen. Taft himself.

He said the President "seems to want to continue many important features of the Taft-Hartley law"—although a reading of the President's speech offered no such easy conclusion. "Perhaps Congress will find that practically all of the provisions should be continued," he said.

More likely they won't—judging from the make-up of the 81st Congress. (A CBS reporter revealed that 102 new Congressmen had bid for places on the House Labor Committee; most of them will be disappointed).

The minimum wage law—with its present 40c base pay—is also due for overhauling. The CIO asked for wider coverage and a minimum of at least $1 an hour; the President asked for "at least 75c an hour."

With many wage-hour bills up for study, Sen. Myers (D. Pa.) proposed a stop-gap measure (S. 58) to lift minimum rates to 75c at once, pending passage of permanent improvements in the present law.

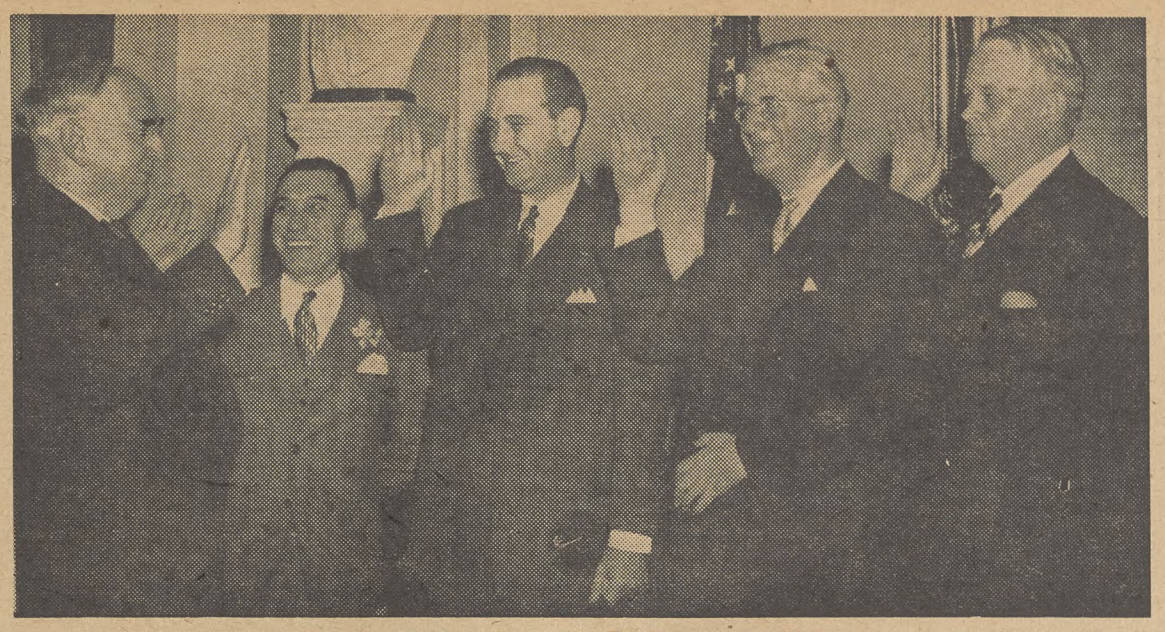
"An increase . . . is an immediate, urgent necessity," Myers said.

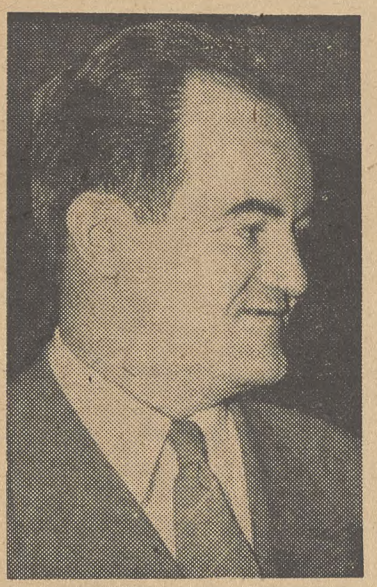
The aid-to-education bill had 14 sponsors — nine Democrats, five Republicans. A national health insurance bill was offered by six Democrats—Murray (Mont.), Wagner (N.Y.), Pepper (Fla.), Chavez (N.M.), Taylor (Ida.) and McGrath (R.I.).

Similar bills were offered in the House, as well as proposals on improving social security, public power and housing.

Committee hearings on the various proposals are expected to start shortly as the 81st Congress gets down to business. It was easy to note the heavy round of applause when the President said, toward the end of his speech:

"In the months ahead I know that I shall be able to cooperate with this Congress."





Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), second from right, who is one of the three liberal Democrats chosen as new members of the Senate Labor Committee, is shown (above) taking the oath of office for a seat in the Upper Chamber. In the picture are, l. to r., Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R. Mich.), retiring President Pro Tem administering the oath, J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D. Del.), Lyndon D. Johnson (D. Tex.), Douglas, and Robert S. Kerr (D. Okla.). Other new liberal Democrats on the Senate Labor Committee are Matthew Neely (W. Va.) and Hubert Humphrey.

Murray on Speech:

Truman Has 'Kept Faith'

CIO PRES. Murray hailed the State of the Union message delivered to Congress last week by Pres. Truman.

Here is Pres. Murray's statement:

"The President, in his message, has kept full faith with the people who elected him. The program is in the best tradition of constructive American liberalism. It will offer hope to democratic peoples throughout the world and assure domestic prosperity. We feel confident that it will command the support of the Congress and of the American people.

"We hail in particular the President's plain and urgent request for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and the re-enactment of the Wagner Act. We feel certain that the Congress will heed the mandate of the election and the President's message in promptly achieving this objective.

"Once the Taft-Hartley Law is repealed and the Wagner Act is re-enacted, the CIO stands prepared to make constructive recommendations to the Congress in the field of labor-management relations. We are sure that both labor and management groups, meeting within the spirit and framework of the President's message, can reach substantial agreement, once the Wagner Act is restored, on any problems that may arise.

"This can be done with full recognition on all parts that to preserve our democratic freedoms, government-by-injunction in the field of labor relations must be eliminated and wage-freezing avoided.

"The CIO renews its pledge to lend support to the President's program in the interests of a better America."

Murray To Be Guest

CIO Pres. Murray will be honored guest at a dinner in New York on Wednesday, Jan. 12, sponsored by Labor & The Nation Magazine and officers of the New York State CIO Council.

The affair will be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Commodore.

House Bottleneck Broken

THE DELAYING tactics by which the 80th Congress and in particular, the House—bottled up key legislation will not occur in the 81st Congress.

On opening day, Pres. Truman scored a smashing triumph when the House voted overwhelmingly to strip the Rules Committee of its "dictatorial" powers.

It was Rules which killed much important legislation in the last term, especially the housing bill, which had already passed the Senate and which had been approved by another House committee.

The new system was adopted by a voice vote after a test on a technical phase had passed 273 to 142. Voting for it on a roll-call were 225 Democrats, 49 Republicans and one American Laborite. Against were 31 Democrats and 111 Republicans.

The "bolt" of the 49 Republicans caused widespread surprise. All of the Democrats who broke with their party's caucus came from the South.

Here were the issues at stake:

a. Rules had for years ignored the wishes and voting strength of the majority. Suppose another committee had approved a bill, 15-0. Rules—or the majority of Rules—could pigeon-hole the bill. Only way to get it on the floor was through a petition signed by 218 Representatives, a procedure rarely successful.

b. The new Administration, believing that the wishes of the original committee should prevail, asked that, should Rules refuse to send a bill to the floor, the chairman of the original committee could, after 21 calendar days, move that the measure go to the floor for action. The House could decide then whether it wanted the bill passed.

The bolt of the 49 Republicans "can be regarded as a protest against the way in which the present Republican leadership of the House has used the power of the Rules to block progressive legislation," according to the New York Times.

Labor Unit 'Liberalized'

THE SENATE Labor and Public Welfare Committee, which will have much to do with the President's call for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and reenactment of the Wagner Act, has been strengthened by addition of three forthright liberals.

The new members are Sens. Matthew Neely (D., W. Va.), Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) and Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.).

All campaigned for repeal of T-H.

Appointment of the three followed a controversy among some Democrats over a plan whereby the committee would consist of seven Democrats and six Republicans, in order that Sen. Irving Ives (R., N. Y.) could remain on the committee.

This caused a storm of protest from liberals who felt that Ives' build-up reputation of being progressive on labor matters was offset by his record of support for T-H. Further, it was argued that he had been considered the Senate spokesman of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

The full line-up of the Labor committee will not be:

Democrats: Elbert Thomas (Utah), chairman; James E. Murray (Mont.), Claude Pepper (Fla.), Allen J. Ellender (La.), Lister Hill (Ala.), Neely, Douglas and Humphrey.

Republicans: Robert A. Taft (Ohio), former chairman; George D. Aiken (Vt.), H. Alexander Smith (N. J.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), and Forrest C. Donnell (Mo.).

All the Democrats except Ellender are rated as liberals. Aiken and Morse are also given that rating.

Also praised were the Democrats' appointments of new members of the Banking and Currency Committee, which handles social security, anti-inflationary and housing laws.

New members are Douglas and Sen. J. Allen Frear (Del.).

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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HE DID IT AGAIN!

Some of the political "experts" have been "double crossed" again by that man from down Missouri way.

You remember how it happened the first time?

He couldn't possibly be re-elected President of the U. S. He was finished. All that remained was the mere formality of voting Dewey into office.

Ah, and then came that cruel, cruel Nov. 2!

It didn't take too long for some of the experters to begin figuring out what President Truman would do when he made his next major move.

He, of course, had no real intention of proposing that Congress enact the program he advocated when campaigning. Why, he'd merely made a lot of political promises in the hope of winning votes.

That's what they said.

And then came Jan. 5 and Truman's "state of the union" message to Congress.

On that day he went right down the line. He asked Congress to pass laws that would make his program a reality.

He said he wanted legislation that would benefit the majority of the American people—not the small special-interest groups.

He asked for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and for a real civil rights program.

His talk sounded much like some of his earlier campaign speeches—and, in a sense, it was a campaign speech. He's campaigning now to get Congress to put its OK on his program.

Some of the "experts" will tell you, of course, that Truman won't be able to get many of his proposals translated into law.

We're not inclined to pay much attention to such talk because of their poor guessing in the past and because we believe members of Congress know a majority of the people support the Truman program.

Certainly there will be opposition—perhaps strong opposition—to portions of the Truman program. The sledding at times may be extremely tough.

But there's no discounting the fact that Truman is a real scrapper who slugs with all he's got when it becomes necessary. And he's got a comfortable Democratic majority up on Capitol Hill. ★ ★ ★

BOTTLENECK IS BROKEN

The new Congress had been in session less than two hours when House members smashed a bad bottleneck in which many important legislative measures were choked to death in the past.

The House Rules Committee was shorn of the power to bottle up for months on end bills which it wanted to prevent from coming to a vote on the floor.

This action was a pace-setting victory for the Truman forces, but it was more than that.

It was a move under which the House said it wanted no more of this business of letting a handful of strategically placed men exercise "veto" power over measures upon which the full House was not permitted to vote.

Another bottleneck that needs to be smashed is the filibuster, which permits measures to be literally talked to death.

Hate Peddlers And Mill Owners

Both Fan Race and Religious Prejudices In Violation of Civil Rights

By ALLAN L. SWIM

OLE Gene Talmadge, the colorful Georgia demagog, slouched down in his chair, pushed his hat far back on his head, snapped his red galluses and declared:

"I like Niggers—in their place. And a Nigger's place is at the back door of a white man's house with his hat in his hand."

There was no bitterness in his tone and he wasn't trying to shock me, for he knew that I, too, was a Southerner familiar with such talk.

He wasn't running for office at the time. He wasn't making a startling, new pronouncement. He was merely repeating a statement that he and others like him had made time and again.

I felt that I would be wasting my breath if I argued with him.

ON THE day before interviewing Talmadge I talked for several hours with Dr. Samuel Green, the rather colorless Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan.

The KKK wasn't really out to get the Catholics, he said, and "Niggers aren't too bad when they stay in their place."

Yes, sir, he declared, his outfit was a fine American organization with high Christian ideals—and one of its chief aims was to "protect pure white Southern womanhood."

He accused me of being one of those "damn newspaper smear artists" bent on destroying the KKK and good, old Southern traditions.

I felt that I would be wasting my breath if I argued with him.

I SPENT months traveling around the country, talking to men like Talmadge and Green and digging out information about outfits which preached race and religious hate.

A Real Battle

One of the most bitter fights among members of the new Congress is expected to result from efforts to obtain enactment of civil rights legislation.

The men ranged all the way from Hate Spewing Gerald L. K. Smith to an Atlanta coal dealer who heads an outfit called the Free White American Gentile Army.

The organizations ranged from the Klan to the Independent Order of Minute Men.

After each interview and each investigation I felt I would be wasting my breath if I argued with the hate peddlers.

ONE HATE merchant threatened to beat me into a bloody pulp. One threatened to throw me out of his office. Several threatened me with big libel suits.

None of the threats were carried out. No hooded Klansmen called on me. None of the strong-arm boys worked me over. Nobody took a shot at me.

I was luckier than many others.

I was lucky because I learned from first-hand experience something that many of our people seem not to realize—the fact that there are quite a few "little domestic fascists" crawling around in our midst.

And I learned, too, that there are quite a few men and women in our country who actually do not believe in the civil rights that are spelled out in our Constitution.

SEVERAL years after completing the "hate peddlers" newspaper assignment I became connected with the CIO's Southern Organizing Drive.

Within 12 months 21 organizers on our staff had been physically assaulted merely because they were union organizers.

Race and religious prejudices were fanned by mill and factory owners in their efforts to keep employes from joining the CIO.

Union groups were brazenly denied the rights of free speech and free assembly in numerous towns.

Law enforcement officers on company payrolls conveniently turned their heads while company "goons" went to work on organizers and local union leaders.

THESE personal experiences are related here only because of the light they may possibly shed on the task confronting those who would push a real civil rights program through the 81st Congress.

The demagogs and many of the Southern industrialists preach the same sermon of hate and prejudice. They do so partly to retain their political and economic power and partly because they've never done otherwise.

They will fight especially hard to retain those "old Southern traditions" which are designed to keep one race of people—the Negroes—and one class of people—the workers—subjugated.

The CIO for months has been engaged in a widespread campaign to give Southerners in both groups a greater measure of economic and political freedom.

It's time for Congress to quit twiddling its thumbs and take action, too.

Murray on Education:

'Revise Social Study Courses in Most Schools'

"WHEN I say education, I do not mean the false thing that has passed for education through the years—the old idea of teaching a boy and girl only enough to enable them to work in a menial capacity until their dying day.

"I mean a process by which boys and girls, regardless of their race, creed or national origin, can avail themselves of all the good and constructive experience of men from the beginning of time."

This is how CIO Pres. Philip Murray defined education in an interview on labor's plans for public education, reports B. F. Brodinsky in an article in the January issue of The Nation's Schools based on talks with various union officials, CIO and AFL.

"I look back on my service as a member of the Pittsburgh board of education as one of the most rewarding public activities of my career," Murray told Brodinsky. "I deplore the fact that so few labor representatives are in such positions.

"Organized labor will have to enter politics on the local level—nominate and elect its friends to boards of education, or nominate and elect a mayor who will appoint labor members to the board, in proportion to labor's membership in the community."

THE article quotes Pres. Murray as expressing the opinion that the contents of social studies courses are one-sided, and place "too much emphasis on militarism, palace-politics, business economics, nationalism, and not enough emphasis on the story of the common people's role in American history."

Murray summed up the CIO's position on this question, writes Brodinsky by saying: "The time has come to revise the social studies courses in most schools, with an emphasis on the hopes and aspirations of all the people whose children attend the schools."

Brodinsky found that in spite of some harsh criticism of public education, union officials on the whole found many praiseworthy aspects in the work of public schools. Approved were efforts being made to teach practical citizenship, tolerance, good health and safety habits.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP By YOMEN

"Since my vote went down this year, Miss Smith, you'll have to take a pay cut."

He Was The 'Whole Works' That Day

SOME OF the darndest things happen at those little radio stations which dot the nation's countryside.

Sometimes they'll offer to sell you airtime for practically peanuts. At other times they'll try to keep you off the air regardless of what you're willing to pay.

Some follow schedules almost as strict as those of the big networks. Others seem to have no schedules at all.

It was on a "practically-no-schedule" station that a CIO representative found out about the difficulties of broadcasting.

THE CIO man finally completed his radio script at about 2 a.m. and tumbled into bed for a bit of troubled sleep.

At 8 a.m. four local unionists met him in his room for an hour of rehearsal. Then they hurried to the nearby radio station.

There was a youngster in the control room, playing phonograph records—and there was a receptionist-stenographer at her desk.

"We're here for the CIO program that's to go on the air at 9:15," the CIO man told the receptionist.

"Oh, my goodness!" she declared. "I forgot about that program and I didn't tell our announcer to come in. I guess we'll just have to call the program off."

THERE was a brief argument, during which the CIO representative said the program had been advertised for 9:15 and that a cancellation was out of the question.

The receptionist - stenographer smiled sweetly and said. "You sound like you might be a radio announcer. Could you handle the show?"

The CIO man, glancing at a clock whose hands pointed to 9.12, said, "Sure I can handle it. I've had a lot of radio experience."

The five union men dashed into the studio, took their places at the microphone and waited for the lad to cut off the record-playing machine.

At 9:15 sharp the studio became silent.

THE "announcer" gulped a couple of times, moved close to the mike and began talking.

"This is station———. The following program is presented by the Congress of Industrial Organizations."

The "announcer" then became an actor and late in the show he became a news commentator.

He also served as director of the program, motioning his charges closer to or farther from the microphone and doing those other things which he imagined radio directors did.

Everything went along smoothly until it became apparent that the local unionists were talking much faster than the script writer - announcer - actor-director thought they would.

So, when they ran out of script he began ad libbing.

The hands on the studio clock finally showed the program had only seconds to run—and at this point the CIO triple-threat man was sweating profusely.

He dragged out a few sentences more and then relaxed as one does when a tough job has been completed.

Suddenly he remembered that he was the announcer, too, and that he had promised the station owner each program would end with a "disclaimer."

Using his best announcer voice, he said:

"The program you have just heard was presented by the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The views expressed were not necessarily those of Station ———."

As the unionists walked toward the station exit the receptionist-stenographer glanced up, smiled and went on beating her typewriter as if nothing unusual had happened.

A.L.S.

SHOOT!---SHOOT!

COAK—
DRAWN FOR THE NAT'L. CIO NEWS

Chicago Housing Criteria Blasted

'Federal Govt. Has Higher Standards For Animals'

Almost 450 persons were suffering and a few—or perhaps, one—were profiting from the conditions at a Chicago tenement described in this article in the January issue of Work, monthly publication of the Chicago Labor Alliance, an organization of Catholics, Protestants and Jews:

"**SIX TOP** city officials yesterday inspected a seven story, garbage stuffed tenement where an estimated 450 Negroes are living with no toilet facilities, limited water supplies, dangerous electrical wiring, and no heating system . . .

"In all the flats dangerous homemade electric wiring was strung about the walls. There was no running water above the fifth floor and no toilet in working order in the building. Air shafts and an elevator shaft without an elevator were stuffed with garbage and human waste. Makeshift heating was installed in each flat."

That was the story in the Chicago Tribune about a Chicago tenement at 215 East 31st St. It was the same in all the other papers. County Judge Edmund Jarecki described the place as "not fit for human beings to live in."

WE CONSULTED bulletins of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Federal government has higher standards for the caring of animals than we in Chicago maintain for housing human beings destined to see God.

Farmer's Bulletin No. 1419, Care and Management of Farm Work Horses: "Abundance of light and proper ventilation of the stables are essential for complete sanitation and the health of the horse."

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1393, Principles of Dairy Barn Ventilation: "The stabling of animals on dark, poorly ventilated, dam barns affect their health and helps t spread tuberculosis among the stock when ever the germs are present."

FARMERS' Bulletin No. 1487, Practica Hog Houses: "Proper housing is an impo tant factor in the successful raising o hogs. If little pigs are to get the right kin of start in life, they must have plenty o sunlight."

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1554, Poultr Houses and Fixtures: "Growing chicks and laying hens need comfortable houses that are dry and roomy, with plenty of fresh air and sunlight. It never pays to overcrowd them. The houses in which chicks are brooded and reared should be so constructed as to promote the most efficient growth in the chicks."

Incidentally, what the government says here applies also to Colored chicks.

Attempt To Make Workers 'Goat' Foiled

The attempt to blame Government workers for failure of the Washington, D. C., Community Chest campaign to reach its goal is thwarted in this editorial in the January 1 issue of Labor, publication of 15 railroad labor organizations:

They Always Blame the Workers

Anything unpleasant—such as high prices, a railroad wreck or "industrial disputes"—is promptly blamed on the workers by most daily papers. Following that custom, a Washington editor publicly scolded government workers this week for the shocking failure of the Capital City's "Community Chest" money raising campaign.

This time, the workers had an able defender in C. G. Davidson, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who headed the money raising among government employes.

He wrote the editor pointing out that the government workers contributed $125,000 more this year than last year, while the campaign as a whole fell 26 per cent short of its goal. **Obviously it was the businessmen of Washington—including wealthy newspaper owners—who did not do their part.**

Like Salmon?

Think of this next time you eat some canned salmon.

Children under 16 were found to be working at long as 19 and 20 hours a day and up to 87½ hours a week in a salmon cannery in Alaska. Your salmon may or may not have come from such a place, but fish canneries have long been notorious for violations of child labor laws.

Inspectors for the Dept. of Labor's Wage-Hour and Public Contract Divisions reported in December that 12 out of 47 concerns investigated in Alaska were violating the child-labor provisions of Federal labor laws. Eight of these were canneries.

48 STATES — 48 TYPES OF U

From the Social Security Administration of the Federal Security Agency

Significant Provisions Of State Unemployment Insurance Laws, August 1, 1948

Prepared by the Bureau of Employment Security for ready reference and comparative purposes. Because of the impossibility of giving qualifications and alternatives in brief summary form, the State law and State Employment Security Agency should be consulted for authoritative information. In general, the States cover employment in most types of business and industry, except employment for railroads, which is covered by a separate federal law.

State	Size of firm (minimum number employes and/or size of payroll in a calendar year)	Wage or employment qualification (number times weekly benefit amount [1] unless otherwise indicated.)	Initial waiting period (weeks) Total Unemployment	Initial waiting period (weeks) Partial Unemployment	Computation of weekly benefit amount [1] (Fraction of high-quarter wages [2] unless otherwise indicated)	Weekly benefit amount [1] for total unemployment Minimum	Weekly benefit amount [1] for total unemployment Maximum
Ala.	8 in 20 weeks	30; and $75.00 in 1 quarter	1	2	1/26	$ 4	$20
Alaska	1 at any time	$150	1	1	1/20	8	25
Arizona	3 in 20 weeks	30; and wages in 2 quarters	1	1	1/20	5	20
Ark.	1 in 10 days	30	1	1	1/24	5	20
Calif.	1 at any time and $100 in same quarter	30 times wba [1] or 1⅓ times high-quarter wages, whichever is less, but not less than $300	1	1	1/20-1/23	10	25
Colo.	8 in 20 weeks	30	2	2	1/25	6	17.50
Conn.	4 in 13 weeks	$240 and wages in 2 quarters	1	1	1/26, plus $3 for each dependent up to ½ wba [1]	8-12	24-36
Del.	1 in 20 weeks	30	1	1	1/25	7	18
Dist. of Columbia	1 at any time	25 up to $250	1	1	1/23, plus $1 for each dependent, up to $3	6-9	20
Florida	8 in 20 weeks	30; and wages in 2 quarters	1	1	1/8/18-1/24	5	15
Georgia	8 in 20 weeks	25, 30, 40; and wages in 2 quarters	2	2	1/23-26	4	18
Hawaii	1 at any time	30	1	1	1/25	5	25
Idaho	$75 in any quarter	25-37; and $150 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters	1	1	1/19-1/24	10	20
Illinois	6 in 20 weeks	$225	1	1	1/20	10	20
Indiana	8 in 20 weeks	$250 and $150 in last 2 quarters	1	1	1/25	5	20
Iowa	8 in 15 weeks	20	1	2	1/23	5	20
Kansas	8 in 20 weeks or 25 in 1 week	$100 in 2 quarters or $200 in 1 quarter	1	1	1/25	5	18
Kentucky	4 in 3 quarters of preceding year each with wages of $50 in each quarter or 8 in 20 weeks	$300	1	1	Annual wage formula: weighted schedule 2.3%-1%	7	20
Louisiana	4 in 20 weeks	30	1	1	1/20	5	25
Maine	8 in 20 weeks	$300	1	1	Annual wage formula; weighted schedule 2.3%-1.1%	6.75	22.50
Maryland	1 at any time	40; and $156 in 1 quarter	0	0	1/26	6	25
Mass.	1 in 20 weeks	$150	1	2	1/20, plus $2 for each dependent, total not to exceed average weekly wage	6	25 [3]
Mich.	8 in 20 weeks	14 weeks of employment at $8 or more	1	1	64-67% of average weekly wage if no dependents; 78-92% with 4 dependents	6-7	20-28
Minn.	1 in 20 weeks	$200	2	2	Annual wage formula; weighted schedule 3.6%-1.1%	7	20
Miss.	8 in 20 weeks	30	1	1	1/26	3	20
Missouri	8 in 20 weeks	40 and wages in 3 quarters of 8-quarter base period	1	2	1/26-5	[4] 0.50	20
Mont.	1 in 20 weeks or $500 in a year	30	2	[5]	1/22	7	18
Neb.	8 in 20 weeks or $10,000 in any quarter	$200	2	2	1/25	5	18
Nev.	$225 in any quarter	30	1	1	1/20, plus $2 for each dependent, up to $6	8-14	20-26
N. H.	4 in 20 weeks	$200	1	2	Annual wage formula; weighted schedule 3%-0.9%	6	22
N. J.	4 in 20 weeks	30	1	1	1/22	9	22
N. M.	$450 in any quarter or 2 in 13 weeks	30; and $78 in 1 quarter	1	1	1/26	5	20
N. Y.	4 in 15 days	30	[6] 1	[6]	1/23	10	26
N. C.	8 in 20 weeks	$130	1	2	Annual wage formula; weighted schedule 3.1%-0.9%	4	20
N. D.	8 in 20 weeks	28	1	1	1/23	5	20
Ohio	3 at any time	20 calendar weeks of employment and $160	2	2	1/20-1/28	5	21
Okla.	8 in 20 weeks	20	1	1	1/20	6	18
Ore.	4 at any time and $500 in any quarter	$300	1	1	Annual wage formula; weighted schedule 3.3%-1.3%	10	20

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EMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

THUR RIORDAN

been a flood of propaganda the states are the proper ntrol of unemployment com- or the employment services .

been a flood of propaganda health program set up by the be controlled by the states. , the Advisory Council on So- mmended continuation of state oyment compensation and the e (commonly known as the loyment Service.)

stern protest from Textile's vice president, and four other uncil. Rieve contended that the uch facilities is in the Federal

the thesis that the states are ace for operation of services n the Federal Government. The h a procedure say: after all, ures are closer to the people So, why not have the nearest work?

assumption, as the table to the terial on this page show. Here

dicates, there are 48 states— n unemployment compensation. al on this page indicates, many are not truly representative of the population because of the seats in state houses are ap-

two states which have payment payment which are exactly aximum weekly payments, for nge down from Connecticut's way to Florida's $15. And, the payment! That shouldn't hap- top is Nevada's $14; the low— is Missouri's $0.50—which is

tion had this say on unemploy- tion:

unemployment insurance, the ting arrangements, which al- ovide incentives for employers yment have operated (a) to ng of unemployment insurance ake employers anxious to have squalified from receipt of bene- tribute unemployment so as to minimize those entitled to compensation by preventing the unemployment insurance system from fulfilling one of its major social functions—that of maintaining the stream of purchasing power.

"The experience of unemployment insurance indicates that adequate social security cannot be secured on the basis of state legislation. The state-by-state approach is fatal, no matter how bolstered by federal taxes with off-sets, or by federal subsidies or Federal standards; no two state systems are identical and the variations have no national basis.

"(a) The highest standards under any state laws are not as favorable as a Federal system ought to be. Under a system in which each state system stands alone, the risk factors produce an average benefit level necessarily lower than is possible under a Federal system involving the same aggregate risk. No reinsurance or pooling arrangements can substitute for a straight Federal system.

"(b) The major factors in the improvement of unemployment insurance systems and their major defenders, when they are under attack, are the workers and their representatives. The necessity for working on 51 fronts at all times makes both improvement and defense very difficult.

"(c) Operation of 51 state and territorial unemployment insurance systems produces enormous and unnecessary complexity of administration. Under the best of conditions the separation of authority and responsibility inherent in the existing administrative arrangements makes for needless turmoil and uncertainty.

"(d) The State systems of unemployment insurance have tended in some cases to spread elements of disunion in the labor movement. Some labor organizations have believed the false claims of employers that States with better than average unemployment risks will provide benefits more liberal than could be afforded in a national system. The claim has surface plausibility but is basically false.

"(e) State-by-state administration of unemployment insurance and of the employment services tends to aggravate unemployment by erecting barriers around the labor markets within each State. The health of the national economy requires the maintenance of a unified national labor market as in the war. This cannot be done under the existing systems of unemployment security."

Obvious

From the table at the left, it seems obvious to anyone except the most rabid States' Righter—or most rabid employer—that the state system is a mass of unfairness, confusion, inefficiency and downright stupidity.

IN THE adjoining columns, the patchquilt quality of unemployment compensation under state control is shown.

The application of the procedures listed in the table obviously could lead to weird decisions—and do, as the article below will show.

Why is there so much unfairness in state setups? Main reason seems to be the wide practice of unfair apportionment of State house members.

Representation

FOREMOST proponents of the States' Rights principle are two seeming extremes which are actually working for the same general objectives.

We refer to professional States' Righters of the South and to the Republican Party.

What of a Southern State like Georgia, which is ruled now by Gov. Herman Talmadge, son of the fabulous Gene? And what of New York, which is presided over by the Little Man Who Didn't Get There, Thomas E. Dewey?

GEORGIA: There is a lot of talk every four years about the unfairness of the Electoral College system and that it should be abolished. None of this talk has ever been heard to come from a professional Southern politician.

But, under the Electoral College, each state is given roughly votes based on its population.

In Georgia, however, the governor is elected by a "unit system." Under this rotten borough system, counties get two to six unit votes.

Fulton County (seat of Atlanta) has a population of 392,866 and gets 6 unit votes. Echols, with a population of 2964, gets two unit votes! Thus, Echols and two other slightly larger counties offset Fulton's vote. In 1946, Gene Talmadge's opponent got the majority of the popular vote; Gene won with a wide margin in unit votes.

Incidentally, Atlanta has 123,000 registered voters. One small county has 241, but they have one-third of the strength of Atlanta's 123,000.

Now let's move up to **NEW YORK,** the Empire State. New York City, with its about 8,000,000 population, has 55.3% of the state's population. New York has a state House of 150 members. It has a Senate of 56 members.

Yet, New York City has only 67 of the 150 and 25 of the 56—44.6% in each case!

That's Tom Dewey's state.

Long Delays

The CIO Textile Workers report that unemployment compensation checks in New Hampshire are weeks late because of fund-cutting by the 80th Congress. The members of Local 550, Newport, N. H., are asking Congress for action.

Enforcement

HOW FAIR are the various states in their granting of unemployment compensation? Here are some examples, taken from official sources:

● **Shift employment**—a serious problem in mass industry.

Responsibilities to families and personal necessity often lead persons to reject employment during certain hours.

A mother naturally wants work at hours which would permit her to care for her children properly. It is obvious that day nurseries can't fulfill this entire job.

Wives who must work to help keep the family in necessities want to work the same hours as their husbands, a fair enough wish.

Some individuals find it impossible to adjust themselves to sleeping during the day, and therefore reject night work.

Despite these and many other reasons, state courts and appeal boards have many times refused to take into account these patent social necessities.

IN MICHIGAN, a woman wished to work on the afternoon shift (3:30 P. M. to 11:40 P. M.) at Ford because she wanted to be at home in the mornings so that she could awaken her two sons, aged 10 and 17, get their breakfasts and send them off to school.

She worked the afternoon shift for more than a year and a half, was laid off, applied for unemployment compensation.

The commission first ruled her eligible, but upon being informed that she was available only for afternoon shift work, denied compensation. A referee and the appeals board overruled the commission. The State Supreme Court sustained the commission. Note the lack of knowledge of the court:

"It may be assumed that, in a so-called 'around-the-clock' operation, the work on shifts does not vary in character . . . She took such position, not for any reason connected with the character of the labor itself, but rather because of the situation in her home."

That's just one example. In later issues of the CIO News, you'll see more.

● **Wages**—State laws prohibit the denial of benefits for the individual's refusal of work at wages which are substantially less favorable than those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

But many appeal and court decisions appear to give inadequate consideration to the impact which acceptance of work at a particular wage would have upon the individual's economic status. For example.

In **Louisiana,** a claimant, a seamstress, had averaged $22 weekly in her past employment. She refused an offer of work in a laundry at 31c an hour because of the wage. She stated there would be nothing of her daily wages of $2.48 left after paying car fare, luncheons, etc.

She stated her willingness to accept $20 weekly in her customary occupation or in any other work she could do.

The appeals referee disqualified her for two weeks. Incidentally, she had five children.

In future articles in future editions, we will give many further examples of unfair application by state bodies.

ze of firm (minimum mber employes and/or e of payroll in a calen- r year)	Wage or employment qualification (number times weekly benefit amount [1] unless otherwise indicated.)	Initial waiting period (weeks) Total Unemployment	Initial waiting period (weeks) Partial Unemployment	Computation of weekly benefit amount [1] (Fraction of high-quarter wages [2] unless otherwise indicated)	Weekly benefit amount [1] for total unemployment Minimum	Weekly benefit amount [1] for total unemployment Maximum
at any time	30	1	1	1/25	8	20
in 20 weeks	$100	1	2	1/20	10	25
in 20 weeks	30	1	1	1/21-1/24	5	20
in 20 weeks	$125 and $60 in 1 quarter.	1	1	1/20-1/23	6	20
in 20 weeks	30; 25 if wba [1] is $5 and $50 in 1 quarter	1	2	1/20-1/26	5	18
in 20 weeks	9 times benefit rate for 2-week period	1	1	1/13 for 2-week period	$10 for 2 weeks	$36 for 2 weeks
40 in any quarter	14% of average state wage and higher of $150 or 150% of high-quarter wages	1	1	1/20	5-7, depending on cost of living	17 - 25 depending on cost of living
in 20 weeks	30; and $50 in 1 quarter	1	1	1/18-1/26	6	20
in 20 weeks	25; 20 if wba [1] is $5	1	1	1/25	5	20
at any time	$300	1	1	Annual wage formula; weighted schedule 3.3%-1.1%	10	25
in 20 weeks	$300	1	0	Annual wage formula; weighted schedule 2.7%-1.1%	8	20
in 18 weeks or $10,000 in any quarter	14 weeks of employment within 52 weeks	2	0	70-51% of average weekly wage	8	24
00	25; and $70 in 1 quarter	2	2	1/20	7	20

t amount abbreviated in column as

f high-quarter wages applies between and maximum amounts. When veighted table, approximate fractions midpoint of brackets between min- aximum. When dependents' allow- ovided, the fraction applies to the amount. With annual wage formula, fraction is minimum and maximum percentage used in any wage bracket.

[3]—Maximum augmented payment to individual with dependents not shown since highest average weekly wage may be $231 and any figure presented would be based on the assumed maximum number of dependents.

[4]—If the benefit is less than $3, benefits are paid at the rate of $3 a week and weeks of duration are accordingly reduced.

[5]—No partial benefits paid, but earnings not exceeding the greater of $7 or 1 day's work of 8 hours are disregarded.

[6]—Benefits are paid for each accumulation of 4 "effective days." "Effective day" is defined as the 4th and every subsequent day of total unemployment in a week in which not more than $24 is paid to the individual. Waiting period is 4 effective days accumulated in 1-4 weeks.

Want Better Social Security? One Way To Get It Is To Give $ To PAC!

Toll Unity Continues In Toledo

LABOR POLITICAL unity, gained in the 1948 Taft-Hartley elections has turned out to be more than a passing fancy in Toledo, Ohio.

The United Labor Committee, formed to elect Congressman Tom Burke, has become a permanent organization with representatives from CIO, AFL, Mechanics Educational Society of America and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Burke is a member of the CIO Auto Workers and until his election as Congressman was secretary-treasurer of the Toledo CIO Council.

Subcommittees of the new organization were formed and elections will be held in February. The resolutions committee invited all segments of labor to join the political group and most of Toledo's unions are represented on it.

Frank Fischer and Charles Ballard, co-chairman of the Committee declared: "We have built in Toledo today what we sincerely believe to be a lasting instrument for the good of the people as a whole.

"By this time it should be apparent that the interests and welfare of the men and women who work for a living are essential to continued and increased community health and progress. We intend to forward those interests with a sharp eye open to check any of those, wittingly or unwittingly, who place any private immediate or transient interest ahead of the general welfare."

TWU Leftists Get Setback

FOLLOWERS OF CIO Transport Workers' Pres. Michael Quill and TWU Secy.-Treas. Gustav Faber have scored another victory in their fight against a left-wing minority in the union.

New York Supreme Court Justice William C. Hecht, Jr., has granted a substitution of attorneys in the suit of TWU Local 100 Pres. Austin Hogan against Faber and Paul Lerman, a New York printer.

Hogan's suit, filed by Harry Sacher, former TWU attorney, charges Faber and Lerman with embezzling $8,000 of Local 100's funds. Both have denied the charge. Faber charges the suit is a left-wing plot.

Hecht's ruling substituted the firm of John F. O'Donnell and Asher W. Schwartz, which represents Local 100, for Sacher. Hecht declared that "the real plaintiff is not Hogan, but rather the association of which he is president."

The board of Local 100 has ordered Hogan to withdraw the suit, which he refused to do. O'Donnell and Schwartz have announced they will withdraw the suit, which they say has no merit.

The members of Local 100 will meet this week to act on a petition of 15,000 members asking for the ouster of Hogan.

Bad Timing

Milton Berle on ABC:

"The trouble with Tom Dewey is that his timing is bad. Every time he runs for President, someone else is running, too."

Trib Finds Plot:

Could Rent White House For 2 Million Yearly

THE Chicago Tribune—still being printed with scab varie-type—hates the thought of a Democrat—any Democrat—being President.

It has a staff member named Walter Trohan who'll do any type of a hatchet job the Trib wants.

(Trohan is the guy who ghost-wrote the book in which Jim Farley vented his animus toward the Roosevelt family.)

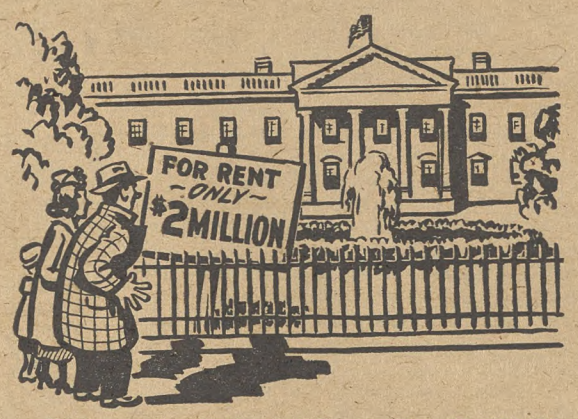
Last week, Trohan, adding two and two together, estimated that Pres. Truman costs the American people "more than $5,000,000 a year."

Yes, $5,000,000!

How does even a guy as poison-pennish as Trohan arrive at such a ridiculous figure?

Here's how:

Salary	**$75,000**
Expenses	**40,000**
Emergency fund	**1,000,000**
White House costs	**1,000,000**
Ground maintenance	**250,000**
Repairs	**1,000,000**
Staff	**100,000**
Total	**$3,465,000**



But, say you, that's not "more than $5,000,000."

That proves you don't have the initiative of a Trohan.

This is the way he explains the other $2,000,000:

"The White House rental value is over 2 million dollars a year."

So help us.

Steel Wants Profits, Not Export Controls

THE STEEL barons' fight to eke every possible dollar of profits out of the nation's consumers, and out of our defense and foreign aid programs, is continuing unabated.

Meeting in New York the Nat'l Association of Steel Exporters demanded that Commerce Dept. controls on the export of the crucial metal be ended, so that they can channel steel out of the country on the basis of profit, not foreign or domestic need.

Part of their propaganda balloon was pricked by Office of Int'l Trade's Asst. Director Francis McIntyre. He pointed out that actually licenses to export had been issued last year for more steel than was actually shipped out. The exporters claimed that the licensing system holds up shipments destined for Marshall plan countries.

Another government official, Federal Trade Commission Chairman Robert E. Freer, answered steel industry inspired attacks on FTC's anti-basing point decisions. Freer declared that ulterior motives prompt the complaints of "some businessmen" about the "confusion" that has arisen from FTC and Supreme Court rulings on the basing point system of delivered prices.

THEY ARE attempting to convince other business men that FTC will rule against all delivered prices, while in fact the Commission's objection is solely to basing point systems designed to destroy competition, Freer pointed out.

He charged that there is a concerted attempt to amend the anti-trust laws to legalize monopolistic pricing systems, and hinted that the investigation of FTC by the special committee of the expired 80th Congress headed by Sen. Homer Capehart (R. Ind.) was a part of the scheme.

"The industries from which the initial clamor came are those which do not want competition and whose leaders have in the past expressed their idea that price competition is a ruinous process which must be systematically restrained and prevented," the FTC chief declared.

While the steel industry last week was taking its time studying plans for increased and more economical production, offered to it by Dr. G. A. Zotos, anti-fascist Greek engineer, threats of curtailed production in one of America's vital industries were heard.

The big business daily, the New York Journal of Commerce, said that the industry won't be able to handle demands for increased auto production and much needed freight car construction as well.

The J of C predicted that if the government approves plans for more rolling stock the auto industry will have to abandon its hope of producing more cars.

This dilemma has not, however, resulted in any lessening of the steel makers' resistance to expanding their plant capacity.

450,000 in Norway Unions

There are 450,000 dues-paying members in the Norwegian Federation of Labor, a survey released in Oslo revealed.

This may not seem a large number to the nearly 16,000,000-member American labor movement, but it means that with the present rate of organizing continuing there will be a round half-million union members in the Scandinavian democracy in 1949. That's one-sixth of Norway's total population.

The half million in '49 mark is the goal of the Norwegian Federation of Labor, which this year will celebrate its 50th anniversary.

GOP TOO SLOW: **When the Republican majority of nine in the Deleware Senate was unable to agree on a candidate, for president pro tem, the Democrat minority of eight nominated a Republican, Mrs. Vera G. Davis for the post. She joined with the Democrats to win the election. Here Gov.-elect Elbert N. Carvel (now lieutenant-governor) is administering the oath of office to Mrs. Davis.**

Oil Union Rejects Proposal

By RAY DAVIDSON

"THERE'S plenty of fight left in us yet," striking members of Oil Workers Intl. Union told the Union Oil Co. in California recently.

After four months of up-hill and often discouraging fighting, the California strikers told that company that its latest strike settlement proposal was no good. They voted it down, in secret balloting, 984 to-131, (Approximately 600 strikers did not vote; they're the fellows who scattered over the country to work on temporary jobs.)

The battle against Union Oil Co. is the last remnant of the bitter 15,000-man oil strike which raged in California last September, October and part of November. Other struck companies made settlements during November, but Union Oil locked out its strikers by telling them that regardless of terms reached, it would re-employ only a small percentage of the strikers.

The latest—and rejected—company proposal would have provided re-employment of a large proportion of the strikers. Remainder would have been placed in an employment pool to be rehired in order of seniority "as vacancies occured."

The unionists are holding out for re-employment of all strikers with seniority and other benefits unimpaired. Meanwhile, retail sales of Union Oil products are reported to have dropped to about 50% of normal.

CIO's Mich. Program

THE CIO HAS offered a legislative program for Michigan.

The program, adopted by the CIO Council's Legislative and Political Action Committee at a meeting in Lansing, includes:

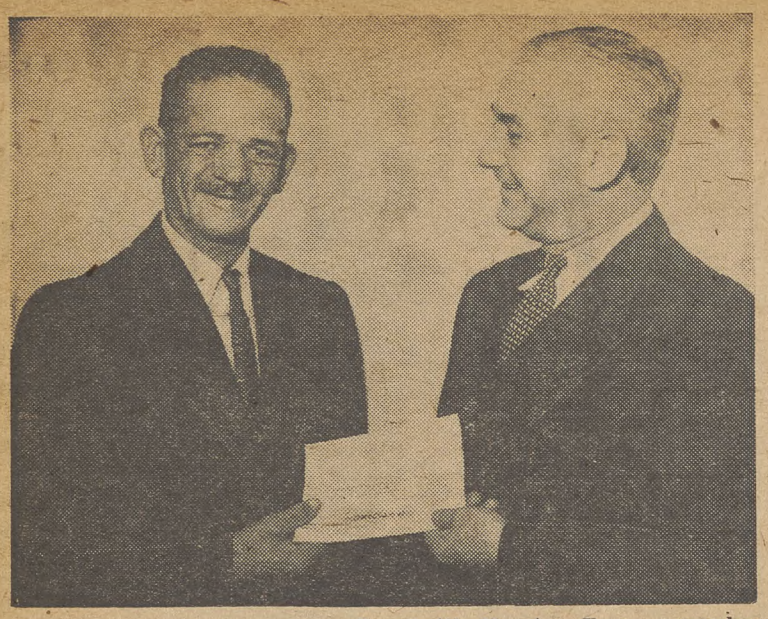
- Complete support of the national CIO's legislative program.
- Expansion of Workmen's Compensation to provide substantial increase and benefits, and extension of benefits for as long a period as is needed by the injured worker. Reorganization of State Labor Dept. Repeal of anti-labor laws.
- Taxation based on ability to pay.
- An FEPC.
- Veterans' benefits.
- Much needed social legislation.
- Reapportionment of legislative districts.

Michigan's governor-elect, G. Mennen Williams, won with full support of the CIO. National magazine articles have said labor support was the biggest factor.

NMU Reinstates Myers

Former Vice Pres. Frederick Myers of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union and two other seamen recently suspended by the New York NMU port agent have been reinstated.

NMU Vice Pres. Jack Lawrenson, who made the announcement, said there was no link between the reinstatements and a court suit brought by three of 22 suspended seamen to compel the union to restore them to the shipping rolls.



$2388 IN BACK PAY: **Doc Smith, Houston, Texas, a member of the CIO Woodworkers, accepts two checks totaling $2388, back pay and expenses paid by the Southern Pine Lumber Co., Diboll, Texas. The money is being presented by Clifford Potter, employe of the NLRB before which the union brought an unfair labor practice charge after Smith was beaten and chased from town by a county constable who, the union said, admitted receiving $215 a month from the company as a "gift."**

HST's Speech Adds Interest To TVA's Yearly Report

PRES. TRUMAN'S declaration in his State of the Union address that "we should apply the lessons of our Tennessee Valley experience to our other great river basins" lent added interest to the year-end report of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Citing electric power revenues, savings from flood control and navigation, and rate of economic progress in the Valley, the report showed that the Tennessee Valley program of regional development is paying off. The report said:

- TVA dams saved almost $15,000,000 in flood damages during 1948.
- River traffic in petroleum, automobiles, grain, aluminum, fertilizer, coal, iron and steel reached a new high.
- The power system generated nearly 15 billion kilowatt-hours, about ten times as much as in 1933. Power revenues were nearly $50,000,000.
- The Federal government has received $2 billion additional revenue from increased income taxes in the Valley.
- Two new dams, Watauga and Holston, were under construction during the year.
- Electric service went to nearly 105,000 consumers, 71,000 rural consumers.
- At a time when utilities all over the country have been asking permission for rate increases, TVA reduced its rates $225,000.
- TVA's chemical plant at Muscle Shoals produced 153,000 tons of triple superphosphate, 6,000 tons of calcium metaphosphate, 27,000 tons of fused tricalcium phosphate, and 155,000 tons of ammonium nitrate.
- The food freezing industry, which TVA helped develop, grew into a $5,000,000 industry.

N. J. CIO Fights Bias in Bowling

The New Jersey CIO Council is seeking to keep the American Bowling Congress' annual tournament out of Atlantic City, N. J., because of the sports organization's discrimination policies.

The ABC's constitution restricts participants to "white persons of the male sex."

In a letter to Gov. Alfred Driscoll (R), Arthur Chapin, civil rights director of the state CIO, asked him to ban the tournament because the ABC, "which sets itself up as the official agency that determines championship bowlers, limits competition to members of the white race."

In Dixie and Pa.

CIO Wins JobsBack For Score

IN DIXIE and in Pennsylvania the CIO's fight against discriminatory firing met with success recently when a score of men were ordered reinstated to their jobs.

In Dixie the NLRB ordered 16 men reinstated at the Georgia mill of Macon Textiles, Inc., and another man reinstated with $2,388.19 in back pay and expenses at the Southern Pine Lumber Co., Diboll, Texas.

These victories were hailed by Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO's Southern Organizing Campaign as an aid to the further organization of the South's industrial workers.

The firing of the 16 occurred during Macon Textile's long campaign against the efforts of Area Director R. E. Starnes and his men to organize the plant.

On the night before the NLRB election, it was testified, D. W. Barnes, one-time general superintendent and now no longer connected with the mill, drove his speeding automobile onto a sidewalk where Starnes was talking to one of his staff. Starnes was not hit by the car, however.

The other Southern case involved Doc Smith, a war veteran of 27 months' service, who was discharged by the Southern Lumber Pine Co. Ruling that Smith's discharge came as a result of his activity in behalf of the CIO Woodworkers, the Board ordered him reinstated to work and paid for time lost. This totaled $2,388.19. Smith rejected the offer of reinstatement because a CIO organizer found him a better job at higher pay in Houston, Texas.

IN Pennsylvania an arbitration board reinstated three members of the CIO Steelworkers who had been fired as "old men" by the Birdsboro Steel Foundry & Machine Co. The company was ordered to give them back pay to March 12, 1948, date of their discharge.

In addition to the three involved in this suit, the company sought to discharge a number of workers hired during the war, whom it termed "war babies," and 66 other elderly employes, some of whom had spent 50 years at the plant.

BOOST CIO SHOW: **Here's the facsimile of a poster being sent to CIO union halls through the nation. If your hall does not receive a copy by the end of the week, write to CIO Publications Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.**

Restoration of 1936 Merchant Marine Act Urged By CIO Unit

A REPORT ON merchant marine policy prepared by CIO Maritime Committee Secy. Hoyt Haddock in time for the opening of the 81st Congress said that the merchant marine act of 1936 should be restored.

The CIO Maritime Committee is critical of more recent congressional measures as replacing "incentives for better management with incentives for financial manipulation and connivance."

Poor management by shippers and shipbuilders, as well as public neglect, are blamed by the Maritime Committee for the decline of the merchant navy from its wartime peak. High overhead costs, lack of aggressiveness in going after business, and poor labor relations are set forth as employers' prime errors.

Among the legislative recommendations of the CIO body are increased appropriations and guaranteed steel allocations for shipbuilding, a requirement that subsidized lines build vessels necessary to maintain their lines, return of ships under military control to private operation, guarantee the right of seamen to strike in port, and other improvements in merchant marine personnel policy.

It Was A Tie On 'In The Family

THE FAMILIES of a California dairy rancher and a New York CIO shoe salesman are $100 richer this week.

They reached a tie on the first CIO "IT'S IN THE FAMILY" show broadcast Tuesday nights at 10:30 p. m., EST, over the American Broadcasting Co. network.

The families, chosen from the studio audience at Radio City in New York, were Mr. and Mrs. Steven Haney of Crowslanding, Calif., and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rieger of the Bronx, N. Y. Rieger is a member of Local 1268, CIO Retail Shoe Salesmen's Union.

The two family groups were asked a series of questions on labor and current events by Quizmaster Joe O'Brien.

"IT'S IN THE FAMILY" will be heard every Tuesday night at 10:30 p. m., EST, over the ABC network until the end of June. CIO members planning to visit New York should make a point of watching the show; they may find themselves on the air competing for prizes in U. S. savings bonds.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

Sub. Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that in an election at the National Cylinder Gas Co., Memphis, Tenn., the workers voted 13 to 0 in favor of UGC&CWA.

Pres. Harry Sayre of the CIO Paperworkers announces three victories in union security elections: Sorge Paper Co., Middletown, Ohio, 346 yes, 13 no, 1 void, and 4 challenged; the Consolidated Paper Co., mills and plants in Monroe, Michigan, and Aurora, Ill., 1603 yes, 43 no, 4 void, and 7 challenged; Afro-American Co., Baltimore, Md., 55 yes, 1 no.

CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that a union security Wahkonsa Foundry, Des Moines, Iowa, the workers voted 39 to 9 in favor of IUMSW. Representative Floyd Piper was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that a union security election at the Mullite Refractories in Shelton, Conn., was won by the PJNWIU-CIO by the following vote: Eligible to vote, 104; yes 92, no 3.

Sam B. Eubanks, Executive Vice President, ANG-CIO, reports that ANG has been certified as bargaining agent for 185 editorial department employes of the Toronto Star, the largest newspaper in Canada. Certification was made by the Ontario Labour Relations Board without an election on proof the Guild had more than 75% of the employes represented as members in good standing. In an NLRB election held for the employes of the Bell Syndicate in New York City, the employes voted 43 to 4 in favor of ANG-CIO.

* * *

What we have been hearing the past few days is particularly pleasing although too long delayed. What we are hearing is not reports from CIO representatives and directors but the voices of congressmen lifted in behalf of labor objectives, supporting legislation for the benefit of the great American public instead of the selfish few.

These new liberal sentiments, as contrasted with the infamous attitude of the 80th Congress, constitute a direct report from the field of the activity of many CIO men and women throughout the naion in electing liberal legislators.

Much remains to be done in wiping out of the Congress and out of the legislatures of the 48 states, the agents of reaction and selfish interests. But we have learned that organization, the mobilization of labor in a great united effort can and will achieve success. We look forward to greater and stronger organization.

U. S. Can't Condone Violence

State Dept. Sees Eye To Eye With CIO On Indonesia

THE U. S. Department of State agrees with the CIO that the Dutch-Indonesian dispute can be satisfactorily solved only by recognizing the "legitimate desires of the Indonesian people for self-determination and self-rule."

The statement of State Dept. policy was contained in a letter to CIO Pres. Murray from Acting Secy. of State Robert Lovett. Murray had written to Secy. of State Marshall on Dec. 23 voicing CIO's approval of U. S. leadership in seeking a speedy end to hostilities in Indonesia and voicing CIO support of future steps to halt Dutch aggression in the area.

The State Dept. statement was written shortly before Marshall and Lovett resigned. Pres. Truman said their policies will continue.

Lovett's reply noted that the American government has consistently urged for more than a year to the Dutch "the necessity of reaching an agreement with the Republic (of Indonesia.)"

"The United States cannot, of course, indorse or condone a solution by force of such a problem as that of Indonesia," Lovett wrote to Pres. Murray. He added "emphatically" that the U. S. government has not "abandoned hope of a constructive solution to the Indonesian problem in which the legitimate interests of both sides may be safeguarded and enhanced."

In urging the Netherlands government to accept a decent settlement of the Indonesian problem, Lovett added, the U. S. "was mindful of the proved national character" of the Indonesian Republican regime.

THAT GOVERNMENT, headed by Pres Sukarno and Prime Minister Hatta, has labored "under signal difficulties" but it has "resolutely taken action against and eliminated a Communist revolt against its authority, engineered by a Moscow-trained and disciplined Communist agent," Lovett recalled.

By opposing the Communists, Lovett wrote, the Indonesian government showed it recognizes the fact that international Communist forces, "in paying lip service to the nationalist ideal in any country . . . have no other end in view but the subversion of that ideal, the rigorous suppression of nationalism in the future, and the institution of alien controls of far-reaching and tyrranical character."

Since the Dutch apparently recognize the interest of all governments and peoples — including their own—in achieving peace in Indonesia and throughout the world, Lovett continued, the U. S. hopes the Dutch will "seize the present opportunity to make concrete demonstration" of its intents to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Indonesians for self-rule.

The "legitimate demands" of the Indonesians and the "legitimate interests" of the Dutch could both be protected by an agreement between the two parties along the lines suggested by the U. S. representative to the UN's Committee of Good Offices, the letter declared.

THE AMERICAN plan provided for Indonesian elections under safeguards of "freedom of expression and franchise"; formation of a provisional government by the Indonesian Parliament; transfer of sovereignty to the new government; and the writing of a democratic constitution.

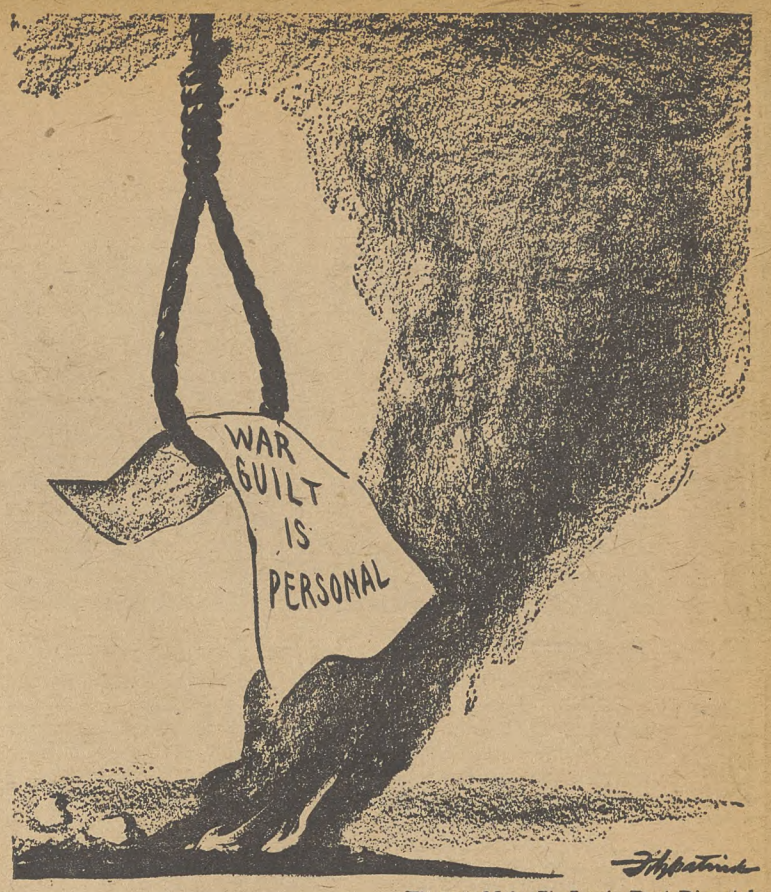
The Americans, Lovett pointed out, has called on both parties to cease fire, to withdraw to positions held before Dec. 18—when the new Dutch aggression started —and to release all political prisoners.

This U. S. plan for withdrawal of troops failed to win the necessary votes in the UN Security Council, however, and the Dutch failed to comply with those resolutions adopted by the UN. As a result, the basis for a negotiated settlement outlined by the U. S. no longer exists.

"It emphatically does not mean," Lovett wrote Murray, that the U. S. has "abandoned hope of a constructive solution" to the Indonesian problem. But the U. S. "cannot of course indorse or condone a solution by force of such a problem as that of Indonesia," he added.

Lovett's letter indicated that acceptance by the Dutch of the Indonesians' right to democratic self-rule under a free government would help solve the problem.

If the Dutch show such a recognition of Indonesian rights, "the now naturally acute apprehensions of the Republican leaders and sypathizers may be allayed . . . the spectre of guerilla warfare and sabotage need not materialize; and the Dutch and Indonesians may join efforts toward a common and mutually beneficial goal."



Fitzgerald in St. Louis Post Dispatch

Has the Dutch Government Forgotten Tojo?

Gets Michigan Post

Governor-elect G. Mennen Williams of Michigan has named A. Kempton Williams chairman of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Williams (not related to the governor) has been active in the labor movement since 1930.

Union Leader Says ECA Helps

NORWAY MEAT RATION 22 lbs. A YEAR

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

LIVING CONDITIONS in Norway are pretty rugged today, with food, clothing and other necessities rigidly rationed, but things would have been much worse without the Marshall Plan aid, Haakon Lie, general secretary of the Norwegian Labor Party, said in Washington last week.

When the full effects of the plan get going, Lie said, Norway expects to achieve full recovery quickly.

Lie is in this country as one of the members of a group of seven Norwegian unionists who have come to the U. S. A. under the Economic Cooperation Administration's technical assistance program to study American production methods and to make friendly contacts with trade unionists here.

The group from Norway is the first of a series of "productivity teams" from various countries that the ECA plans to bring to the United States. Later groups will come from England, Denmark and other Marshall plan countries.

THE YEAR 1948 was "very lean," Lie said, for the three million people of the little country that fought on bitterly to the end in spite of the wreck the Nazis made of their resources. Imports had to be cut drastically, textiles alone by 50%, and a drought last year added to Norway's difficulties.

The meat ration is 22 pounds a year, Lie said, less than a half a pound a week, and clothing is in such short supply that people have to wait their turn for a long time to get a coat or suit.

Attempts of the Communists to turn the workers against the Marshall Plan are falling flat, Lie said, and their influence in the unions is on the decline. It is very important, he added, to get the Norwegians to understand that Communist charges that the plan is an imperialist scheme and a Wall Street plot "is one of the biggest lies of the century."

Lie is the only one of the seven-man productivity team from Norway who has been in the U. S. A. previously, and the only one who speaks English.

During the remaining two weeks of their three weeks' trip, the Norwegian labor men will visit industrial plants and talk to trade union leaders in Pittsburgh and Youngstown, Pa.; Detroit, Mich.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Knoxville, Tenn.; the New England area, and New York City.

They will leave New York Jan. 22, by plane for Olso.

WORKERS FROM NORWAY: CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood and Secy-Treas. James B. Carey meet the seven-man labor group from Norway, now in the USA to study American production methods under the ECA's Technical Assistance Program. L. to R., Haywood, Carey, Alf Rummelhoff, Hans Johnsen, Edvard Stenklev, Haakon Lie (shaking hands with Carey) Kaare Hansen, Egil Ahlsen, Mathias Osland and Arnsinn Guldvog, labor attache, Norwegian Embassy in Washington. The picture was taken at the CIO office.

Harriman

Urges More ECA Support

THE WELCOME mat is out for increased activity by American and European unions to speed the success of the Marshall Plan.

W. Averell Harriman, top man in the European set-up of the Economic Cooperation Administration, declared:

"The European Recovery Program owes much to the free democratic trade unions of Europe for progress made in 1948 toward the rebuilding of self-reliant nations united in their purpose of establishing more stable and more secure living for all.

"Trade unionists in Europe who have come forward not only to support, but also to further actively the Marshall Plan, have become a leading force in the European reconstruction.

"The willingness of trade unions of Europe to assume this leadership and to accept their full share of the responsibility in the advancement of European recovery has firmly assured the success of the plan.

"The confident backing given to the Marshall Plan by the American labor movement from the start has made possible the enactment and realization of the full scope of the program.

". . . We welcome their increased participation in our work in order that 1949 may bring even greater progress along the road to a better standard of living and a firm world peace."

JIM BARRY

LAWSON'S PRIVATE DETECTIVE AGENCY NEVER FAILS, MR. BARBELL! SO I BRUNG YOU MR. OSWALD MEEKER—THE VERY GENT YOU NEED...

DEAR, DEAR! WHAT A FINE OFFICE! WHAT WONDERFUL FURNITURE! HOW TASTEFULLY FURNISHED! AH, DEAR ME... I AM INSPIRED, SIR, INSPIRED!

WITH JIM BARRY AND HIS FRIENDS KEPT PRISONERS ON AN ABANDONED FREIGHTER, A.J. BARBELL—CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURER'S COMMITTEE—MEETS WITH A STRANGE LITTLE MAN WHO IS DESTINED TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE PLOT AGAINST LABOR...

ME CARD, MR. BARBELL! REMEMBER... THE LAWSON—

YES! YES! I KNOW! YOU NEVER FAIL!

AND NOW, MR. MEEKER LET'S GET DOWN TO BUSINESS! YOU UNDERSTAND... I HAVE A SPECIAL... AND... ER... DELICATE... JOB FOR YOU...

INDEED, SIR, INDEED! I AM THE SOUL... THE VERY SOUL OF DISCRETION... AND... AHEM... EFFICIENCY. THE VERY SOUL, SIR!

THERE IS A CERTAIN PERSON I WISH TO BE RID OF... IN A SPECIAL WAY, MR. MEEKER... A VERY SPECIAL WAY!

AH, SIR... I AM THE VERY PERSON FOR SUCH A TASK! THE VERY PERSON, SIR! I ENJOY MY WORK... IT INSPIRES ME, SIR! INSPIRES ME!

I WANT REPERCUSSIONS TO RESULT... DIRE CONSEQUENCES TO SOMEONE LIKE... SAY, JIM. BARRY... OR OTHER SUCH PERSON... YOU DO UNDERSTAND ME?

BUT COMPLETELY, SIR, COMPLETELY! I AM AN UNDERSTANDING PERSON... THE VERY SOUL OF UNDERSTANDING! BUT THERE WILL BE A FEE, SIR... A REMUNERATION WORTHY OF MY ARTISTIC TALENTS!

AND WHILE THESE NEGOTIATIONS GO ON, JIM AND HIS FRIENDS SEEK WAYS TO GET OUT OF THEIR PRISON ABOARD THE FREIGHTER...

THEY GOTTA FEED US SOMETIME... AND WHEN THEY DO—

THEY'LL BE ON GUARD, SAILOR! WE'VE GOT TO WORK OUT A BETTER PLAN...

AND DRIFTING JUST BELOW IS THE SEASICK WOODY...

OOOH... WHY DID I TALK MYSELF IN GOING ALONG WITH JIM... THE GOOD EARTH SHOULDA BEEN GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME... I CAN'T KEEP MY MOUTH SHUT ON LAND—AND NOW I GOTTA KEEP IT OPEN ON A BOAT, TOO... OOOH!

WOW! I FORGOT ABOUT WOODY! HERE'S WHERE WE GET OUT OF HERE! GIVE ME SOMETHING I CAN THROW, PEGGY! QUICK!

CLONK!

210

N

All Around the Map

Republicans in Red, Ask Cash and Ideas

"MILITANT" Republicans are being asked to fork over some more cash, along with a bit of advice on how errors committed in the last election campaign can be avoided in the future.

The fund-raising has fallen $500,000 short of its goal, laments the Republican National Committee. It says it has spent $330,000 more than was taken in.

"We are sure you are no happier than we over the outcome of the Nov. 2 election . . . Yet, with an eye to the future, we must remember that there are more than 21,000,000 Republican voters who are just as determined as we to bring back victory to our Republican banner, in the 1950 Congressional elections," says the Republican Committee.

★ ★ ★

Women who make that beautiful hand-embroidered underwear from Porto Rico that you see in our stores, get paid 15c an hour. That's the legal minimum rate. The island is noted for its abundant supply of labor, chronic unemployment and low wages, says "Inter-American Flashes," bulletin of the CIO Committee on Latin-American Affairs. Those textile manufacturers like Textron, who are closing down mills in the U. S. A. to move southward, are happy to know all about that. But here's something the bulletin reports which ought to worry 'em. Unions in Porto Rico are making rapid progress. More than half of the 675,000 workers are now organized.

★ ★ ★

CIO members in the Lansing, Mich., area who are out of work will be able to get groceries at reduced prices under a plan started by the Lansing Consumers Co-operative grocery.

The plan provides a discount on groceries for unemployed union members which brings the price to just about wholesale cost, says Gerry Smith, store manager. Laid-off members of United Auto Workers Local 724 in 10 Lansing small shops will be the first to benefit. Printed cards obtained from their local union office certifying them as unemployed will be honored for 30 days at the co-op store.

★ ★ ★

Suggestions and criticisms from listeners will be broadcast at least once a week on the new CIO Auto Workers FM radio station. The 52,000 watt station, WDET-FM in Detroit, Mich., which is scheduled to open sometime in January, will offer an all-inclusive radio service, with commercially sponsored programs limited to 50% of the broadcast time.

The station will be run by the UAW-CIO Broadcasting Corp., of Michigan, a non-profit organization. Time will be sold only to cover operating expenses, depreciation and improvements.

Free time will be given for presenting both sides of controversial issues, for religious programs of all faiths, and for discussion of political issues.

News broadcasts, sports features, educational and children's programs will be presented regularly over WDET-FM.

OFFICERS of State Industrial Union Councils from all over the nation met in Chicago for three days and discussed problems encountered in the day-to-day operation of council groups. A portion of the conference delegation is shown above.

Work, Not Speeches

IT WAS A "work" conference—with a lot of discussion and very little speech-making.

State Industrial Union Council officers from throughout the nation attended the three-day meeting, held last week at the Amalgamated Center in Chicago. Councils Dir. John Brophy and Ass't. Dir. Anthony Smith directed the program.

Discussion of legal and legislative matters was led by Ass't. CIO Gen. Counsel Tom Harris and William Lavelle of the CIO Legislative Department.

Research and Education Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg and his assistants—Mrs. Katherine Ellickson and George Guernsey—led discussions on subjects related to wages, working conditions, educational conferences, social legislation, taxation and profits.

Allan L. Swim, CIO publicity director and editor of the CIO News, talked on union newspapers, publicity and public relations.

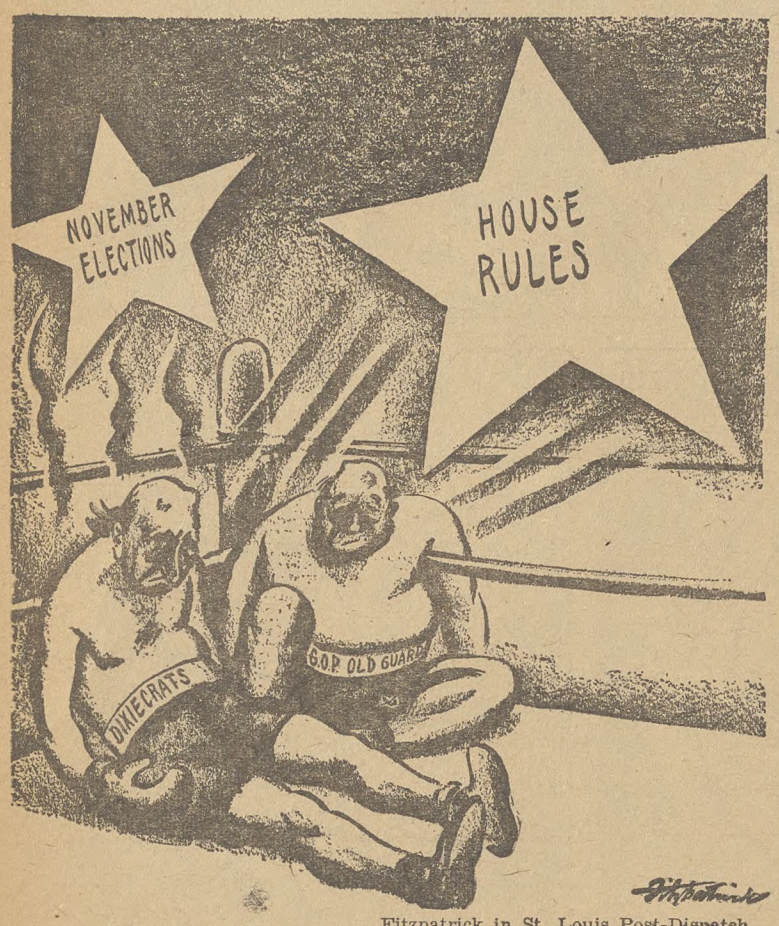
A session on political action was directed by Tilford Dudley, assistant director of CIO-PAC.

George L-P Weaver, director of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, discussed race relations and civil rights.

Dr. Ernst Schwartz, executive secretary of the CIO Committee on Latin-American Affairs, and Mrs. Myrna Bordelon, executive secretary of the Chicago CIO Council Community Services Committee, told of their work.

DIRECTOR John Brophy of CIO Industrial Union Councils (right) and Ass't. Dir. Anthony Smith are shown conferring over the Chicago conference program.

NEWSPAPERS, public relations and publicity were discussed by Editor Allan L. Swim of the CIO News (center) shown with Charles Catton (left), secretary-treasurer of the Arkansas State Industrial Union Council, and Gobel F. Cravens, CIO representative in Oklahoma.



Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Came Back for More—And Got It

IN HAPPY MOOD after listening to President Truman's "state of the union" address, CIO Research and Education Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg discussed economic and educational problems.

THOSE DOCUMENTS CIO Housing Committee Dir. Leo Goodman is waving in the air are model state housing measures. Delegates discussed rents, housing and related subjects.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION of the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00 A YEAR

5¢ a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

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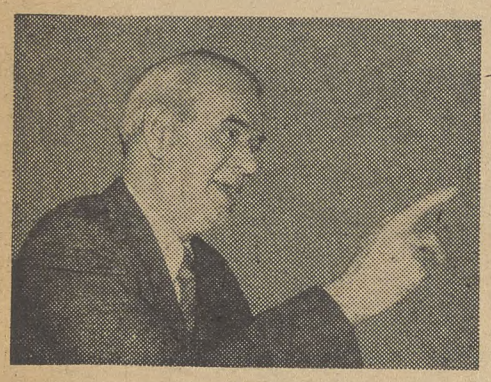
Murray Says:

Erase T-H, Re-enact Wagner Act

Congress should quickly repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, and re-enact the Wagner Act, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said in a speech prepared for the annual banquet of Labor and Nation magazine in New York City.



Murray, who was awarded the magazine's distinguished labor leadership citation, said:

"The CIO has much to offer this country. Our program is directed toward progress today and in the future. Our program will be adopted, because it meets the needs and traditions of all our people. It is a program which labor and its friends must support and apply, so that all of us—in America and the world—may enjoy a better tomorrow.

"The outline of such a plan for America was submitted to the Congress last week by President Truman in his magnificent State of the Union message. That message contained many of the ideas which labor in America has been supporting in the last decade. We applaud our President for starting so early to carry out the pledges he made to the people during the 1948 campaign.

"We will demand of the new Congress that it, too, move quickly to erase the Taft-Hartley Act from the law books, to re-enact the Wagner Act and to legislate the great program sponsored by the CIO during these past few years.

"This will be a primary task for organized labor in the next few months—to weld support behind this program and to insure that it is properly and effectively carried out. It will require all our imagination and intelligence and skill."

Murray, unable to be present because of a bad cold, was honored with the magazine's annual citation for service to labor and the country. (See story on Page 3.)

HST Budget Aims At Social Progress

President Truman proposes Federal expenditures that would carry out campaign promises.

(See Page 2)

'Prosperity' Tax Program Offered

CIO advocates taxation plan that would shift burden from low-income groups.

(See Page 2)

CIO, AFL Demand '2-Package' Deal

Both major labor groups want T-H repealed and the Wagner Act re-enacted.

(See Page 3)

CIVIL RIGHTS PLEADERS: As Congress got underway, this delegation from the Natl. Citizen's Council on Civil Rights met with President Truman, pledging their support of his civil rights program. Shown at the White House door with the President are, l. to r.: First row: George Field, executive secretary of Freedom House; Morris L. Ernst, attorney; Robert P. Patterson, former Secy. of War, and Herbert Bayard Swope, chairman of the group. Second row: Monsignor Maurice Sheehy of Catholic University; Leo M. Cherne, executive secretary, Research Institute of America, and Edward McGrady, vice president, Radio Corporation of America. (See story Page 12)

As Part of Program

CIO Asks $4200 Tax Exemption for Family of 4

THE CIO DEPT. of Education and Research, completing an 18-month study of all phases of the country's tax structure, has recommended a drastic shift in the federal tax burden from low and middle incomes to corporation profits and high personal incomes.

The study, entitled "A Federal Tax Program to Promote Full Employment," said that jobs for all "represent the key to a healthy post-war America." Such a goal, it added, requires maintenance of a high national income and "stimulation of purchasing power in the hands of the large body of American families." In this connection, it suggested a $4,200 income tax exemption for a family of four persons.

The booklet, an attractive 32-page publication containing charts and tables, will be widely distributed among legislators, financial experts and teachers. The study was prepared under the supervision of Stanley H. Ruttenberg, CIO Education and Research Director.

The CIO program called for a $6.5 billion cut in individual income taxes in the lower and middle ranges, and a $1.3 billion cut in excise taxes. This would be more than offset by a $6.2 billion increase in corporation profits taxes and $1.8 billion gains from mandatory joint income tax returns, increased capital gains taxes, removal of tax exemption from certain securities, and higher, tighter taxes on estates and gifts.

THE STUDY, anticipating arguments that lower corporation and high-income taxes would spur "incentive to produce," declared:

"Clearly it does not follow that lower taxes on business will mean more production; it may mean that more will be available for dividends to those who represent the saving rather than the consuming backbone of the country . . . If those who do the bulk of consuming have large portions of their incomes taxed away, no amount of tax reduction to business for incentive purposes will supply the consumption power required to buy industry's product.

The study pointed to five general conclusions about taxes:

"1. Immediate, substantial tax cuts for the average man are possible within the framework of the proposed budget.

"2. Substantial reductions in expenditures are not possible until national defense, international obligations and veterans' costs are sharply curtailed.

"3. The present debt is comfortably within the range of safety as generally recognized by experts.

"4. As long as employment and production hold up, operation within the bounds of a budgetary surplus seems advisable, i. e., maintenance of revenues at least to equal expenditures.

"5. Revenues should be obtained, however, by a revised tax structure which redistributes the taxes among corporations, wealthy individuals, and low income groups."

THE STUDY pointed out that the federal tax structure is now so constituted that "no more dickering with expenditures will result in savings sufficient to reduce taxes for the average man and retain the budget in balance unless at the same time other taxes are increased."

The $4,200-a-year tax exemption for a family of four, the CIO tax study asserted, would relieve about 20 million families from paying income taxes. "Relief for this group is not only necessary to make tax free a minimum amount for living purposes, but also because those in the low bracket bore the brunt of wartime tax increases."

Increased exemptions, rather than changes in the income tax rates, are the only practical method of achieving major benefits in the lower income brackets, the study said, and it recommended that the increased exemptions be "restricted for the present time to individuals with net incomes of not over $5,000."

The study also called for "carry-over" privileges of at least two years on personal exemptions, so that a man employed one year and unemployed the next might be able to take advantage of exemptions unused in any one year.

The study called for closing of unjustified loopholes in the tax structure which it said are of principal benefit to those who least need tax protection.

IN THIS connection it criticized the present system of split-income reporting and called for mandatory joint returns by married couples, which the study said would increase revenues by over half a billion dollars a year.

Capital gains tax rates should be jumped from 25% to 50%, the study said, because in most cases they represent personal income, and the mandatory holding period should be increased from six months to 12 months. It also called for payment of capital gains taxes upon the death of the holder of such capital.

In calling for removal of tax exempt status from many types of state and local securities, the study said the present subsidy "by income taxpayers to the states and localities is clearly inequitable."

Tax collection gains of $1 billion a year would result from tightening of present just provisions of estate taxes, reducing exemptions on gifts and estates, and preventing the splitting of gifts and estates—a device which results in a 30%—or $245 million—annual loss to the government from holders of considerable wealth, the study said.

Excise taxes should be drastically reduced and eventually removed from all items except where tax regulatory functions are held desirable—such as narcotics, firearms, etc.—the study declared.

Corporation income taxes should be sharply increased, the CIO declared. It pointed out that although corporation profits are at all-time highs, the proportion of revenue paid by corporations is now only 23% of the total, a drop of 2% from 1940 when profits were far lower. An increase of about $5 billion in corporation taxes, and a drop of a similar amount in individual income taxes would re-establish the ratio of tax payments existing in 1940, the study said.

The CIO booklet urged a 75% tax on those profits exceeding 125% of the corporation's 1936-39 profit tax exemptions; and an additional tax on undistributed profits, the rate to be that of the first bracket rate applicable to such profits if they were distributed.

The pamphlet may be ordered from the CIO Publications Dept., 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Price of a single copy is $1. Quantity rates are: 5 to 24, 75c each; 25 to 99, 70c each; 100 or more, 65c each.

Budget Points Way To Social, Economic Advances

By NATHAN ROBERTSON
Labor Press Associates

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S budget has taken the ground out from under the conservatives who contended he could not carry out his campaign promises without wrecking the Treasury.

The President's budget, submitted to Congress last week, provided funds to begin carrying out all his campaign promises—from housing to medical insurance—and yet would transform the treasury deficit left by the Republicans into a surplus of more than $3,000,000,000 provided Congress enacts the taxes asked by the President.

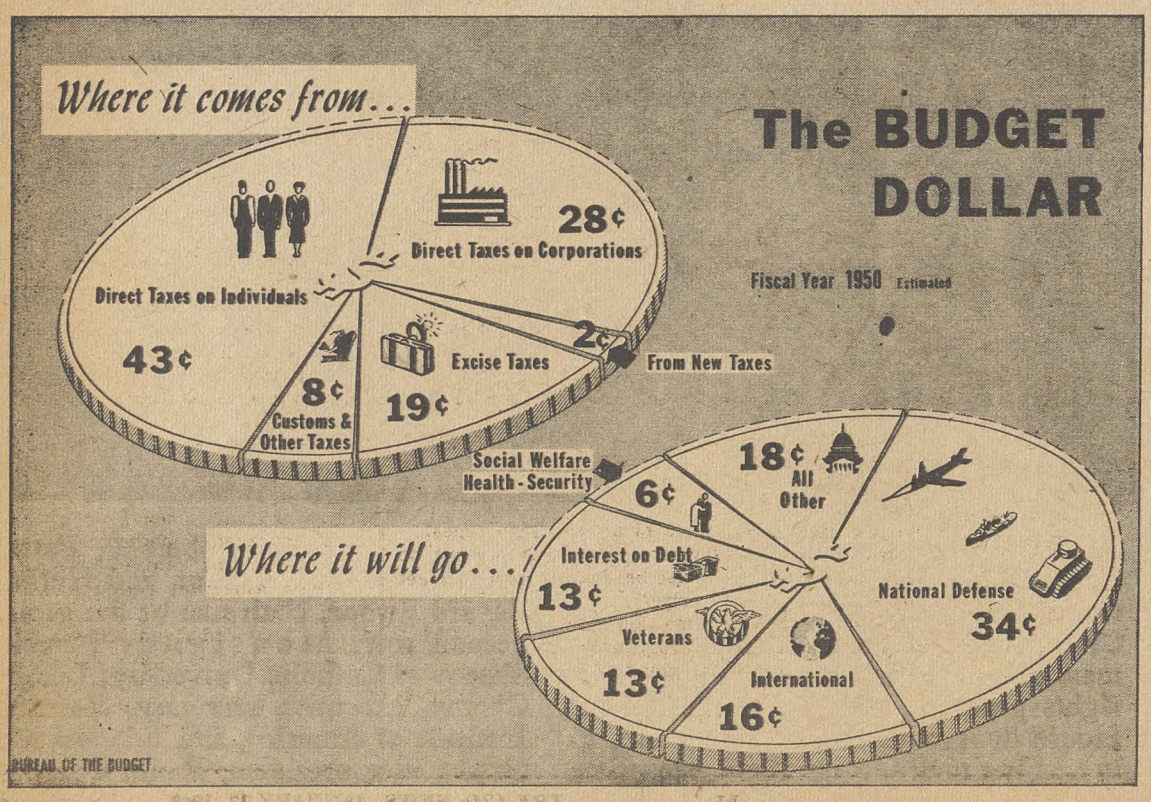
No budget message in history has proposed such far reaching social and economic advances as this one. It includes funds for almost half a hundred new and important regulatory agencies of the government, the labor department, and by and large all of the things the average man wants his government to do.

MANY of the President's own supporters—when they read his State of the Union message to Congress—feared that he was promising more than he could carry out without wrecking the Treasury. But President Truman has included them all in the budget without creating a deficit, provided Congress follows his recommendations on taxes.

The author of this article is a specialist in economic and political reporting. He was head of the P. M. Bureau and chief of A.P.'s Senate staff.

Here are some of the new programs the President has included in the budget:

- A start on a national medical care insurance program.
- Increased funds for public assistance grants.
- Higher employes' accident compensation rates.
- Slum clearance, low-rent housing, farm housing and housing research.
- Special assistance for rental and cooperative housing.
- Increased loan funds for the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and the Federal home loan banks.
- Federal aid to education totaling $300,000,000.
- Survey of educational needs.
- A long needed National Science Foundation.
- Flood control in the Missouri River Basin.
- Commercial production of synthetic liquid fuels.
- Starting the St. Lawrence seaway and power project.
- Anti-inflation program.
- Export controls.
- Rent controls.
- Industrial safety program.
- National Commission Against Discrimination in Employment. (FEPC)
- Salary increases for top government officials.



ALL OF these things have been proposed on top of expanded appropriations for such necessary and important programs as hospital construction for veterans; conservation and development of natural resources; anti-monopoly enforcement; operation of the National Labor Relations Board; and labor statistics.

The President's budget totalled almost $42 billion. It was the biggest peace-time budget in history. But as the President noted, $32 billion of this was proposed to meet fixed expenditures flowing from past wars, or preparing for future defense, such as military expenditures, aid to Europe, veterans benefits, and interest on the public debt.

This left only $10 billion for all the regular expenses of government and the new programs proposed. Not much room there for the much talked about economizing. In fact the President made it clear he had done all the economizing that could be done in line with the needs of the country. And in proposing to increase taxes, the President emphasized the need for a balanced budget in good times such as these, with surplus revenue to apply to contingencies and for retirement of the debt.

Aside from national defense and the other basic expenditures which cannot be cut without reneging on national obligations, the President's budget proposed:

For social welfare, health and security, $2.4 billion.

For development of natural resources, $1.9 billion.

For agricultural programs, $1.7 billions.

For transportation and communication facilities, $1.6 billion.

For all other purposes—including housing, education, labor, finance, commerce and industry and the costs of general government, $2.3 billion.

WHAT THE President did in framing this budget was not to cut government services to the revenue figure provided by the Republican 80th Congress, but draw up the kind of budget he felt the country needed and propose the taxes necessary to finance it.

How much healthier this is than the way the 80th Congress met the situation by inadequate appropriations and a deficit is told in the following figures showing government receipts and expenditures for last year, this year, and next year if the tax increase is granted:

	1948	1949	1950
Receipts	$42,211,000,000	$39,580,000,000	$44,985,000,000
Expend.	$33,791,000,000	$40,180,000,000	$41,858,000,000
	Surplus: $ 8,419,000,000	Deficit: $ 600,000,0000	Surplus: $ 3,127,000,000

'2-Package' Deal Demanded In T-H Repeal By CIO, AFL

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THIS is Inauguration Week —and there's not going to be much work done in Washington.

It will be a lavish inauguration —thanks to a "non-economy" outlay voted by the Republican 80th Congress. It was probably the most expensive wrong guess in the history of Congressional appropriations.

There'll be a 3½ hour parade (CIO has a float entered in the line-up); an Inaugural Reception; an Inaugural Ball; and countless other celebrations.

It's not apt to be a week in which the 81st Congress does much work. But once the ceremonies are out of the way, Capitol Hill is slated for heavy activity. Here are some highlights of developing issues:

TAFT-HARTLEY: Should Congress take a "two-package" approach by first repealing T-H and re-enacting the Wagner Act —and then vote on other proposals for labor legislation? Or should it combine all the labor legislation in "one package"?

The question has been the subject of much talk and much confusion.

CIO and AFL both favor the "two-package" method. They want T-H a dead-letter and the Wagner Act on the books **before** questions like secondary boycotts, jurisdictional disputes, "health-and-welfare" strikes, etc., are discussed.

Sen. Elbert Thomas (D. Utah) head of the Senate Labor Committee, and Rep. John Lesinski (D. Mich.), head of the House Labor Committee, left the White House after seeing the President and said they favor the single package method.

But after conferences with CIO and AFL officials, Lesinski told reporters that if there's no agreement in the committee on a one-package bill to repeal T-H, re-enact the Wagner Act and add whatever other clauses may be agreed upon — then he would favor the two-step approach.

The New York Times last week quoted one high labor official who sharply criticized the "one-package" idea. He said: "The one-package idea is designed to save the faces of some Congressmen. The voters at the last election favored changing faces, not saving them."

Lesinski was accompanied on the White House visit by Rep. John Kennedy (D. Mass.) and Rep. August Kelly (D. Pa.), both members of the Labor Committee.

WAGE-HOUR LAW: A number of bills designed to improve the Wage-Hour law's provisions and its coverage have been filed in both branches of Congress, and have been referred to the two Labor Committees.

An action schedule hasn't yet been worked out. Sen. Thomas indicated he might hold T-H repeal in Committee until other less controversial measures have been handled — though labor groups want T-H to get first spot on the calendar.

With industry groups promising to fight many Wage-Hour improvements, Sen. Myers (D. Pa.) has suggested a quick operation to lift the minimum wage to 75c an hour. After that has been done, he suggested a more detailed bill be worked out on other aspects of the minimum wage program.

DEPT. OF LABOR: Pres. Truman is expected soon to offer suggestions for strengthening of the Labor Dept.—a top-priority item in CIO's legislative program.

The President's budget message proposed a $4.1 million increase in the Labor Dept. appropriations, lifting the total to $19.6 million for the year starting July 1.

About $3 million of this would be an increase in grants to the states for improving industrial safety work, while most of the remainder would go to the important Bureau of Labor Statistics.

FILIBUSTERS: Sparked by Sen. Wayne Morse (R. Ore.), the Senate is giving thought to machinery to close off the unlimited debate through which minority groups have prevented action on vital bills.

Such a move would limit the power of the conservative Southern Democrats. Their power in the House, exerted through the Rules Committee, was drastically reduced by rule changes on the opening day of the session.

Morse and Sen. Myers (D. Pa.) favor rules through which a simple majority of the Senate can limit debate to one or two hours per member.

Another group would require the present two-thirds vote to limit debate, but would close some loopholes which in the past have given the green light to the filibuster method. Morse argues that the approach is unrealistic.

Senate Rules Committee hearings are scheduled for the near future.

HEALTH INSURANCE: Pres. Truman is slated to send to Congress a special measure proposing a national health insurance program. It would be financed by a payroll deduction tax along the lines of social security. Doctor's bills thus would be paid from the government funds.

"We Call Him Taft-Hartley."

DISPLACED PERSONS: Discrimination features in the Displaced Persons bill passed last June would be wiped out by a bill offered last week by Sen. McGrath (D. R. I.) and Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.). A similar bill was filed by Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.).

The bill would permit 400,000 DP's to enter the U. S., as Pres. Truman had originally requested, and would remove discriminatory features of the GOP bill passed in 1948. These tended to limit the number of Catholics and Jews who could qualify for entry, and would wipe out special guarantees of jobs and homes now needed before war refugees can enter the country.

RENT CONTROL: A 27-month extension of rent control was proposed in a bill filed last week by Sen. Myers (D. Pa.). The present rent control measure expires March 31.

A number of other rent control proposals are due to be offered in both branches of Congress.

ANTI-INFLATION: A sweeping anti-inflation bill is being prepared by the Administration to carry out the major recommendations contained in the President's message.

CIVIL RIGHTS: Pres. Truman has several civil rights bills prepared and will do something "right away" about seeking their passage, according to leaders of the Natl. Council on Civil Rights.

The group included such figures as Herbert Bayard Swope, New York publicist; former Sec. of War Robert Patterson; Morris Ernst, lawyer and civil liberties advocate; Msgr. Maurice Sheehy of Catholic University and others.

Swope said the group asked for creation of a permanent civil rights commission. After talking with the President, they predicted the civil rights program in Congress would have strong White House support.

Murray To Labor And Nation Banquet

'We Demand of Congress That It Quickly Erase T-H'

PRES. TRUMAN deserves praise "for starting so early to carry out the pledges he made to the people during the 1948 campaign," CIO Pres. Murray said last week in a speech read to a New York banquet sponsored by Labor and Nation magazine.

Murray, honored with the magazine's annual citation for service to labor and the country, was prevented by a severe cold from attending the function. His speech was read by Vice-Pres. James Thimmes of the United Steelworkers.

"We will demand of the new Congress that it, too, move quickly to erase the Taft-Hartley Act from the law books, to re-enact the Wagner Act and to legislate the great program sponsored by the CIO during these past few years," the CIO president said in his speech.

"This will be a primary task for organized labor in the next few months—to weld support behind this program and to insure that it is properly and effectively carried out."

Pres. Murray's leadership of CIO received high praise from other union officials at the banquet. Speakers included Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers; Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers; Pres. Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union; Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council, and Editor J. B. S. Hardman of Labor and Nation magazine.

ALL OF them mentioned Pres. Murray's influence in raising the living standards of workers and of broadening the vision and scope of the American labor movement.

Much of Murray's speech was devoted to a discussion of labor's role in the modern "human welfare" state and in meeting problems outside its "original limited field of bargaining over wages, hours and working conditions."

Some of Pres. Murray's observations:

On political action: "The CIO entered the political arena because the trend of events made political action necessary to preserve our basic trade union rights . . . The CIO-PAC will expand its influence and activities in future elections . . . There will be other victories in 1950.

"Last year we defeated your Mr. Dewey. Jack Kroll, the director of PAC, tells me that two years from now. labor and the people of Ohio are going to win a very important seat in the Senate of the United States." (Taft's seat.)

On the human-welfare state: "We in American labor will fight totalitarianism, from the right or from the left. We regard the human welfare state as America's middle way. It should be neither left nor right, but liberal, progressive, open-minded, daring."

On the housing problem: "We must build decent homes for the American people—at once. Our housing is indeed the shame of the nation.

On Labor-and-Nation Magazine: "Under the very able leadership of my old friend, J. B. S. Hardman, it has built a unique place in our labor movement. It is a source of real stimulation for officials and members of our union."

Kroll Says

Court Decision Upholding Anti-Union Laws Call To Political Action In States

LABOR has "received a new lesson in the hard facts of political life" from the U. S. Supreme Court.

That was the conclusion drawn by Jack Kroll, CIO Political Action Committee director, from the high court's decision that states are free to pass laws barring all forms of union security — the closed shop, the union shop and maintenance-of-membership arrangements.

"The court has sounded a clarion call to political action," Kroll said. "It has presented us with a 48-headed monster which we must destroy before it destroys us.

"In those 15 states which have anti-union security laws, we must get rid of the state legislatures which passed them. In the other 17 states which have other forms of anti-union laws, we must equally exert our efforts to secure their repeal.

"And in the states where there is at present no such legislation, we must be doubly alert to meet any threat that may arise."

Kroll said the Supreme Court decision shows the wisdom of CIO-PAC's program for development of strong state and local political action groups.

The answer to the Supreme Court, he concluded, "is political action in every state, county, ward and precinct."

Why Murray Got the Award

The "distinguished leadership" citation to CIO Pres. Murray by Labor and Nation magazine was presented—

"Because he has steadfastly fought and brilliantly lead in the historic struggles of labor in this decade to ease the burden and to elevate the reward of millions of toilers, and thus contribute to the health of the nation, its strength and its cohesion;

"Because he has effectively taught and successfully brought millions of workers in the nation's basic industries, discouraged, neglected and hitherto unorganized to assert their American rights and to participate intelligently in the tasks of individual citizenship and political state building, and thus helped make democracy more meaningful and more enduring."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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ONE OR TWO PACKAGES?

Things really move rapidly in this big country of ours.

Why, it was only 90 days or so ago that the columnists and commentators were devoting a lot of attention to the new "teeth" that would be put in the Taft-Hartley Law after Dewey became president.

Now they're discussing the methods by which the old "teeth" will be pulled.

The procedure suggested by labor is simple. The Taft-Hartley amendments would be repealed and the Wagner Act would be reinstituted. Then new amendments—if any are required—would be added.

This is preferred by labor over the "one-package" deal which some Congressmen are pushing.

The single package might easily open the way to a long delay and keep T-H on the statute books for months. It also would give T-H advocates an advantage they don't deserve in light of last November's election returns.

Labor is merely asking for a reversal of the procedure which was used to create T-H. Congress started with the Wagner Act as the basis of discussion. Labor would like for the Wagner Act to again be used as the basis of discussion for any future labor amendments.

Organized labor long ago declared T-H was unfair and unworkable. The Democratic Party and its Presidential candidate made repeal of T-H one of the big planks in their campaign platform.

The Nov. 2 election results were as much a mandate for Congress to repeal T-H as Congress is likely to get on any subject.

Consequently, Congress should follow a procedure which will bring about the best results in the shortest possible time. The first step should be outright repeal of T-H and restoration of the Wagner Act.

★ ★ ★

BUDGET SHOWS WHERE IT GOES

The Federal budget for the upcoming year may be a dull and ponderous document which few persons will read, but it's a real eye-opener for those who do not know where the money comes from or where it goes.

Under the budget proposal individuals, through direct taxes, would pay 43c of each $1 Uncle Sam collects. Direct taxes on corporations would produce 28c, excise taxes 19c, customs and other existing taxes 8c and new taxes 2c.

How the money would be spent makes an even more interesting story.

National defense would require 34c of each $1, international affairs 16c, veterans affairs 13c, interest on the national debt 13c, social welfare, health and security measures 6c, and all other government activities 18c.

This means national defense and international affairs, which are closely related, would take exactly half of each tax dollar. Veterans affairs, also closely related, would bring the amount to nearly two-thirds.

The thing which sticks out like a bandaged (but small) thumb is the amount for social welfare, health and security—6c. This is less than half the amount sought for interest on the national debt and less than one-fifth the amount that would be spent on national defense.

It is not our purpose here to quarrel with those who determine how much will be spent to protect the nation, care for war veterans and play the vitally important game of world politics.

But we do intend to point out that the world is really in a mess when a government plans to spend more than 10 times as much for military and allied activities as for social welfare, health and domestic security.

Bosses Should Have Been There

They Would Have Learned CIO Will Complete Job Of Organizing The South

By ALLAN L. SWIM

REALLY, IT was as refreshing as a cold shower on a sizzling hot summer afternoon.

Without regard to race, creed or color, more than 600 CIO members from throughout the South jammed themselves into Atlanta's Red Men's Wigwam, for many years a meeting place of the Ku Klux Klan.

There was no left-wing, right-wing struggle, no jockeying for position, no political battle. During the two-day session Communism was mentioned two or three times and then only briefly.

It was a trade union meeting devoted to the trade union subject of organizing.

SOUTHERN employers should have attended that session. They would have departed convinced that the South will be organized by the CIO.

Southern politicians should have been there. They would have learned that the Dixiecrats and States Righters are going to have a big—and losing—battle on their hands in the future.

Those who have been saying the Southern campaign is "about to fold up" should have been there. They would have learned they didn't know what they were talking about.

CIO members from other parts of the country who engaged in some of the tough campaigns of the past should have been there. They would have witnessed the same kind of spirit that was present when steel, auto, rubber and packing were organized.

BECAUSE OF the size of the Atlanta meeting and the publicity that resulted, many persons probably will get the idea that "Operation Dixie" is being "revived."

That is not the case. The campaign has been going ahead under full steam since the summer of 1946. It will continue until the South is organized.

Nobody knows exactly how long that will take, but the job will be completed.

It's an important job, not only from the standpoint of the entire CIO but from the standpoint of the entire nation.

Under the per capita increase voted at the CIO's last convention all affiliated unions will share equitably in the financing of "Operation Dixie."

All of them will share in the benefits that will come from a well organized South.

IT'S IMPOSSIBLE for any one person to measure accurately the progress the CIO has made below the Mason-Dixon line, but it has been tremendous.

A survey would show how many new locals have been established and how many new members have joined CIO unions, but this would tell only a small part of the story.

You can't measure the impact on public thinking that has resulted from CIO's activities, but it has been strong.

You can only guess at the large number of wage increases in non-union plants that resulted directly from CIO-increased wages in unionized plants.

You can't measure, with cold statistics, the tremendous advance in race relations brought about by the CIO.

Perhaps you can't measure these things, but you can tell that the South has been noticeably changed by the CIO.

YES, THE Atlanta meeting was as refreshing as a cold shower on a sizzling hot summer afternoon.

You looked around the room and saw organizers who had been brutally beaten. You talked with them and you didn't hear them complain.

Nobody raised the question of whether the South could be organized. They accepted eventual organization of the region as a certainty.

You heard staff members talking about going back to organize plants at which they lost elections earlier in the drive. You heard about plants which had been organized after two or three failures.

You got the feeling you were among men and women who knew the real meaning of the word "crusade."

Optimistic

Dir. Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee told CIOers from all over Dixie, "We have just been laying the foundation—1949 will be OUR year."

Best Essay To Win Trip to CIO Parley

The Executive Board of the New York State CIO Council has announced that a state-wide essay contest for high school students will be held on the subject: "Why American Workers Should Join Labor Unions." The prize winner will get a trip to the 1949 National CIO convention.

ADA Leader Says:

House UnAmerican Committee Helps Reds

IN A radio debate over radio station WQQW, Washington, D. C., Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., chairman of the executive committee of the Americans for Democratic Action, gave the following reasons for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities:

1. The Committee has sought to suppress opinions with which it disagrees.
2. The Committee has aided the "real" Communists by lumping all liberals and progressives with them.
3. The Committee has violated every safeguard for the individual in the Bill of Rights.
4. The Committee presumes guilt, not innocence. It now seeks to justify its continued existence by presuming that Alger Hiss is guilty. The so-called pumpkin papers, for which it loudly claims credit, turned up in the hands of a Whitaker Chambers, as the result of a libel suit and a series of accidents. These papers do not justify 10 years of Committee activity slandering the careers of loyal Americans.
5. The FBI can do the job on spies; the Judiciary Committee can handle needed legislation.
6. The Committee has continually played Dixiecrat and Republican politics to discredit the New Deal. The Committee joined in the Republicrat campaigns and became a principal issue in the election. The people have spoken for a renew Deal and the time to abolish the Committee is now.

Rauh was joined in calling for the end of the committee by Irving J. Levy, a former solicitor of the Labor Dept. Arguing for the continuance of the committee were Rep. A. L. Miller (R., Neb.) and Herbert S. Ellis, a Republican defeated for re-election as a Congressman from West Virginia by M. G. Burnside (D.).

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP By YOMEN

"Cheer up—he didn't ask for an increase in the liquor tax!"

And It Happened Just Like That!

ANYBODY who's had experience at it will tell you that union organizing usually is tough, heartbreaking work.

Get a group of the old-timers together some evening and they'll tell stories that nearly make your hair stand on end.

And then, like as not, one of them will spin a yarn that is quite different from the rest—a yarn like the following:

A CIO field representative was sitting at his desk with a pile of papers in front of him.

He had troubles a-plenty. He had cases before the War Labor Board, election petitions before the NLRB and was in the midst of several local organizing drives.

He wasn't in a good humor and he was not in a mood to take on another job.

At this point his door opened and in walked a well-dressed, young Negro man.

"What can I do for you?" asked the CIO man in a tone which indicated he didn't especially want to do anything for anybody.

"We want a union down at our plant," the visitor said.

THE CIO representative softened up a bit, asked his visitor to sit down and started asking him about the plant at which he worked.

"How many people are there who would be eligible for a union? He asked.

"We've got 31 and they're all good boys," was the reply.

The unionist mentally stacked up the 31 potential members against several thousand in another plant for which he had organizing plans and decided he'd have to let the smaller one go by the board for a while.

"Well, I'll tell you how it is," he said. "I haven't anybody to assign to your plant just now, so all I can do is to give you some membership cards and get you to sign up the fellows."

He handed the man 31 cards and after wishing him good luck returned to his paper work.

SEVERAL busy days passed and the CIO man had so much on his mind that he gave little if any thought to the plant with 31 employes who might become members.

Then his earlier visitor walked in again.

"Well, how's it going?" the CIO man asked.

"Pretty good," replied the visitor.

"Have you signed up anybody down at your plant?"

"Yes, I signed up everybody.

"Everybody?"

"Yes, everybody—and I didn't have any trouble, either. As I told you when I was up here before, we want a union at our plant."

He placed 31 signed membership cards on the CIO man's desk and asked, "What do we do next?"

GLANCING at his calender and picking out a date which would permit him to be on hand, he said, "We'll hold a meeting up here next Thursday night."

The session was set for 8 p.m. and the small hall chosen for it was well filled when the CIO man arrived. He went to the front of the room, banged a table with his fist and said, "The meeting will come to order.

"I'd like to have a report first from Brother ———— on who's here and how things are moving along."

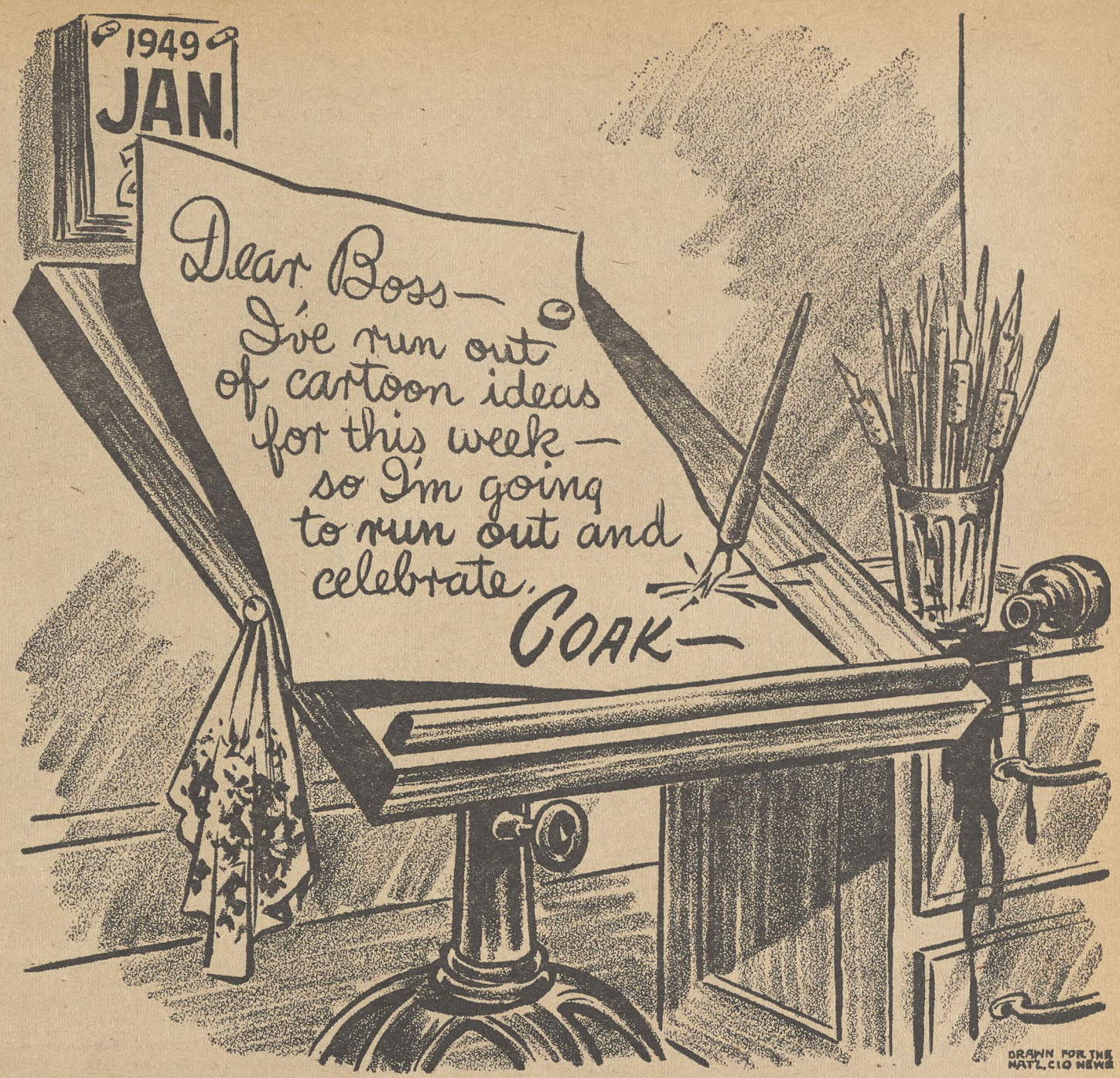
The fellow who had visited the CIO office twice and had signed up all of the potential members rose to his feet and reported:

"We've got 30 members here—and I'm awfully sorry about that fellow who did not show up. He's the nightwatchman and he couldn't get off."

"But he sent a written excuse."

A.L.S.

INAUGURATION WEEK



Former Occupation Adviser:

AMG Snubs German Trade Unions, Favors Industry

SERIOUS CHARGES that German trade unions are being snubbed by the American Military Government which is practising the opposite of what it preaches, are levelled at Gen. Lucius Clay by William Harlan Hale, a former policy adviser to the U. S. Information Control Services in occupied Germany.

Writing in the December issue of Harper's Magazine, Hale says that Clay's directives "have consistently maintained that democratic labor unions should be encouraged in order to strengthen Germany's social fabric against unrest and Communism.

"But American Military Government still refuses to return to German unions the bulk of the property taken from them by the Nazis in 1933. When the State Dept. offered Clay some money to buy newsprint for German union publications, he refused to take it.

"German labor is not represented on the Joint Import-Export Agency, a military government group that works closely with German industry in laying plans for the country's economic future. The economics and finance divisions of Military Government habitually call in German employers for advice and often take it, but the manpower division—which has to do with labor and ranks low in the American administrative hierarchy—has seldom invited German union leaders into its confidence."

As an instance of how distant the relations between American authorities and German workers have become, Hale cites the case of the Ruhr steel workers who threatened to strike last spring when the former general manager of a big steel cartel was appointed to an Anglo-American production board. The workers protested that the manager represented "an old order that should be purged," Hale states, "while the Americans, according to the New York Times, 'supported him for his views on free enterprise.' "

HALE SAYS that critics of Clay's policies "point out that he has allowed German industrialists to band together in associations which may allocate materials and markets—something American management has been forbidden to do since the Sherman and Clayton Acts were passed. He has not held out parallel accommodations to German labor, however.

"Last June in fact, when the Hesse State Parliament submitted for his approval a bill giving labor a voice in the management of industry, he vetoed it on the grounds that it was 'un-American.' "

Richard L. Strout of the Christian Science Monitor, also calls attention to criticism of AMG policy toward German unions printed in the London Economist, conservative British weekly.

"There is no excuse for refusing the (German) unions any voice in shaping policies which affect workers," says the Economist. "Yet the American authorities have created the impression that this is precisely what they intend to do.

"This senseless snubbing of responsible trade union leadership cannot fail to be a major factor in the battle against inflation. The astonishing rises in production that have occurred in recent months can hardly be maintained if disillusion and disgust spread to the ranks of the workers."

Cards Used In Fight Against Bias

"I'D BE ridiculous to object to Negroes serving me a soda or selling me a dress when I've had them in my home cooking and tending the baby," said a lady.

"Many of my customers are colored. If they spend their money in my store, I ought to give them a fair chance to earn it, too," said a merchant.

"It's not the custom here, that's all. Let the high class stores hire Negroes as salespeople, and I'll be glad to follow along," said a storekeeper.

These are some of the answers given local volunteer interviewers during a survey they conducted for the Council for Unity of New Rochelle (N. Y.) to find out about employment practices in the town.

The New Rochelle project in community action, as described in a striking pamphlet issued by the Council for Unity, 50 Weyman Ave., New Rochelle, offers some fine suggestions for promoting fair employment policies.

The Council also offers to supply citizens of the town with cards which they can send to stores, utilities and tradesmen with whom they do business, carrying this message:

"I urge, and will support you heartily in the policy of hiring and upgrading employes on the sole basis of ability and character regardless of racial or religious background."

It Can Happen, in Many States

Take Better Job, Lose Right To Unemployment Compensation Payments

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

MANY STATES, in their operation of unemployment compensation, seem to be attempting to chain workers to their jobs.

There is nothing in the law which says you can't go across the street to work for another boss at more dough, or better hours, or in a more comfortable plant. But, these states are ruling, such a move means you are starting anew on unemployment compensation credits and, if you are laid off in the new job before you work the required period, no compensation.

Big business talks a lot about free enterprise. But, its lobbyists have won their drive in many areas to avert freedom of enterprise by workers.

Traditionally, workers have always been on the lookout for improvement. Sometimes it was just across the street, sometimes in another state. Other times, family requirements or health were responsible for changes or moving.

How is this "chaining" halting a number

of so-called "voluntary quits?" Here are examples:

PENNSYLVANIA: An employe of the Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Chester, which is owned by the Pew family, quit to go into business for himself. The Superior Court held that he had quit for "good cause" and was entitled to compensation.

The court said: "It must be a good cause which animates a man to seek fullest expression and amplest development of his highest skills and capacities and to strive for steady employment, be it his own business or in the service of others."

The State Supreme Court overruled the Superior Court, saying "the 'good cause' thus referred to is not the 'good cause' which under the act justifies an employe voluntarily leaving his work."

The court went on: "If a workman can quit a job to go into private business and then when that business fails, he can still reap the benefits of this compensation act, the latter will, in many instances, be used as a short cut to a temporary pension."

The State of Pennsylvania pays a maximum of $20 a week for unemployment compensation. What a pension!

The same court also ruled that "to hold a married woman who quits her job to join her husband in a new domicile (where she has a legal obligation to go) is voluntarily becoming 'unemployed' for 'a good cause' within the meaning of the act, is to open the door to so much fraud **on employers** (emphasis added) that one may doubt that such a construction of the act conforms to the canon that 'all laws should receive a sensible construction.'"

Following the Sun Ship case, the State Board of Review disqualified a man who sent his wife to California for health reasons and then followed her because he could not afford two residences. The board held that under the "Egregiously rigid construction of the law," this was not "good cause."

Egregious means both "remarkable" and "conspicuous for bad quality."

COLORADO: A man was employed as a general laborer and janitor at 85c an hour.

He was laid off because of lack of work, but, because of a union contract, had acquired seniority rights. It took him four months of diligent search to find a new job, as night watchman and janitor, at 40c an hour. He worked from 7 p. m. to 6 a. m., seven days a week. He was recalled to his old job, and a month later was laid off.

The referee ruled that he was disqualified because he had "voluntarily" left the 40c an hour job.

AGAIN COLORADO: A woman left employment with the phone company in Denver to move to Portland, Ore., so she could live with her father. She filed an interstate claim. The Denver phone company asked that she be referred to it for employment, despite the fact she now was living in Portland.

The referee applied the provision of the state law which says "no work or employment shall be deemed unsuitable because of its distance from the individual's residence." The referee said her quitting

was "not being in any way of an immediate or compelling nature."

He also remarked that the phone company had "purchased" unemployment insurance for her.

He applied the maximum disqualification (16 weeks' postponement and reduction of 16 times the weekly benefit amount.)

IOWA: Claimant left work and accepted a better job, from which he was separated for lack of work after 10 full weeks and two partial weeks of employment. He was disqualified as a voluntary quit. (Under the Iowa law, the applicable exception from disqualification applies only after 12 full weeks of employment.)

KANSAS: A woman had been employed in Kansas, but moved to a small town in Oklahoma where her husband was attending school.

Kansas held her unavailable, saying that when a claimant quits a job to move, she must show prospects for employment in the new area to be somewhat similar to those in the area where she left.

This would, of course, disqualify anyone who moved out of the largest city in the state.

ALABAMA: A woman was laid off from her employment because of a coal shortage. She subsequently married and moved to another city many miles away. When she filed for payment, her previous employer—just like the one in Denver—mailed a letter to her last known address in the city where she had been laid off and offered reemployment.

The referee conceded it was impracticable for her to return to her former employer, but disqualified her for failing to show good cause in not applying for available suitable work.

ALABAMA has also disqualified claimants for such reasons as leaving because of inability to procure adequate housing, loss of a claimant's only means of transportation and in order to get a better job.

FLORIDA: After a man's wife was compelled to leave the state because of ill health, he quit work in Florida to join her. The referee's amazing reasoning:

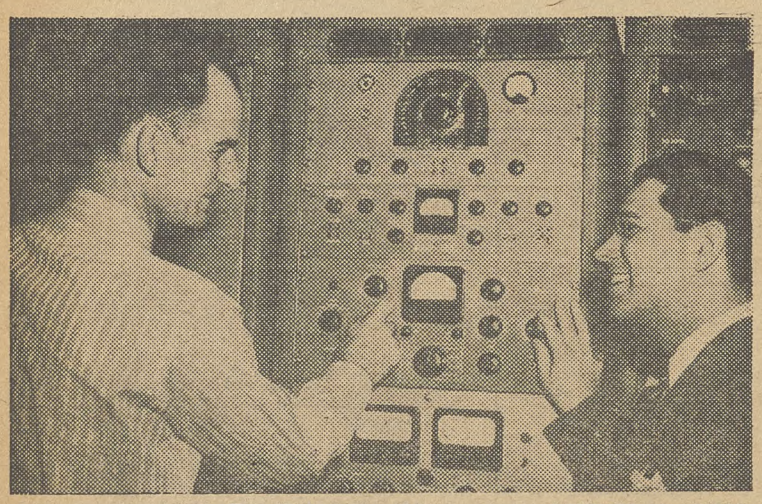
"Ordinarily, a wife is legally obligated to reside with her husband at the domicile he selects and it is generally considered that when a wife leaves a job to go with her husband to another location where he has a job, her leaving is with good cause. This case is the reverse of that general situation in that the husband left work to follow his wife."

So, he was disqualified.

TENNESSEE: A man filled in his off-seasons with work other than that of farming his acreage. During one off-season, he was unemployed and filed a claim.

The Board of Review ruled that a farmer necessarily is fully employed for the year round.

TO YOUR HEALTH, SIR: These three Congressmen—along with Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.)—have jointly offered legislation for improved social security and a national system of pre-paid medical care. They are: Sen. J. Howard McGrath (D., R.I.), chairman of the Democratic Natl. Committee; Sen. James E. Murray (D., Mont.) and Rep. John D. Dingell (D., Mich.). Wagner, Murray and Dingell have offered health plans in previous Congresses.



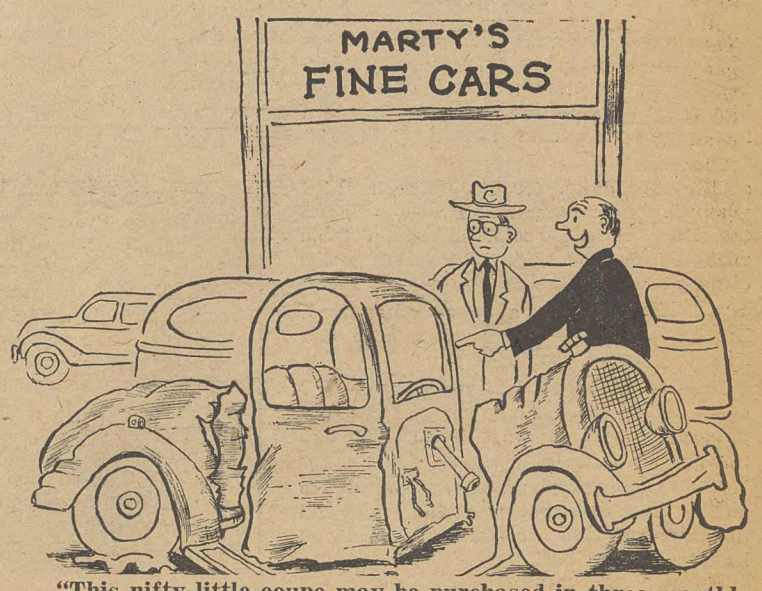
ON THE AIR: Ben Hoberman (l.), manager of WDET, the UAW-CIO radio station in Detroit, and station engineer Lester West check equipment in the new FM station. The 52,000-watt station is serving Detroit, southeastern Michigan, southern Canada and parts of Ohio with static-free reception.

Deakin Accuses Red of Planning Strikes

Arthur Deakin, head of Britain's biggest union, has charged that the Communists intend to try to cripple the Marshall Plan in Britain next August with series of strikes in key industries.

Deakin, secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, told a press conference that he could not disclose the sources of his information "or they will dry up" but, he said, the evidence which had reached him was "so strong as to leave me in no doubt." Deakin is also president of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Harry Pollitt, secretary of the British Communist Party, called Deakin's statement nonsense and challenged him to publish details.



"This nifty little coupe may be purchased in three monthly installments."

Drawn for CIO NEWS by Robert Henderson.

Bittner To Dixie Parley: 'We've Laid Foundation—1949 Will Be Our Year'

By ALLAN L. SWIM

VAN A. BITTNER looked down from a slightly raised platform at more than 600 CIO members who packed the room and declared:

"This is not a pep meeting. There's already more pep here than the non-union employers of the South can handle!"

There was heavy, spontaneous applause and a nodding of heads which indicated the listeners believed Bittner knew what he was talking about.

Bittner smiled and continued his opening address to the first big "Operation Dixie" meeting that had been held since he became director of the CIO Organizing Committee in the summer of 1946.

"We have just been laying the foundation—1949 will be OUR year," he said.

"The CIO Organizing Committee has just one program in the South. We're organizing working men and women, regardless of their race, creed or national origin. If these men and women are good enough for God they're certainly good enough for the CIO.

"Regardless of how long it takes, we are going to complete the job of organizing the South.

"Our campaign was not inaugurated to hurt anyone. We're fighting not for labor alone, but for all of the citizens of this region.

"Let me make one thing clear. There is no place in the Southern campaign for a single, solitary Communist! This organization of ours is an American institution fighting for America."

Referring to North-South differentials, Bittner asked, "Who will say publicly that the men and women who work in the South are not entitled to as high pay and as good working conditions as men and women enjoy anywhere in the U. S.?"

Bittner predicted repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and added, "Regardless of what Congress does, we're going to organize the South and we're not going to depend on the government to do it for us."

His talk set the pace for a two-day meeting last week at Atlanta. The entire Southern organizing staff and union leaders from all over the region attended.

EMIL RIEVE, president of the Textile Workers Union, told the meeting that "we're not predicting that the job of organizing this region will be completed in a year or two—but it will be done no matter how long it takes.

"I don't believe anybody can argue with me that this part of the country isn't better off because of the CIO."

He said the minimum wage in the textile industry "not many years ago" was 18c an hour and that nobody in the organized portion of the industry gets paid less than 94 cents today.

TWUA, he said, had less than 35,000 members when first organized and "now we have around 125,000 dues-paying members in the South alone."

Criticizing certain practices of industry, Rieve said, "You cannot have a profit system without profits, but industry must not take all the profits the traffic will bear."

VAN A. BITTNER
Director, CIO Organizing Committee

AN ALBUM containing the picture of every member of the Southern organizing staff was presented to Director Bittner on behalf of the staff by George Bandanzi, executive vice president of the Textile Workers and an assistant director of the CIO Organizing Committee. (Councils Dir. John Brophy is shown in background.)

"WHAT IS GOOD for labor is good for the American people as a whole," said Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

He sharply criticized the "textile barons who exploit labor" and said the only force combatting exploitation is the organized labor movement.

He commended Bittner for his leadership of the Southern membership drive and referred to the drive itself as a "spiritual crusade."

Referring to charges of some anti-union employers that CIO representatives who were sent into the South are carpetbaggers, Potofsky declared:

"The men and women of the CIO are not carpetbaggers—because carpetbaggers exploit. The exploiting is done by industry, not by us."

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, CIO vice president and director of organization, said that there is no "magic formula" for organizing.

"But to organize successfully you must have sincerity and you must have faith in yourself and the organization you represent," he said.

The job of establishing unions "has always been tough," he said, and sacrifices are always required.

"In this country there have been more martyrs to the cause of labor than to the cause of Christianity—if you consider martyrs those who lose their lives fighting for the thing in which they believe."

Haywood paid tribute to the spirit displayed by the men and women who "formed the early CIO unions in the South" and to the present organizing staff.

He concluded his talk by saying, "The greatest union in the world is the United States."

REV. GEORGE HIGGINS, assistant director of the Social Action Department of the Natl. Catholic Welfare Conference said, "You can be sure that in your efforts to organize industry in the South and elsewhere in the United States you have the full backing of the Catholic Church. When you have completed your organization job your work has just begun."

Sherman Dalrymple, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Organizing Committee, referring to the organizing staff, said, "I've never worked with a finer group of men and women anywhere in the labor movement."

Willard Townsend, president, Transport Services Workers: "I want to join in the high tribute that is being paid to the great leader of the Southern organizing drive—Van A. Bittner."

John Livingston, vice president, Auto Workers: "The CIO has already proven that a real job can be done in the South."

John Green, president, Shipbuilding Workers: "The CIO's Southern organizing drive is a great project that will be completed."

Charles Lanning, secretary-treasurer, Rubber Workers: "This organizing campaign is all-important to the CIO and to all the forces of democracy."

Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel, said that as a Bar Association member he was connected with the only group represented at the meeting which was privileged to have a "closed shop."

PROBLEMS OF organizing and techniques which may solve them were discussed during the second day of the meeting.

Reports on organizing progress during 1948 and prospects for 1949 were given by the following:

CIO Organizing Committee Ass't. Dirs. George Bandanzi, John Riffe, Phil Clowes, Gladys Dickason, Walter Harris, John Hawkins and John Livingston.

State Dirs. William Smith of North Carolina, Franz Daniel of South Carolina, Ernest Pugh of Virginia, Charles Cowl of Florida, Charles Gillman of Georgia, Carey Haigler of Alabama, Paul Christopher of Tennessee, Lee Tucker of Arkansas, Fred Pieper of Louisiana, Robert Starnes of Mississippi, and Robert Oliver of Texas.

Other speakers included John Brophy, CIO Industrial Union Council director, and Jerome Cooper, CIO Organizing Committee general Counsel.

Full-Time Job

"Our staff must devote its full time to organizing and to organizing alone," Bittner said. "In this region political action and legislative work will be handled by the industrial union councils and the various internationals of the CIO—not by the organizing staff."

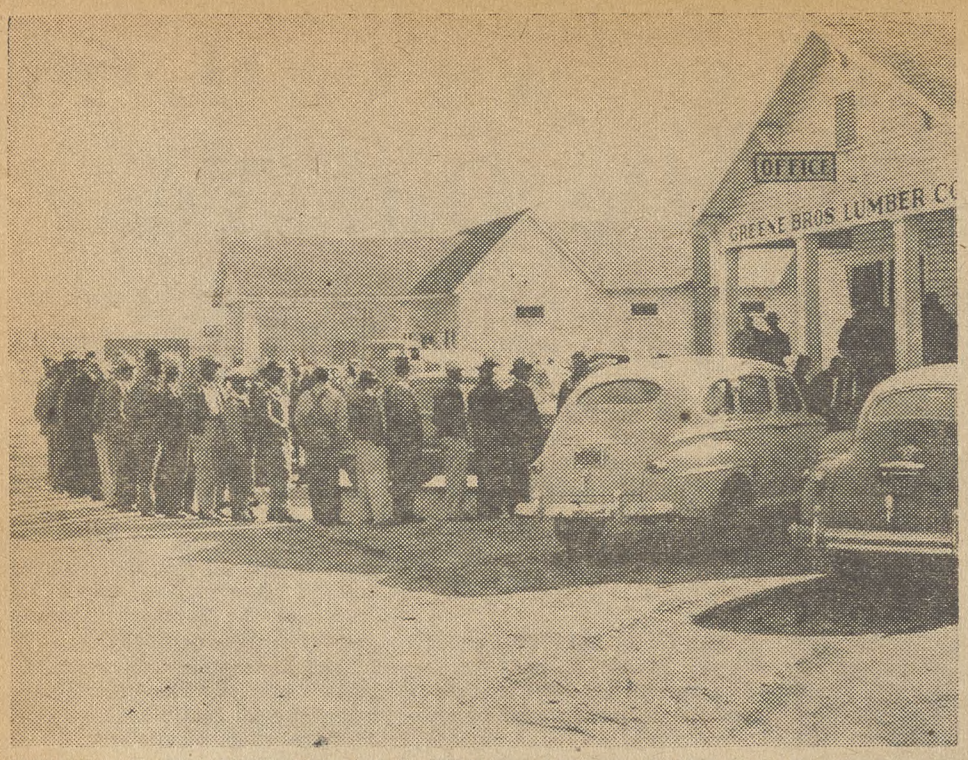
Best Organized Town

One of the big laughs of the meeting came from Bittner's remark, "I used to say, 'Take Mississippi—you can have it,' but you can't have it now because the CIO is in Mississippi. Why, Laurel, Miss., is the best organized town in the U. S."

JACOB POTOFSKY
Amalgamated President

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Organizing Director

EMIL RIEVE
Textile Workers President



WINNING SPIRIT: Picket lines such as this one helped win the five-month strike of the CIO Woodworkers against Green Bros. Lumber Co., Elizabethtown, N. C. The strikers were undeterred despite 136 arrests. Settlement included paid holidays, re-employment of strikers, check-off; seniority, grievance and arbitration provisions.

HELPED MAINTAIN MORALE: Each week the strikers got their supplies from the union store. In the background is Pres. John Lewis of the CIO Woodworkers local, who along with other officers took turn running the store. Groceries were sold to members of other unions and strike sympathizers at slightly more than cost.

4-Month Oil Strike Settled

SOME 2000 CIO Oil Workers in California have voted to accept the Union Oil Company's last offer and return to work, thus ending a bitter four months' lockout.

Earlier, the strikers had turned down a company proposal which would have barred approximately 400 OWIU from being rehired.

Union Oil was the last of the major California oil companies to come to terms.

The union waged an intensive boycott campaign, which reportedly cost the company 50% of its retail business. Settlement followed week-long conferences arranged by the state conciliation service.

Rubber Union To Act on Wages

The 1949 wage program of the CIO United Rubber Workers will be formulated at a meeting of the union's International Policy Committee Feb. 21 at Cleveland, Ohio.

Formal notice of the meeting was sent to all local unions by Pres. L. S. Buckmaster before his departure last week for Europe on a CIO mission.

"The purpose of this meeting is to give consideration to the advisability of formulating new wage increase demands throughout the industries represented by our local unions," his letter to the locals said.

The union's General Executive Board will meet prior to the Policy Committee meeting. About 200 delegates from local unions are expected to attend the meeting.

Heart Disease Toll

Heart disease cost American workers more in loss of life, disability and medical expense than all other major diseases combined, according to the American Heart Association. Statistics reveal workers lose 152 million work days annually due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels.

Signers of T-H Affidavits Decrease 28%

More than one-quarter of the local and national union officers who last year filed non-communist affidavits have filed them again this year.

One of the reasons for the drop was believed to be that local union officers have forgotten the affidavits must be signed once every 12 months.

The NLRB reported that of the 106,234 local union officers who had signed affidavits up to Nov. 30, 1948, only 76,851 are currently on file, a decrease of 28%.

National unions now in full compliance number 178, an increase of two above the number qualified on Nov. 30, 1948. Local unions in compliance dropped from 11,078 at the end of November to 7,889 currently in compliance.

HST To Get Pay Boost If Congress Acts Fast

A FIRST-round wage increase for Mr. Harry S. Truman, is in the offing—but he won't get it unless Congress acts before Inauguration Day.

The Senate, acting on the first piece of legislation of the 81st Congress, voted promptly to increase the President's pay by $25,000—to a total of $100,000. That salary, like any John Q. Citizen's, is taxable.

In addition, the President gets a $50,000 annual expense account. That account is tax free and the President doesn't have to account for how he spends it.

The pay boost passed by the Senate by a 68-9 vote. The House is scheduled to act on the same bill early this week.

The President now gets a $75,000 salary and a restricted expense fund. He pays considerable taxes on the $75,000—it's been estimated that after taxes and payment of White House food bills, the President winds up with less than $80 a week to keep the Truman family in haberdashery and evening gowns.

The 33% boost proposed under the bill would put the Chief Executive's salary somewhat in line with the post-war rise in living costs, and the expense account would remove a considerable burden from the Truman cost-of-living.

The same bill also proposes pay boosts for the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House. Unless the bill is passed by Congress before January 20, however, Pres. Truman would get no benefit from it. The Constitution forbids the President to receive a pay increase during any one term in office.

Murray Lauds Acheson Appointment

CIO PRES. Philip Murray has applauded the appointment of Dean Acheson as Secretary of State and praised the appointee's "established reputation for sound liberalism."

In a letter to Acheson, Murray wrote:

"I want to extend the congratulations of the CIO, as well as my own, upon your appointment as Secretary of State.

"We believe that your appointment to this high office will be applauded by democratic-minded people everywhere. Your long and distinguished career of public service and your established reputation for sound liberalism offer assurance that our foreign policy will continue to be directed toward the goal of an enduring peace which all Americans desire.

Acheson

"You will enter upon your office at a time in which the international situation remains critical and continues to be a matter of great concern for all of our people. Our country has renounced isolationism and has recognized our responsibility in world affairs. The CIO believes that a sound, progressive America can give encouragement to the peoples of the world to improve their living standards and to widen the horizon of their political liberties."

HOUSING SHORTAGE: Forced to make their home in an old store, the Nichols family in Chicago was struck by tragedy when fire broke out. Here the parents weep at the funeral of their three children, aged 1, 2 and 4, who perished in the flames.

Hoffman Taken Off House Unit

CLARE HOFFMAN, the most vocal labor-baiter in Congress, is being dropped from the House Labor Committee.

Hoffman was top-ranking Republican on the Committee, but GOP leaders removed him from the group in the course of a reshuffle of all committee assignments. Hoffman, a member of the Labor Committee for many years, stays on the House Expenditures Committee, of which he was chairman during the 80th Congress.

A gray-haired little man who wears suits without pockets, Hoffman has roamed up and down the country in recent months holding "sub-committee hearings" at every labor dispute that interested him.

He used brow-beating tactics against union representatives, threatened contempt citations, and interfered on a number of occasions with the peaceful settlement of strikes.

Hoffman's methods came in for a rebuff last December when he sought to subpoena CIO Pres. Murray to a hearing on a Michigan steel strike. Murray refused to appear, on grounds that Hoffman's one-man committee had no authority to issue subpeonas.

Hoffman growled but conceded Murray was probably "morally right" on his stand.

Drive Launched For Reserve Seabees

The Navy has launched a drive for 75,000 skilled construction men as a standby reserve organization of Seabees.

Recruits enlist in the inactive Volunteer Reserve for call to active duty only in the event of a national emergency.

Recruits will receive full Navy credit for the kind and amount of their civilian experience. Credit for civilian experience applies both to the veterans and non-veterans.

TWUA Intl. Plans Dixie Branch

PRES. EMIL Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers Union of America has announced that the union will establish a branch of its international headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. about March 1. Rieve made the announcement at a meeting of TWUA's southern staff at Atlanta.

The new headquarters will be more than a regional office, Rieve said. It will provide space for himself, the other general officers of the international union, and the heads of the organization's principal divisions and departments, he explained. There will, of course, be a full-time staff in addition.

Rieve said the union's move had two parallel objectives—to accelerate organization, in cooperation with the CIO Organizing Committee, and to improve the administration of existing contracts and the services offered to workers covered by them.

"It is our hope that the new office will enable us to provide a greater number of services for our members in the south, and more assistance to employers in the joint administration of our contracts," Rieve said. "Naturally we also hope to increase the number of employers with whom we have cause to meet.

"I expect to spend about half my time in the south from now on. The other general officers, and the heads of the principal divisions and departments of our union, will do the same."

ECA Forms Union Council

A TRADE Union Advisory Council which will be the exclusive consultant agency on all Marshall Plan matters of interest to labor has been set up by the Organization for European Economic Cooperation of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Decision to establish the council was agreed upon unanimously by 19 Marshall Plan countries, ECA announced.

A joint statement issued by Clinton S. Golden and B. M. Jewell, ECA labor advisers to Administrator Paul G. Hoffman, said that the formation of the council gives recognition to "the potentialities of the non-Communist labor movement in Europe as an instrument to speed recovery of the participating countries.

"Further, it will strengthen the support of labor for the Marshall Plan and assure real participation in the program," they added. "Both American and European labor have a great part to play in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Europe—this new recognition will undoubtedly intensify labor's cooperation."

Honored By King

King George recently gave royal awards to two British labor representatives — Pres. William Lawther of the National Union of Mineworkers, and secy. Arthur Deakin of the Transport & General Workers Union. Deakin is also president of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

This scene (above) is what you will see if you go to New York's Radio City any Tuesday night at 10:30 o'clock, EST, when CIO's "It's in the Family" radio quiz program goes on the air over the ABC network. Announcer Charles Irving, at the mike at the right, waits for "on the air" cue. In the picture at the left Emcee Joe O'Brien gives some reassuring advice to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rieger, New York City, as they prepare to compete with Mr. and Mrs. Steven Haney, Crowslanding, Calif. The contest resulted in a tie and each family received a $100 U. S. savings bond. Rieger is a member of Local 1268, CIO Retail Shoe Salesmen's Union.

Farm-Labor Councils Advocated By CIO

Farmers in Ohio have been invited by the State CIO Council to join with CIO groups in setting up farmer-labor councils on a county level for the mutual advantage of both groups.

This program and the CIO's general legislative policies of direct interest to farmers were explained by Associate Education Dir. George Guernsey of the National CIO at a meeting of Ohio farmers' representatives Jan. 13, in Columbus.

The meeting was one of a series being held in various parts of the country by the Dept. of Agriculture's Production and Marketing Administration. Delegates were members of committees elected from each county in Ohio.

Fur Union Reports Pay Increases

Wage increases ranging from $5 to $15 a week in 1948 brought a total of nearly $25 million more pay to the 100,000 members of the CIO Fur & Leather Workers in the U. S. and Canada, the union's executive board reported at a semi-annual meeting held recently in Boston, Mass.

Other gains reported were increased holidays and vacations, health and life insurance.

Anti-Quill Leaders Lose

The three top officers of the CIO Transport Workers' largest local have been ousted by a membership meeting, which voted by a margin of about 50 to 1 to dismiss the "anti-Quill" leaders.

First to be removed was Austin Hogan, president of the New York local 100 since 1937, and formerly executive vice-president of the international. His position was abolished at the union's Chicago convention in November, when Intl. Pres. Michael Quill led a complete right-wing sweep.

Ousted with Hogan were James Gahagan, first vice-president of the local, and Peter MacLachlin, recording secretary.

All were charged with adherence to the Communist party line and acting against the interests of the union.

For the Deserving

Bittner told those attending the recent Southern drive conference that the CIO Organizing Committee will turn new organized groups of workers over "only to those unions which can properly service them."

TWU Threatens Strike At American Airlines

CIO Transport Workers Union at American Airlines have voted a nation-wide walkout unless an agreement is reached soon.

The strike vote, involving some 4500 maintenance and supply workers, followed by about two weeks the signing of a new agreement between the union and Pan-American World Airways. According to TWU Vice Pres. William Grogan, that contract provides a 10¢ hourly boost and many improvements in working conditions for some 5000 employes.

The PAA increase, Grogan said, boosts the average to $1.59 an hour.

At American Airlines, the union is seeking a 16c hourly boost, scaled down from an original 28c. The present wage scale, TWU spokesmen said, is from $1.40 to $1.50 an hour, considerably lower than the new PAA rates.

Two CIO Meetings Are Postponed

Two CIO meetings, originally scheduled for Jan. 25 and Jan. 26, have been postponed.

The CIO vice-presidents will meet on March 1, and the Executive Board will convene in Washington March 2, it was announced by Pres. Murray's office.

Union Sues Company For $98,000

THE CIO Steelworkers has filed a $98,000 damage suit against the Shakespeare Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

The suit, filed in Federal district court at Grand Rapids, Mich., charges the company illegally cancelled its union contract, and illegally refused to recognize either the national steel union or its Local 3619. It is also charged that the firm unlawfully coerced and intimidated striking members of the local and caused the union "great loss, damage and injury in the form of strike relief, strike administration expenses and loss of dues payments."

Such damages and loss, the union contends, have amounted to $98,000 since the strike began in September, and will continue to amount to more than $5,000 each week the strike continues.

The suit also asks the court to affirm the union's bargaining rights under the contract and to declare the agreement illegally terminated.

Following breakdown of negotiations during a contract reopening, the union called a strike on Sept. 7. Two days later the company mailed notices to the union and its members "purportedly" terminating the agreement. The following month it announced that certain life, accident, hospitalization and benefit insurance programs had been cancelled.

The union charges the contract cancellation is "ineffective" because the company failed to give 60 days' notice of intention to terminate as required by law.

UAW Parley To Make Plans

A PREVIEW of the CIO Auto Workers' wage drive, and of its social security program and political plans for 1949 will be given by UAW Pres. Walter Reuther at the union's three-day education conference which opens Jan. 20 in Milwaukee.

Key UAW leaders from every local in the country will attend and help work out "an effective union program through democratic planning," UAW Education Director Victor Reuther said.

Harold Ickes, former Secretary of the Interior, will address the closing session, discussing the growth of monopoly.

Final details of the union's social security and insurance program will be worked out at the conference with the aid of technical authorities including Murray Latimer, industrial relations consultant, who directed the President's Guaranteed Annual Wage Study, and Wilbur Cohen, technical adviser to the Social Security Administration.

Operation of the UAW's insurance plan at Kaiser-Frazer will be explained publicly for the first time.

Other speakers and advisers at the conference will include CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg; Kermit Eby, former CIO Education and Research director; G. Girard Davidson, Asst. Secretary of the Interior; Murray Lincoln, president of the Cooperative League of the U. S., and Robert Lynd, author of "Middletown."

Survey Finds

Pollsters Are Honest But Dumb

A SPECIAL committee of the Social Science Research Council has come up with a verdict on those poor professional pollsters — the men who said it was Dewey hands down.

The verdict:

* *(In laymen's language)* "You're honest but dumb."

* *(In social science language)* "The Pollsters over-reached the capabilities of the public-opinion poll in attempting to pick, without qualification, the winner of the 1948 election."

The experts found two basic errors in the way the Roper, Gallup and Crossley polls were conducted last year. There were errors of sampling and interviewing; and errors in forecasting what people will do, regardless of what they say they will do.

One trouble, the scientists said, is that the Gallup staff decides whether any particular person who is interviewed fits the category (rich, poor, old, young, etc.) which his answers are supposed to represent.

Both the Roper and Gallup polls under-estimated the Democratic vote in 1940 and 1944 by about two percentage points. In 1948 they were 5% off on the Truman vote.

The pollsters are reportedly not happy with the social scientists' study. Their gripes: (1) nobody knows how strongly any group in the population is going to turn out at the polls; (2) that last-minute shift to Truman.

A recent article in the New York Times bitterly attacked the methods used by one poll organization to "prove" that workers really like the various provisions of the Taft-Hartley law.

The poll conducted by Opinion Research, which is closely associated with Dr. George Gallup—"discovered" that up to three-quarters of all workers approve T-H provisions, when those provisions are not labeled as part of the Taft-Hartley law.

But, the Times article showed, the survey — which was widely quoted in the press, in industry and in Congress was based on fewer than 600 questionnaires. Nevertheless, the results of this unscientific method were hailed as showing what workers generally believe.

FOR STRIKE WIDOW: Secy. Treas. Lewis J. Clark of the CIO Packinghouse Workers presents a scroll to Mrs. William Farrell, member of Women's Auxiliary, local 46, Waterloo, Ia., for continued devotion to the cause and welfare of the packinghouse workers. William Farrell was killed during the strike this year. From left to right: Mr. Clark, Mrs. Farrell, Mrs. Faye Stephenson, president, CIO Congress of Women's Auxiliaries; Mrs. Dorothy Delong, president, UAW Auxiliary No. 273; Mrs. Mildred Guynn, vice-president, local 46 auxiliary and chairman of the Arrangements Committee; and Mrs. Helen Blanchard, director of organization, CWA-CIO, and now Washington legislative representative of the CIO Clothing Workers.

Sure, They (Dixiecrats) Try to Kid Us, But That Day's Over

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

FRIEDA SCHWENKMEYER, a veteran organizer for the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the South was worried. She was wondering how the workers in the union were taking the heavy downpour of Dixiecrat propaganda swamping the radio, newspapers and public meetings. Were they falling for it?

The town where she was working, some time before the Nov. election, was in one of the "worst" Dixiecrat states, where the downpour of reactionary political propaganda was heaviest. Were the workers being influenced by the theories of "white supremacy," and "divide and conquer" which they heard and read constantly? She had to find out.

So one afternoon she called the members of the union together and gave them a little talk, explaning that the Dixiecrats program was aimed really to divide the poor people, black against white, for the interest of the big landlords and industrialists. She went to town on the Dixiecrats.

"As I talked, I watched the boys nudge each other. The girls smiled," Frieda said in telling the story. "I wondered if they were just tolerating me or laughing at me. I didn't know while I talked how the people felt, but I had to speak my mind."

When she had finished, one of the members turned to his neighbor and said: "See Bill, isn't that just what we've been saying? Thurmond and Wright want us to go back to work in the cotton patch for $1 a day. Sure, they try to kid us, but that day is over."

Frieda was pleasantly surprised. "It turned out," she said, "that every one in that group had agreed long ago that the Dixiecrats and their theories were all wrong. My discussion only clarified the situation, so that now they talked about it openly to each other."

This little story, which Frieda Schwenkmeyer has told in the Jan. 15 issue of Advance, her union's official paper, offers a clue to a mystery that political wiseacres are still scratching their heads trying to solve:

Why didn't the mass of the people believe what they were told before the November election? Why didn't they vote the way the polls told them they would?

The solution to the mystery is simple—so simple that it is hard for many to understand. The working people (and that's the great mass of Americans) are catching on. They're getting wise to the tricks.

As the union member in Frieda's story put it, "Sure, they try to kid us, but that day is over."

Ready for Action

Plan Meet To Set Off Store Drive

A THREE-DAY conference to put into high gear the union's nation-wide drive to organize department store employes will open Jan. 27 in Washington, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers announced last week.

Key union organizers from every part of the country, together with the union's general executive board will attend the meeting, which will be held at the Hotel Raleigh.

Potofsky said that regional headquarters for the department store campaign are being set up in every major city, as rallying centers for employes seeking unionization under the Amalgamated banner.

The union, which already has organization in more than 500 cities in 38 states, will establish special offices in new territory. In New York City, Potofsky said, a separate department store organizing office will be set up immediately in the heart of the Fifth Avenue shopping district.

Exec. Vice-Pres. Hyman Blumberg and Louis Hollander, ACW vice-president and co-manager, New York Joint Board, will be in over-all charge of organizers in the New York area.

Frank Graham, head of the University of North Carolina and a leading southern liberal, will be honored by the Amalgamated at a banquet in Washington Jan. 29. He is scheduled to receive a Hillman Memorial Foundation Award from the union.

Mediator Ching Finds 80-Day 'Cool-Off' Under T-H Injunction Is 'Warm-Up'

A FEW MILD and cautious criticisms of certain provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act are expressed in the first annual report of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, submitted to Congress last week by Director Cyrus S. Ching.

The experience of the Service, set up by the T-H law as an independent agency in August 1947, Ching says, "is not sufficiently comprehensive to warrant making legislative proposals with respect to many of those provisions at the time of the writing of this report."

He promises, however, to make legislative recommendations later, if called upon to do so.

Ching, a former executive of U. S. Rubber, emphasizes repeatedly in his report the importance of genuine collective bargaining. He warns that government mediation should not be regarded as a substitute for it, but rather as a means for assisting union and company in their negotiations.

"Government clears the way for collective bargaining," he says, "by designating bargaining representatives, laying down some minimum ground rules, and then, through the Service, giving assistance to the parties when there are obstacles to settlement.

"Under our system, Government does not write the ticket."

Ching found that the provision of the T-H law dealing with national emergency disputes which requires appointment of a board of inquiry in advance of a stoppage deadline, "has the effect of interfering with the collective bargaining of the parties."

His major criticism involved the provision requiring an 80-day "cooling off" period under injunctive order of a court, which he said, "tends to delay rather than facilitate settlement of a dispute.

"Parties unable to resolve the issues facing them before a deadline date, when subject to an injunction order, tend to lose a sense of urgency and to relax their efforts to reach a settlement. They wait for the next deadline date (the date of the discharge of the injunction) to spur them to renewed efforts."

In the maritime dispute involving the Pacific coast longshoremen, Ching says, the injunction period acted as a "warming up" rather than a "cooling off" period.

Ching expresses no opinion in the report, however, as to whether "this experience dictates the desirability of a shorter injunction period or an injunction period of indefinite duration."

Another fault Ching finds is the "mandatory last offer ballot" which requires management's final proposal to be submitted to a vote conducted by the NLRB.

Three Changes Made in Southern Staff

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and organizing director, has announced the appointment of Fred Pieper to a "vital spot" with the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee. Pieper was CIO Regional Director in New Orleans and Louisiana State director for the Southern Organizing Committee.

CIO Organizing Committee Director Van A. Bittner has announced three changes on his Southern drive staff.

Robert W. Starnes, director for Mississippi, has taken on the additional duty of director for Louisiana. He fills the vacancy left by Fred Pieper.

Harry Scott, an area director of the Paperworkers, has been named an assistant director. He will act as a liaison between Bittner and the 11 "Operation Dixie" state directors.

Negro Voting Ban Held Illegal

A three-man Federal district court has declared unconstitutional the amendment to the Alabama constitution requiring applicants for registration to be able to "understand and explain any article of the Constitution of the United States."

The court held that the amendment was intended to be and was being used "to discriminate against applicants for the franchise on the basis of race or color."

The suit was brought by a group of ten Negroes who had been denied the right of franchise by the Mobile County board of registrars. The court's decision had an immediate effect upon the Mobile County board, according to press reports.

Up until the ruling on Jan. 7, only 104 Negroes were registered under the two-year-old amendment in Mobile County. In three days after the court had ruled, however, the Mobile County board had registered 32 more Negroes. "Applicants were asked only routine questions. None was questions about the U. S. Constitution," the Associated Press reported.

The CIO in Alabama opposed the law when it was proposed in the 1945 session of the State Legislature and fought it in the referendum election in 1946.

JIM BARRY

IMPRISONED BY THE KIDNAPPERS OF OLD "POP" STORM ON THE WARTIME FREIGHTSHIP, JIM AND HIS FRIENDS FIND ESCAPE HOPELESS UNTIL...

GOOD, OLD SEASICK WOODY! THE BOAT WE LEFT HIM ON DRIFTED RIGHT UNDER OUR PORTHOLE!

SH SH SH... WE'RE TRAPPED IN HERE, WOODY! THERE ARE TWO OF THE THUGS GUARDING US— SEE IF YOU CAN SLIP AROUND THEM... AND GET US OUT... GET UP ON DECK... SECOND DOOR... AND DON'T DO ANY THINKING RIGHT NOW!

HUH? HOW'D YOU- OH, OKAY!

OOOH! IF I WASN'T SO SEASICK... WELL, IF JIM WANTS ME TO GET THOSE RATS... I'LL DO IT!

AND I GUESS THIS'LL COME IN HANDY!

YEAH—AND BIG JIM FYKSOR IS PLANNING TO PULL A DOUBLE-CROSS ON US...

SPLAT!

WHA—THE FAT BOY

CRACK!

SEE? I DOOD IT!

I'LL SAY YOU DID!

OH, BROTHER! THEY'RE COLDER'N A COUPLE OF NEWFOUNDLAND MACKEREL! AND THEM BABIES ARE KILLERS OR I'LL EAT MY UNION BOOK!

OH, IT TOOK ME LESS'N A MINUTE! SO WHAT IF THEY WERE KILLERS... KILLERS... KILLERS!

LOOK OUT! HE'S FAINTED!

OOOOOH!

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In His Economic Report

Truman Urges 18 Steps To Avoid Depression

By GLORIA CAPLAN

"THE PEOPLE of the United States have just enjoyed another year of bountiful prosperity," but we can lose it if we leave the future to chance, Pres. Truman has warned the nation.

It will take positive action to avert an ultimate depression, the President said in his Economic report to Congress. And he urged the enactment of 18 specific legislative measures which, he said could turn the trick.

There was nothing new or revolutionary about any of the proposals. Most of them are part of the program the President has been seeking from an adamant, unfriendly Congress since his first days in the White House. Many of the recommendations date back to Roosevelt, whose pleas for social legislation—housing, health, education, social security improvements—fell on deaf ears after 1938.

Last week, as the President faced a new, Democratic Congress, betting was strongly in favor of his receiving a large part of what he asked.

AS FOR OUR economic health the past year, we were far better off than in the post-World War I period, largely because of affirmative legislation taken since then. Farm price subsidies, legislative strengthening of the banking system, social security which contributes to a feeling of stability, and other factors contributed to our prosperity.

But there were less attractive elements in the picture, too. The Republican tax cut, passed over the President's three vetoes, sliced the Treasury surplus thus contributing to inflation. Corporate profits zoomed to $21 billion, contrasted with 1947's $18 billion profits, he said. This was "in excess of the levels needed to furnish incentives and equity funds for industrial expansion and to promote sustained economic health . ."

AS FOR PRICES, there were some decreases, but many basic materials in short supply continued their upward spiral.

Thus the need for stabilizing measures—both anti-inflationary and anti-deflationary. The legislation recommended includes the following:

Tax Increase: The most effective weapon against inflation, the Chief Executive stated, is a budget surplus. He asked additional revenue of $4 billion a year to come chiefly from additional taxes on corporate profits, but also from additional estate and gift levies. The higher corporate tax—he did not specify whether on excess profits or undistributed profits or an increased rate—"can be applied without unduly interfering with prospects for continued business expansion and with assurance that profits, after taxes and dividends, will be sufficient for investments and contingencies."

Extended Social Security: An increase in social security contributions, which would act as a further anti-inflationary device; 2) An increase in old-age, survivor's and unemployment benefits as well as extension of coverage; 3) Improvements in the relief program "to meet basic human needs of the less unfortunate;" 4) A national health insurance program and federal grants for hospital construction; 5) An insurance system to protect workers against income losses through temporary or permanent disability. (Varying degrees of such compensation are now provided by the states.)

Higher Minimum Wage: An increase to at least 75c an hour. The present minimum is 40c.

Government Promotion of Production: Shortages of critical materials are impeding production and limiting the national security program. (Though not mentioned by name in this particular speech, the President has often referred to the critical need for more steel.) He asked enabling power and funds to make surveys of the needs and to "deal with this problem of capacity and supply."

Allocation Powers: "The need for mandatory controls still exists." He asked authority to allocate key materials in short supply. Among these, the speech later mentions, would be building materials—a move which would channel scarce materials into vitally-needed housing, instead of into such non-essentials as bowling alleys.

Selective Price Controls: "We are still in a situation where the prices of certain critical materials or commodities of vital industrial or consumer importance are moving upward for the third consecutive year or longer." Controls, therefore, would not be general, but would be concentrated, presumably, on basic materials in short supply which affect other prices down the line. Wage controls would be authorized to prevent such boosts as would necessitate a price increase.

However, the Chief Executive said, "I still firmly hold, that wage increases based upon productivity and designed to provide a rising standard of living embody the American way. I still firmly believe that the normal processes of collective bargaining will result in sound wage adjustments without application of any government authority related to wage adjustments without application of any governmental authority related to wages if business and Government make genuine efforts to hold down excessive prices and profits and to reduce the cost of living."

Rent Control: Rents should be controlled at least two more years.

Develop Natural Resources: The government should be permitted to help develop such resources as essential minerals and metals, electric power and oil and some chemicals and fertilizers. One measure specifically recommended was development of the St. Lawrence River waterway and power project.

Housing: "The steady decline in new housing starts since last May adds fresh evidence to the need for housing legislation." The President asked the passage of the need for housing legislation." The President asked the passage of the unenacted parts of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill with the number of public low-cost units to be increased from 500,000 over five years to 1 million over seven years.

Federal Aid to Education: A federal program of aid to elementary and secondary education, and study to be made to determine national education needs.

With only a few minor exceptions, the program was identical with the CIO's. To CIO leaders it was vindication of their pre-November faith in Truman. To big business, the speech vindicated their pre-election fears—that Truman, if elected, would attempt to curb profiteering.

And to the average citizen, it was proof once again that the man from Missouri was in there pitching for him as he promised.

FRANK ANNUNZIO

Annunzio Gets Ill. Labor Post

Frank Annunzio, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State CIO Political Action Committee, has become the first CIO leader ever to have been appointed Director of Labor in Illinois.

The appointment was made by Gov.-Elect Adlai Stevenson over the vigorous objections of the AFL, which had supplied the previous Labor Director under Republican Gov. Dwight Green.

Named assistant director was Illinois AFL Second Vice-Pres. Fern R. Rauch.

Citizens' Group Suggests:

Watch-Dog Agency To Guard Rights

A FEDERAL "watchdog" commission to protect the nation's civil liberties was advocated at the White House last week by a committee of prominent citizens.

The proposed Commission on Civil Rights should devote itself to "fact-finding, assist in preventing conflicts, prepare recommendations for the improvement of civil rights practices, call attention to developing civil rights problems, and make its reports available to the President and the people."

The group which called on President Truman represented the Natl. Citizens Council on Civil Rights. Suggestions for a permanent civil rights commission were first contained in the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, more than a year ago.

The National Citizens Council said it had been inspired by that report and by the President's recommendations to Congress in February 1948 "to study the subject and offer the support of our citizen group. . . . You have paved the way. We are glad to follow."

No Civil Rights Commission can do the job by itself, the Council said. It called for passage of civil liberties laws covering employment, schools, voting rights and the protection of life and property against mob violence.

It also advocated, as did the President's Committee report a year ago, that the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice be strengthened.

The Council, which has been urging communities to study their own local civil rights problems, pointed out that those who oppose U. S. democracy "make capital of the gap between our ideals and our everyday practices.

"To the extent that we are ignorant of our own shortcomings, or close our eyes to them, we nurture disease and eventual decay, for a free country cannot remain static."

Nation Stirred By Ga. Trial

A WHITE man was on trial in a Georgia courthouse, accused of participating in the slaying of a Negro.

Twenty-five minutes after the jury went out to deliberate, it returned with the verdict—"not guilty."

Charges against a second defendant similarly accused, were immediately dropped.

But before the jury got around to its hasty "deliberations" there were incidents in the trial that stirred the nation. They may even cause some previously-reluctant Congressmen to vote for federal anti-lynching legislation.

PRINCIPAL witness for the prosecution was the slain man's wife, a school teacher, who testified that she and some relatives were in the automobile driven by her husband, Robert Mallard, when an armed band of hooded, white-robed men stopped the car. A shot, fired through the windshield, killed her husband. Mrs. Mallard identified William L. Howell, the defendant, as one of the gang.

But Mrs. Mallard's testimony counted for nothing with the all-white jury. Two of the jurors had been permitted to step down from the box and testify that they wouldn't believe her on oath. But they vouched for the fine character of the defendant. Then they resumed their seats as "impartial" jurors.

Indignant protests immediately went up in all other parts of the country.

George Weaver, director of the CIO's Committee Against Discrimination, stated:

"I don't know whether the defendants are guilty or not. But I do know that that trial did not constitute an effort to determine their guilt or innocence.

"How long, I wonder, will Southern Negroes have to live in fear, how many more murders of Negroes will have to go unprosecuted, before some Congressmen realize the need for Federal protection against lynchings?

"This outrage should be sufficient to prove the urgent necessity for anti-lynching legislation."

Said the Washington Post: ". . . squalid perversion of moral and legal principles."

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

CIO Reg. Dir. James Leary reports that a union contract has been negotiated for the employes of the Barnett & Ramel Optical Co., Kansas City, Mo. Since all employes are members of Local 1258, OIWOC-CIO, the company negotiated a contract without an NLRB election. The organizational work was done by John E. Stakley, Oscar Calhoun and D. E. Parker, members of Local 1258. In a union security election at the Kansas City Dressed Beef Co., Kansas City, Kans., the workers, members of Local 36, UPWA-CIO voted 51 to 3 in favor of a union security provision. Field Rep. Frank L. Brown of UPWA-CIO handled the organizational work.

Thomas J. Gallagher, Director of Organization IUMSWA announces that in an NLRB consent election held for the Williamstown Foundry Corp., Williamstown, N. J., the workers voted as follows: Number eligible to vote 74, total votes cast 69, IUMSWA 56, AFL 10, neither 2, challenged 1.

Vice Pres. Mertz of the ALA-CIO reports that in an NLRB election held in the Danner Press Co., Akron, Ohio, every lithographic employe voted for ALA-CIO as his exclusive bargaining agent.

In Atlanta, Ga., on January 8-9, the Southern Organizing Committee met with SOC Director Van A. Bittner presiding over all organizers and directors in the entire South, Southwest, and West areas that were in attendance.

The over-all purpose of the meeting was to make 1949 a banner year in the field of organizing in the South. Constructive and practical instruction was given by Director Van A. Bittner and George Baldanzi, TWUA executive vice president and an assistant director of the committee.

1949 should be a banner year for unions throughout the rest of the country too. There are many workers to be organized. The November election proved that the people are alert and want to retain the spirit of the New Deal. The CIO played an important role in the election. We must continue to organize the unorganized. The opportunity is here and we must grasp it.

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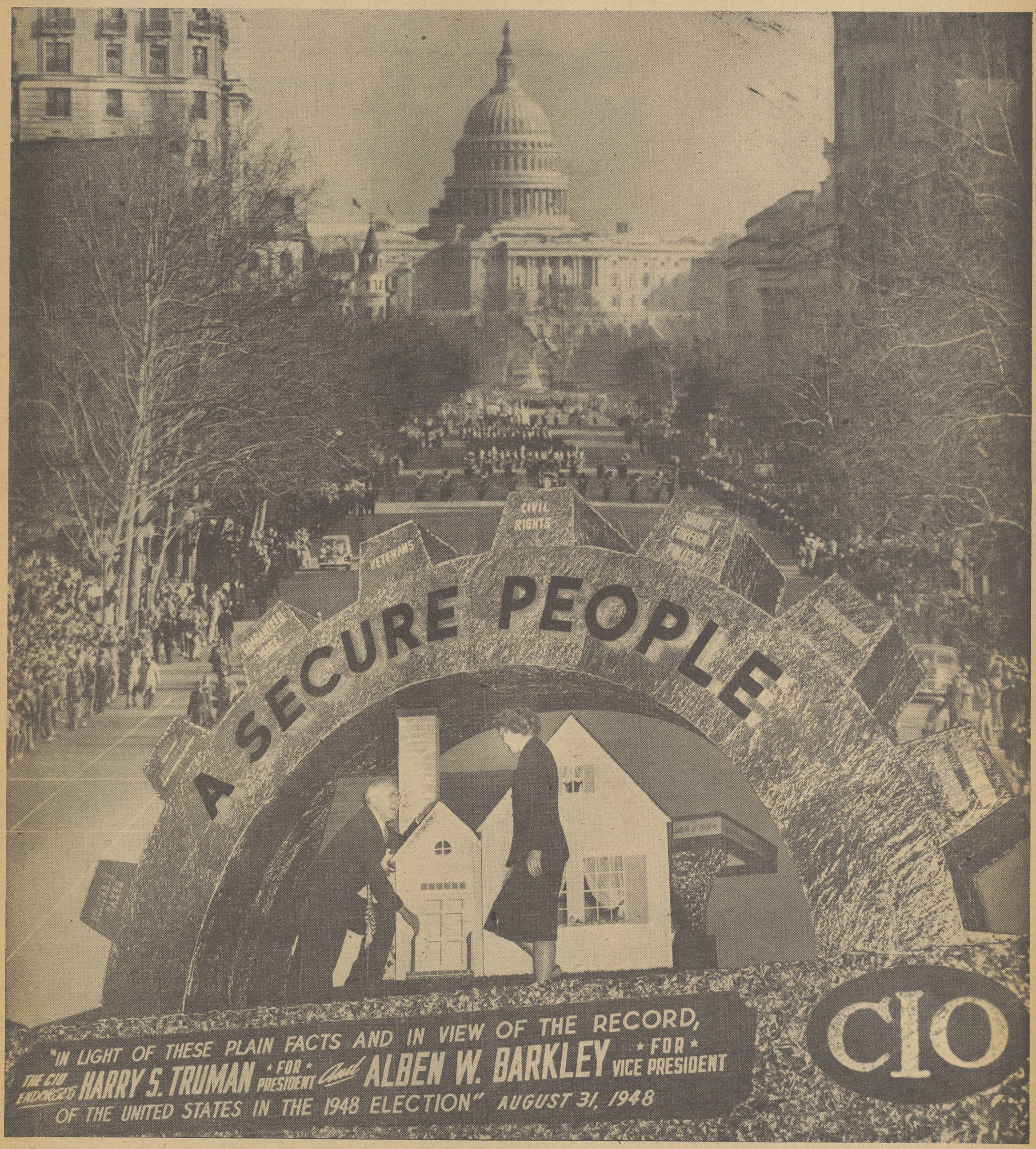


CIO JOINS CELEBRATION: A crowd estimated at nearly a million saw the parade that followed the inauguration of President Truman at Washington. Apparently recognizing the role that the CIO played in Truman's election, spectators cheered this float, which bore a quotation from the decision of the executive board backing Truman.

Security at Top of UAW's Demands

FIRST official announcement of the CIO Auto Workers' basic economic demands for 1949 was contained in a letter sent by Union Pres. Walter P. Reuther. The proposals, which put major emphasis on pension and social security plans had been adopted unanimously by the union's International Executive Board.

The demands are:

1. An adequate pension and retirement program.

2. A comprehensive social security program including health, hospitalization, medical, surgical, disability and life insurance provisions.

3. A wage increase to restore the buying power of wages to the level of June, 1946, when OPA was destroyed.

In his letter to the local unions, Reuther said:

"We in the UAW-CIO are no longer willing to tolerate a continuation of double standards in our industry. Under these double standards top corporate executives provide generous pensions for themselves while denying them to the workers who cannot possibly save for their old age out of current earnings.

"These double standards are economically stupid and morally indefensible and we are determined to mobilize the full power and resources of our union to win pension plans and social security for our people

Need Seen For Good, Cheap Car

THE TIME is ripe for production of a good, low-priced car which "us common folks" can afford.

Ammunition, monthly magazine of the United Automobile Workers, suggests in its current issue that what the country really needs is not a 5c cigar but low-price, 6-cylinder, 6-passenger car, weighing about a ton.

Such a car, on a 105-inch wheelebase and with 80 horsepower, could be made to sell for $1,000 retail, the magazine said.

In fact, it's already being done—but for the export market. General Motors is making such a car, designed and engineered in Detroit, for Australian customers. A similar Ford product, the Vedette, is being made in France, although it was designed and engineered in Detroit.

The article appeared about the time of layoffs of some 3,500 Kaiser-Frazer workers. Business observers have indicated that all but the cheapest-priced cars are now running into a "buyer's market."

The UAW magazine commented:

"When the auto companies introduced light cars abroad, they considered the pattern of purchasing power and income. They knew that to market their cars abroad, they had to reduce the price.

"In the U. S., however, they continue to make luxury cars out of scarce iron and steel for well-to-do families at the expense of the families of farmers and wage-earners."

Big Biz Gives U.S. New 'Sag'

- The country's economy is "sagging" — because of the load of super-profits and super-prices imposed by big business.
- Even the richest corporation won't stay prosperous if its middle and low income customers lack the money to buy the product of industry.
- If industry won't change its "hell-bent-for-depression" policies, then Uncle Sam had better step in—and quickly—to get things corrected.

This not-too-optimistic viewpoint was expressed last week by the Economic Outlook, the monthly publication of the CIO Dept. of Education & Research.

It derided efforts by industry to make their profits look "small"; charged that workers and consumers have in effect been made to pay the costs of new factories built by private corporations out of super-profits; and suggested that the government quickly use broad powers of the Employment Act of 1946 to meet "the threat of a new depression and the final destruction of free enterprise by monopoly."

Commented the Outlook:

"Until American management leaders understand that prosperity depends on prosperous families, continuously able to buy because of high incomes and low prices, they are dangerously misleading the nation. . . .

"As spokesmen for the consumers who have so largely paid for business expansion during the last three years, government has a moral right and a congressional mandate to take measures to restore enterprise to its competitive function and insist on price-and-profit policies which do not undermine the national well-being."

The Outlook charged that Big Business has been "sapping the buying power of the customers on whom it ultimately depends. . . . By following this blind policy, Big Business is destroying the mass American market for its products on which its own future profits are ultimately dependent. Like 1929, it is the direct road to depression."

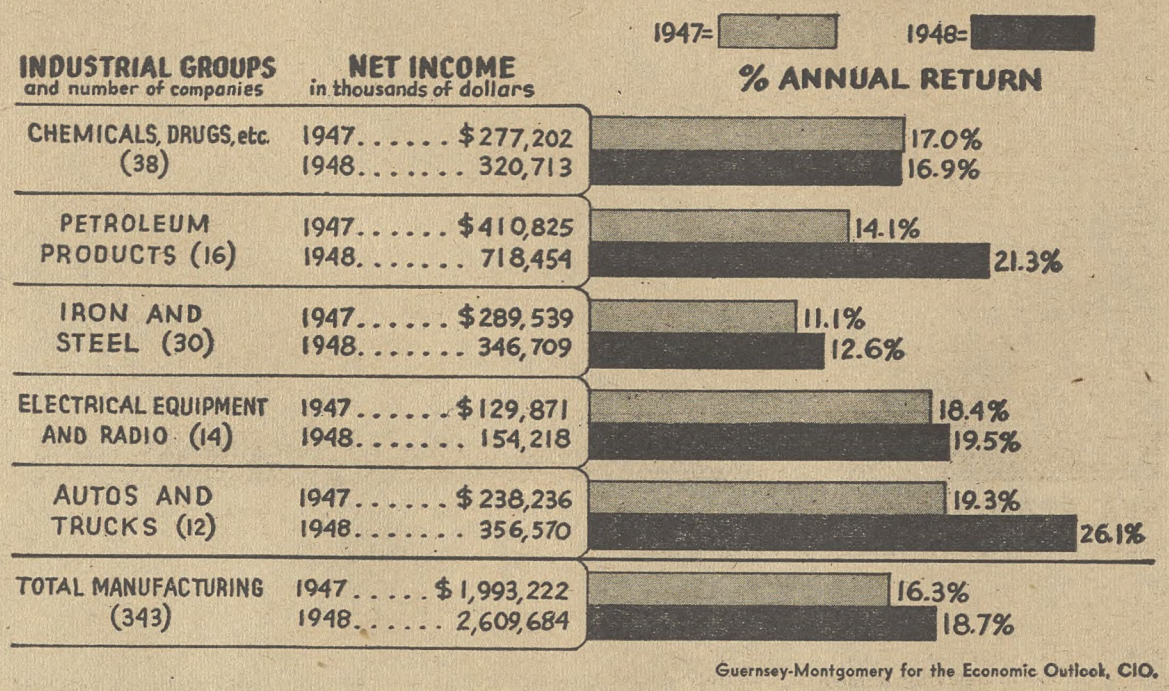
TO INDICATE the size of profit returns, the Outlook published a chart showing that profits netted by 343 manufacturing corporations during the first three-quarters of 1948 constituted an 18.7% return on investment. This was an increase from 16.3% for the same period a year earlier.

Business "has been embarrassed" by the level of its profits and the public attention directed to corporation earnings, the Outlook said, and a "nation-wide campaign is underway to convince the American people . . . that profits are not really large. . . ."

"The CIO believes in reasonable profits, but not in mirages," the Outlook commented. "Despite embarrassed efforts to explain them away, profits are too high for the nation's welfare.

"For three years, inflated prices and corporate earnings have enriched a few at the top by siphoning off the purchasing power base which is essential to maintain prosperity and full employment."

Business management, the Outlook continued, "has failed to live up to the grave responsibility which has been concentrated in its hands. Three years late, but more necessary now than ever, the unstabilizing effect of piling up unreasonable profits must be ended."



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

Profits and Per Cent of Return on Investment
Nine months of 1947 compared to nine months of 1948

Rep. Rankin Off Probe Group

THE "New Look" 81st Congress last week turned its attention to the House Un-American Activities Committee—and when they were through with it, there was little that resembled the past.

House Democrats approved a move to rid the Committee of two of its three remaining Democrats—Rep. Hebert (La.) and Rankin (Miss.). Then they nominated four new members—all of them lawyers and presumably men of sober regard for constitutional rights.

Rep. John Wood (D., Ga.), a non-New Dealer, heads the group. He is the only holdover on the Democratic side from the Thomas-dominated committee which gained so many headlines last year.

It is expected that in the new atmosphere, Wood will "go along" on a more responsible course.

Rankin was removed on the basis of a rule that no Democrat heading a House committee could hold membership on a second committee. Rankin is chairman of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs.

Hebert—who went along with the Un-American Committee majority much of last year, though he became more critical of its policies after November 2—was dropped after the Democrats adopted a rule that only lawyers could hold Democratic seats on the group. Hebert used to be a newspaperman.

THREE OF the new Democratic members ran for election with labor support—Rep. Francis Walter (Pa.), Moulder (Mo.) and McSweeney (Ohio). The fourth, Rep. Burr Harrison (Va.), voted for the Taft-Hartley Act and voted wrong on many important issues in the 80th Congress.

The GOP has not yet nominated its minority members of the committee. Rep. Parnell Thomas (R., N. J.), the guiding light of the group during its last two years, is ill and under indictment on a salary kickback charge. He may be dropped from the group.

Rep. Richard Nixon (R., Calif.) has been a leading figure in the group, although at the end of December he let it be known that he favored some reforms. Nixon made little public mention of such beliefs when the committee was in its hey-day.

Meanwhile Rep. Arthur Klein (D., N. Y.) has proposed two resolutions affecting the committee.

One would broaden its function to include probes of all types of civil-liberties violations. The other would authorize an investigation of the conduct of Robert E. Stripling, the committee's chief investigator until last Dec. 31.

Rep. Klein is interested in Stripling's announcement he has sold his memoirs, covering a 10-year period with the committee, to the Hearst-controlled King Features Syndicate.

Curran Calls Sea Unions

A MEETING of all unions of sea-going workers to make plans to "refloat the American merchant marine" has been called for Feb. 7 by the Natl. Maritime Union.

Invitations to the Washington meeting were sent by NMU Pres. Joseph Curran. He voiced concern over "short-sighted" government maritime policies.

"These policies in administrative circles and in Congress are alarming, and affect the American people generally as well as all of us in the maritime trades," Curran said.

"Unemployment among seamen—shipyards trades as well as allied trades—throughout the country is constantly rising, and continued neglect in this all-important industry means that these skills may become lost to America."

Affidavit Hearing Is Set

THE CIO Steelworkers' 18-month fight against Taft-Hartley non-communist affidavits will come up to the U. S. Supreme Court Feb. 28.

The high court last week agreed to hear arguments on that date involving the steel union and the Inland Steel Co., Indiana Harbor, Ind. The union has challenged the constitutionality of the affidavit requirement.

At the same time the court will hear arguments in a second case, involving the CIO American Communications Association.

The steel union has maintained a policy of not signing the affidavits as a matter of principle. The affidavits are required from officers of a union under the Taft-Hartley act before the union can use the facilities of the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

Before T-H was passed, the steel union accused Inland of an unfair labor practice in refusing to bargain over a pension plan covering workers in the plant. The NLRB last year ordered the firm to bargain on the matter, but only if the union signed the affidavits and filed financial registration requirements under T-H.

The USA-CIO filed the financial information with the government, but appealed the affidavit issue to the Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago. The court ruled against the union, and it then asked the Supreme Court to review the case.

CIO Lapel Buttons Again Available

In response to the requests of CIO members throughout the nation, the CIO Publications Dept. has obtained a quantity of CIO lapel emblems. The emblems are gold-filled, bear the letters CIO in gold on an oval field of blue and have a safety clasp.

These emblems were difficult to secure for a number of years because of the shortage of materials.

Prices are: 10 to 49, 25c each; 50 to 99, 24c each; 100 to 499, 23c each; 500 or more, 22c each. Order from CIO Publications Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

N. Y. CIO Asks Hike

A legislative program for increased unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits, a minimum wage of $1 an hour and $500 million in pay increases for state employes has been proposed by the New York State CIO Council.

Action Expected Soon In T-H Repeal Drive

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

CONGRESSIONAL gears are beginning to move the legislative machinery toward action on the Taft-Hartley Act.

Developments may come quickly. Last week there were hints of plans, groupings and accusations—all of them leading to a sure guess that Taft-Hartley will be in the headlines within the fortnight.

These developments have already taken place:

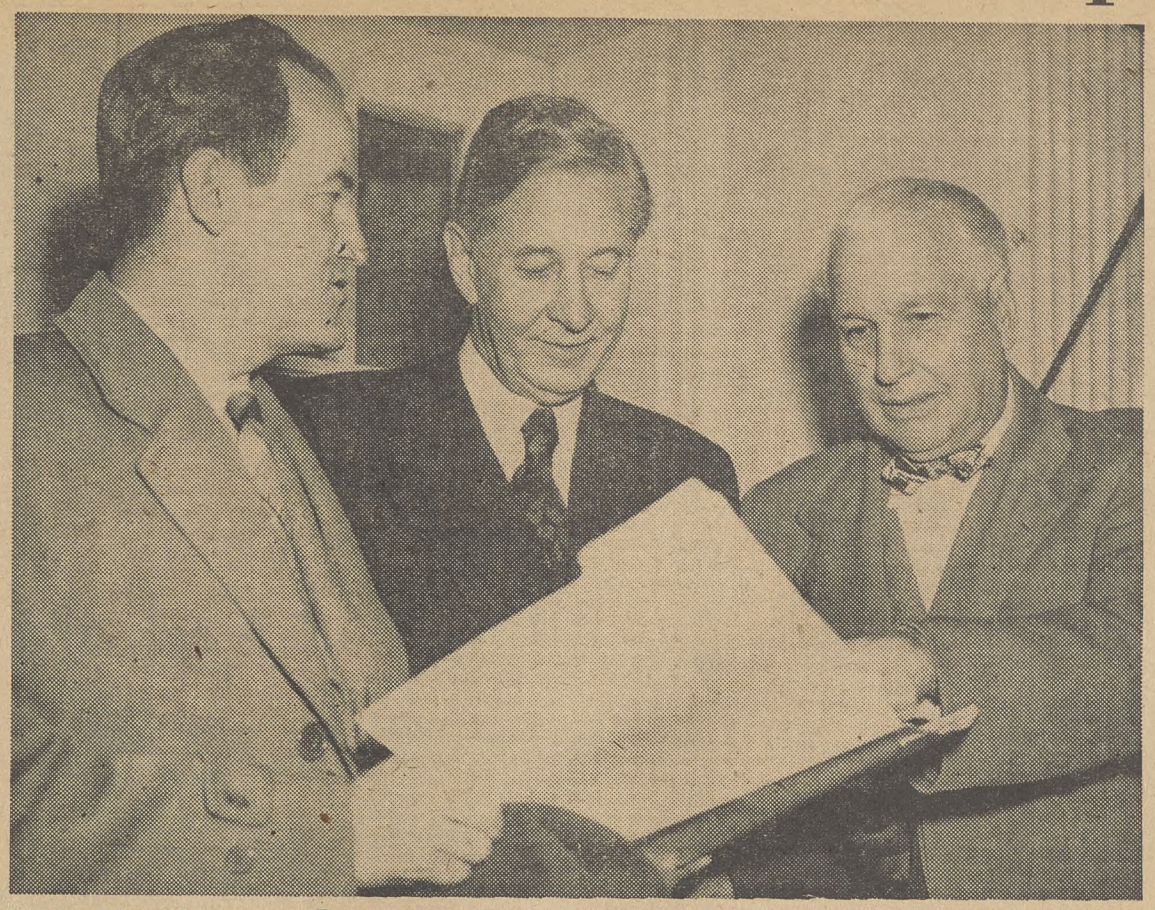
1. President Truman is planning—according to a New York Times dispatch by Louis Stark—to meet with Administration leaders in Congress and perhaps with key labor officials to discuss strategy on T-H.

2. Sen. Claude Pepper (D. Fla.), a leading member of the Senate Labor Committee, said he would press for speedy action by the group to bring out legislation repealing T-H and re-enacting the Wagner Act. He said he would fight any "filibuster" by Sen. Robert Taft (R. O.), either in committee or on the Senate floor.

3. The House Labor Committee, finally organized last week, will settle down to work as soon as possible. With its heavy pro-labor wing, committee action should be quickly forthcoming.

4. Sen. Myers (D. Pa.) announced he had invited representatives of all branches of labor to a dinner meeting Jan. 26 to discuss labor legislation problems.

A PRIORITY spot for the Taft-Hartley matter has been assured by both Vice-Pres. Barkley and Sen. Lucas (D. Ill.), the majority leader in the Senate, the New York Times story said. It was predicted that the White House meeting would give a green light for action on the problem.



MVA PROPONENTS: L. to r., Sens. Hubert Humphrey (D. Minn.), James E. Murray (D. Mont.) and Guy Gillette (D. Ia.) leave the White House after discussing the unified development of the Missouri River basin, which, they say, President Truman favors.

Pepper said that "labor well understands what Sen. Taft is trying to do" in delaying immediate action on T-H repeal.

"We are not going to let Sen. Taft's obstructionism and filibustering prevent us from carrying out the pledge in our Democratic platform," Pepper declared.

Taft is planning a parliamentary maneuver to amend the T-H repeal bill, to death. The amendments would contain many provisions of the anti-labor law. While most, if not all, would be certainly defeated, either in committee or on the Senate floor, the process would take time.

"It would probably take a couple of weeks to dispose of them," Taft commented with a smile.

But Sen. Pepper said flatly, "He wont get away with it."

There has been some discussion in the Senate Labor Committee on the schedule of bills to be considered. Chairman Thomas (D. Utah) indicated earlier that he would favor getting through with "non-controversial" items before tackling T-H.

BUT ONE SUCH "non-controversial" issue—the $300 million aid-to-education bill—was held up in the Senate Labor Committee by a series of proposed amendments. The delay should be short, however, since the bill was passed by the Senate last year, though it failed to clear through the House.

Sen. Thomas's own bill calls for repeal of T-H and re-enactment of the Wagner Act—the so-called two-package proposal.

The House Labor Committee has been described in the press as favoring a one-package proposition—T-H repeal, Wagner Act re-enactment, and adoption of measures on secondary boycotts, jurisdictional disputes, etc., as suggested by Pres. Truman in his State of the Union message.

The one-package method had been opposed in general by labor, as not meeting the requirements of the situation and endangering the whole repeal process. In addition, nobody has known for certain what the "package" would contain.

But last week Rep. Lesinski told a delegation of CIO Electrical Workers that his position had been garbled in the press.

"I associate myself with Maurice Tobin (secretary of labor) who favors the two-step process," Lesinski was quoted as saying.

Quick improvements in the Wage-Hour law, lifting minimum pay rates from 40c to 75c an hour, were forecast in the House by Majority Leader John McCormack (D. Mass.). He voiced "hopes" that the Labor Committee would speedily report such a measure, and that it would be passed in double-quick time by the House.

Fast action also seemed scheduled on proposals to remove discriminatory sections of the Displaced Persons law passed last session. Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.) head of the Judiciary Committee and sponsor of improved DP legislation in the House, said it "might" be passed within a fortnight.

House Labor Committee Has Liberal Majority

A NEW HOUSE Labor Committee was named last week, and it bore little resemblance to its 80th Congress predecessor.

Comprising 16 Democrats and nine Republicans, the committee has nine new members of Congress on the Democratic side and two newcomers among the GOP bloc.

The committee is headed by John Lesinski (D., Mich.), who built a strong pro-labor voting record in past sessions of Congress. The remaining six Democratic Congressional veterans on the committee are evenly split between pro-Taft-Hartley and anti-Taft-Hartley.

Reps. Kelley (Pa.), Powell (N. Y.) and Kennedy (Mass.) were against the anti-labor law, while Barden (N. C.), Wood (Ga.) and Lucas (Tex.) supported T-H.

The complexion of the new Democratic Labor Committee members is strongly pro-labor, however.

One of them, Rep. Tom Burke (Ohio) is a former Toledo CIO council secretary, while Rep. Leonard Irving (Mo.) is an AFL union official from Pres. Truman's home district. Most of the other Democrats were elected with labor endorsement and support.

THE TOP-RANKING Republican on the committee becomes Samuel K. McConnell (Pa.), who cast only three "rights" votes on the 16 issues listed in the CIO News Voting Record of the 80th Congress.

All seven of the Republicans on the committee who were re-elected to Congress in 1948 voted for Taft-Hartley.

But a lot of the old, familiar—and for workers, unpopular—faces from the GOP-controlled Labor Committee of last year were gone, victims of the '48 elections.

Rep. Fred Hartley (N. J.), last year's chairman, decided not to run for re-election. Reps. Landis, McCowen anrd Schwabe, all headline-makers in their actions and speeches against labor, were defeated.

And Rep. Clare Hoffman (Mich.), a consistent foe of unionism, was off the committee. He had to choose between the Labor Committee and the Committee on executive expenditures—and he chose the latter.

Another feature distinguishing the new Labor Committee from its predecessor is the much higher proportion of Congressmen from industrial states. The old committee had heavy representation from agricultural areas—though the House Agriculture Committee had little if any representation from city districts.

The Banking & Currency Committee, dealing with vital economic matters, also shows the "Fair Deal Look." The half-dozen freshmen Congressmen on its roster represent a generally liberal outlook.

Members of Crucial House Committees

Here is the roster of important House committees whose functions are of special importance to labor.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION & LABOR

(Handles Taft-Hartley, minimum wage, aid to education, etc.)

DEMOCRATS

John Lesinski (Mich.), Chairman
Graham Barden (N. C.)
Augustine Kelly (Pa.)
Adam C. Powell (N. Y.)
John S. Wood (Ga.)
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)
Wingate Lucas (Tex.)
Cleveland Bailey (W. Va.)
Leonard Irving (Mo.)
Carl Perkins (Ky.)
Charles Howell (N. J.)
Hugo Sims (S. C.)
Andrew Jacobs (Ind.)
Thomas Burke (Ohio)
Tom Steed (Okla.)
Roy W. Weir (Minn.)

REPUBLICANS

Samuel K. McConnell (Pa.)
Ralph Gwinn (N. Y.)
Walter Brehm (Ohio)
Wint Smith (Kans.)
Carroll Kearns (Pa.)
Richard Nixon (Calif.)
Thurston Morton (Ky.)
Thomas Werdel (Calif.)
Harold Velde (Ill.)

COMMITTEE ON RULES

(Sets schedule for consideration of bills)

DEMOCRATS

Adolph Sabath (Ill.), Chairman
Eugene Cox (Ga.)
Howard Smith (Va.)
William Colmer (Miss.)
Ray Madden (Ind.)
James J. Delaney (N. Y.)
John Lyle (Tex.)
John McSweeney (Ohio)

REPUBLICANS

Leo Allen (Ill.)
Clarence Brown (Ohio)
James W. Wadsworth (N. Y.)
Christian Herter (Mass.)

COMMITTEE ON BANKING & CURRENCY

(Handles economic matters, housing, rent control, anti-inflation, etc.)

DEMOCRATS

Brent Spence (Ky.), Chairman
Paul Brown (Ga.)
Wright Patman (Tex.)
A. S. (Mike) Monroney (Okla.)
Brooks Hays (Ark.)
Albert Rains (Ala.)
Frank Buchanan (Pa.)
Abraham Multer (N. Y.)
Charles Deane (N. C.)
George O'Brien (Mich.)
Mrs. Chase Woodhouse (Conn.)
Clinton McKinnon (Calif.)
Hugh Addonizio (N. J.)
Isidore Dollinger (N. Y.)
Hugh Mitchell (Wash.)
Barratt O'Hara (Ill.)

REPUBLICANS

Jesse Wolcott (Mich.)
Ralph Gamble (N. Y.)
Frederick Smith (Ohio)
John Kunkel (Pa.)
Henry Talle (Iowa)
Rolla C. McMillen (Ill.)
Clarence Kilburn (N. Y.)
Albert M. Cole (Kans.)
Merlin Hull (Wis.)
Hardie Scott (Pa.)
Donald Nicholson (Mass.)

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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NO WIRE TAPPING

You're sitting in your living room, discussing the affairs of the day with a friend.

Eventually your conversation turns to ideological subjects and you make a couple of "radical" statements.

At this point an FBI agent pops out of the closet, flashes his credentials and says, "I just heard what was said. You sound like a subversive and I think I'll run you in."

Ridiculous? Sure. The public wouldn't stand for such a thing; Americans like their privacy. A man's home is his castle. Etc. Etc.

That's why we're appalled by Atty. Gen. Tom Clark's proposal that wire tapping be legalized. His excuse for such a proposal is that the nation needs new machinery with which to handle spies.

Undoubtedly new machinery is needed—but wire tapping shouldn't be made a part of it.

Nobody should be so naive as to believe that wire tapping would not be used to abridge civil rights—to invade the privacy of the home—to listen in on private conversations that had no connection with subversive activities.

Wire tapping is a bad form of spying. It has no place in the operation of our law enforcement agencies.

In this type of discussion we'll gladly give way to the late Justice Holmes, who said that wire tapping was "dirty business."

★ ★ ★

AN IMPROVEMENT? CERTAINLY, BUT--

What has happened to the House Un-American Activities Committee reminds us of the fellow who needed a new roof on his house but contented himself with patching up the old one.

The committee has given off an extremely bad odor since the days Martin Dies was its chairman. It reached the high point of bad behavior during the chairmanship of J. Parnell Thomas, now under indictment.

The 81st Congress, obviously giving recognition to widespread criticism, took certain steps which should make the new committee a great improvement over the old one.

The Democrats named five attorneys to the committee on the theory that they would make its investigative procedure conform to judicial practices that do not abridge civil rights.

That sounds good—and we hope it is good.

We hope the new House group will set a pattern for committee hearings that will make the public forget the bad name it has had for so many years.

House members probably would have been much wiser had they abolished the committee. They didn't, however.

So, now, it seems to us, the best we can do is to hope that the "patch-up" job will work reasonably well until we finally get that new "roof."

WHY NOT CIVIL RIGHTS PROBE?

It also seems to us that it's time for Congress to give public recognition to the fact that there are many individuals and groups in this country who violate civil rights with almost complete impunity.

There are many outfits which make a profitable business of exploiting race and religious prejudices. There are many individuals who do likewise.

Here's a field in which Congress could do some worthwhile probing.

A Wonderful Inauguration, But --

Parade Began Near Bad Slum Area In City Which Has Voteless Residents

By ALLAN L. SWIM

WASHINGTON was a bit like a mad-house last week as it celebrated the inauguration of President Truman.

Thousands jammed the Capital for the festivities. There were parties and dances—and a giant parade.

The parade, on which much money had been spent, started rolling about a half mile from one of the worst slums in the country!

Along the parade route were many residents of Washington who had nothing to do with Truman's election victory because they live in the voteless Capital.

And many others were prevented from participating in some of the inaugural festivities because of their color.

WASHINGTON, for the most part, is a beautiful city and it is the citadel of democracy.

The great buildings which house our governmental agencies are symbols of our ability to put brick, stone, concrete and steel together in the right proportions.

The slums are symbols of our failure to carry our building plans far enough.

The inaugural parade was a demonstration of our desire to do things in a big way—to celebrate when there is an occasion for celebration.

Those who have no vote and those who were discriminated against because of their color were the victims of our pettiness—of our failure to treat all citizens alike.

Not As Planned

Funds for the big inauguration program were appropriated by the GOP-controlled 80th Congress when the "experts" said Dewey would be elected.

THE MAN who led the parade—the President—won a victory in November on a program calling for elimination of the slums and for the extension of civil rights.

Participating in the inaugural festivities were our lawmakers—men and women who can put the Truman program into effect or keep it from becoming operative.

Many of these rode to victory on the same political platform that Truman occupied.

But not all of them.

Many of those who didn't will fight with all their strength to keep the slums and to maintain discrimination.

AS TIME PASSES and Congress gets its teeth into specific measures which the public indorsed at the polls you'll hear Congressmen say, "That may be a good idea but we can't afford it."

They'll cling to the mistaken idea that the maintenance of slums is cheaper than slum clearance.

They'll go along with the mistaken idea that the U. S. can afford second-class citizens.

Some of them, no doubt, will make fiery speeches about the evils of Communism.

And they will give no recognition to the fact that the seeds of Communism grow most rapidly in the slums and are fertilized by discrimination.

WORLD attention is focused on Washington every week—not just during Inauguration Week. And it's focused on the rest of our nation, too.

We're expected to stem the totalitarian forces of the world. We're expected to give economic aid to those who need it and to provide a model for the rebuilding of many war-torn nations.

Maybe we can do it. Maybe we can't.

But we can't do it with money alone. We can't do it with our wonderful production system. Ideological battles are not won with cash and products alone.

To many there is little difference between the former German cartels and the big monopolies in our country.

In many lands there are millions of men and women who regard our treatment of minority groups as being disgraceful.

WE IN THIS country—all of us—should make an honest effort to wipe out the slums, wherever they be, and eliminate slum-type thinking.

We should try to make our political system completely democratic, and there cannot be true democracy in a land which has second class citizens.

We should use every instrument at our command to stamp out those conditions and those practices which keep us from having the kind of society which the remainder of the world would like to copy.

Sure we're good—but we could be a lot better.

'Loyalty' Dangers Worry Yale Profs

INVESTIGATIONS conducted under the U. S. Government's loyalty program resemble those used in Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, says an article in the Jan. 16 issue of the Yale Law Journal.

The federal government's program violated the basic American traditions of "freedom for speech and belief, freedom for political expression, freedom for experimentation," Prof. Thomas I. Emerson of the Yale Law School and his associate, David M. Helfend, charge in the article.

The writers deny, in their 143-page analysis, that there is any need for an investigation of all federal employes.

"No concrete showing of immediate and widespread danger, adequate to outweigh the price that must be paid in the loss of democratic values," they state, "has thus far been presented to the country."

The loyalty program was aimed, the authors say, to remove from government service individuals whose ideas, associations and legal activities indicate they may in the future engage in conduct injurious to the government.

They hold that this concept particularly violates basic American freedoms and requires "a large staff of secret police, the maintenance of a master file of derogatory information, investigations and hearings that probe into every corner of a man's life for information on opinions, associations and personal habits."

WHILE ADMITTING that "any government must always be able to protect itself against a dangerous activity within its own ranks," the writers declare that existing criminal statutes and the normal disciplinary powers of government are enough to afford adequate protection against "actions" of federal workers.

The FBI is singled out for showing signs of "moving dangerously" in the direction of developing into "a grave and ruthless menace to democratic processes." The writers urge that it and "other professional investigating agencies" should be subject to a greater degree of civilian control.

A different view of the loyalty program will be given in an article by William J. Donovan, former head of the Office of Strategic Services, which will appear in a later issue of the Law Journal.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP — BY YOMEN

"I Lost My Committee Job."

He Tried Twice And He Failed Two Times

AS ANY gambler who has held a poor hand knows, you can't win every time—no matter how hard you try.

The same is true of organizing trade unions. Sometimes the "cards" fall right and sometimes they don't.

This is the story of a smart, young organizer who drew bad "cards" twice in the same "game" and lost though displaying considerable skill.

After it was all over, he used a bit of profanity, then shrugged his shoulders and went on to another membership campaign.

THE STATE director asked an organizer we'll call Joe to spend a few days in a Southern textile town and "find out if there's any chance of setting up a union at the ———— Co. plant."

Joe reported a short time later that "things look good down here. A lot of the guys at the plant say they want a union."

He said conditions were "right" for a fast organizing job. Wages at the plant were low and the work load was unusually heavy. Furthermore, the textile plant wasn't particularly popular with the community.

"OK, you stay down there and get the job done as soon as you can," the state director said.

JOE BEGAN his job with considerable enthusiasm and was much encouraged by the progress he made.

Workers who said they wanted a union paid their initiation fees and helped sign up others in the plant.

Within a few weeks about 65% of those eligible for union membership had signed up, and then a petition for a NLRB election was filed.

About three weeks before the date set for the election the plant increased wages of its employes—brought them up to the union scale. At the same time the work load was cut sharply.

And, although about 75% of the workers had signed CIO cards, a majority of them voted "no union" when the balloting was held.

A FEW MONTHS later a group of workers from the plant called on the state director at his office.

"We sure made a big mistake when we lost that election," their spokesman said. "Some of our boys just figured the company had learned its lesson and was going to treat us right—and, well, they didn't see why they ought to pay dues if they were going to get union conditions anyway.

"But soon after the election the company put in the darndest speed-up you ever saw. They changed the pay scale around so we're not making any more than we did before we got that 'raise.'"

The director told the group his staff was busy and that if they wanted a union they'd have to organize one largely by themselves.

WITHIN A short time 65% of the workers had signed new application cards, so Joe was sent back to the textile village.

Under his direction the drive picked up new steam and soon nearly 90% of the eligibles had signed up.

Despite months of delay before a new election was set, the membership apparently held firm in its desire for a union.

On the night before the balloting was to start, every official of the plant went into the textile village, carrying pictures of Negro and white unionists working and meeting together.

"Do you wnat to work under a 'Nigger' foreman?" each worker was asked. "Well, you will if you vote for the CIO!"

The next day they voted overwhelmingly against the CIO.

After Joe's anger cooled he said, "Maybe I'm wrong, but it seems to me that such people don't deserve to have a union."

A.L.S.

AH!...AH!...BETTER NOT TOUCH

U. S. Writer Says Britain's Health Plan There To Stay

As Britain's National Health Service passed its half-year mark, Americans looked overseas for guidance in their own health plan deliberations.

What they found is expected to lend impetus to Pres. Truman's efforts to get a national health insurance bill through Congress, for from all accounts, the British experiment is not only working, but is extremely popular. Following are excerpts from the comprehensive report written by the N. Y. Times London Bureau Chief, Herbert L. Matthews, which appeared in the Times magazine Jan. 9:

"THE GREATEST experiment in social service ever attempted by a democratic Government — Britain's "cradle-to-grave" National Health Service—has been in operation for six months. That is too short a time to pronounce it a success or a failure, but not too short to describe and assess its early life.

"It is yowling with aches and pains, but all things considered, one must account it a lusty infant . . .

"This old country has frequently shown a genius for new ideas, and it was natural that a Socialist Government should decide that a scheme which was designed to benefit 95% of the people ought to be good.

"Now everybody gets everything, so to speak. Doctors and dentists, specialists and hospitals, maternity and child welfare, home nursing, spectacles, dentures, wigs, deaf aids, artificial legs and other necessary appliances as well as all drugs and medicines are yours for the asking. You can have a baby, break a leg, get a toothache and go insane, and it won't cost you a penny of direct outlay . . .

"Most Britons today belong to the "national insurance" plan and every such insured person pays 4 shillings 11 pence (slightly under $1) per week by buying proper stamps at any postoffice. Of that amount 8½ pence (less than 15 cents) goes to the National Health Service; the rest is for old-age and widows' pensions, and unemployment, sickness and disablement benefits . . .

"Employers make a small contribution to the health scheme, but five-sixths of the total cost comes from the national budget. Higher income taxes take up part of the slack.

"NOW "Nye" Bevan (Britain's Minister of Health) is feeling moderately well pleased with himself and his National Health Service. It is creaking and groaning, but it is under way and gathering steam. In fact, some of the difficulties arise because it is almost too successful.

"Out of an estimated total of 21,000 general practitioners in England and Wales, more than 18,000 agreed voluntarily to join the scheme. There are about 10,000 dentists here, and 8,700 of them have joined up. Of the 14,000 chemists, as druggists are called here, virtually all are in the health service.

"Most impressive of all are the figures for patients. The population of England and Wales is about 43 million. Well over 40 million have registered with doctors, the remainder being mainly well-to-do and elderly who carry on with their old family physicians on a paying basis . . .

"As the figures suggest, the British public in general likes the new scheme. Demands of all kinds have been so great that Mr. Bevan had to make a public plea recently for everybody to go easy . . .

"Typical of the general reaction to the scheme is the attitude of young Mistress Doris Collier whose husband, a clerk, pays his "4 and 11" weekly. She says she likes it much better now.

"Not being insured, Mistress Collier used to have to go to a district nurse and to pay for pre-natal care. Now she is getting better care for her coming child and getting it free along with a weekly grant for thirteen weeks and a lump sum of £4 when the baby is born . . .

"There can be no question that medical attention, medical appliances and medicines are more widely distributed than ever before . . .

"ON THE average, it is conceded that remuneration to doctors is fair, and it was, indeed, fixed by a committee composed half of doctors and half of laymen . . .

"It will be years before there are enough dentists, enough nurses and health visitors, enough hospitals and beds, and above all, before the 'health centers' that will form the real basis for service in the future are built. Success of the whole health act really depends on these centers, where doctors, specialists, nurses and clerical staffs will all work together, sharing expensive equipment and laboratories and handling their patients with maximum speed and efficiency.

"Meanwhile, if the National Health Service is working smoothly in 10 years, it will have been a great accomplishment. and there will be no turning back even if the Conservatives win the next general election, partly because eggs that are scrambled can't be unscrambled, and partly because everyone applauds the ideal behind the new service. Critics have no valid alternative to offer, which was why the British Medical Association finally agreed to cooperate with the scheme."

N. J.—PAC Plans T

LIGHT MOMENT: While the tone of the Jersey PAC conference was serious, there was an occasional chuckle, as this picture of a small group of delegates shows. But, there were few such occasions as a broad program was adopted.

NAME, PLEASE: The task of registering the record number of delegates and visitors fell to these three members of the State CIO office staff. They are Harold Ackerman, Beatrice Bloch and Alice Freidman. They sure had a busy day.

GREETINGS: N. J. Pres. Carl Holderman gives a hearty "hello" to Rep. Cleveland Bailey (D., W. Va.,), who was one of the feature speakers at the rally. Rep. Bailey, who came back to the 81st Congress after being defeated for reelection in 1946, had a perfect liberal voting record in the 79th Congress.

"IT IS A PLEASURE": Rep. Cleveland Bailey (D., W. Va.) is shown addressing the New Jersey PAC conference. Left to right behind him on platform at Moose Hall, Trenton, are Irving Abramson, Eastern Kapelsohn, State Cl State president; Jo Peter J. Flynn, State

Here Is How PAC

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

WHEN PAC Dir. Jack Kroll said he wanted the CIO's political action work to extend down to the smallest block in the nation, he didn't mean just for national elections, with all their fanfare and glamor.

He meant that PAC should strive just as hard to get decent government in the state capitols, in the county offices, in the mayor's seat, in city, town and village administration. In fact, everywhere that public officials are elected by vote of the people.

Kroll and top CIO officials know that the job doesn't end when and if we get repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and re-enactment of the Wagner Act. They know that there are on the books of many states laws that make T-H sound like the manifesto of the Fourth International.

They know that, because of the States' Rights fetish, the job isn't finished when and if Congress enacts strong civil rights legislation, adequate housing authorization, a meritorious health program, improved social security, etc. These all must be augmented and strengthened at the state level, too.

So, last week, the New Jersey State PAC held a conference which was a preview of what PAC bodies in other states will be doing—and doing earnestly—in the next few months. For, there probably is no area in which some office or other—large or small—isn't at stake this year.

The Jersey conference, held at Moose Hall, Trenton, was highly successful. More than 500 delegates, a record throng, attended.

It was significant that the conferences should be held in Trenton, the State capital. Because, under the new state constitution, which PAC and CIO cooperated in to win, the entire state house and one-third of the senate will be chosen this year.

A governor also will be elected. In addition, there will be a number of municipal elections, includ-

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The sam speeches o cluded:

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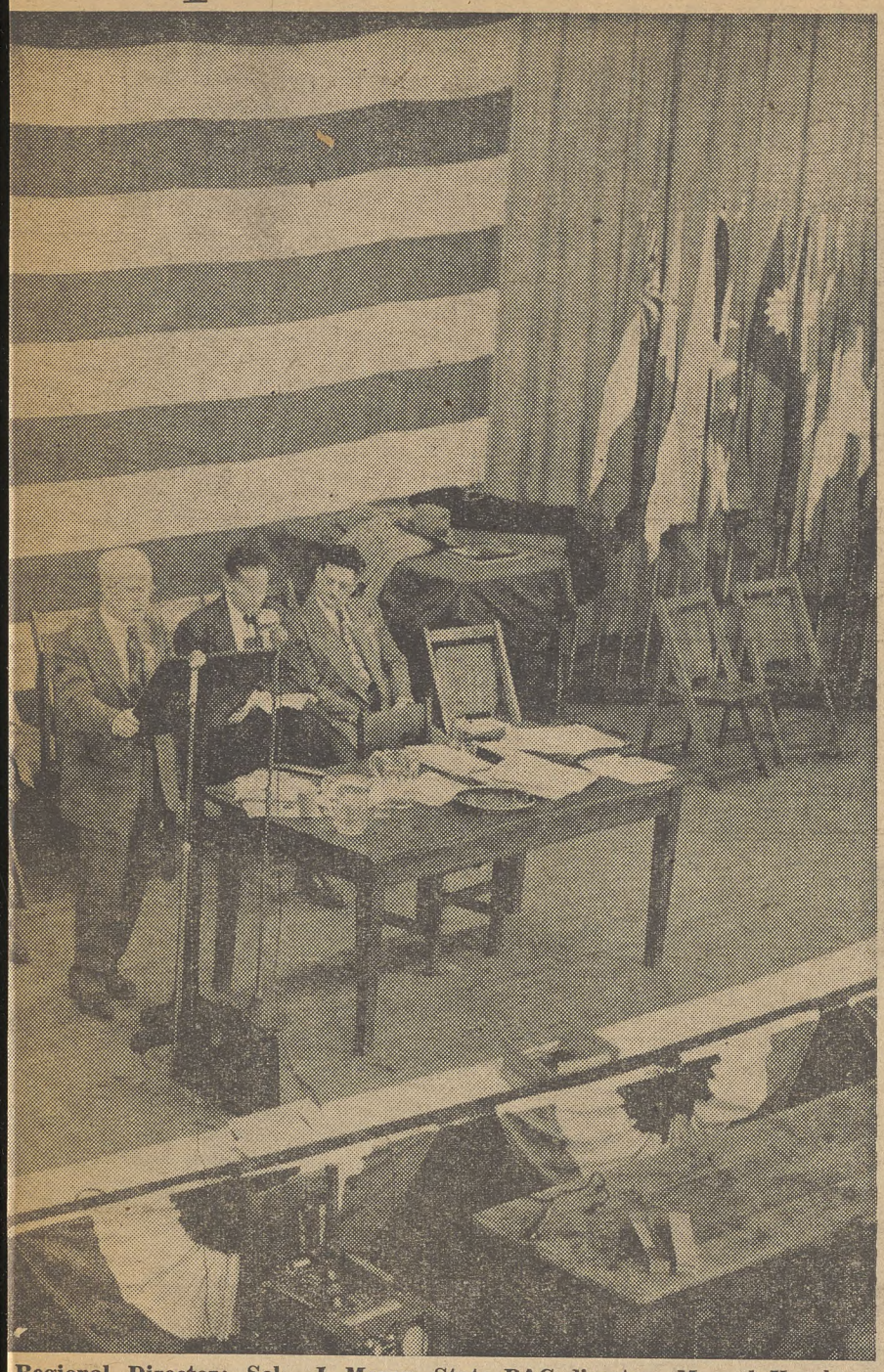
The Record

The New Jersey CIO officers' report carried a complete voting record of all assemblymen and state senators.

o Repeat '48 In '49



Regional Director; Sol orney; Carl Holderman, acDonald, Steelworkers; etary-treasurer; Stephen J. Moran, State PAC director; Manuel Kurzberg, Textile Workers; Harry Kranz, State CIO educational director; Ernest Pollock, State CIO vice president representing the Electrical Workers.

THE DELEGATES: A total of 529 delegates, representing every CIO union in New Jersey, attended the PAC conference. The camera here catches them in a serious mood as speakers emphasize the need for a State and local campaign equivalent to the Presidential drive so that the victory can be made complete.

REP. CHARLES HOWELL
The delegates cheered to rafters when Holderman introduced the new PAC-indorsed Congressman from Trenton.

JOHN CECCHINO
This UE leader spoke for a resolution attacking the American Bowling Congress for discriminating in tournaments.

PETER FLYNN
The soft Scotch burr of the State CIO's secretary-treasurer was heard often reading announcements.

Will Organize To Win On The Local Level

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representatives lly-termed left- the Office & kers and the Workers.

the meeting PAC Dir. Steve said, "If we do e did in 1948, s this year."

ne was in the ers. They in-

leveland Bailey AC must work ory into every

that, we must e 'one-package' d Wagner reople don't real- the so-called 'two-package' deal. If we 'repeal' T-H by amendment, Pres. Truman would have to veto the bill. If he is sustained, the T-H law would still be on the books with its confusion and unfairness.

"That would mean long delays before we get any decent labor laws.

"If we repeal T-H and reenact the Wagner Act and then sit down to consider any possible amendments to the NLRA, careful and serious consideration could be given and hasty action avoided. Labor's interests would be protected by the National Labor Relations Act and so would the public's.

"If unfair amendments were adopted, Truman would veto them and we would still have the Wagner Act on the books."

Pfft!

The New Jersey CIO officers' report noted that "although they had talked in terms of rolling up several hundred thousand votes in New Jersey, the Wallace party ended up with about 2% of the total vote."

• U. S. Rep. Charles Howell (D., N. J.): "It is a privilege to be here among you—you who did so much to help me achieve my victory."

Trenton is part of Howell's district—the 4th of New Jersey.

• State CIO Pres. Carl Holderman: "All of us must share the financial burden of PAC this year. We should not let some willing locals carry all the freight."

• Harry Kranz, State CIO educational director: "The 1948 Legislature didn't adopt a single major recommendation from CIO."

The session, to implement its wide range program, adopted these resolutions:

Governor's cabinet: Gov. Driscoll was urged to name persons who would administer their jobs liberally and in the public interest to replace: Harry C. Harper, labor commissioner; Harold G. Hoffman, unemployment compensation head; Charles G. Erdman, Jr., economic development commissioner; Arthur F. Foran, milk control director.

Federal Legislative program: Unanimously approved CIO's platform.

State Legislation: A broad program covering unemployment compensation, sickness insurance, civil rights, workmen's compensation, taxation, housing, labor relations, education, veterans' bonus, welfare and time off to vote.

CIO appointments: Called on Driscoll to give CIO proper representation on state bodies.

American Bowling Congress: This athletic group, which will have a national competition in Atlantic City soon, was sharply criticized for limiting its competitors to males of the Caucasian race.

PAC: This resolution brought on the most heated debate.

Point of issue was a section which called for a "voluntary contribution from local unions, amounting to 20 cents per member per year, to be allocated to a special fund for political education." This could be from local treasuries or collected in some other manner.

It would be in addition to funds collected by the dollar drive.

Opponents said they feared the 20 cents might discourage dollar contributions. Proponents pointed to the need for political education funds.

Holderman brought the dispute to an end by proposing that the 20 cents be applicable only to locals which had failed to collect 50% of their dollar quotas by July 1.

His substitute proposal passed overwhelmingly.

No candidates were indorsed. Local PAC bodies will handle indorsements for their own areas.

Last fall, PAC helped to elect Howell; Peter Rudino, in the 10th Congressional District, Rep. Fred Hartley's former bailiwick, and Hugh Addonizio, in the 11th.

The possible indorsement of a candidate for the governorship must also be considered by the Jersey PAC.

* * *

The deliberations of the New Jersey PAC will soon be duplicated in other states, as we have said.

As Kroll has pointed out, there is a lot of work to be done and it must of necessity be done mostly at the local level.

National PAC will provide advice and material of a general nature, but the people in the blocks, the precincts, the wards, the counties and the states will decide the final outcome.

It's *YOUR* PAC—
Give *YOUR* $s

Victory

The Central New Jersey CIO Council (Trenton area) held a victory dinner after the State conference.

There was plenty of reason for the celebration. There was the victory of Rep. Howell and there was the startling reversal for the Republicans in Burlington county.

Stateside

The New Jersey PAC pointed to three victories in state senate races.

In Burlington county, James F. Davis, Jr. (D) won by 1500 votes; in Passaic, Vincent E. Hull (D.), came in by 3500 votes—both of those major upsets—and in Middlesex Bernard W. Vogel (D.) has a margin of 20,000.

In Some States

Take Any Job Offered or Get No Compensation

MANY of you who have done collective bargaining for your union with your ever-loving boss have heard his line: "If my employes don't like conditions here, why don't they take a job somewhere else where they foolishly pay better?"

Let's see what some states do when you change jobs.

In **Delaware,** as late as last September, a sheet metal worker (union man) had last received $2.25 an hour for his type of work. The Employment office offered him work at $1.50 an hour. Realizing that this would harm his future chances of work at the regular union rate, he refused to take it.

He was denied unemployment compensation on the grounds that he had refused work for which he was "reasonably fitted."

In another Delaware decision, a worker, who also had made $2.25 an hour, refused referral to work at $1.65 an hour. Result: No compensation.

Luckily for him, he was able, after three weeks' unemployment, to get a job at his former ($2.25) rate of pay.

YOU MAY RECALL the **Louisiana** case which the CIO News reported some weeks back. The unemployment compensation decision in that case is so unfair that it is worth repeating.

A seamstress had averaged $22 a week in her past employment. Last June, she refused work at 31c an hour, stating that there would be nothing left of her daily pay of $2.48 after paying car fare, lunch, etc.

She said she could take work a $20 a week (incidentally, she has five children).

The big-hearted appeals referee removed the maximum disqualification which had been assessed for this job refusal, but disqualified her for two weeks, declaring she should have contacted the employer to ascertain possibilities of advancement.

In **Alabama,** a father, who also had five children, quit his last employment because he was unable to support that large family in $25 a week.

His previous job had paid $30—he had made $25 a week for 10 years before that. He was disqualified for "voluntarily" leaving without good cause "inasmuch as the records show that he made approximately the same wages with the exception of seven months that he had made for the past 10 years."

In **Maryland,** a machine operator who was being paid 60c an hour quit after five days because of the low pay. She also had prospects of a better job, which she took a short time later for $1 an hour.

She was refused compensation for the interim period—it would have been at the rate of $20 a week—because, the referee said, "the position (the 60c an hour job) paid above the claimant's weekly benefit allowance. The work was within her qualifications and her reason for leaving does not constitute good cause."

Another example of "chaining" a person to a job and hinder chances for betterment.

In **Mississippi,** a girl worked as a sewing machine operator and instructor for a company which had a wage range of 40 to 78c an hour. She was in the higher wage range.

The company wanted to demote her to a 40c scales job, which she refused because of the low wage.

The Mississippi unemployment set-up denied her compensation on the grounds that the 40c pay was not substandard.

★ ★ ★

This is another in the CIO News' series of social security articles, designed to prove that the unemployment and employment features should be operated by the National Government to put an end to the chaos and unfairness of the 48 state systems.

Court Rules State Can't Act For NLRB

UNIONS seeking representation elections which think they can get a better deal by going to their state labor instead of the regional NLRB office will have to think twice as a result of the Supreme Court's decision last week.

The Court ruled unanimously that the individual states cannot assume jurisdiction in interstate labor relations where the NLRB has power but has not formally applied that power. It was the first time that the Court has been asked to rule on the theory of "concurrent control" in the field of labor.

The case involved AFL Electrical Workers local B-953 and Division 23 of the independent Communications Workers of America, both of LaCrosse, Wis. In 1941 the IBEW was "approved" as bargaining agent of the LaCrosse Telephone Corp., by the NLRB regional director for an election to challenge the IBEW, and then withdrew its petition to go instead to the Wisconsin State Employment Relations Board. The state board held an election and the CWA emerged the winner.

Joined subsequently by the NLRB, the AFL union appealed the decision through the Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court on the grounds that the NLRB had not specifically waived jurisdiction, as it may in some instances under Taft-Hartley, and hence still held authority.

The high court agreed with this contention, and Justice Douglas said in the decision that the presence of a state labor board operating under a different theory of representation "can be readily disruptive if the orders of the boards made a head-on collision."

Vegetable Seed

A CARE vegetable seed package containing potential vast harvests of food for needy European families is now being offered by CARE for guaranteed delivery to 11 European countries. Orders may be sent to CARE, 50 Broad St., New York 4, as well as to all other CARE offices throughout the country.

500 Wagner Cases Still Unsettled

THE NLRB IS moving fast to clear up back Taft-Hartley business but it still has more than 500 cases arising under the old Wagner Act still on its books as evidence of the power of employers to stall and delay, a monthly NLRB report showed last week.

Thanks to a slowdown in the flood of union shop authorization elections made necessary by the Taft-Hartley law, the NLRB cut its backlog of pending cases down to 6,110 during December. Of these, 483 are Wagner act cases involving unfair labor practices by employers, and 66 involve petition for representation elections.

The December NLRB record was typical of the Taft-Hartley period. The number of representation elections held was below Wagner Act standards, and the percentage of union victories was likewise lower.

UNIONS WON only 67% of the polls held, compared with a consistent 75% record in Wagner Act days. And nearly a quarter of the union victories were scored by unions termed "unaffiliated," many of which have a distinct company aroma

Decertification elections, a new feature under the Taft-Hartley law, brought eight union-killings out of 13 such polls, although only 50% of the workers involved voted against the union. The NLRB has 98 more

Unfair labor practices by labor unions, a concept invented by the Taft-Hartley law, made up 21% of all unfair charges.

ORGANIZATIONALLY SPEAKING

By Allan S. Haywood

CIO Reg. Dr. Delmond Garst reports that in an election held at the Standard Generator Service Co., St. Louis, Mo., the workers voted 60 to 13 in favor of UAW.

CIO Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton reports that in an NLRB election held at the Toni Co., St. Paul, Minn., the workers voted 176 for UGC&CWA; 90 votes for AFL Cosmetic Workers; and 45 votes for no union.

Martin Gerber, Director Region 9, UAW, reports that in an NLRB election held at the Warren Pipe and Foundry Corp., Mt. Hope Mine, Wharton, N. J., the workers voted 141 to 4 in favor of UAW-CIO.

A. T. Stephens, Director of Organization, UPWA, announces the folowing elections: Belt Railroad and Stockyards, Indianapolis, Indiana, UPWA 88, against 9; Peter Eckrich & Sons, Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind., UPWA 182, against 4; Liquid Carbonic Corp., Los Angeles, Calif., UPWA 13, against 1; Armen Berry Casing Co., Detroit, Mich., UPWA 16, against 0; Libby, McNeil and Libby, Hammond, Ind., UPWA 44, against 9; Warner-Hudnut, New York, UPWA 191, against 11.

Local 109, Screen Office & Professional Employes Guild, UOPWA, announces that in a recent NLRB election held at 20th Century-Fox, N. Y. City, the workers voted 267 to 46 in favor of SOPEG.

George Brown, Director of Organization, IWA-CIO, announces that in an election at the Coast Pacific Lumber Co., Coos Bay, Oregon, the workers voted 31 to 13 in favor of IWA-CIO.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Director of Organization, IUMSWA, announces that in a union security election held at the Torrey Roller & Bushing Co., 55 were yes ballots and 6 were no votes. In an NLRB election held for the electricians in the Todd Shipyard, Brooklyn, N. Y., the electricians voted as follows: number votes cast 331; IUMSWA-CIO Local 39, 234; AFL 60; no union 1; void 2; challenged 34.

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN: Van A. Bittner, National Director of the CIO Organizing Committee, has announced 12 more victories for the Southern Drive. Three of the wins were for the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers. Two each went to Wood, Textile, Auto, and Oil, and one to Sone and Allied Products.

MISSISSIPPI: Dir. Robert W. Starnes reports Johns-Manville Plant, Natchez, 279 votes for IWA-CIO over a combined vote of 63 for two AFL unions.

TEXAS: Dir. Robert Oliver reports General Electric Plant Service Center, Dallas, unanimous vote for UAW-CIO; R. B. George Co., Dallas, unanimous vote for UAW-CIO; Rohm and Hass Co., Houston, 81 votes for OWIU-CIO, 5 against; Texas Co., Sales Department, Houston, 25 votes for OWIU-CIO, 7 against.

TENNESSEE: Dir. Paul R. Christopher reports National Cylinder Gas Co., (Production and Maintenance Unit), Memphis, unanimous vote for UGC&CWA-CIO; (Production and Maintenance Unit), Memphis, unanimous vote for UGC&CWA-CIO; Artcraft Glove Co., Johnson City, 46 votes for TWUA-CIO, 31 against; National Cylinder Gas Co., (Truck Drivers), unanimous vote for UGC&CWA-CIO; and Belding- Hemingway Co., Morristown, 80 votes for TWUA-CIO, 72 against.

GEORGIA: Dir. Charles H. Gillman reports John H. Maclin Peanut Co., Albany, 11 votes for US&APWA-CIO, 2 against, and General Plywood Corp., Cuthbert, 47 for IWA-CIO, 7 against.

LOUISIANA: Dir. Fred C. Pieper reports The Flintkote Co., New Orleans, 486 votes for UGC&CWA-CIO and 13 against.

The Ohio State Council Convention was held in Cleveland, January 13-16, and it exceeded in attendance any previous convention of the council. Delegates enthusiastically and overwhelmingly endorsed CIO policy. I had the pleasure of addressing the gathering and renewing many old acquaintances, reminiscent of the early CIO.

Inaugural festivities are now getting under way here in Washington. President Truman looks every bit the champion he proved himself to be on November 2, 1948. At the recent banquet of the Truman-Barkley Club, the President renewed his pledge to carry out his campaign promise.

Wage Plea of 30,000 Rejected

A NEW METHOD of determining validity of a union's case for wage increases —arbitration by crystal-gazing—has killed the hopes of 30,000 New England CIO cotton and rayon textile employes for wage boosts this year.

In addition, some 60,000 textile workers in the Middle Atlantic area may suffer the same fate as a result of this unexpected development.

The union's demand for a 10c hourly increase was flatly refused by Arbitrator Douglas V. Brown, Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor.

Ignoring the union's brief quoting the industry's high profits, Prof. Brown based his decision on what he considered to be the "outlook for industry." If textile workers were granted higher wage, he reasoned, the result might be unemployment in the industry.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve said the decision "is a deep disappointment to us. It not only denies these 30,000 employes any raise at all, but it has the effect of denying a raise to 60,000 others in the Middle Atlantic area. We will have to withdraw from similar arbitration cases involving other cotton and rayon mills."

Another TWUA official said that Brown had chosen to go along with management's views instead of heeding the union's repeated assertions that the current textile market slump is the result of high prices. "Nothing," he said, "but lower prices will stimulate a bigger volume of business and hence more profits. But again our ideas have been disregarded."

Union Hall Raid Costs City $11,500

Damage suits filed against Kansas City, Kans., by the CIO United Packinghouse Workers after a raid last April on the union's Cudahy strike headquarters have been settled.

The city settled the 54 suits for a total of $11,300. Settlements averaged $260, ranging from $100 to $1,500.

PACT COVERS 11,500: More job security is one of the features of the agreement being signed by representatives of the CIO Telephone Traffic Employes Organization of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the Bell Telephone Co. of Nevada. Signing the contract which covers 11,500 employes in the traffic department in North California and Nevada are, l. to r., seated: Gertrude Venitz, negotiating committee member; Marie A. DeMartini, union president; W. H. Nunn, general traffic manager, PT&T; Mabel Henrietta, negotiating committee member, and Irene Aiken, negotiating committee member. Standing, l. to r.: Rosemary Fisher, negotiating committee member; Harold Ash, CIO National Representative; Alex Blackman, TWOC Field Representative; Iva Briglia, negotiating committee member, and M. M. Smith and M. J. Ahnstedt, Assistant General Traffic Managers, PT&T.

AT&T Accused of Anti-Trust Violations

THE MAMMOTH American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is in the soup with Uncle Sam.

Just as it was riding high on a new record-breaking wave of profits, the world's largest corporation found itself being accused by the government of extensive violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Specifically, the government's aim is to break up the AT&T-Western Electric combination in order to introduce competition into the 'phone manufacturing industry. Western Electric, an AT&T subsidiary, has been the exclusive supplier of telephone equipment for the parent organization since 1900.

The Justice Department suit charges that this situation "permits these two concerns to control both plant investments and operating expenses, factors upon which the federal and state regulatory authorities must fix rates to be charged subscribers. . ."

Thus, it is possible—and it has been frequently charged—for Western Electric to hike its prices; AT&T "buys" for bookkeeping purposes, at those prices, then AT&T appeals to the rate-fixing commissions for phone rate increases, based on increased "costs."

THE GOVERNMENT hopes to force AT&T to sell its entire stock ownership of Western to persons who have no relations with AT&T. Western would then be divided into three companies. In addition, the court is asked to compel AT&T to buy equipment only after competitive bidding and to license its patents to all applicants on a royalty basis.

Another monopoly charge leveled against AT&T in the brief accused the company of controlling all basic patents in the field of wire telephony, with the result that AT&T allegedly has been able to suppress improvements in telegraphy by refusing to make available certain patents "essential to enable telegraphy to compete efficiently with telephony."

The suit was filed in the federal district court at Newark, N. J.

Meanwhile, in the midst of Bell System pleadings for rate increases throughout the country—and notably in New York state—the company's 1948 profit statement appeared.

Net profits for AT&T after taxes were $207,620,000, compared with $156,344,238 last year.

Said AT&T Pres. Leroy A. Wilson: "We are confident that regulatory bodies will approve the increases in rates necessary to keep the telephone companies in a position to continue their long-term progress in increasing the scope and value of the service."

Few Jobs in Chicago

Chicago, the nation's second largest city, is showing signs of a tightening labor market, according to summaries of 1948 job conditions. Employment fell from a 1947 peak of 2,107,000 to 2,070,800 before the old year ended.

CIO Phone Pact Covers 11,500

The CIO Telephone Traffic Employes Organization of Northern California and Nevada has been recognized as bargaining agent for 11,500 traffic employes by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the Bell Telephone Co. of Nevada.

Recognition of the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee affiliate was extended after the union presented dues reduction cards signed by a majority of the employes.

A new contract became effective Jan. 16 and will run 18 months. This was considered a major accomplishment by union spokesmen, who noted that most of the agreements signed by the telephone companies this year are of three years' duration.

In addition to including the wage increase won by the union last October, the new agreement provides for the first time seniority as the basis for promotions, union participation in all grievances, liberalized leave of absence and excused absence clauses and paid carfare home for those working split tours.

IN REAL LIFE, TOO: In the movies the newspaperman usually gets the suspect, but this picture shows that it sometimes happens in real life. William Ahlstrom, Chester (Pa.) Times reporter and News Guild delegate to the County CIO Council, is standing back of Harry Rumford, captured by the newspaperman after he got away from Chester detectives, two of whom are posing in the picture. Rumford allegedly confessed to burglary.

Stop Draft Of Seamen —Murray

CIO PRES. Murray has called upon Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, head of the Selective Service System, to halt induction into the armed services of "active skilled merchant seamen."

Murray declared that continued induction of these men "will seriously jeopardize the maintenance of a merchant marine adequate to serve as an auxiliary to the armed forces."

A recent Coast Guard survey has indicated that over 20% of licensed officers and merchant seamen are within the draft age.

"Since a large portion of these skilled merchant seamen are in the upper age brackets subject to the draft, and since inductions are proceeding from the upper ages downward, continued induction of skilled merchant seamen will result in serious delay of vessels, thereby hampering the delivery of military supplies to our overseas forces, the delivery of ECA commodities and the normal commerce of the United States," the CIO president declared in the letter to General Hershey.

Many local draft boards, on their own initiative, are deferring skilled merchant seamen, Murray pointed out, but a national directive designating skilled maritime occupations as "essential to the national interest" is necessary to cope with the situation.

CIO Council Protests Maryland Loyalty Bill

THE Maryland-D. C. CIO Council will seek the defeat of a proposed Free State law—presumably aimed at the Communist party.

Council Pres. Frank Bender last week said that the bill could be used to hamper union organizational activities and has named a committee to make the council's stand known to Governor Lane and the state legislature.

The bill, which would provide a fine of $20,000 or 20 years imprisonment for both for joining an organization seeking to overthrow the government, is contained in a 115-page report submitted to Governor Lane by a committee headed by Frank B. Ober, Baltimore attorney.

The Ober committee also proposes a $5,000 fine or five years or both for continuing to belong to any subversive organization after Sept. 1; barring any convicted persons from public office and the right to vote, and loyalty checks for all state, city and county employes.

His committee would also create a special assistant to the attorney general whose job it would be to provide the district attorney of any county with information about communism, to be collected by the state and the local police.

Bender said that while he is anti-Communist, zealous but misunderstanding police are likely to smear unions falsely, particularly when they are engaged in organizational activities.

He also pointed out that the measure might be used to imprison union organizers by labeling them Communists.

BENDER SAID that the Ober committee is the outgrowth of a meeting at Baltimore last fall, sponsored by the Baltimore Kiwanis Club with Sen. William C. Carter as its principal speaker.

The meeting was held to set up an organization to campaign for a proposed amendment to the Maryland constitution—subsequently approved by the voters—which bars from public office anyone believing in the overthrow of the government.

(Carter was sponsor of the resolution setting up the committee, which included two other state senators, three members of the Maryland House, and former Mayor Howard W. Jackson of Baltimore.)

Members of the CIO committee protesting the law are: Ulisse DeDominicis, chairman of the Baltimore Joint Board, Clothing Workers; E. J. Moran, assistant regional director, Auto Workers; Albert Atallah, regional director, Steelworkers; Jack Gersen, Natl. Maritime Union, and A. E. Johnson, president of the Rubber Workers' local at the Kelly-Springfield plant, Cumberland.

WFTU Unit Split, Carey Walks Out

THE EXECUTIVE bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions split wide open in Paris last week.

Turned down by a 4-3 vote on a proposal to place the WFTU "on ice" for a year, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and representatives of British and Dutch unions walked out of the bureau meeting.

The break marked a climax in a two-year struggle between Communist and non-Communist national labor organizations represented in the WFTU. The struggle focussed in large part over the question of the WFTU's attitude toward the Marshall Plan.

In the vote on the British proposal to suspend the WFTU's activities for a year, according to news dispatches from Paris, Communist-led unions from the Soviet Union, France, Italy and China comprised the four-vote majority. The CIO, the British Trades Union Congress and the Dutch unions voted for the 12-month suspension in the hope that east-west political difficulties might clear up in the interim.

FINAL ACTION on CIO's relationship with the WFTU will probably be taken at a CIO board meeting in Washington on March 2. The last CIO convention authorized the CIO board and the executive officers "to take whatever action in relation to the WFTU and the international labor movement as will best accomplish CIO policies and objectives."

A CIO delegation consisting of Carey, Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers, Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers and Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers traveled to London earlier this month to confer with British union leaders about future developments in the international labor scene. CIO Vice-Pres. Frank Rosenblum, a WFTU bureau member, was unable to make the trip.

The group then headed for Berne, Switzerland, for a meeting of the ERP Trade Union Advisory Council. The council comprises pro-ERP unions in the Marshall Plan nations together with CIO and AFL.

After the WFTU vote, Carey told a New York Herald Tribune reporter that "we now have a better chance of coming to an understanding with the Russians. There was no chance as long we were inside."

Vassily Kuznetsov, secretary of the Soviet unions and a WFTU vice-president, told reporters after the bureau meeting broke up that the WFTU would be continued by those unions still adhering to it. But Paris observers expected non-Communist unions throughout the world would disaffiliate.

AT ITS PEAK the WFTU represented about 70 million workers and comprised every important labor body in the world with the exception of the AFL. It was formed at a world trade union congress in Paris in October 1945.

After development of the Marshall Plan, CIO took the lead in seeking a WFTU endorsement of ERP as consistent with the world labor's groups original resolution calling for post-war economic rehabilitation of Europe. But the Communist anti-ERP unions prevented adoption of such a stand.

The CIO and the British unions, however, were able to prevent use of the WFTU as anti-Marshall Plan sounding board. Other issues, reflecting the growing split between east and west, made it constantly more difficult for the two groups within WFTU to map out a constructive program of action on major problems facing labor throughout the world.

The WFTU executive bureau, where last week's split occurred, is a nine-man body on which the largest and most important labor unions have been represented.

President of the federation until last week's dispute was Arthur Deakin, secretary of the British Transport & General Workers Union and a leading figure in British labor.

'LABOR AND NATION' BANQUET: CIO Pres. Murray received Labor and Nation Magazine's leadership citation at a banquet in New York's Hotel Commodore. Shown at speakers' table are Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers; Editor J. B. S. Hardman of the magazine; New York CIO Council Pres. Louis Hollander; and Steelworkers Vice-Pres. James Thimmes. Thimmes read the speech for Pres. Murray, who was prevented by a cold from attending.

9 Companies Convicted in Lamp Corner'

NINE industrial giants in the electrical field have been found guilty of conspiracy in restraint of trade and one—General Electric—was found guilty of participation in an international cartel.

Federal District Court Judge Philip Forman, in a 313-page opinion, held that eight firms combined to help GE maintain its monopoly in the incandescent lamp (light bulb) industry.

Others named were Intl. General Electric Co.; Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.; Corning Glass Works, N. V. Phillips' Gloeilampensfabriken; Consolidated Electric Lamp Co.; Hygrade Sylvania Corp.; Chicago Miniature Lamp Works and Tung-Sol Lamp Works.

But the violations probably won't cost the offenders a cent. No monetary penalties were imposed. The Government has simply been asked to file requests for the specific relief it wants. This usually involves a request for injunctions against continuance of the illegal acts and abrogation of illegal contracts.

Co-op Drive Begins

The largest co-op membership drive ever staged in the U. S. has been launched by the Consumers Cooperative Assn., over 27 radio stations in eight midwestern states.

NAM May Try To Lull Us With Sweet Radio Music

THE NATL. Association of Manufacturers is thinking of dipping into its well-filled coffers to pay for a $1,500,000 radio show in an effort to "sell" its ideas to the American people.

NAM's ad agency—Benton & Bowles—is blueprinting a half-hour weekly show featuring Andre Kostelanetz and Gladys Swarthout, as well as guest singers from colleges throughout the country.

The program would keep its "commercial" down to 200 words, plus a one-minute interview with business men around the country.

If plans for the show are adopted by the NAM's board meeting Jan. 26, it will mark a sharp breakaway with previous NAM's previous radio experiments.

NAM currently is producing a weekly 15-minute interview with Earl Bunting, NAM's managing director. Bunting, who talks at length on "why profits are really low" or why we should return to the gold standard, does not turn in one of radio's most brilliant performances.

This year the NAM applied for time on NBC's America United Sunday afternoon program. That show—a round table forum—is sponsored jointly by the CIO, the AFL, the Chamber of Commerce and two farm organizations, with each group getting control of the program for a certain number of weeks a year.

NAM's invitation was accepted but later rejected when it developed that the business organization had a policy of not appearing in debates, at least with spokesmen for labor.

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NBC officials, it is believed, dropped NAM from the schedule when they saw no way of placing an organization with a "no debate" policy on a round-table discussion program.

"I'm sorry, Mrs. Jones, we have nothing under $1.95."

Hollywood Regaining Its Nerve?

THE NOVEMBER 2 elections had lots of after-effects—not the least important of them in Hollywood.

Variety, entertainment trade paper, reports that Hollywood movie barons are beginning to recover from the wave of fear induced by the House Un-American Activities Committee probe and last spring's political atmosphere.

As a result, movie production schedules heavily loaded down with "pure entertainment" are beginning again to find space for movies of "social significance."

One such project is a story about the problems of a Negro doctor in a "white medical world." Variety quotes the movie firm's editor as "declaring flatly that the yarn would not have been purchased by the company six months ago."

"Even more important," continues Variety, "is the willingness of other studios to consider submissions of stories treating of serious social, economic or racial problem.

"Whereas three months ago most producers didn't even want to look at a yarn that smelled of anything beyond straight entertainment, they've clearly changed their mood since last Nov. 2."

THE SHOW BUSINESS paper said that "all last year, with the hot breath of the House Un-American Activities Committee upon them, the studios meticulously avoided stories which tinge of anything in which Rep. Thomas and his cohorts might remotely find reason for further finger-pointing.

"The committee had whipped the anti-red hysteria to such a frenzy that plain liberalism had become a brightening thing and producers weren't sure how much the public temper was reflected in the Un-American committee. . .

"Producing chiefs, however, apparently think they found the answer in the November ballots.

"Election of Mr. Truman and the general swing to a more liberal view—as well as the defeat of several members of the Un-American committee itself—is obviously being taken as proof that there is room for occasional pix with a bit more in them than pure entertainment."

Gov. Kerr Says He'll Assist the Negroes

North Carolina's newly-inaugurated Gov. W. Kerr Scott, elected with labor support, has served notice that he will champion the rights of Negroes.

Addressing the N. C. Dairy Products Association, Scott said it was time the state stopped dodging the race question.

"I am going to follow through to see that the minority race has a fair opportunity and gets the training" to fit it into the state's growth, he said.

"I am firmly convinced that we have got to go ahead and meet the issue of the minority race. They came here against their will, brought in chains."

Scott is also committed to fighting for repeal of state anti-labor legislation.

JIM BARRY

IN HIS ANGER, WOODY KNOCKS UNCONSCIOUS THE KIDNAPPERS OF POP STORM AND FREES JIM BARRY AND HIS FRIENDS... AND THEN, WHEN HE REALIZED THAT HE HAD FACED TWO DANGEROUS KILLERS....

With 1108 Delegates Present

Ohio CIO Backs Farmers; Denounces Taft

WHEN they talk about farm-labor unity in Ohio, they mean business.

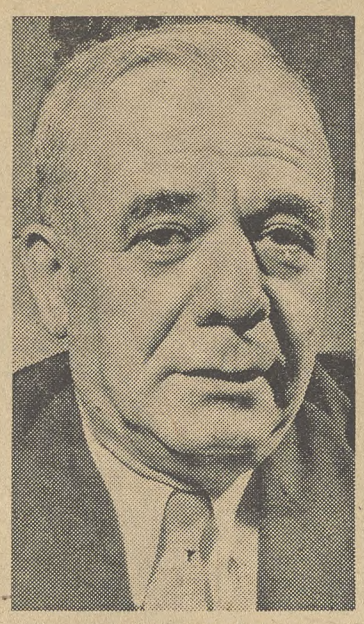
It was a labor convention, but three of the main speakers were top state farm leaders. The labor speakers devoted a good part of their talks to farm needs and the common objectives of rural and city dwellers. Among the resolutions and in the group's statement of policy, friendliness toward the farmer occupied a conspicuous place.

Together in 1948, the two groups had been able to put Ohio in the Democratic column. This four-day meeting in Cleveland sounded the warning to Ohio Republican Robert Taft that they intended to do it again, come 1950.

Delegates minced no words in expressing their opinion of the T-H law's co-author. The closing lines of the council's statement of policy state flatly: "To the defeat of Sen. Taft in 1950 we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves."

That was the principal focal point at the Ohio State CIO convention last week. It was in line with the group's emphasis on political action which befits a council headed by the Natl. CIO-PAC Dir., Jack Kroll.

Many other things also occupied the 1,108 delegates' attention. There was, for instance, the almost stereotyped left-right conflict, in which the administration foes were routed by a 5-to-1 margin.



JACK KROLL

Heads Ohio CIO for eighth successive term; continues to direct PAC.

There was much criticism of the inadequacy of present old-age pensions, unemployment, and workmen's compensation.

There was considerable discussion of the CIO and the Democratic party program. And there was a resolution specifically reminding the Democrats that the people back home were expecting "an early translation of their commitments into legislation and practice."

THE THREE farm leaders who addressed the laborites made it clear they considered any threat to unions a threat to their own well-being.

Said Joseph W. Fichter, master of the Ohio State Grange: "Our position is that any law placing obstacles in the way of such organizations as ours is un-American. If this curb (Taft-Hartley) on labor is successful, next will come the farmer and other groups, and we will all go out of business."

Murray D. Lincoln, president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Insurance Companies, commended the CIO for attaching the same importance to the welfare of all people as to the well-being of its own members.

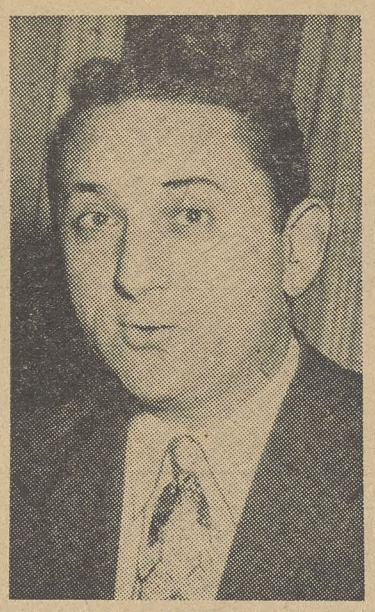
Glenn Howard, president of the Ohio branch of the Natl. Farmers Union, noted that CIO's objectives were the same as those of his organization. President as well of CIO Steelworkers local 3059, Howard said he hoped that the farm-labor unity exhibited last November will continue.

In his opening statement, Council Pres. Kroll emphasized the CIO's belief in the farm parity program. "Our friends want a stable price program. That's their minimum wage. They're going to get it and we're going to help them get it," he pledged. The same sentiments were later expressed by the convention in a resolution.

The resolution on PAC, modeled after the National CIO's, brought about the only major battle of the convention waged by the Wallaceites.

Opponents said they objected to "the theory that anyone not going down the line with Natl. CIO policy was doing a disservice to organized labor."

It was a left-wing mimeographed pamphlet, attacking both state and national CIO leadership, which finally aroused the anger of Kroll.



JACOB CLAYMAN

Assistant Secretary-Treasurer becomes secretary-treasurer of Ohio CIO.

Customarily calm and patient, the PAC leader lashed into those responsible for the pamphlet, terming the act a "sneak trick."

"They want unity," he snapped, "but only on their own terms.

"I've been overly fair and tolerant in respecting the viewpoints of others," he continued. "In discussions here you daren't mention the word 'communism' or you'll be accused of being a red-baiter."

The temperature rose further when CIO Vice Pres. and Organizational Dir. Allan S. Haywood vehemently chastised the left-wingers, terming them "the drifting souls of the trade union movement."

JOHN BROPHY, CIO council's director, stressed the program of the CIO councils, which he said is to "carry forward the democratic ideals of trade unionism."

The reading of each proposed resolution on state or national legislation was followed by Kroll's reading of the pertinent plank in the Democratic party platform.

One unscheduled development followed passage of the resolution on old age benefits. Two men, ages 70 and 72, both retired citizens attempting to live on Ohio's maximum pension of $55 a month, visited the Ohio CIO chiefs at the convention. Appointing themselves a committee of two, they wanted to thank the CIO for its continuing battle in behalf of the old people.

Neither had ever delivered a public address before, but they were squeezed into the agenda to address the convention. In faltering, but moving language, one told how he lives on his monthly stipend. Every stitch of clothes he had on, he said, was bought from rag pickers at a total cost of $2.50.

Delegates' esteem for their president was demonstrated when they by acclamation returned Kroll to his eighth successive term as Council head. Jacob Clayman, formerly assistant secretary-treasurer and the state CIO's attorney, was named secretary-treasurer. He succeeds William Lavelle, who has been appointed assistant legislative director of the national CIO.

Four Wallaceite board members were overwhelmingly defeated for re-election by a "pro-CIO policy" slate of candidates.

Make Congressmen Live Up To Pledges, Conn. CIO Told

THE successful PAC campaign, considered a major factor in the election of former Price Administrator Chester Bowles as governor of Connecticut, was praised by Bowles as a fight for "principles and not for a man."

Addressing the 11th annual convention of the Connecticut CIO Council last week in Hartford, Bowles said it was up to the "liberal Congress in Washington to go down the line for the things they were elected on."

He said the CIO had also done well in recognizing that labor was not alone in the fight to get ahead. "Your organization has done a great deal to bring greater understanding between labor, the farmer and business. No one group can progress at the expense of another. Labor knows that."

The new governor praised the appointment of Dean Acheson as Secretary of State, describing him as a "great liberal" who would help America "beat communism."

Re-election of all officers and the unanimous adoption of a 13-point legislative program highlighted the convention, which was described by Connecticut CIO leaders as "the most successful in the Council's history."

THE 310 delegates re-named Mitchell Sviridoff to his second term as president, John J. Driscoll to his 11th consecutive term as secretary-treasurer. All other nominees for office were elected without opposition.

Textile Workers Pres. Emil Rieve, the other chief speaker, called for a New England governors' conference to initiate a river power development program for Connecticut.

"Power costs are higher in New England than they are in most other parts of the country. They are higher for industry and higher for individuals," Rieve said.

He said 15,000 kilowatt hours of electricity cost $361 in Hartford, Conn., compared with $205 in Chattanooga, where the Tennessee Valley Authority operates.

CONNECTICUT is faced with a serious recession, according to Commissioner John J. Egan of the Connecticut Labor Department, another convention speaker.

Egan promised there would be no state anti-labor legislation, voiced the need for a state-supported sickness insurance program and called for 77 additional employes in the state unemployment division to speed up action on benefits.

The present officers of the Council gained an overwhelming victory in resisting the attack on the administrative structure of the Council, defeating by more than eight to one the proposal to make the secretary-treasurer post a full-time job.

House Unit Aided Smear ---Havenner

REP. FRANCK HAVENNER (D., Calif.) has accused a subcommittee of the House Labor Committee of conspiring with his Republican opponent to smear him in the November election.

"It failed of its purpose at the polls," Havenner told the House last week.

The Congressman from California's 4th district made these accusations:

1. The subcommittee, composed of Rep. Charles Kersten (R., Wis.)—he was defeated for re-election—and Rep. O. L. Fisher (D., Tex.) held a hearing in San Francisco, at which a witness said that communist front funds had been spent on Havenner's political campaigns. The subcommittee did not call Havenner for his side of the story, even though the hearing was held in his district.

2. A representative of the Hearst press, Howard Rushmore, attended a meeting as Kersten conferred with the witness, William Patrick Brandhove. (The San Francisco Examiner, a Hearst paper, had led the editorial attack on Havenner, declaring "a vote for Havenner is a vote for Bridges and the Kremlin.")

(Though the Examiner carried a retraction—after the election!—Havenner has filed a libel suit and will press it.)

3. Brandhove, in sworn statements, revealed the above and also the fact that William Mailliard, Havenner's Republican opponent, had propositioned him to run for Congress against Havenner in the primary, so that he could use the Communist smear on Havenner.

House Majority Leader John McCormack (D., Mass.) defended Havenner as one of the "finest Americans that I have ever met."

"Yes, Yes, I mean it"

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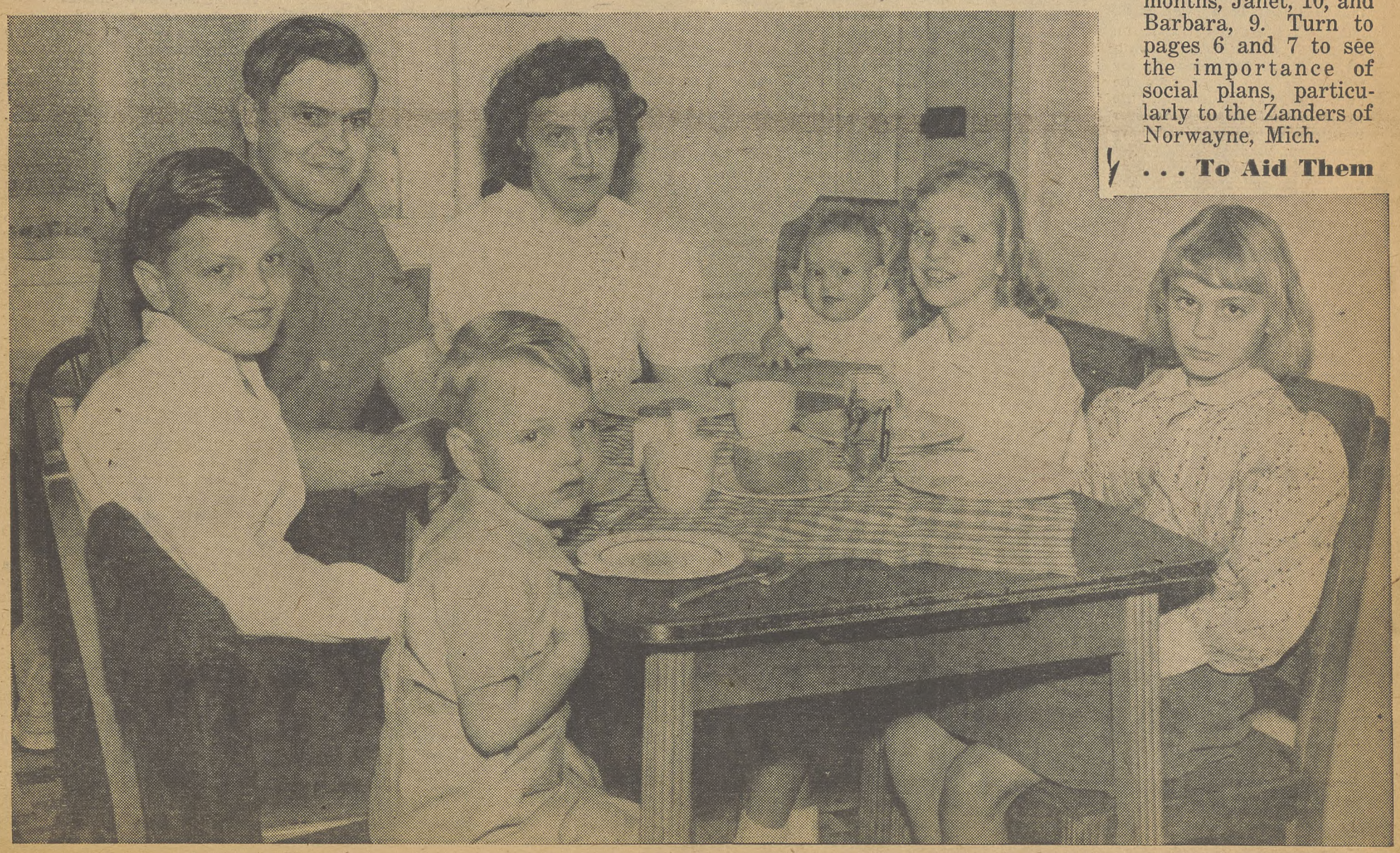
←They Meet . . .

One of the major objectives of the CIO is social security benefits by legislation and by collective bargaining. These pictures (and the article on Pages 6 and 7) illustrate one phase of this.

To the left are top labor and management trustees of the social fund of the CIO Auto Workers and the Kaiser-Frazer Corp. They are Frank Cotter (right), president of UAW local 142 and chairman of the trustees, and Joaquin F. Reis, secretary - treasurer of the fund. Below is the handsome family of Earl Zander, a K-F assembler and UAW shop steward. Left to right: Eugene (Butch), 3½; Charles, 12; Earl Zander, Mrs. Ruth Zander, Irene, 9 months, Janet, 10, and Barbara, 9. Turn to pages 6 and 7 to see the importance of social plans, particularly to the Zanders of Norwayne, Mich.

. . . To Aid Them



Filibuster Curb Faces Hard Fight

EFFORTS TO end Senate filibusters by a simple majority vote are meeting rough weather on Capitol Hill.

Sen. Wayne Morse (R. Ore.) and Sen. Francis Myers (D. Pa.) have both advocated the majority vote method as the only practicable way of stopping the talk-fests which southern conservatives have often used to stop action in the Senate.

But the southern polltax bloc is up in arms against even the mildest proposal to change Senate rules, which now require a two-thirds vote to cut off debate. Loopholes make this procedure of little value.

Many northern Republicans, while talking strongly about the need for ending filibusters, have indicated they favor the two-thirds rule—though they would close a few of the loopholes.

As a practical matter, however, the two-thirds rule in any form gives the Southern conservative bloc a powerful and almost unbeatable veto over legislation. That veto power is almost certain to be used on any civil rights bills coming into the Senate.

SEN. MORSE—a longtime advocate of the change in Senate procedure—told the Senate Rules Committee last week:

"If a simple majority of the Congress can declare war, or pass other vital legislation, certainly a majority of the Senate should be able to decide when it wants to shut off debate."

Morse reminded the Committee that the two-thirds rule against filibusters has been successful only four times in 32 years, though it has been often tried.

Sen. Carl Hayden (D. Ariz.), chairman of the Rules Committee, indicated his sympathy lay with those who would keep the two-thirds requirement. He would extend its use to cover two items of business which have often been used by filibusterers —amendments to the journal of the Senate, and motions to consider new business.

Many Washington observers believe that the southern polltaxers will go along with the proposals of Hayden and Sen. Wherry (R. Nebr.) to allow limited debate on those two matters—if a two-thirds majority so votes.

The southerners, it is believed, would take this as much the lesser of two evils, and would hope to round up the necessary 33 votes to keep debate open as long as they desire.

Sen. Stennis (D. Miss.) offered a "concession" support of a plan to prevent filibusters on matters affecting national security and foreign affairs, if such a plan can be worked out. Sen. Taft (R. O.), after attending a GOP policy group meeting, said he would go for that idea.

Will Press for $1 Minimum Pay; Some Increase Almost Certain

CIO spokesmen will tell Congress this week of the need for sharp increases in the minimum wage, with the objective of winning $1-an-hour base levels.

A bill under consideration by the House Labor Committee provides for raising the general minimum from the present 40c an hour to 75c. It also permits the establishment of industry committees which can recommend minimum rates of as high as $1-an-hour for workers in those industries.

Representatives of at least three CIO unions will testify before the House Labor Committee on Tuesday as that group considers proposals for immediate strengthening of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The present minimum wage of 40c an hour came into effect in 1940, and has been made obsolete by the sharp increases in living standards since that time. But every effort to increase the minimum and to expand the wage-hour law's coverage has ended in failure.

With Pres. Truman and Congressional Democrats committed by platform and campaign speeches to the increase, improvements are almost certain at this session of Congress. The question will be not whether the minimum should be increased, but by how much.

CIO'S convention resolution called for $1 an hour, in order to protect fair-wage employers from sweatshop competition in case of future depression.

The union witnesses Tuesday will be Irving Levy, counsel of the Auto Workers; a spokesman for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; and Sol Barkin of the Textile Workers Union.

Since these and other unions presented lengthy economic and legal arguments at wage-hour hearings called by ex-Sen. Ball (R. Minn.) last year, it is anticipated that the testimony will be fairly brief, and will carry the 1948 arguments forward to the present time.

IT'S LEGAL: **The boy in this picture is legally employed as a cotton picker because he's too young for school and therefore does not come under the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act which prohibits children from working during school hours. The wage-hour inspectors found 89 children, aged 6 to 15, illegally employed on farms during the 1948 harvest season.**

The Administration is understood to want the hearings finished and legislation recommended by the Committee by mid-February.

Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin, opening witness at the hearings last Thursday, supported the "Administration bill." He acknowledged the justice of the $1-an-hour minimum as a goal, but recommended that Congress at this time lift the general base pay to 75c an hour.

GIVING STRONG approval to suggestions for establishing industry committees, Tobin said: "The objective here is a universal minimum rate of $1 an hour."

The bill also contains provisions for widening Wage-Hour law coverage, insuring federal protection for millions of workers not now affected. Tobin strongly underscored the need for considerable improvement in the law's child labor section, power for the Wage-Hour administration to supervise payment of back wages due under the law, and power to sue employers in behalf of workers for recovery of back pay.

Rep. John Lesinski (D. Mich.), head of the Labor Committee, said that the proposed bill was drawn up principally "as a basis for conducting hearings."

The bill would narrow the number of seasonal workers now exempted from the Wage-Hour law and increase its coverage among department store employes.

CIO Help Pledged in Store Drive

THE FULL support of the CIO behind the drive of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to organize employes in the department stores and retail clothing chains of America was promised by Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president in charge of organization.

Haywood addressed a session of the Amalgamated General Executive Board in Washington, D. C., attended by 100 key Amalgamated organizers called together from all parts of the country to consider plans for the department store campaign.

Haywood assured the Amalgamated delegation that all the CIO resources would be put behind the campaign and said that the Amalgamated, as far as CIO is concerned, is the only organization in the field to which it will confine itself.

ACW Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, reiterated his union's determination to organize the unorganized in the department store field and to protect the CIO interest in this field "to the fullest extent of its ability."

He announced that regional offices have been set up in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester and Chicago and that they would be extended to other cities. Potofsky reported that 3,000 department store and retail clothing employes in Detroit have joined the Amalgamated and that organization is growing in other centers.

Both Potofsky and Frank Rosenblum, Amalgamated secretary-treasurer, reported a substantial increase in membership and resources during the past year. The union is making progress in the South and elsewhere, they reported.

Hyman Blumberg, Amalgamated vice president, reported $50,000,000 in Amalgamated social insurance reserves and that the coverage has been extended to include retail clothing salesmen and men's neckwear workers who are establishing funds of their own.

Potofsky announced that the Amalgamated would proceed at once with its union label promotion campaign by means of daily newspaper, national magazine, trade paper and radio advertising.

Threat To All Democracies

SHORTAGE of newsprint is having serious effects throughout the world by "curtailing seriously the flow of information in many countries," the CIO Newspaper Guild has pointed out after a long and thorough study of newsprint problems.

The study, released in the form of a 120-page report and a pamphlet summary, charged that "feasible solutions" to the solution do exist—but "no unified measures are being taken to solve the newsprint problem."

"New sources of supply could be developed, principally in Alaska, which would relax American dependence on Canadian newsprint and contribute to easing the critical world shortage of newsprint," the survey said.

"Concerted action by American publishers could effectively counter those newsprint pricing and production policies which have deleterious effects on the U. S. press."

Price and production behavior in the newsprint industry have been marked by price-fixing and monopolistic efforts to restrict output, the Guild charged. While the newsprint producers cooperate closely in these policies, U. S. newspaper publishers have not subordinated their own needs to their common interest in obtaining abundant supplies at reasonable prices, the union added.

AS A RESULT, the newsprint industry is exacting "burdensome tolls" on the publishers and reaping "enormous profits." But the public suffers, the Guild contended.

"Truth is a weapon against totalitarian ideologies, but truth is being silenced because newsprint supplies abroad are insufficient to keep the people of democratic nations informed," the Guild study pointed out.

"In this country, the stringency of newsprint supplies is steadily reducing the small independent press and furthering the drift away from a free competitive press."

43 Re-instated After Strike Threat

Threat of a possible strike was enough to convince the Studebaker Corp. to reinstate 43 men it had discharged earlier.

Just before some 10,000 CIO Auto workers at the plant gathered for a mass meeting to take a strike vote, the company suddenly agreed to take back the men it had discharged for refusing to do certain work. The strike vote was called off; instead the meeting authorized union officials to conduct a strike vote "whenever necessary."

A negotiating committee of four representatives of the union and four from the company will meet this week to revise piece-work standards, center of the dispute involving the 43 workers.

PAC $1 Drive For 1949 Opens Officially Feb. 15

OPENING of PAC's 1949 Campaign for voluntary contributions on Feb. 15 has been announced by CIO-PAC director Jack Kroll.

Kroll set the opening date of the drive, during which each of the CIO's six million members will be given an opportunity to contribute to the Political Action Committee, following staff conferences and a survey of the work ahead.

The 1949 collection was authorized by the CIO Convention in Portland, Ore.

As in previous years the CIO's campaign for funds to carry on its political activity will be conducted by the international and national unions affiliated to the CIO.

Receipt books have been printed and forwarded to the affiliated unions and all collections are strictly accounted for by the unions and by the PAC, Kroll noted.

The collection of the voluntary funds will take place at times most convenient to the international unions involved, Kroll added.

"This year there are over 535 city elections to be held in addition to the two governors and five state legislatures to be elected," Kroll said.

In Both Houses

Short Hearings Planned on T-H Repeal

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

IT'S D-DAY in the 18-month campaign to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act.

This week committees of both Senate and House move into short hearings on the repeal bill.

CIO and other labor groups, government spokesmen and industry representatives will testify.

The CIO will call for immediate repeal of T-H and re-enactment of the Wagner Act—the so-called "two package" proposal which it has been advocating since November. CIO officials feel that after that step has been taken, suggestions for constructive amendments to the Wagner Act can best be discussed.

Here's the picture developing on Capitol Hill:

1. The Senate Labor Committee was scheduled to open hearings on Friday, Jan. 8, and the group is committed by a resolution to wind up the hearings by Feb. 10.

The Senate group, headed by Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), passed by an 8-5 vote a resolution to repeal T-H; restore the Wagner Act; and limit the hearings to suggestions for possible amendments to the Wagner Act—presumably covering such situations as secondary boycotts, jurisdictional strikes and national emergency problems.

CIO representatives — probably headed by General Counsel Arthur Goldberg—were slated to testify before the Committee about Feb. 1. Scheduled for the first day of hearings were Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin, Federal Conciliator Cyrus Ching, and Paul Herzog, head of the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

2. House Labor Committee hearings on T-H start Feb. 1 before a subcommittee headed by Augustine Kelley (D., Pa.), a pro-labor liberal. Kelley will name a group of five Democrats and three Republicans to hear testimony, which he estimated would be cleared away in a week.

3. Representatives of all branches of labor and 11 liberal Democratic Senators met for a "planning dinner" last week at the invitation of Sen. Myers (D., Pa.). Myers, who was head of the Democratic platform committee at Philadelphia, said it had helped develop a policy of united working action among the various union organizations.

4. Labor agencies meanwhile put the finishing touches on what may become known as the "Administration bill." Press reports indicated that top officials of the Labor Dept., the NLRB, the Federal Mediation Board and the White House had helped in preparation of the bill.

The same press dispatches indicated the bill would not contain a comma, preposition or a definite article that now appears in the Taft-Hartley law.

Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin, who was scheduled to testify Jan. 28 before the Senate Labor Committee, postponed his appearance pending completion of last details of the Administration's proposals.

5. Republican Senators — both from the party's "liberal" and "conservative" wings seem bent on an effort to prolong the committee hearings and to offer a host of amendments when the T-H repealer reaches the floor for debate and vote.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) has introduced 16 amendments, through which he hopes to salvage major portions of the T-H law and include them in the new legislation. Taft voiced anger at the Labor Committee's decision to restrict the length of the hearings.

Earlier Taft had said he would be willing to work with Sen. Irving Ives (R., N. Y.) on labor legislation.

Ives and Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) are reported to be drafting a bill of their own for use during the legislative debate on Taft-Hartley repeal. Morse, one of the GOP's liberal wing, chided organized labor in a Senate speech last week for wanting to rush through repeal of Taft-Hartley and re-enactment of the Wagner Act.

Morse predicted that "any attempt" to bring this about without changing the Wagner Act "will only result in a host of amendments."

LIBERAL Democrats predominate on the Senate Labor Committee.

Only one of the Democrats—Sen. Ellender (La.) voted for Taft-Hartley. The other hold-over members were all opposed: Sens. Thomas (Utah), Murray (Mont.), Pepper (Fla.), and Hill (Ala.)

The "freshmen" Democrats — Neely (W. Va.), Douglas (Ill.), and Humphrey (Minn.) — all have proven liberal records and campaigned vigorously against T-H.

Republican members of the Committee are Taft (O.), Aiken (Vt.), Smith (N. J.), Morse (Ore.) and Donnell (Mo.).

CIO Stands Firmly For Two-Package Deal

CIO IS LOOKING to Congress—and its Democratic majority—to insure fast, down-the-line action to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and to reenact the Wagner Act.

Labor's views were put on the record last week by Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, at a press conference in which he underscored the mandate of the Nov. 2 elections.

"The CIO is firmly committed to the view that the election mandate is the immediate and expeditious repeal of Taft-Hartley," Goldberg told reporters. "In our opinion, repeal of Taft-Hartley is necessary before there can be consideration of points raised by the President in his State of the Union message and in his 1947 message."

(*These points concern legislation on secondary boycotts, jurisdictional disputes and national emergency situations. CIO Pres. Murray has indicated willingness to offer "constructive" suggestions on such legislation at the proper time.*)

The CIO attorney voiced belief that the "two-package" legislative method, advocated by labor, was entirely feasible. Under that procedure, one bill would repeal T-H and restore the Wagner Act; a second, later bill would contain amendments to the Wagner Act as deemed necessary.

"I'm not inclined to the belief that there aren't enough votes to swing the two-package procedure in Congress," Goldberg said. He voiced belief that many Congressmen favor the two-package method but have been buffaloed by newspaper stories into doubt that it can be achieved.

HE VOICED flat opposition to any legislation proposing use of injunctions in labor disputes.

"Labor's experience has indicated that government-by-injunction has not contributed to good relations, but arrays the government on the side of employers," he asserted.

"In addition, the Taft-Hartley experience has demonstrated that injunctions and so-called cooling-off periods just don't work."

Goldberg predicted that the CIO would also oppose any continuation of the non-Communist affidavit requirements contained in Taft-Hartley.

He charged that the affidavits have served only to "make civil rights martyrs out of Communists, without achieving the results presumably intended by Congress. The CIO has done more, internally, in the last 18 months to deal with Communist infiltration than all the statutes."

THE CIO attorney reminded the press that while the Wagner Act was "not perfect, sound labor relations were substantially forwarded by it.

"I would like to remind Congress that the Wagner Act was one of the prime achievements of the New Deal," he said. "The Taft-Hartley Act was one of the achievements of the 80th Congress, of which the American people were apparently ashamed.

"We don't feel that it's up to us to dictate to Congress, but we feel we do have the right to make known our strong convictions on this subject.

"And we don't feel that Sen. Taft's point of view ought to prevail in this Congress. The Taft-Hartley debate was carried on in every little hamlet during the campaign, and the Taft viewpoint was defeated.

"The Taft-Hartley Act is a political statute, and a political decision concerning it was made on Nov. 2."

T-H Bout Round One

Here's the text of the Senate Labor Committee's resolution—adopted by an 8-5 vote—on labor legislation.

"It is hereby resolved by this committee that the Taft-Hartley law be repealed and that the National Labor Relations Act, known as the Wagner Act, be restored as it existed at the time of the enactment of the Taft-Hartley bill with the single amendment as it stands in the Thomas bill (S. 249), which continues the National Labor Relations Board as a five-man body as it now exists; that hearings begin forthwith on amendments to the Wagner Act consistent with the proposals made by the President; that said hearings be closed not later than February 10, 1949; and that the bill for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law be then reported to the Senate with such amendment or amendments to the Wagner Act as the committee may deem wise."

Georgia House Kills Bill To Unmask KKK

A bill that would have forced Ku Klux Klan members to come out from behind their sheets has been killed by the Georgia House of Representatives.

The proposed legislation, which did not specifically mention the KKK, was voted down, 89 to 65, after three hourse of turbulent debate.

Introduced by Rep. John Greer, the bill would have banned members of secret organizations or other citizens from wearing masks in public or at public demonstrations for the purpose of hiding their identity.

Opponents of the bill were frankly outspoken in their KKK sympathies. One held the Klan up as "a shining symbol of the Southern way of life." Rep. Julian Bennett charged that the bill was aimed at doing away with "an organization that saved this country during reconstruction days."

Swim Goes Abroad As ECA Consultant

Three labor press representatives left last week-end for Paris to begin a month's tour of Europe as ECA consultants.

The three—Editor Allan L. Swim of the CIO News, Neal Miller of the AFL and William C. Gausman of Labor Press Associates—will visit France, Italy, Great Britain, Belgium and Germany.

Their work abroad will be largely in connection with the ECA labor information service, headed by Pres. Harry Martin of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

(*The first of a series of articles on the operation of the Marshall Plan and labor participation in the ECA program, written by Swim while in Europe, will appear in an early issue of the CIO News.*)

School Indorsed

Pres. Joseph A. Fisher of the CIO Utility Workers has indorsed a labor school being sponsored by the Human Relations Commission of The Protestant Council of the City of New York. Classes will be held every Monday at 8 p. m. at the Presbyterian Labor Temple. The school opened last Monday.

NOT WHAT IT SEEMS: These are not prisoners who have staged a jail break but are members of the CIO Transport Workers protesting the failure of George Spargo, general manager of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority, N. Y. City, to grant them union recognition and decent wages. TWU Pres. Michael Quill joined the pickets.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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TAFT AND SPEED

Although we have no sympathy for him, we really can't blame Senator Taft for squawking about plans for tossing his pet measure—the Taft-Hartley Act—into the ashcan as soon as possible.

The Senator has really been having tough sledding.

Despite the fact that he got into the Senate by the skin of his teeth, Taft had a real hankerin' to become President of these United States.

He didn't even get to first base, however, because the GOP decided that a fellow from up Albany way—name Dewey—would do the running for the Republicans.

On Nov. 2 the electorate took action which converted Taft from leader of the majority to leader of the minority in the Senate.

And the victorious Democrats ran on a platform calling for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

So, if we can add things up correctly (and we think we can), Senator Taft has been soundly repudiated. But he's still in there fighting for T-H.

Today, however, his punches lack power, and about all he can logically hope for is to delay repeal of his pet measure.

Yet speed is desirable—from the standpoint of both management and labor. Both deserve to know as soon as possible the rules under which they will operate in the future.

NO NEED FOR LONG HEARINGS

Republicans, including Taft, let out roars of protest when the Senate Labor Committee voted to cut off hearings by Feb. 10 on a bill to repeal T-H and enact an amended Wagner Act.

Such a deadline, they shouted, wouldn't provide sufficient time for discussion of one of the most-discussed topics of the day.

Actually only a few hours committee work would be required to take the first step necessary to carry out the T-H pledge made in the Democratic Party platform and by the President.

The Taft-Hartley amendments should be repealed—outright. The old Wagner Act should be re-enacted. Then hearings could be held to determine whether the Wagner Act needs to be amended.

This is the procedure suggested by organized labor. We believe it is sound procedure.

Taft and his anti-labor cohorts, we're convinced, would object to any procedure designed to do away with T-H. Let them object.

They got their labor-strangling statute on the books. The public had on opportunity to see it in operation. Then the voters went to the polls and repudiated the T-Hers.

During the campaign the Taft-Hartley Act got one of the finest hearings ever accorded a piece of legislation. ★★★

IT SHOULD POSE NO BIG PROBLEM

The current minimum wage of 40 cents an hour fits into today's economic pattern in about the same way that a fringed-top surrey would fit into the traffic pattern on a high-speed highway.

It seems to us that the job of establishing a realistic minimum should be tackled promptly by Congress and disposed of in short order.

The CIO recommends $1 an hour on the simple theory that anybody earning less can't make ends meet.

PAC Merely Shifted Its Gears

City, County and State Elections To Occupy Its Attention During 1949

By ALLAN L. SWIM

PAC DIDN'T go out of business after Nov. 2. It merely shifted gears in preparation for this year's elections.

In 1948 the "big push" was designed to keep Truman in the White House and elect a liberal Congress.

In 1949 PAC will concern itself with some 535 city and county elections, two gubernatorial races and the election of five state legislatures.

That means work—and a lot of it. It means door-bell ringing, speech making and the continued operation of many block worker organizations.

IT HAS BECOME obvious that CIO's political action program must operate 12 months a year, year in and year out—without let-up— if it is to be successful.

The "Little Taft-Hartley" laws enacted by the states as well as the "Big One" passed by Congress must be removed from the statute books.

The election of city, county and state administrations which will not interfere with labor's legitimate aims is a "must."

Solution of civil rights problems should be sought on the local and state as well as on the national level.

And every union member has a direct stake in the selection of those who determine how such things as education and workmen's compensation are handled.

THE MAN WHO now occupies the White House was a county judge in Missouri only 26 years ago—and he was a Senator before becoming President.

Many members of the House and Senate were city, county and state officials before being elected to Congress.

It was in the local political arena that many national leaders got their first training. Few of them jumped into the national spotlight without first basking in the local limelight.

That's one reason CIO-PAC intends to devote considerable time —and money, too—in the future on political campaigns that are not national in scope.

The lives of Americans are affected about as much by city ordinances and state laws as by acts of Congress.

And that's another reason PAC intends to work hard at the "grass roots."

THE CIO WANTS every U. S. citizen to become as familiar with the work of the Ward 3 alderman as with the job of the man in the White House.

It wants the men and women who work in factories—as well as those who own and operate them —to have a full voice in such matters as floating bond issues to build sewers, pave streets and improve educational facilities.

It wants a majority of the people—not a minority—to make decisions on the political and legislative issues confronting them.

And it wants organized labor to wield an influence proportionate to its size and importance.

Our critics, of course, will disagree, but we see the PAC program as an important part of the CIO campaign to make democracy work better.

CCL Presses For Security In Contracts

THE CANADIAN Congress of Labour—to which Canadian CIO unions belong—is urging that its affiliated unions press strongly in negotiations for social security provisions, elimination of differentials in rates paid men and women workers, and establishment of the 40-hour week and a guaranteed annual wage.

The CCL stand was decided at a wage conference. Increased wages, of course, were not overlooked, but the CCL recommended that individual unions determine what increases they will seek in the light of conditions in their industries.

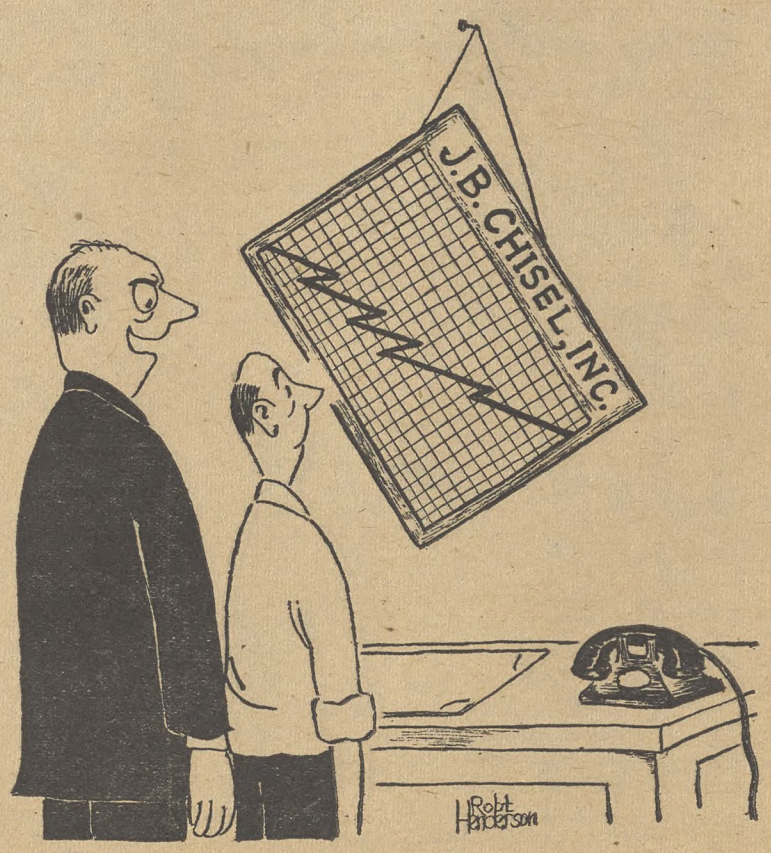
CCL stated in a release issued after the conference: "Official figures show that even by the subsistence budget of the Toronto Welfare Council hundreds of thousands of families are receiving insufficient income to provide essential family requirements. Roughly half of the 806,604 workers in manufacturing are engaged in durable goods industries where the average wage is $3.27 below the $47.70 estimated as a minimum by Toronto Welfare Council standards, on the basis of October 1 figure. The other employes in manufacturing—in the non-durable goods industries—have an average wage that is $10.76 below the Welfare Council minimum."

THE DIFFICULTY being experienced in meeting essential living requirements adds to the necessity for increased social security measures. In this regard Congress unions are being urged to make provisions in new contracts for such protection as is afforded by pensions; sickness and accident insurance; medical, surgical and hospitalization plans and life insurance.

"Recently compiled figures show that wages paid women in Canadian plants lag far behind those received by men engaged in similar work. In most industries the maximum weekly wages paid women are less than the minimum received by men. Present high prices have created an impossible situation for these underpaid women workers and new emphasis will be placed by Canadian Congress of Labour unions on the necessity for the equalization of rates for male and female workers.

"In a discussion of the 40-hour week representatives of C. C. L. unions reported lay-offs taking place in a number of industries and said that there was necessity for an agreement on hours which would provide a fair division of available work.

"Changing conditions also made it essential that increased efforts should be placed on obtaining a guaranteed annual wage which would provide Canadian workers with a larger measure of security."



"How can you expect more money, Williams, when our business is going downward?"

Confusion

Some pretty confusing mail comes into CIO headquarters —but the Librarian of the School of Commerce Library at McGill Univ., Montreal, Canada, finally hit the jackpot. pot.

She sent a letter requesting materials on social security. The letter was addressed to "National Association of Manufacturers, Legal Bureau, CIO, Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Re: American Federation of Labor."

In a follow-up letter, the McGill librarian noted an "unfortunate error" in the earlier correspondence and explained it had been the intention to write to all three organizations!

It Certainly Was Not Planned That Way

SOME OF the darndest things occur down in Texas, where almost anything can happen, or so it seems.

Typical Texans, who do not suffer from an abundance of modesty, claim many records for the Lone Star "state."

It's the biggest in the Nation, and they can prove it. It has the world's best looking women, and you'd better not try to disprove it!

Its men are the fightin'est in time of war, the most hospitable in time of peace. Etc., etc.

And Texas even has a big industrial plant which made a CIO organization drive a big success!

A LARGE eastern company established a plant a number of years ago in one of the "poor-pay" areas of Texas.

A CIO union organized the plant and brought about improvements in wages and working conditions, and later sought additional improvements.

Company officials said "no!" They said it again and again.

The union insisted. The company stuck to its position. The union still insisted. The company wouldn't budge.

Finally workers in the plant held a meeting and voted to strike. Then they walked out.

DURING THIS period the CIO was engaged in a membership campaign in the area in which the organized plant was located.

As had been expected, progress was being made, but it was slow.

It was hard to convince some of the workers that the CIO had really brought about good wage increases for its members.

Then, too, the strike disturbed them.

Something obviously was needed to give a new spark to the campaign—something dramatic and convincing.

The organizers looked into their bag of tricks and found nothing suitable.

IT LOOKED for a short time as if both the strike and the membership campaign would drag along.

Then somebody connected with the company dreamed up an idea designed to crush the strike by swinging public opinion against the union.

An "expert" was brought in to put the big idea across. He knew his stuff—but he obviously didn't know the people of the region.

The objective of his scheme was to convince Texans that the CIO was no good and that unions affiliated with it were greedy, unreasonable people.

It had exactly the opposite effect!

A PAGE AD in the local newspaper launched the company's "strike-breaking" drive.

It's theme was that the union had no business striking because its members already received pay that was extremely high for the area.

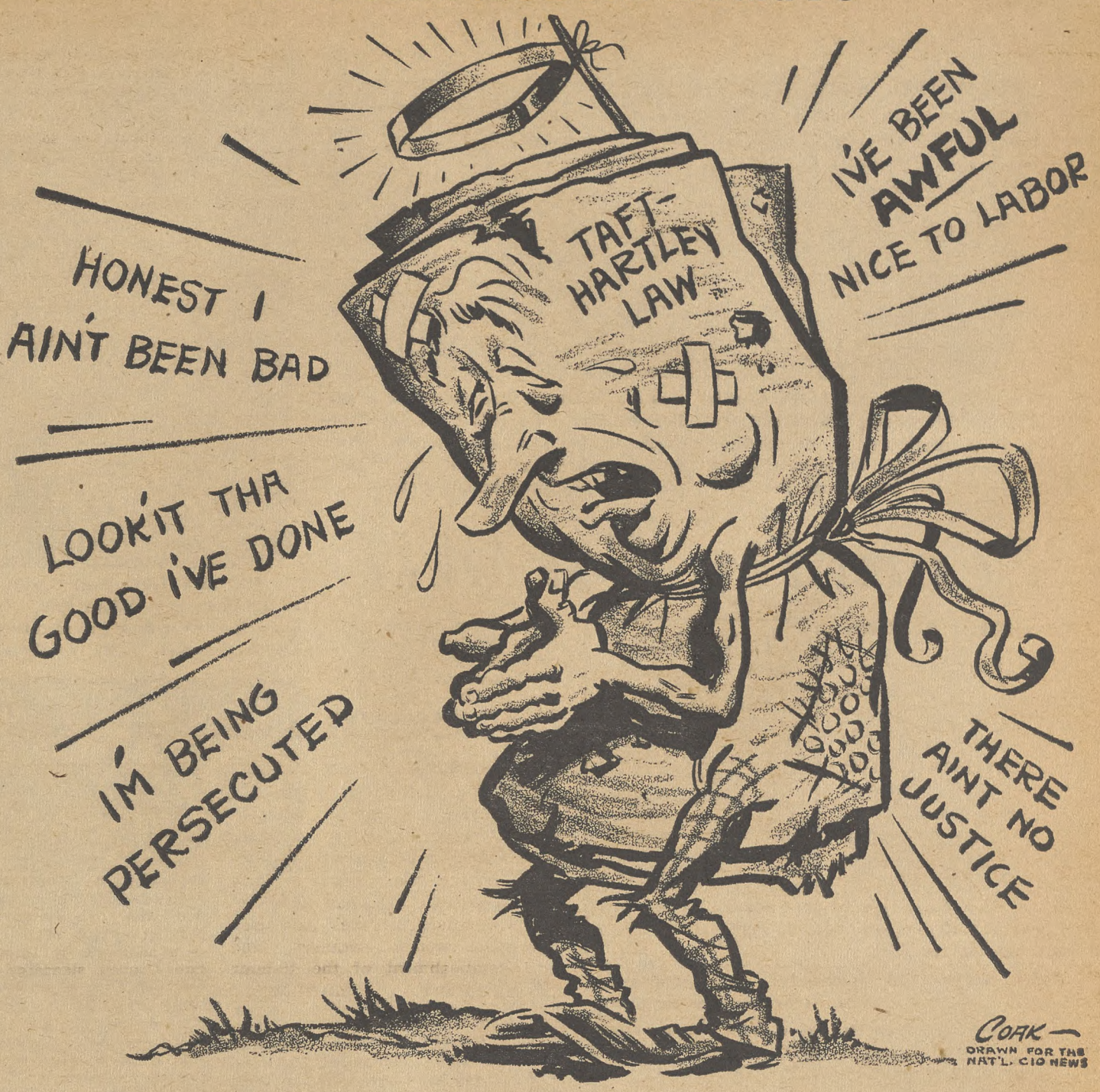
To bolster this argument the company reproduced the paychecks of several of the highest-paid union members in the plant. These were referred to as "typical" paychecks.

Workers throughout the region read the ad carefully, then said to themselves, "If that's the kind of pay the CIO gets for its members we need a CIO union."

Soon the membership cards were rolling in—and before long the organizing drive and the strike came to successful conclusions.

A. L. S.

'... A Saint the Devil Would Be'



'CIO is as Big as Needs Demand' Says Editorial

"CIO is as big as needs demand," declared the Cincinnati Sun in an editorial which might well have been called "The Spirit of the CIO." The Sun is the newspaper of the Greater Cincinnati CIO Council. The editorial follows:

"IN THE spirit of CIO—this is the story of the 10th Annual Convention of the Ohio CIO Council.

"CIO is as big as needs demand . . . its job of organizing is not finished. The fields as yet unorganized will be organized because in the spirit of CIO there is room for everyone to enjoy the benefits of trade unionism. The convention passed two resolutions to this effect.

"CIO is human. It exists because of the men and women who are members and it is zealous in seeking a better life not only for its own but for all people. The convention resolved to support giving aid to shattered Europe. It resolved to establish a community services program to give aid to all people on the basis of need, whether the aid be hospital or medical care, family counseling, child guidance or legal aid.

"The convention resolved to support federal aid to housing, so that all families might enjoy the security which home life offers.

"CIO is just. The convention passed a resolution calling for employment of all people, regardless of race, color or creed, for abolition of poll tax, for enactment of a federal anti-lynching bill.

"The convention called for government protection for small business men against monopoly. There are no small business men in CIO. There is just the principle that "free enterprise" be made both free and enterprising.

"TRADE UNIONISM is a way of life to America. The presence of three representatives of agriculture at a CIO convention was an innovation.

"They told the story of farmers, and the workers listened. Murray D. Lincoln, chairman of the Cooperative League of the United States, urged farmer and laborer, using the tools at hand, to fashion their destiny together so that their world will be a better place to live.

"Glen A. Howard, president of the (Ohio) Farmer's Union, and Joseph Fichter, president of the Ohio Grange, also expressed hope for the future because of the spirit of cooperation shown recently between farmer and Labor.

"The convention passed a resolution urging Congress to support farm prices at reasonable levels, and called for hearty cooperation on the part of CIO with Ohio farm groups. The convention also resolved to support the cooperative movement, which tends to achieve an economic cooperation among all races and between farmers and workers.

"CIO is charitable. One local in Massillon has given support to Ohio's Boys Village, a small Boys Town in Smithville, Ohio. The Rev. Clarence E. Kerr, director of this worthy experiment, spoke at the convention and called for the aid of CIO in the expansion program. The aid was pledged.

"CIO is idealistic. It is, in fact, an ideal—the welfare and security of every individual is the goal of CIO. But CIO does not just dream—it is made up, after all, of working men and women. The CIO will work, and will fight, because this is the spirit of CIO. This is the spirit of its members and its leaders. This is the spirit which inspires men and women to make great sacrifices to keep their ideals, and which prevents them from resting so long as one individual suffers unjustly."

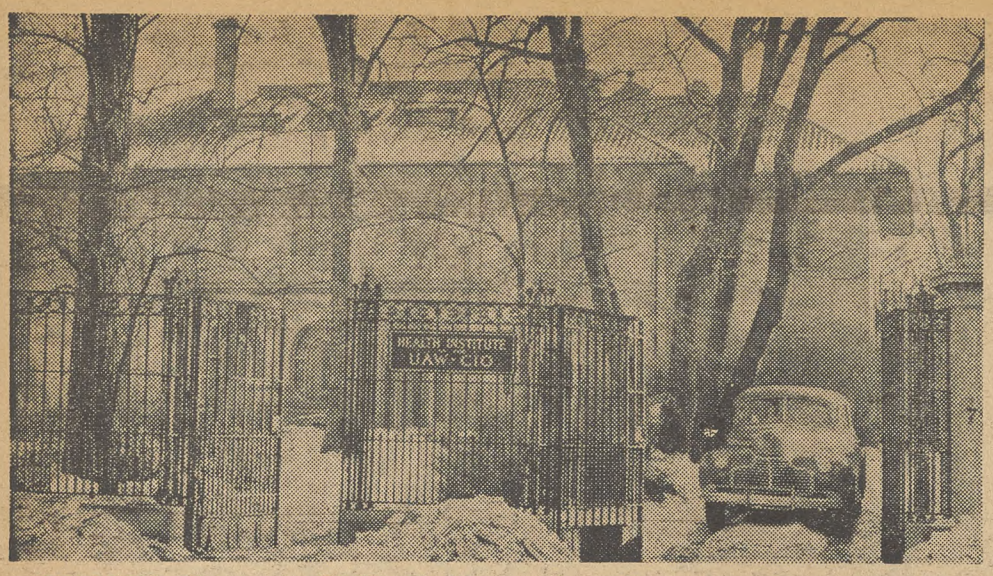
Atlantic City Mayor Flayed By N. J. CIO

A suggestion from Atlantic City's Mayor Joseph Altman that a meeting be held between officials of the American Bowling Congress and the New Jersey members of the Citizens' Committee for Fair Play in Bowling "some time in March," has aroused the ire of the New Jersey CIO Council. A segregated tourney is scheduled to open February 12 in Atlantic City.

In a letter to Mayor Altman, Arthur Chapin, State CIO civil rights director, stated that such a meeting would be "senseless" unless it were held before the opening of the tournament, as originally promised.

"The people of New Jersey have expressed their disapproval of all manifestations of discrimination," Chapin charged. "Our State Constitution specifically prohibits discrimination based upon race, color, creed or national origin.

"I feel that the American Bowling Congress is neither bigger than the people of New Jersey, or Atlantic City. The bigoted views of a minority should not be inflicted upon the democratic majority."



HEALTHY: This is the UAW's Health Institute, which houses the social security department and a diagnostical clinic. This used to be the home of Edsel Ford, son of the founder of the Ford empire. The back yard runs down to the Detroit river. On this land, UAW intends to build a headquarters large enough to house all of its departments, which are scattered around Detroit.

UNION STUFF: Earl Zander, a UAW shop steward at Kaiser-Frazer, Willow Run, Mich., discusses a possible grievance with UAW members Doris Lumbert and Lucille Campbell, paint "touchups." All are members of Local 142, with 17,00 ered by the Social Securi bargaining. There is a s women workers.

Security For All

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

"CIO support of improved laws does not mean that our unions will relax their efforts to secure through collective bargaining employer-financed plans which provide protection against economic hazards of old age, premature death, sickness, and unemployment.

"The CIO has always maintained that such plans supplement laws and that our collective bargaining and legislative efforts support each other." — CIO Economic Outlook.

Those words sum up the CIO's determination to leave no stone unturned in securing the best possible guarantees that America will never again see a return of the Depression Days of 1929 to 1934.

We know that most of our members cannot yet afford the best in medical care, cannot afford to buy annuities, cannot carry heavy life insurance, cannot save enough to tide them over in cases of unemployment.

- So, to provide for their old age, the CIO seeks pension plans to supplement federal social security payments —in fact, the CIO has installed a pension plan for its Washington office staff.

In a previous issue, the CIO carried a story on the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' contractual plan.

- To reduce the potentialities of unemployment, we seek a guaranteed annual wage and other safeguards.

Another issue of the CIO News carried a detailed account of the annual wage plan agreed to by the CIO Packinghouse Workers and the Hormel Company.

- To cushion expenses incurred after death, we seek life insurance payments to survivors to bolster the inadequate social security paid by the government.

The Newspaper Guild has for many years secured such payment in the form of severance pay to the survivor.

- To treat illnesses and disability, we seek social security plans with employers and heartily back the Murray-Wagner-Dingell Bill.

An example of what social security does is the plan which has been agreed to between the CIO Auto Workers and the Kaiser-Frazer Corp.

This plan, which is entirely employer-financed, provides:

- 120 days of hospitalization —also 120 for each disability.
- Disability benefits.
- Payment of $2000 in case of death.
- Surgical benefits.
- "Spouses"—that is wife or husband, as the case may be —and children are covered by hospitalization and surgical provisions.
- Coverage during a portion of a layoff.

The fund—which is created by K-F's payment of 5c for every hour worked by the employes—is administered by a joint trustee committee. Experts say the agreement's provisions allowing flexibility to the trustees is one of its best features.

Present trustees are:

UAW—Frank Cotter, chairman of the trustees and president of 142, the Willow Run Local; Harry Litow, Jack Butler and Raphael Peters.

K-F—Joaquin Reis, secretary-treasurer of the trustees, who is vice president of K-F; J. O. Murray, labor relations manager, Clifford Keene, plant doctor, and W. A. MacDonald.

Though the UAW has five K-F locals, the program is corporation-wide. It covers both production and office workers at Willow Run, Detroit, Adrian and Dowagiac, Mich. Also covered are a number of supervisors, members of the AFL International Typographical Union—they work in K-F's Graphic Arts division—plant guards and others.

The plan, agreed to last June, has been in operation since October 1. Flexibility has allowed for improvements, such as doubling the sum payable and the time period of disability payments.

Between Oct. 1 and Dec. 31—the plan's first yearly quarter—223 disability claims were paid, for a total outlay of $10,854.45. In that period, also, there were 13 deaths, for a payment of $26,000.

I met with both union and company trustees. Both told me that there so far had not been a single grievance under the plan. (Arbitration is provided in case the trustees disagree on a grievance.) Both said their primary aim is to improve the plan as often as possible, guided by experience and the needs of the times.

Group insurance and Blue Cross are used to implement the plan.

In contrast to the UAW-K-F plan, the big 3 of autodom look bad.

Ford has Blue Cross — all paid by the employe—and an insurance plan — unspecified sum paid by Ford, rest by employe—on checkoff.

General Motors has Blue Cross and a "company plan."

Chrysler has a company plan.

Note the sharp differences here. At K-F, all *employes are covered by the social security plan. At the Big 3, since the policy is "voluntary," only part of the employes are covered.*

Here is how UAW shows its objections to "company plans":

"Company plans are wrong as a matter of principle. Like company unions, they are controlled by the employer. They are planned and operated with his interest in view rather than the interest of the workers—the group for whom the plan is supposedly established.

"Company plans are paternalistic: the employer, supposedly acting in the interest of his employes, decides what benefits shall be included or excluded, decides what type and amount of benefits, decides the eligibility requirements, decides how much the employes will have to pay for the package he has chosen for them.

"The contention of the employers that making such decisions for their employes is a prerogative of management and that the employer knows best is a hangover from the old days before establishme of collective bargaining.

"The paternalistic chara ter of company plans is fu ther evidenced when emplo ers refuse to reveal the fac about the actual cost of i surance, and about operati

FINAL ASSEMBLY: Earl Zander (right) inspects a Frazer car just before it leaves the assembly line. With him are Harold Kingsley (left) and Raymond Duncan, light repairmen. Earl was forced to spend a year out of work when a brakeless car crushed his leg while working. He rece yes $21 a week for a m from the State of Michig UAW is trying to get a UAW-K-F plan is a boon

To The Ladies

There are nearly 1000 women workers at K-F. For them, there is a special provision for maternity leave. They are paid $30 a week for six weeks after taking leave.

Also, they get the benefit of hospital service — full payment of everything the hospital charges during the delivery and the period in which the mother-to-be — and the mother-that-is — stays in the hospital.

Better

The UAW-K-F plan differs from many insurance health coverage plans in that there is no flat fee stated for the various services rendered by the hospital during hospitalization. Everything the hospital charges is paid.

Consultants

The UAW Social Security Dept., of which Harry Becker is director, was retained as consultant to trustees. Howard Bost is Becker's assistant.

Murray Latimer, well-known social security and pension expert, has been retained by K-F.

RIP

The death benefit under the UAW-K-F plan is paid out in this fashion:

Down payment of $500, then $100 a month for 15 months.

N

T workers. All are cov-n, a product of collective maternity provision for

he sum of $21 a week—h five small children!—workmen's compensation. compensation law. The Zanders.

CLEANUP: An important health measure is a good washup after a hard day on the assembly line. Here, Bernard Courturier, a utility man (left), and Al Mamayek, a power hammer operator, join Earl Zander at one of K-F's wash basins. All feel more secure for the future with plan shaping up.

HOME: Zander gets his paper after a hard day. Home is a $29 a month housing project unit.

* * *

PLAY TIME: Janet and Barbara hear dad read a tale. Zander's coworkers took up collection to supplement Zander's $21 compensation. Mrs. Zander figures it would take $35 a week to feed brood properly. She was pregnant when Zander was injured; therefore, couldn't take job.

ata, and will not disclose nportant details of deals ith insurance carriers on rounds that such informaon is 'not good' for emloyes and 'none of their usiness.' "

OU THINK you don't need this broad social securi-? Look at these statistics ut out by the UAW Social ecurity Dept.:

"One out of every 10 *orkers will have a major lness within the next* 12 *onths. One out of every ur families will face paying a hospital bill. And, in major illness, doctor bills can amount to more than hospital bills."*

Why should the employer finance this program?

Says UAW: "Workers cannot finance adequate social security programs from their current earnings. Unions' long experience with benefit plans paid for by individual workers through payroll checkoffs or dues clearly demonstrates that such plans are incapable of meeting workers' social security needs. Employer payments obtained through collective bargaining can be used to protect all workers.

"Payroll checkoff plans," on the other hand, "are generally offered on a take it or leave it basis. And the very workers most in need of protection are the ones who, because of other demands for money, are most likely to take a chance and go without even the meager protection offered."

UAW Hits 'Double Standard'

PRES WALTER REUTHER of the CIO Auto Workers last week flayed the double standard the auto industry follows in providing big pensions for top executives who do not need them and denying them to wage-earners and low-salaried workers who need them badly.

Speaking at the union's nation-wide education conference in Milwaukee, Reuther disclosed the UAW's demand for pensions of at least $100 a month which the union will seek in its 1949 bargaining conferences with Ford, General Motors and other big auto companies.

Reuther cited two cases to show the industry's "double standard" in regard to pensions. He said GM Pres. Charles E. Wilson, who received in 1947 a combined salary and bonus totaling some $446,000, will get a pension of $25,000 a year when he retires.

Pres. K. T. Keller of the Chrysler Corp., who was paid $250,000 in 1947, is assured of a pension of $25,200 annually when he retires, he said.

WHAT happens to a worker who gives the best years of his life to industry and reaches the age when he is "too old to work and too young to die?" Reuther asked. He gets a Federal Social Security pension which averages $25 a month.

More than 2,500 persons from all parts of the country attended the four-day conference.

Former Sec. of the Interior Harold Ickes advanced the idea of creating an educational trust fund similar to the Rockefeller Foundation to be financed with money received from the sale of tideland oil.

MURRAY LATIMER, consultant on pensions, group insurance and the annual wage, told the conference that the notion that there was no room for collective bargaining in the field of social security "just isn't so."

George Baldanzi, executive vice-president of the Textile Workers Union, in urging organized labor to take the lead in backing the European Recovery Program, warned that "the democratic aspirations of the European people can be realized, but we can't expect their confidence and support if we use our funds to prop up reactionary governments in Greece, China and Indonesia."

PAC DIR. Jack Kroll said that the CIO-PAC would maintain an independent course politically, and would not try to capture the Democratic or any other party.

The UAW's extensive plans for working through the cooperative movement were outlined by Victor Reuther, the union's education director.

Volunteers Will Spark Georgia Drive

THE CIO in Georgia last week launched plans for intensifying the Southern Membership Drive by forming voluntary organizing crews in every local union in the state.

These crews will fan out to the unorganized plants, carrying the message of unionism to fellow workers who are without benefit of union contracts.

The Georgia meeting, called by CIO State Dir. Charles Gillman, was a follow-up of the South-wide conference earlier in the month when more than 600 CIO staffers jam-packed Redman's lodge hall at Atlanta in what was hailed as the most enthusiastic union meeting ever held in the South.

The rank and file organizing teams will be formed under the guidance of the international representatives of CIO-affiliated unions.

Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO Organizing Committee, told the Georgia staffers that the success of the Southern organizing campaign holds the fate of every CIO local in the state.

"Your continued well-being rests in the rapid spread of the CIO within your state," Bittner declared. "The rank and file members must rally to the cause, and they must form organizing committees in every community where a CIO local union exists. I pledge the Southern organizing campaign staff to spend 100% of its time organizing. That is our policy."

Other State meetings to follow up the South-wide conference and to form similar rank and file committees are:

North Carolina, High Point, Feb. 12; Tennessee, Nashville, Feb. 5; Texas, Galveston, Feb. 12; and South Carolina, Rock Hill Feb. 20. Yet to be scheduled are Mississippi and Louisiana.

Meetings were held last weekend for Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Virginia.

Annual Wage Bill Offered

A bill to give guaranteed annual wage protection to workers employed by firms doing government contract jobs has been filed in the Senate by two New England Senators.

The bill, affecting employers holding contracts of more than $10,000, would require the contract to guarantee 30 hours of wages each week for each of 40 calendar weeks in the course of a year.

As proposed, such a guarantee could be modified if there were a 10-point fluctuation in the cost-of-living index or if the President found the provisions "seriously impair" the conduct of government business or fail to serve the public interest.

The bill was introduced by Sens. Lodge (R., Mass.) and MacMahon (D., Conn.).

Lodge explained that the bill would be in the form of an amendment to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, which sets standards for government contractors on wages, hours, working conditions, child and convict labor.

Father Kelly Finds T-H Immoral

By **ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG**
(CIO General Counsel)

AN UNUSUAL and interesting analysis of the Taft-Hartley Act, by the Rev. George A. Kelly, has just been published. (Christopher Press, Rochester, N. Y., 1948).

Father Kelly's book, or pamphlet—it is somewhere in between—has as its subtitle "A Moral Analysis". True to this description, Father Kelly's discussion of the Taft-Hartley Act differs from the numerous others which have appeared, and makes a most valuable contribution, by emphasizing the moral and ethical judgments which underlie various of the statutory provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

All legislation rests upon moral and ethical judgments, ultimately reflecting some conception of the good society and of man's duty to his fellows. Too often, however, these judgments are not made consciously. Rather legislators act simply upon the basis of, at best, their own prejudices, or at worst, their self-interest or of that of the class to which they give allegiance.

As Father Kelly makes clear, conscious reflection upon basic moral or ethical principles, would have, or should have, prevented the adoption of many of the most objectionable provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Thus, Father Kelly demonstrates, beyond cavil, that workers have a moral right to strike for higher wages and better working conditions. From this it follows that it is wholly immoral for Taft-Hartley to penalize them for striking by denying them, if they have been replaced, the right to reinstatement or to vote in an election.

Certain of the prohibitions against sympathy strikes and secondary boycotts are likewise demonstrated by Father Kelly to be in contravention of the moral rights of workers.

In addition to its novel approach, Father Kelly's study contains unusually clear and penetrating analyses of each of the provisions of the Act. Unusual facility is shown in appraising, in clear and simple language, the issues raised by a very complicated statute. The question and answer method is used.

One regret which this writer is moved to express is that the book, which was completed by Sept. 1, was not published sooner —say, before the election. Due to this printing delay, one or two points which Father Kelly makes no longer possess the importance which they had when he wrote.

For instance, he demonstrates in unanswerable fashion the utter injustice of the requirement that a majority of the eligible voters in a bargaining unit must vote in favor of a union shop, rather than merely a majority of those actually voting. Happily, however, the 80th Congress seems to have underestimated the strength of labor, for the unions have won so large a percentage of these elections that the 80th Congress' Joint Committee has proposed that they be abandoned. (Thanks for nothing).

Father Kelly's "primer," as it is too modestly called, is strongly recommended for use by union leaders, and by groups studying labor law and labor relations.

Truman Steel Proposals Set Off Debate

EXCITEMENT over President Truman's inauguration in Washington, and throughout the country, didn't slow down the battle raging within the government, and in business circles over future steel prices and production levels.

A cold war inside the President Truman's Council of Economic Advisors was brought out into the open when one of its members, Leon Keyserling, aligned himself with Truman's proposals for expanding basic steel-making capacities. Keyserling spoke out after Council Chairman Edwin G. Nourse told reporters he didn't agree with all of the President's plans.

Nourse said that it's all right for the government to take "facilitative action," but it must not engage in "operative activities." In other words he goes along with the President's proposal to make expansion loans available to the steel industry, but disapproves of Truman's statement that if this doesn't produce the steel America needs the government might go into the steel business itself.

Another Truman adviser, Commerce Secy. Charles Sawyer, also took the lid off the debate between himself and Assistant Interior Secy. C. Girard Davidson. Sawyer said that the steel shortage "this year will be substantially less than some estimates have forecast." Davidson has been a leading spokesman inside the government for the view that an additional 10,000,000 tons of steel should be produced each year.

Sawyer added, however, that he thinks Congress will approve Truman's request for a study of steel-making facilities and will okay the President's expansion program "if found necessary." He also cautioned that present supplies of iron and steel scrap are inadequate.

The steel industry itself declared that it is now producing at 99.5% of ingot capacity—the highest rate in history. Bethlehem Steel Corp. announced that it will invest $90,000,000 in capital equipment this year. Much of this fund will go for purposes other than increasing basic steel-making capacity, however.

While a 3c per lb. increase in steel prices in New York was being announced, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce was preparing to line up its affiliates for an attack on the FTC's powers to outlaw discriminatory basing point pricing.

The Chamber has started a poll among its members asking them to approve amendments to the anti-trust laws legalizing "delivered prices." Although the Chamber's pamphlet accompanying the poll states the case for the FTC, and its amendments are allegedly designed to preserve FTC's power to outlaw the worst tricks of the "delivered prices" industries, the poll is timed to coincide with Senate committee hearings late this month on anti-trust amendments favored by the steel industry.

Irving S. Olds, chairman of the board of giant U. S. Steel, said that "some of the industry's critics" want to follow Britain's course and "eventually nationalize the steel industry." Although he didn't identify these critics he made it clear that he is strongly opposed to President Truman's threat of limited government entry into the steel business.

Bills Aim To Aid Merchant Marine

Chairman Schuyler O. Bland (D. Va.) of the House merchant marine committee said last week that speedy action by the committee would be taken to insure that 50% of Marshall plan goods be carried in American ships.

He also said the committee would report out soon an additional requirement, forcing any country receiving economic aid from the U. S. to transport 50% of its cargoes in American vessels when the cargoes consist of American-financed goods.

OPPOSE T-H: Mayor Eric Hoyer of Minneapolis is shown here signing a petition to Congress calling for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. Also at the desk watching the mayor sign the petition of Local 1145, CIO Electrical Workers, are, l. to r., Aldermen Hendricks and Finseth and George W. Matthews, chairman of the Hennepin County Commissioners. These officials are pledged to get other signatures. Members of the union committee are, standing, l. to r., Inez Pritchard, Wendell Vollmar, Robert Guest, Maud Bistodeau, Andrew Jones, Elaine Nelson, Oliver Hilton, Harold Swanson, Robert Wishart, Donald Arnoldy, Lester LeVoir, George MacDonald, and Earl L. Cluka. The officials said they would get more signers.

Detroit Cops Ask Newsmen, 'Are You Red?'

THE DETROIT Local of the CIO Newspaper Guild has unanimously denounced a ruling by Detroit Police Commissioner Harry S. Toy that all newspapermen must sign non-Communist affidavits before they could receive police cards.

Police cards for reporters and photographers are designed to allow newsmen to cross firelines, enter courts and other public buildings, etc.

Toy is the same Harry S. Toy who, as Wayne County prosecutor, fought successfully against any indictments when several hunger marchers were slain in 1932 in Dearborn, Ford-controlled town.

(Keith Sward, author of "The Legend of Henry Ford," quoted Detroit newspapers as saying the shots were fired by both Dearborn police and plant police. Dearborn, Sward said, was controlled by Ford interests through Harry Bennett, personnel manager.)

Toy formerly was on the Ford legal staff.

The Guild, which declared that Toy's order was unconstitutional in that it violated the guaranties of a free press, urged its members not to sign the affidavits. "The Guild does not consider police press cards a prerequisite to reporting or news gathering," the resolution declared.

Toy's order brought attacks also from the city's newspapers, with city editors ordering their staffs not to sign the affidavits. The Free Press announced it would take the matter to the courts if any of its reporters, not having police cards, were barred from any city or county news events.

The State police commissioner, Donald S. Leonard, announced his office would not demand a loyalty oath before issuing press cards.

The American Civil Liberties Union also denounced Toy's move.

Union Official's Son Boosts Steel Record

So, the union slows down production, does it? Then Bill Crawford, Director of District 35, United Steelworkers of America-CIO, had better have a talk with his son, Junior.

For young Bill, helper, and C. L. Parker, operator, held Atlantic Steel's production record on the Vaughn Double Deck machines with an output of 42,000 pounds of wire in an eight hour shift.

That's nice going for two members of Local 2401, United Steelworkers of America-CIO, and it will help knock down management's old saw that unions try to slow up production.

6,000th Credit Union

Local 190, CIO Auto Workers has organized the 6,000th chartered federal credit union in 13 years of government sponsorship of such groups, the Federal Security Agency announced last week. The local plans to aid Detroit Packard workers with a savings and loan program, FSA said.

PAC's A-'Waitin' For Your $1s

As Protest Against Rent Control Bill

Tulsa Landlords Plan to Evict 1000 Tenants

By GLORIA CAPLAN

THE FATE of thousands of tenants now hangs precariously on Housing Expediter Tighe Woods' defintion of two words—"good faith."

Is a band of landlords acting in "good faith" when they simultaneously evict close to 1000 tenants as a protest against proposed rent legislation?

If the Federal Housing Expediter or the courts determine the property owners are acting in "good faith," the present rent control law, passed by a Republican Congress, offers no protection to thousands of tenants faced with 60-day notices to get out.

It all started in Tulsa, Okla., on the eve of the House Banking & Currency Committee's scheduled hearings on a 1949 rent control measure. The current law expires March 31.

Pres. Truman immediately said he didn't think the landlords would get away with it. The CIO Natl. Housing Committee termed the Tulsa landlords' move "a conspiracy to violate the rent control laws." And the Housing Expediter wavered between cold and hot, first stating he doubted there was anything he could do about it, later modified by a warning that he would seek injunctions if the landlords were not found to be "acting in good faith," and still later advising the Oklahoma CIO he would petition for injunctions if the eviction notices are not withdrawn.

WHAT touched off the nationwide alarm was a batch of 600 to 1000 eviction notices sent Tulsa tenants by members of the Tulsa Property Owners' Association. The notices were said to be identical and to contain the suggestion that the victims write their Congressmen to oppose further rent controls.

The Association made no effort to hide the fact that the action constituted a "sit-down" strike against rent bills now under consideration in Washington.

Said the group's executive secretary, the Rev. Wallace J. Murphy: "Property owners will withdraw all rental property from the rental market. Tenants will receive 60-day notices to vacate. We refuse to operate so long as rental controls are on . . .

"We don't intend to serve under a slavery which would take away the right to control our property."

Immediately the firecracker set off a chain reaction of similar moves in other cities.

Murphy said the Property Owners' Association of America, of which he is honorary president, has asked its affiliates in 20 cities to resort to the same measure.

In Detroit, the director of the Michigan branch of the

Landlords: "We refuse to operate so long as rental controls are on. . . ."

Property Owners warned darkly that 3000 rental units may be withdrawn from the rental market in the area.

LIKE MURPHY, the Michigan branch head, pointed to the two rent control bills in Congress, complaining they "discriminate against property owners and threatened freedom."

Woods Changes Mind

There's no telling which way the wind is blowing in the Federal Housing Expediter's office at this minute, but as the CIO News went to press, Tighe Woods had apparently decided to come to the defense of the tenant victims of the new disease "wholesale evictionitis."

In reply to an alarmed plea from Oklahoma State CIO Pres. A. W. Mitchell, Woods wired:

"I shall use every authority at my command to prevent mass eviction of tenants by landlords who seek to evict innocent people as a protest against rent control. Tenants who receive such notices are being urged to report to our area offices. If landlords refuse to withdraw notices, office of the Housing Expediter will seek to enjoin such eviction by action in the courts."

Earlier Woods had doubted whether he could do anything about it.

In Kansas City, Mo., the Property Owners' Association was considering whether to follow suit, as urged by Murphy.

Immediately after Woods' first statement, the CIO Natl. Housing Committee issued a vehement protest, urging Woods to "stop abdicating his responsibilities under the law and take immediate steps to protect" the Tulsa tenants.

"The law requires the expediter to seek injunctive relief from the courts to prevent violation of the law," the statement noted. "The announced plans of the Tulsa Property Owners' Association on their face are a conspiracy to violate the rent control laws."

The rent law, scheduled to expire March 31, permits evictions where "the landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of such housing accommodations for the immediate purpose of withdrawing such housing accommodations from the rental market." These units, however, cannot "thereafter be offered for rent as such."

Section 206 (b) of the law empowers the Housing Expediter to apply to any Federal or State court for an injunction whenever in his judgment the law is being violated.

THE EVENING after Woods voiced his original statement, he took to the air to clarify his position. "If it is determined," he explained, "that landlords who take this action are not acting in good faith, the office of the Housing Expediter will petition the courts to restrain any such wholesale evictions."

CIO leaders, meanwhile, were noting that the eviction crisis might have the good effect of pointing up the need for stronger protection against evictions and might also speed passage of the new rent bill.

Hearings in the Housing Banking Committee are scheduled to open early this week. Before it for consideration will be bills introduced by California Democratic Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas and another by Committee Chairman Brent Spence (D. Ky.)

CIO housing spokesmen favor the Douglas measure as being the closest to the CIO convention proposals. It provides a roll-back of all 15% "voluntary" increases imposed by landlord-tenant agreement under the 1947 and 1948 rent laws. The companion measure in the Senate is sponsored by Pennsylvania Democrat Francis J. Myers.

Both these bills would extend rent controls for 27 months, expiring in June 30, 1951.

Unlike the GOP rent act now in effect, often termed the "decontrol act," the Myers bill has as its purpose to "stabilize rents and . . . to prevent unwarranted evictions."

HIGH PRICES BIG FACTOR IN REGIONAL LAYOFFS

- In New York, in New Jersey, in New England and in parts of the mid-west unemployment is on the way up.
- Wholesale food prices, meanwhile, are on the way down—just where they were when OPA controls were tossed out 2½ years ago.
- But—in contrast with these trends—the price of steel, and employment in steel-making centers—was up, 'way up.

What has been happening, as the CIO has predicted since the war, and as the New York Times discovered last week, is that prices of most consumer items have reached the point where consumers can't afford them any more. So to get back their market and to get those goods off the shelves, producers are marking prices down again. Producers, that is, of almost everything except basic production materials.

New York Times reporter A. H. Raskin, surveying the national unemployment picture, noted that "seasonal factors, heavy inventories and consumer resistance to high prices has caused increases of 10 to 100% in the number of workers drawing idleness insurance in many areas."

But both industrialists and labor spokesmen were confident, he reported, that no real recession is in sight so long as orders for the European Recovery Program keep rolling in.

Some unemployment figures cited by Raskin:

New Jersey: 120,000 applicants for unemployment compensation, compared with 65,000 three months earlier.

Massachusetts: 118,098 drawing jobless benefits, a 10% jump over last year.

Connecticut: 25,000 more jobless than a year ago.

New Hampshire: 15,000 unemployed, highest since the war.

Rhode Island: 15,055 fewer employed than in 1947.

Southern States: ". . . a general dip in employment."

But in the steel industry there were no dips—either in employment, profits, prices, or demand.

In fact, U. S. Steel was riding mighty high.

To get some of those oversized profits off its hands at a time when Congress is talking about excess profits taxes, U. S. Steel shocked the stock market by proposing an extra dividend of $1 per share and splitting its common stock three-for-one.

But U. S. Steel wasn't worrying about its consumers' ability to pay its prices. Board Chairman Irving S. Olds estimated a four months' backlog of orders and noted "almost no let-up in demand . . ."

What does have the industry worried is the possibility of the government's setting up its own steel mills to supplement the short supply currently being produced by the industry. As a result, the American Iron & Steel Institute is getting ready to wage an intensive publicity campaign. For this purpose the Institute's board of director's raised by 20% the organization's already-bulging budget for public relations.

Seek Open Shop Law Repeal In Tennessee

In at least one "no union security" state there will be a bitter fight for the unions this year.

That's Tennessee, now pretty much out from under Boss Crump's yoke.

With the state's new labor-endorsed Gov. Gordon L. Browning and State Rep. Paul A. Phillips of Nashville leading the way, the legislature is tooling up for a battle to toss out the open-shop law, adopted in 1947.

Phillips, sponsor of the repeal measure, says he already has 45 commitments in the lower house. A majority of the 99 members is required for passage.

At Oklahoma CIO Parley

Professor Says Profits Justify Better Pay

THE THREE top incumbent officers of the Oklahoma CIO Council were reelected without opposition and a full legislative program, along the lines of the Natl. CIO program, was adopted at the council's seventh annual convention recently in Oklahoma City.

Some 100 delegates and a like number of visitors attending the two-day meeting were welcomed to the state capital by Mayor Street, who noted that the State CIO had played an important role in the Nov. 2 election victory.

Labor's claim to a 1949 wage increase was given a further boost by Dr. Phillip Howell, economics professor at Tulsa Univ. On the basis of industry's unusually high profits, he said, labor is entitled to a wage increase.

The need for immediate repeal of Taft-Hartley and restoration of the Wagner Act, for a $1 hourly minimum wage and other legislative advances was emphasized by CIO Oil Workers' General Counsel Lindsay Walden. Repeal of the hated labor act, CIO Reg. Dir. Robert McVay told delegates, would enable the CIO to explore many fields in the state.

OKLAHOMA Commissioner of Labor Jim Hughes and Director Clarence Scott of the U. S. Apprentice Service also addressed the gathering.

Unanimously returned to council offices were A. W. Mitchell, president; J. W. Burton, vice president, and Arthur L. Cross, secretary-treasurer.

Resolutions ranged from a call for repeal of the state's prohibition law to vigorous support of PAC. One catch-all resolution hailed progress made at the natl. CIO convention in Portland, Ore., and gave blanket endorsement to the program adopted by the parent body.

In urging repeal of Taft-Hartley and re-enactment of the Wagner Act, the convention said the anti-labor bill was passed "in a spirit of deliberate anti-labor venom, with particular malice toward the CIO . . . designed . . . with the specific purpose of crippling and defeating the gains made by labor . . ."

(Editor's note: Motto of the state of Oklahoma is "Labor omnia vincit—labor conquers all things.")

CIO Convention Text Available

Copies of the full-text proceedings of the 1948 Convention are now available at CIO headquarters.

The 458-page volume contains Pres. Murray's report to the convention, text of all speeches and text of all resolutions adopted by the convention.

Copies may be obtained from the CIO Publications Dept., 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at the rate of $1.50 per copy.

Carey On WFTU:

'There is Nothing Left for Us to Split'

THE CIO withdrew from the executive bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions because it saw no possibility of "agreement . . . on any important issue."

That explanation was offered by CIO Secy-Treas. James B. Carey in a formal statement issued in Paris Jan. 17 when he—together with representatives of the British and Dutch unions—left the bureau meeting.

Final action on CIO's relationship with the WFTU probably will be taken at the next CIO Executive Board meeting, scheduled for March 2. It appears likely that the Board will support the action taken by Carey at Paris.

The CIO official's statement declared in part:

"The CIO sees no point in remaining in an organization so paralyzed by disagreement that it, in effect, no longer performs any useful function.

"The purpose of a world organization of labor is to serve workers. It is not to serve governments, or politburos, or political parties, or any other group.

"A world organization of labor must be free and independent of these influences. It must be free to criticize any or all of these other bodies, where they violate the interests of labor."

CAREY'S statement made clear that in the past two years the WFTU has not functioned along these lines. He recalled that in its first few months it had operated with "a large measure of internal agreement," but that agreement "became more and more difficult."

He recalled that CIO had made broad concessions in order to find a middle way for WFTU operations and policy, but that agreements made in both 1947 and 1948 had never been fully carried out.

"Communist publications were launching attack after attack against the CIO leaders for carrying out the policies and principles of the WFTU, as originally formulated and agreed upon," Carey said, in reference to earlier CIO efforts to secure discussion of the Marshall Plan.

"These publications demanded that the 'Reformists' be driven out of the leadership of the WFTU. Thus the all-inconclusiveness which had been the cornerstone of the WFTU was undermined and destroyed."

At Rome, in the spring of 1948, the WFTU's top committee reaffirmed the principles on which the organization was founded, Carey said, and promised to re-establish "the balance between trade unionist and Communist elements at all levels in the structure of the WFTU. . . .

"Rather than carry out these agreements, a deliberate attempt was made to sabotage those decisions by inaction."

CAREY SAID nothing "could be more ridiculous" than allegations that the CIO had sought to split the WFTU.

"When the Communists abandoned the fundamental principles on which this organization was founded, when the Communists sought to pervert this organization to serve their ends, they irrevocably split this body in two," he charged. "The WFTU became inactive and ceased to exist.

"There is nothing left for us to split."

Carey returned to Washington last week after attending a meeting of the ERP Trade Union Advisory Council in Berne, Switzerland. The Council comprises pro-ERP union groups in the Marshall Plan countries, as well as the CIO and AFL.

The WFTU meeting at Paris followed discussions between a CIO delegation named by Pres. Murray and leaders of British unions. In the group were Carey, Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers; Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers; and Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers.

WALK OUT OF WFTU: Representatives of the CIO and of British and Dutch unions walked out of a meeting of the executive bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions after a British proposal to suspend the activities of the WFTU for a year was defeated by a four to three vote. L. to R., CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, Arthur Deakin, president of the WFTU and of the British Transport and General Workers Union, and E. Kupers, Dutch delegate. Carey has since returned to his office at Washington, D. C.

Abolition Of WFTU Is Urged By CCL

The World Federation of Trade Unions, as now constituted, "should be abolished," the Canadian Congress of Labor declared last week in a policy statment issued by its executive council at Ottawa.

The CCL—to which CIO unions in the Dominion are affiliated—declared itself "ready to support a world trade union body wherein the chief and principal qualification should be that the unions of all nations shall be free institutions, devoting themselves to the day-to-day welfare of the workers and people of all lands."

The CCL statement charged that trade unions of Russia and the satellite nations have "state company union status" and are "virtual prisoners of their government."

ERP Advisory Unit Meets

Walter Schevenels, veteran European labor official, was elected secretary of the ERP Trade Union Advisory Committee at a meeting in Berne, Switzerland, last week.

Schevenels was the only candidate for the office, and he received the votes of all the labor groups present—with the exception of the AFL and the French Christian Trade Union group, which abstained from voting.

The new ERP union advisory group official was secretary of the pre-war Intl. Federation of Trade Unions and served as an assistant secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions. Schevenels was the only nominee suggested by a committee composed of Leon Jouhaux of the French Workers; Vincent Tewson of the British Trades Union Congress; and E. Kupers of the Dutch unions.

Attending the meeting for the CIO were Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey; Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers; Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers; Elmer Cope, CIO's representative at the WFTU; and Jay Crane, assistant to Cope.

It was the feeling of the CIO and of most of the other organizations represented at the Berne parley that the ERP trade union advisory committee should continue to function as a "one-purpose" agency concentrating on Marshall Plan problems.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner announces that an election conducted by the New Jersey Mediation Board was won by Local 262 of the Whole & Retail Union by a vote of 39 to 1. George Braverman, the local's business agent, was in charge.

Local 262 won a contract with Gretchen Kitchen, Jersey City, N. J., after a prolonged and militant strike. Braverman also was in charge of the strike.

The Screen Office & Professional Employes Guild, Local 109, UOPWA, announces that the employes of National Screen Service voted 167 for a union shop; 13 against, with one void ballot.

CIO Reg. Dir. George Craig reports in an election held at the Barrett Division, Chemical & Dye Corp., Philadelphia, the workers voted 26 to 4 in favor of CIO Oil Workers. The CIO Playthings, Novelty & Jewelry Workers won recognition at the Maid-Rite Lamp and Shade Co., Philadelphia, and a union contract, covering union shop, wage increases and other benefits as a result of a strike at the plant. The Regional Office assisted throughout the strike and negotiations which have been completed. Ben Stahl, CIO Field Representatives, and John Bianco, PJNW representative, were in charge.

George Brown, Director of Organization IWA-CIO announces that the workers of the Ironwood Flooring Co., Ironwood, Mich., voted 13 to 6 in favor of IWA-CIO.

Fred Pieper was the first CIO regional director in Louisiana. He later became director for the Southern Organizing Drive in Louisiana. Effective February 1, Brother Pieper will be functioning as Southern Representative for the National CIO on general matters. Robert W. Starnes, director of Southern Drive in Mississippi, and director in the state of Louisiana when Brother Pieper was in the Marines, will also take over in Louisiana for the CIO in both the Southern Drive and general CIO matters.

William Lavelle who was Secretary of the Ohio State CIO Council is now functioning as Assistant Legislative Representative for the CIO in Washington, D. C. Bill did a great job as Secretary-Treasurer for the Council. In his place Jacob Clayman will be a worthy successor to Brother Lavelle.

The NLRB has ruled that the UQPWA local officer must sign Taft-Hartley affidavit in order to get on the union ballot for the Prudential Insurance Co. election. The AFL and independents will be on that ballot. The National CIO is rendering every support it can to assist in winning this election for UOPWA. These agents need a strong union and I am calling all to render every support they can to win this election.

Philadelphia Traction Workers Vote On Strike February 3

Some 11,000 CIO Transport Workers in Philadelphia may strike on Feb. 11 unless a contract has been signed by that date.

Irritated by the Philadelphia Traction Company's refusal to budge from its 2c an hour wage offer, the local's executive board and section officers voted a "no-contract, no work" policy. The recommendation will be acted upon by the membership at a meeting scheduled for Feb. 3.

No other issues in the union's 16-point program have been considered by the company, union spokesmen said. The TWU struck PTC in 1946.

Shows Negroes Don't Hurt Biz

Does the fact of having Negro sales personnel in large department stores lead to a loss of business and resistance on the part of the buying public?

Definitely "no" two professors who've made a careful study of this problem declare.

In a recent study of New York department stores by Dr. Gerhart Saenger of New York Univ. and Miss Emily Gilbert of Columbia Univ. it was found that among 128 persons who were interviewed, many of them prejudiced, that the presence of Negro sales clerks did not affect customer's buying habits.

"In the average American," the study revealed, "prejudiced attitudes co-exist with his belief in the fundamental right of equal opportunity for all. The prejudiced person, if confronted with the presence of Negro sales persons, believes that others must have accepted the fact of these Negro clerks."

Of the customers who were interviewed in the study, 40 per cent "failed to show any prejudice," a similar number "approved of Negro sales clerks except for 'more intimate' departments such as clothing, lingerie, or food," and the remainder—19 per cent—"opposed the hiring of Negro sales personnel generally."

JIM BARRY

MR. MEEKER AND I WERE JUST DISCUSSING YOU, "BIG JIM"!

YES, INDEED, SIR, YES INDEED! A PLEASURE TO MEET YOU, MR. FYKSOR—BELIEVE ME, A PLEASURE!

GLAD TO MEET YOU, TOO, MR. MEEKER! BUT I'VE GOT SOME IMPORTANT BUSINESS TO DISCUSS WITH MR. BARBELL.

WHILE JIM BARRY AND HIS FRIENDS ARE TURNING THE KIDNAPPERS OF POP STORM OVER TO THE POLICE...THE MAN WHO PLANNED THE KIDNAPPING IN ORDER TO PARALYZE LABOR'S WORK IN THE LAST ELECTIONS, IS MEETING A STRANGE LITTLE MAN IN THE OFFICE OF A.J. BARBELL, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF MANUFACTURERS.

OUR BUSINESS WILL BE BRIEF. "BIG JIM". I OWE YOU A LITTLE MONEY—I'LL GIVE YOU THIS $5000 NOW AND THE REST IN A DAY OR SO!

FIVE THOUSAND? BUT YOU OWE ME A LOT MORE...

OF COURSE YOU'LL GET ALL THAT'S COMING TO YOU—BUT THAT'S ALL THE CASH I HAPPEN TO HAVE ON HAND!

ALLRIGHT, BARBELL...I'M GOING ON A VACATION FOR A WHILE. I'LL SEE YOU WHEN I GET BACK!

AND A NICE LITTLE SUM THAT IS, SIR, A NICE LITTLE SUM...A PRETTY LITTLE SUM! HOW FORTUNATE FOR ME...WHAT A COINCIDENCE, SIR. I AM GOING TO EARN THE EXACT AMOUNT VERY SHORTLY. IT SEEMS MR. BARBELL IS ALSO MY BENEFACTOR...

WELL, "BIG JIM" HAVE A GOOD, LONG REST!

THAT'S WHAT I'M GOING FOR...

DO YOU MIND IF I WALK ALONG WITH YOU, MR. FYKSOR? YOU ARE A MOST INTERESTING MAN, SIR. A MOST INTERESTING MAN!

WELL... I'M IN A HURRY!

I WONT HOLD YOU BACK, SIR, INDEED, I WON'T! I HAVE JUST A LITTLE THING TO DISCUSS WITH YOU—IT WONT TAKE LONG!

MEANWHILE... AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS...

WELL? THINK THEY'LL TALK?

YEP...YOU NABBED THEM RED-HANDED IN A KIDNAPPING—AND THEY CAN GET THE CHAIR FOR THAT! THEY'LL GET A BREAK IF THEY COME CLEAN—AND THEY WILL—OR ME NAME AIN'T OSCAR BUZZ...AND I AIN'T NO DETECTIVE!

YOU FOLKS BETTER WATCH YOUR STEP...WHOEVER IS BEHIND THIS KIDNAPPING IS NOT GOING TO SIT ON HIS FANNY AND WAIT TO BE NABBED! HE'S GOING TO TRY TO COVER HIS TRAIL—AND YOU ARE ALL WITNESSES!

YOU MEAN WE'RE IN DANGER?

YEP...THATS WHAT I MEAN! JUST BECAUSE WE'VE GOT A COUPLE OF HIS MEN LOCKED UP... DOESN'T MEAN HE CAN'T HIRE MORE! SO LOOK OUT!

Ruttenberg Says:

Intl. Pacts Aid Others And U. S.

CIO MADE its first formal appearance before the 81st Congress last week—to urge three-year extension of Uncle Sam's power to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, CIO director of education and research, told members of the House Ways & Means Committee that such a move would benefit the world economy, world peace and American prosperity.

The 80th Congress last year turned down Pres. Truman's request for three-year extension of the trade pact power, and limited the government to only a one-year authorization. The President has strongly urged the longer period in order that foreign nations may be assured an opportunity to develop their commercial recovery programs.

Ruttenberg, in his appearance before the House group, pointed out that the United States must buy, as well as sell, in the world markets—both to keep its own industrial machine going and to help spur international trade and recovery.

"IT IS ESSENTIAL that we reduce the barriers to trade which exist between ourselves and foreign countries so that these countries may export to us, and by so doing, acquire the necessary means of exchange which is so vital for rehabilitation and continuous international trade," Ruttenberg declared.

"Reciprocal trade agreements play an important part in enabling us to carry out our tremendous responsibilities and commitments under the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 'to reduce trade barriers . . . ' "

Labor has a "direct stake in international trade," the CIO economist told the Congressional group, because the U. S. is a large exporter of products made by American workers and "because our standard of living is, in part, dependent upon importing many commodities from countries abroad."

Goldberg To Talk In T-H Repeal

A brief, up-to-the minute review of CIO's position on T-H repeal will be presented Tuesday, Feb. 1, over the ABC network by Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel.

He will be interviewed on CIO's attitudes during the "It's In the Family" show—broadcast on ABC at 10:30 p.m., EST.

Joe O'Brien, quiz master on the CIO question and answer program, will toss the questions at Goldberg.

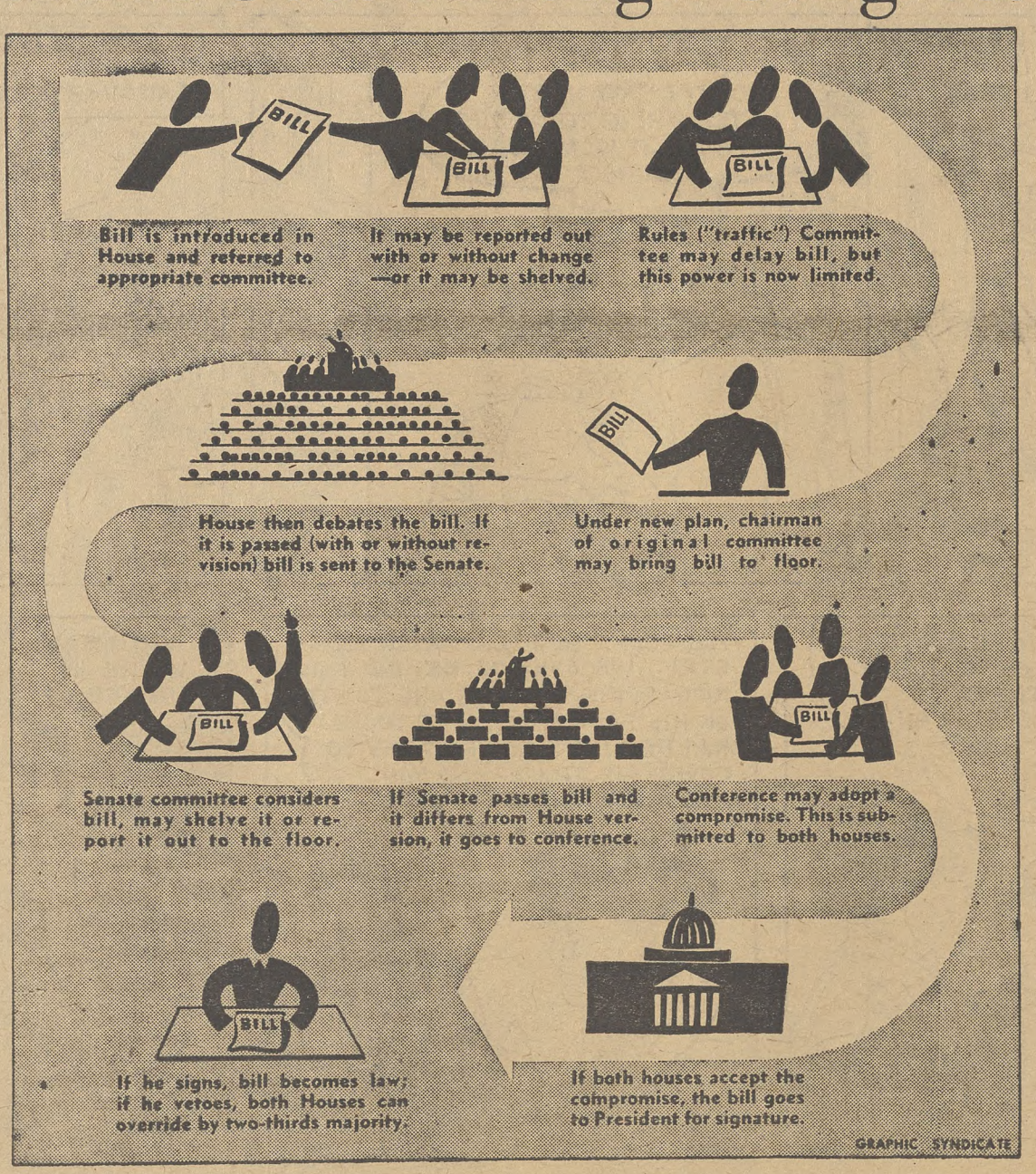
Keep Your Eye On Congress

(NOTE. Much legislation is still in a preliminary stage, with committee hearings just getting under way. As definite, specific bills emerge in Senate and House, they will be listed in this section.)

BILL	WHAT IS DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Several bills repealing T-H and restoring Wagner Act have been filed. Some Congressmen proposing further amendments.	Senate Labor Comm. hearings opening soon, due to end Feb. 10. House hearings slated.	Write members of Senate and House Labor Comms. to OK quickly bill to repeal T-H, re-enact Wagner Act.
Wage-Hour Improvements	Several bills would lift minimum wage to 75c or $1 an hour, improve coverage.	CIO to testify this week at House Labor Comm. hearings. Sen. Labor Comm. will probably act after T-H action is complete.	Write Senators & Congressmen to lift minimum pay to $1 an hour, expand coverage.
Rent Control Extension	Several bills propose extension to March 31, 1951. Some ask roll-back of recent 15% rent boosts.	Hearings due soon in Senate, House Banking and Currency Comms.	Write Senators, Congressmen urging speediest action on strong rent control extension.
U. S. Aid to Education	Bill provides U. S. grants-in-aid to states of about $300 million to improve school facilities.	Senate Labor Comm. due to OK bill soon. Quick action in House also likely.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to support the bill.
Social Security and Health Insurance Bills	Many bills call for improved social security benefits, launching of natl. health insurance plan.	Committee hearings not yet scheduled, but due soon.	Indicate to Senators & Congressmen your support for better security, and health insurance plan.
Reciprocal Trade Agreements	Bill would extend U. S. power to negotiate trade pacts for 3 years, to foster intl. commerce.	CIO testified at House hearings Jan. 24. Senate hearings due soon.	Ask Senators, Congressmen for quick action.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

A Bill Goes Through Congress



By Truman's Orders

CVA Plans Given Top Preference

PLANS FOR a Columbia Valley Authority — modeled along the lines of the successful TVA—will be given a top priority in the Administration's program for public power.

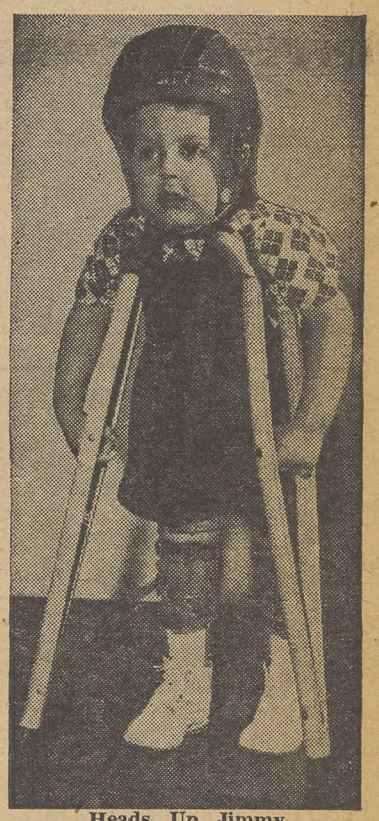
Pres. Truman last week notified government agencies to get to work on legislation to create a CVA. And the electric power lobby in Washington immediately reacted with cries of "super-state" as it had criticized TVA back in the '30s.

But Rep. Hugh Mitchell (D. Wash.), long an advocate of federal development in the Northwest, told The CIO News that there is broad support for the program in the area. Mitchell is president of the League for CVA, with headquarters in Seattle, and has introduced bills in previous years for such a project.

The President's letter said it is "most important" that legislative plans be developed on a "sound basis." He sent the letter to the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture and Commerce, the Director of the Budget and the head of the Council of Economic Advisers, and called for joint action among these agencies to rush the plans along.

The action is regarded as giving the Columbia River project headway over similar plans for the Missouri River, where conflicting interests — including the Army—have hindered action in the past.

A SPOKESMAN for the League for CVA in Seattle said it appeared that chances for a CVA are "brighter than ever, with the Columbia floods of last June fresh in people's minds and a crippling power shortage causing severe trouble in the area."



Heads Up Jimmy

Two-year-old Jimmy Biesele of Brooklyn, N. Y., is learning to walk for the first time after being stricken with polio. The football helmet is for protection against falls. Jimmy's treatment is made possible by the March of Dimes.

Republicans Filibustering Taft-Hartley Repeal?

(Page 3)

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JANUARY 29, 1949

S. 249

REPEAL OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT, 1947

SEC. 101. The Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law Numbered 101, Eightieth Congress) is hereby repealed.

REENACTMENT OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT

SEC. 102. The National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 449), as it existed prior to the enactment of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, is hereby re-enacted.

Press And Spectators At Senate Labor Committee Hearing On Repealing Taft-Hartley Act

ACW and Hickey-Freeman:

Employer Demands Strong Union As Business Aid

By GLORIA CAPLAN

THIS IS a story that Sen. Taft and ex-Sen. Ball and ex-Rep. Hartley and the rest of the Taft-Hartley framers won't like to hear.

It's about a manufacturer who insists on a strong union—and on a closed shop—as an aid to his business.

It's the story of 29 years of friendly collective bargaining without a single strike.

Not many workers own a suit with the Hickey-Freeman label in it. The Hickey-Freeman label has come to mean top-notch quality at prices few workers can afford.

With a clientele consisting almost entirely of upper bracket tax payers, Hickey-Freeman could be expected to assume the same nose-in-the-air attitude toward workers and unions that its product's price suggests.

But that's far from true at the busy Rochester, N. Y., plant, in which the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union chairman even has his own office.

Story Told In Report

The factors behind this unusual relationship—unusual for industry as a whole, but characteristic of the men's clothing industry—are related in a detailed report released last week by the Natl. Planning Association. The study of the ACWA at Hickey-Freeman is the fourth in a series of case studies into the causes of industrial peace published by the NPA.

It took a bitter struggle in the men's clothing industry, reversal of management's early antagonism and a strong, responsible union to forge the happy relationship existing today at Hickey-Freeman. And therein hangs a tale, as NPA discovered:

Back in 1915 the Almalgamated Clothing Workers, then a year old, was desperately attempting to bring the Rochester clothing manufacturers within the union fold. Opposition from the Rochester Clothiers' Exchange, the manufacturers' association, was so bitter that by 1918 there were still no union contracts and the situation seemed ripe for a general shut-down.

But 1918 was a boom year, and employers were anxious to keep production going full speed ahead. Thus, when Sidney Hillman-ACW's first president and many years later the first chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee—persuaded a Harvard professor and a Boston businessman to act as mediators, the Clothiers' Exchange was quick to seize on this peaceful solution.

Two Sides Meet

Not long afterwards Rochester manufacturers, who previously were "above" sitting in the same room with a labor leader, were persuaded by the mediators to meet with Hillman.

The two sides agreed to let the mediators arbitrate the dispute—and out of that decision grew the union's first Rochester contract on an industry-wide basis. In addition to a 10 to 20% wage boost, it recognized the union as bargaining agent and provided for the use of an impartial chairman to settle any disputes.

"Fits Perfectly"

Hickey-Freeman was one of the Association members affected by the settlement. With collective bargaining now inevitable, Jacob L. Freeman, the firm's founder, decided to hire an economist full-time to handle labor relations.

"We want to hire a man who is 51% pro-labor," he told Dr. N. I. Stone, who got the job, "because we are anti-labor enough ourselves to keep the balance."

But that attitude quickly changed to one of friendship. Under the new H-F setup, the new labor department handled grievances directly and the old dictatorial power of the foremen was removed. No longer were foremen permitted to hire and fire—thus eliminating kickbacks and favoritism—or to use "loud and picturesque language when addressing the young women" or to promote those who played their game. Together with the union the firm's labor department ironed out those difficulties.

Life at Hickey-Freeman became so pleasant that today the average seniority among employes is 16 years.

And despite the contract's provision for arbitration, not a single case has had to go to the arbiter for the past 18 years.

As for the contract itself—the H-F labor director proudly admits he hasn't read it in his 18 years with the company. Why? Because, through their personal day-to-day relationship, each side is secure in the knowledge of the other's good faith.

Mutual Respect

The union knows management isn't looking through a magnifying glass for loopholes, and management knows the union's word is its bond.

Harold Rauber, head of the company's cost and production division told the CIO News some of the reasons his company hasn't been giving the arbiter any business.

"In the beginning," he explains, "arbitration served a useful purpose in laying down basic principles. But as each side's suspicions and antagonism began to die down, neither of us found arbitration satisfactory.

"After all, when you go to arbitration, it gets to be a game. You want to win, whether you're right or not—and either side can present figures to substantiate his argument. Confronted with these conflicting figures, the third party can only be more confused. On the other hand, when we sit down directly with the union, both of us know the situation, and neither of us can juggle figures and get away with it."

The H-F policy of cooperating with the union extends into every problem affecting workers. The union is a partner in all such decisions. As for the closed shop, management considers it "essential to the maintenance of its constructive labor-management relationship."

Another important stabilizing factor is the use of industry-wide bargaining, which eliminated the old sore spot of employer competition at labor's expense. As the first impartial chairman in Rochester, William Leiserson, pointed out in 1920, "Competition among employers should be in efficiency of management, salesmanship, and service to consumers, not in getting cheap labor."

Good Conditions

What has all this meant for the employes?

- Today they earn an average hourly pay of $1.50.
- They enjoy an employer-financed insurance and pension plan, including sickness, hospitalization, death and unemployment benefits.
- They have job security and a share-the-work system, which prevents some from being laid off while others get the available work in slack times.
- It has provided a healthy, happy work atmosphere.

For the employer it has meant:

- A cooperative work force and union, helping to increase production and save unnecessary costs.
- Production uninterrupted by strikes, slowdowns, constant bickering.
- No competition based on cheaper labor.

For the union it has meant:

- Complete security, which permits it to devote full attention to improvement of conditions instead of battling the boss to retain its position.
- No worry over unilateral layoffs or employer subterfuge.
- A share in all policy decisions affecting workers.

Comments the NPA report: "The habit of mutual respect and compatibility has become so much a part of their daily life that plant executives and union leaders have stopped thinking in the more common idioms of current labor strife."

Now there's something for lawmakers to chew over.

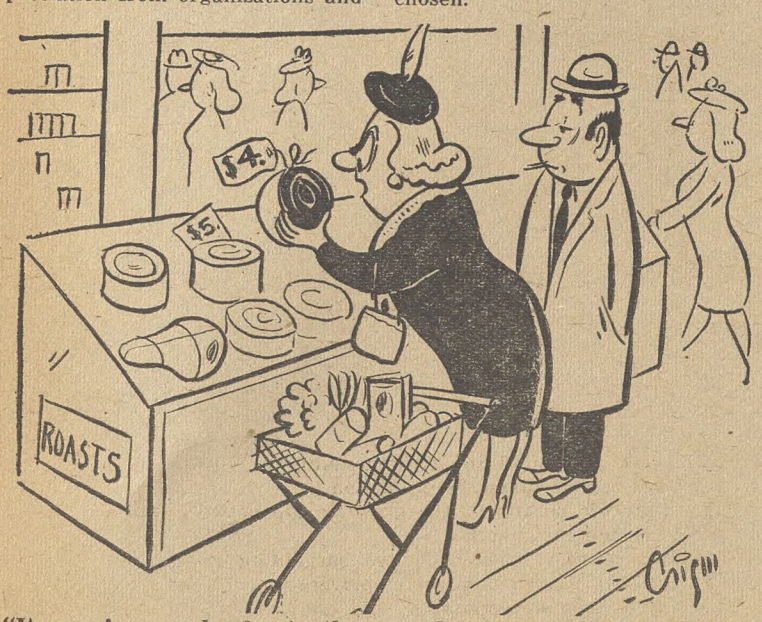
CSC Helps British Workers

Food parcels from the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee have "proved of great help" to British workers, according to a letter from Vincent Tewson, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, to CIO-CSC Director Leo Perlis.

". . . I thought I would let you know," Tewson wrote, "that we have received many letters of appreciation from organizations and individuals who have received one of your gifts.

"I feel sure that the individual recipients will write to the donors to thank them for their kindness and generosity in sending the parcels, but I did want you to know that the parcels have given great pleasure to all who have received them and proved of great help.

"They were excellently packed and the contents very well chosen."



"It sure is a work of art—the way they cover up all that bone and gristle with so little meat."

Designed For U. S. Congress

THE CIO has sent to all members of Congress a new pamphlet—"For All the People"—designed to give members of that body a clear, summarized picture of the CIO legislative program and the structure of the CIO legislative organization in Washington.

In an accompanying letter to members of Congress, Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, wrote:

"'For All the People' has been designed specifically for members of the 81st Congress and for the non-labor public to acquaint them briefly but authoritatively with the general outlines of CIO policy, as defined by our 1948 convention at Portland, Oregon."

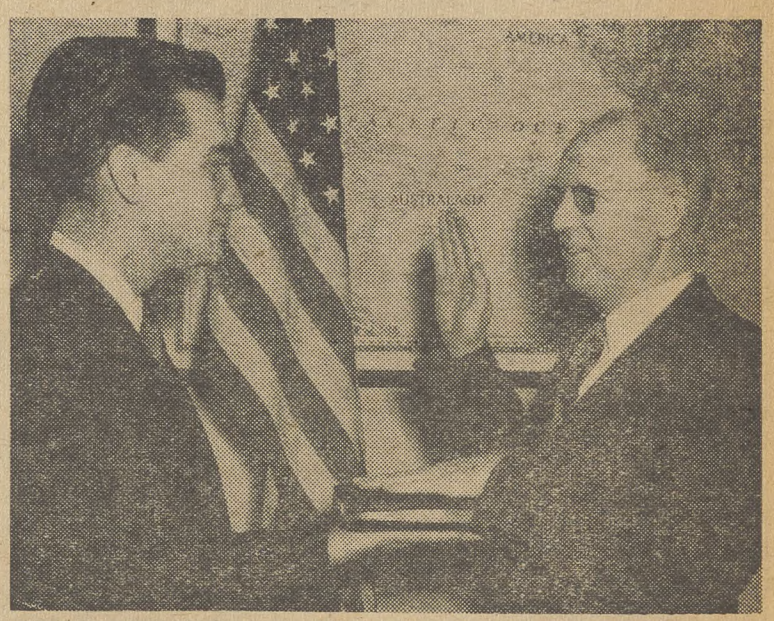
In a preface to the pamphlet, CIO Pres. Philip Murray expresses the belief, on behalf of the organization's six million members, "that our American democracy can—and must—be strengthened in the interests of all the people. The people want action on their social, political and economic problems."

Copies of the pamphlet are available at the CIO Publications Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at the rate of 15c each, 50 for $6.75, 100 for $12, 500 for $50.

Credit Union Reports 7.2% Profit

A credit union formed in May 1948 by Local 33, CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, Baltimore, Md., reports a net profit of 7.2%. Treas. Howard D. Jones said the credit union, the first set up by shipyard unions in Baltimore, had done $7,290 worth of business in small loans ranging from $25 to $200.

The board of directors recommended that a 4% dividend be paid, and that the remaining 3.2% profit be held in the reserve fund for the current year.



OFF FOR EUROPE: Allan L. Swim, CIO News editor and publicity director, takes oath as ECA consultant before leaving for a tour of European Marshall Plan countries. He and two other labor editors—Cornelius Miller, AFL, and William Gausmann, Labor Press Associates—will talk with trade unionists and labor editors to get reactions to the European Recovery Program.

CIO To Senate Committee:

'Thomas Bill Lies Within Framework Of State of Union Message'

Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, said this in his testimony before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee hearing on the Thomas Bill, to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and to re-enact the Wagner Act with certain amendments:

"The Committee is to be congratulated on its decision to repeal T-H and re-enact the Wagner Act. In our opinion no other course of action would be possible in view of the recent election. Certainly, it cannot be denied that there have been few issues in all of our history which have so dominated a Presidential campaign as repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"The CIO prefers as the best approach to new labor legislation the so-called two-package procedure under which, first, the Wagner Act would be immediately re-enacted as a substitute for the repealed Taft-Hartley Act; and second, appropriate amendments could receive separate and deliberate consideration.

"We came to this conclusion because of the imperative and immediate necessity which amendments in keeping with the President's various State of the Union messages are to be added to the Wagner Act.

"We are convinced that T-H should not remain on the books one day longer than is absolutely necessary. The effect which this law has had on free collective bargaining has been so disastrous as to make it imperative that the law be immediately erased from the statute books and the Wagner Act be immediately substituted as the law of the land.

"Instead of approaching this problem in two steps, the Senate Committee has adopted a one-step approach, under which amendments in keeping with the President's various State of the Union messages are to be added to the Wagner Act.

"We would have preferred that the proposed amendments under consideration be deferred until repeal of T-H and re-enactment of the Wagner Act, because we believe that such an approach is in the public's interest.

"However, the Committee is proceeding under its resolution and we have been requested to state our views with respect to the amendments to the Wagner Act now under consideration.

"The position of the CIO is that we do not oppose in principle the amendments to the Wagner Act contained in the Thomas Bill.

"The CIO has heretofore expressed its willingness to endorse legislation within the spirit of the President's State of the Union message of January 5, 1949. The Thomas Bill lies within the framework of that message.

"Further it appears that the Thomas Bill offers the only practicable method of obtaining speedy Taft-Hartly repeal and re-enactment of the substantive provisions of the Wagner Act.

"Our indorsement of this bill does not mean that we approve the Committee Print as written. In our testimony we shall offer to the Committee constructive suggestions to clarify various of the provisions and to define more precisely its terminology.

"With the prompt enactment of this bill, the country will return to a course of sound labor relations based on mutual trust and free collective bargaining."

Are Republican Senators Filibustering On T-H?

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

WITH the Senate Labor Committee hearings on the repeal of Taft-Hartley and renactment of a modified Wagner Act now in their second week, one thing is obvious to even the most uninformed observer:

- Most Republican members of the committee are staging a filibuster to avoid carrying the mandate expressed in the November election.

They are doing this by two methods:

1. Long speeches disguised as questions to witnesses.

2. Attempts to disrupt committee procedure by moving to end night sessions, etc.

The Republican members and their approaches:

Robert A. Taft (O.): He is a fast and furious prosecutor, determined to protect the T-H bill, which he co-fathered. He talks perhaps most of any of the Senators, but loses some effectiveness by numerous nervous giggles.

Senator Aiken (Vt.): Only Republican who did not join in the filibustering tactics last week. He is kind and gentle, even when critical of a witness' stand.

H. Alexander Smith (N. J.): He worries—or says he does—at great length about the poor worker who, Smith states, has been pushed around by a storybook type of labor "boss." The phrase, "right to work," occurs often in his speeches.

Wayne Morse (Ore.): Though he says he disagrees with his GOP colleagues on many points, he has joined with them in voting for the end of night sessions and for hearings over a longer period of days. He also expounds at great length on every point in the Administration Bill.

Forrest C. Donnell (Mo.): He's proof that Missouri can produce almost the political opposite of Harry S. Truman. With the zeal of a city attorney trying his first case, he puts himself forth as a great constitutional lawyer. He is a master of the obvious, and, as one reporter said, can drive a point farther into the ground than anyone ever seen on the Washington scene.

Plot!

Sen. Donnell wasted a lot of the committee's time trying to prove that by some hidden language, Secy. Tobin was trying to "gain control" over the Conciliation Service.

P. S. That's just what Tobin has told the committee he wanted to do.

While There's Life

When a Republican expressed surprise at the lack of injunction provisions in the bill, someone remarked he changed his mind.

Quipped Sen. Murray: "If the President has learned, maybe there is hope for the Republicans learning, too."

WHILE the Democrats seemed unruffled by the GOP filibustering attack, there is one innovation on the majority side. Sens. Paul Douglas (Ill.) and Hubert Humphrey (Minn.) have shown themselves to be no respectors of the tradition that freshmen Congressmen should sit quietly and let their "elders" do all the talking. The two have made many brief, telling blows for the cause of labor.

The House Labor sub-committee which will begin hearings soon has adopted a resolution calling for repeal of T-H and re-enactment of the Wagner Act.

The sub-committee's Democratic majority is strongly anti-Taft-Hartley. It consists of Reps. Kelley (Pa.), chairman; Powell (N. Y.), Bailey (W. V.), Irving (Mo.), Perkins (Ky.), Jacobs (Ind.), Burke (Ohio) and Weir (Minn.). The GOP minority is made up of McConnell (Pa.), Smith (Kans.), Nixon (Calif.), Werdell (Calif.), and Velde (Ill.).

The first week of the Senate hearings—which were scheduled to close Feb. 10—were indicative of the GOP stalling tactics. By week's end in nearly 200 hours of hearings, only four witnesses had been heard.

They were:

Arthur Goldberg, general counsel of the CIO: "The CIO has heretofore expressed its willingness to indorse legislation within the spirit of the President's State of the Union message. The Thomas Bill lies within the framework of that message."

(The gist of Goldberg's formal testimony appears above. Highlights of his oral testimony appear later in this story.)

Maurice Tobin, Secretary of Labor: He put the full weight of his office behind the Thomas Bill.

Cyrus S. Ching, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Board: He disagreed with the President, asked that his agency be kept separate from the Labor Dept.

Paul Herzog, chairman of the Natl. Labor Relations Board: He backed the provisions of the bill which applied directly to his department, said he could not properly comment on some other sections and took an "it-doesn't-matter-either-way attitude on still others.

The hearings—which will this week overlap those of the larger House Labor Committee—were first held in the medium-sized Senate Labor Committee room. Later they were moved to the large Caucus Room when it became obvious that the crowds of spectators neded more space.

THE hearings opened amid a Hollywood-type fanfare of floodlights, movie cameramen, still photographers, television men and dozens of reporters, correspondents, columnists and radio commentators.

Every session was crowded, with standees crowding the back of the two rooms.

Tobin made it manifestly clear that this was also President Truman's bill, that it was designed to carry out the President's State of the Union recommendations.

It was also clear that the father of Labor's Magna Carta also wholeheartedly was for the bill. A letter was read from Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.), ailing at his home, which stated that the Thomas Bill was in the Wagner Act (NLRA) spirit.

The filibuster was really operating when it came time for Goldberg to testify. He was due at 9:30 A. M. Thursday. At 5:17 P. M., he was called to the stand. A wrangle over some technicality began after he identified himself.

It then became 5:24 and the Senators recessed until 7:30 P. M. At 7:41, Goldberg began his testimony.

Goldberg denied a charge by Taft that the constitution of the Steelworkers' Union was un-Democratic. On the contrary, he said, it sets up vastly democratic processes.

Taft remarked to Goldberg, "some of our witnesses found some good features in T-H",

"Not this one!" Goldberg asserted.

Taft tried to maneuver Goldberg into admitting he didn't care about the public interest; Goldberg replied that unions are far more concerned with public interest than is industry.

Taft insisted that injunctions could be used to aid labor. Goldberg pointed out the Chicago Decoration Day massacre of Steelworker members. "Under T-H, an injunction could have been obtained," Taft said. Goldberg asked; "Does the Senator seriously think that an injunction could do anything for the massacred men after they were killed?"

Goldberg said he disagreed with a statement by Atty. Gen. Clark that the President already has power to seek injunctions in cases of extreme national emergency.

Taft said he agreed with Goldberg's opinion and then shot the question:

"Do you then agree with me that there should be some injunction power in this law?"

"Emphatically, no," Goldberg replied. "Injunctions against labor are unfair, morally and legally. They are strikebreakers, they deprive labor of just and needed gains."

In his brief, Goldberg assailed the section requiring affidavits relating to political beliefs of union members as unconstitutional. And, he said, it has led to widespread discriminatory practices by the employers and the NLRB.

TOBIN didn't wilt a bit under the heavy fire of Taft, Smith, Morse and Donnell. He didn't even change expression when Atty. Gen. Clark sent Chairman Thomas his "opinion

(Continued on page 6)

'T-H Is Guilty'

CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg listed these four indictments of the Taft-Hartley Act—on the basis of a survey among unions—in his appearance before the Senate Labor Committee:

1. "The law has hampered and obstructed organization of the unorganized. For every 100 elections held in the year before T-H enactment only 60 were held in the first year of T-H existence."

2. "The act has forced unnecessary strikes . . . is a stimulus upon organizational strikes . . . caused by law itself . . . encourages disputes over economic issues which could have been adjusted had employers not found the strikebreaking provisions of the law so inviting . . . government by injunction."

3. "Prevents closing of the growing gap between workers' living costs and earnings."

4. "Where established collective bargaining relationships existed the law has encouraged employers to cut contract standards and to become uncooperative and adamant in the settlement of grievances."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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GOODBYE, TAFT-HARTLEY

The Thomas Bill, now being studied in the Senate Labor Committee, should sound the death knell for the Taft-Hartley Act.

It's what the papers have been calling a "one-package" bill. T-H repeal, enactment of the Wagner Act, and Wagner Act amendments covering jurisdictional disputes, secondary boycotts and national emergency disputes are all wrapped up in the package.

CIO argued for a "two-package" approach; we wanted the amendments to come after T-H was out of the way and the Wagner Act back on the books.

But the most important thing is to get T-H quickly off the law books; and as the CIO told the Senate, the Thomas bill now offers "the only practicable method" of repealing T-H.

But labor must be on guard. Amendments will be offered to the one-package bill—just as they would have been offered to the two-package bill.

The job now for labor is to get the Thomas bill speedily enacted—without Trojan horse amendments. ★ ★ ★

UNION SECURITY PROVES ITS VALUE

We hope that plenty of Congressmen, plenty of radio commentators, plenty of industrial relations men will read the story about 30 years of good labor relations at the Hickey-Freeman Co. in Rochester, N. Y.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers organized Hickey-Freeman in 1918. It's been a happy relationship ever since. The union and the company both deserve a lot of praise; and we're glad to see that the National Planning Association has issued a fine study on union-management relations at the company.

We like the mutual respect, the improvements for workers and management, the attitude of cooperation that the NPA study so clearly reveals.

A lot of people owe it to themselves to read the Hickey-Freeman story. In particular, we hope that those politicians who are so prone to blame all the ills of the world on the closed shop—or on any other form of union security—will read it with particular attention. ★ ★ ★

For it shows that union security is the strong foundation of good relations at Hickey-Freeman. And that's what unions have been saying for a long time.

ONE STEP FORWARD

The Democrats in Congress met the problem of the House Un-American Activities Committee with a half-measure—the qualification that the Democratic majority of the Committee would be filled with lawyers.

That, of course, is no guarantee of perfect behavior. There are lawyers and lawyers; passing a bar examination doesn't make a man a liberal.

It seems to us, however, that the Committee has acted wisely in deciding to bar radio microphones, newsreel cameras, television apparatus and bright spotlights from its future hearings. They all contributed to the overheated atmosphere of previous hearings, and they played into the plans of publicity hounds like Rep. J. Parnell Thomas.

Under the new procedure the public will be fully informed of the course of the hearings (newspapermen will be present)—but the circus features will be missing.

That's a forward step. But we still feel that the best thing Congress could do with the Committee is to abolish it—and prevent any possible repetition of the cynical attack on civil rights which marked the Committee's conduct during the 80th Congress.

T-H, Board Distort 'Free Speech'

Employers Are Allowed to Interfere in Representative Elections

By ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG
CIO General Counsel

UNDER THE Wagner Act the Board and the courts protected the employer's right of freedom of speech but at the same time prevented him from using his economic power over employes to destroy their right to organize and bargain collectively.

Both the Board and the courts recognized, however, that it was a relatively simple matter for an employer to intimidate his employes. As the Supreme Court put it, "slight suggestions as to the employer's choice between unions may have telling effect among men who know the consequences of incurring the employer's strong displeasure."

Employers, however, were not satisfied with the right to free speech under the Wagner Act. What they wanted was the right to coerce and intimidate employes.

They repeatedly complained that they did not have free speech under the Wagner Act with the result that the Taft-Hartley Act was so drafted as to give employers a greater opportunity to use speech for coercive purposes.

The generous provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were in addition so interpreted by the Labor Board as to give the employer virtually a free rein. Employers speedily, relying upon the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and the acquiescence of the Labor Board, made it clear that they wanted free speech for purposes of union-busting.

Even in the Wagner Act days employers stretched their free speech protections to interfere to some degree in representation elections. After the Taft-Hartley Act employer interference in elections became a stock technique.

So, in one case (Fontaine Conversion Works), the employer not only supported the company union and discharged union members, but made a number of statements such as the following:

1. A supervisor told union men that they "would be sorry" for bringing the union into the plant.

2. The same employer made a speech, on company time, to which employes were obliged to come. This speech contained the now customary protestations of "no coercive intent" but was plainly designed to influence the employes' choice.

3. After the discharge of five employes for union activity, the employer sent out a letter citing this incident and again claiming no discriminatory intent.

The Board found that these statements were protected by free speech even in the light of the employer's unfair labor practices.

In another case (Hinde and Dauch Paper Co.), the employer assembled his employes and made a speech which contained such statements as the following:

"Your job and your relationship with us is involved."

"Our relations with this union are bad."

Supervisors in the plant made the following statements:

"Join the AF of L or a company union."

"Be sure to vote on the right side of the paper."

In a third case (Wrought Iron Range Co.), the employer organized a company union and against this background of illegality made the following statements:

"The company wants to win this election."

"On Tuesday afternoon you are going to vote about your job."

"You may gather we don't like the idea of a labor union: we don't."

"It (the election) will directly affect your future well-being."

The Board found that even though the employer organized a company union this illegal act could not be considered in determining whether the statements were coercive.

There are other cases in which the Board has permitted employers to dictate to employes how they shall vote in elections.

I have always wondered what right employers have to insist on participating in their employes' election of a bargaining agent. Certainly employers would be outraged if it were suggested that the union or its members participate in the election of management representatives. Yet there is no question that under the Taft-Hartley Act employers have not only been encouraged to participate in representation elections but in a shocking number of instances have completely destroyed the opportunity of freedom of choice which is essential to any election.

The Wagner Act and its rules with respect to employer participation in elections must be restored and employers must be made to realize that they have no right either under the law or the Constitution to decide for the employes whether they should have a bargaining agent and who such a bargaining agent should be.

Advertising Held Less Than 99% Pure

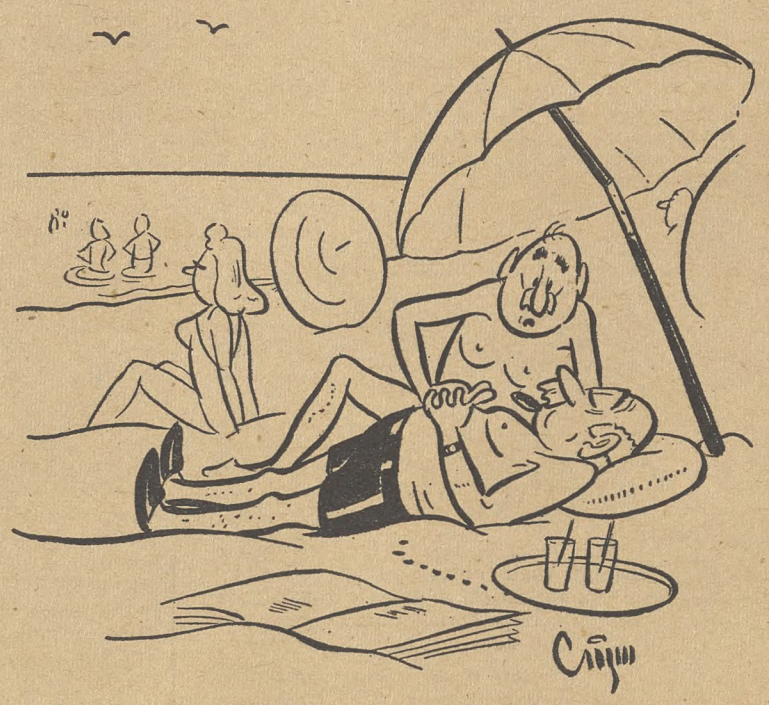
(Intra-office memo from reporter to editor:

You should have had a photographer at Grand Rapids, Mich., to take a picture of the audience during the speech of Colston E. Warne, president of Consumers Union and professor of economics at Amherst College, delivered to the local advertising club. Well, here's the speech, some of it paraphrased.)

"Those who have superior products and honestly tell the truth about them, can scarcely be heard in the flow of competitive chatter, exaggerating the mediocre," Warne said.

"Give-away prizes, choruses singing of trade names, and falsified box-top endorsements scarcely build confidence.

"When such appeals are coupled with the distortion of the news through the sponsorship of biased commentators who quite informally plead for a return to reaction against the public will, additional discredit attaches the profession. The last election has a moral for advertisers as well as for the pollsters."



"I tell you, it doesn't look good—Jones wrote me that he actually had to go out and sell a car last week."

Warne said advertising stands indicted because it:

"1. Stressed inconsequential values.

"2. Brought a false perspective as to merit of products, often bewildering rather than informing.

"3. Lowered our ethical standards by the all too frequent insincerity of its appeals.

"4. Corrupted and distorted the news.

"5. Wasted much good timber and chemicals and spoiled much of our landscape and our radio enjoyment.

"6. Blocked the speedy use of correct medication.

"7. Created many parental problems by abominable radio programs for children (I speak with feeling about this).

"8. Turned our society into one dominated by style, fashion, and 'keeping up with the Joneses.'

"9. Retarded the growth of thrift by emphasizing immediate expenditures.

"10. Fostered monopoly through its large scale use by only a few financially favored companies.

"These opinions are not alone mine. They represent the attitude felt by millions of Americans who resent being pestered to death by advertising twaddle."

They Disagreed On Their Own Pet Proposal

THIS IS a story about two publishers' representatives who fought long and bitterly for a contract proposal which at least one of them didn't understand.

The first chapter was written by Congress when it passed the Selective Service law prior to U. S. entry into the war.

Chapter 2 came shortly thereafter when a CIO Newspaper Guild unit notified the publisher's representatives it wanted a special contract clause protecting members who went into the armed services.

The final chapter was the real pay-off.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Guild and management faced each other across a big table as negotiations opened.

There was the usual agreement on most of the clauses that had been in effect for several years. Then the Guild's chief negotiator began enumerating new contract demands.

"We think it is absolutely necessary to have a new clause in the contract to protect employes who are drafted into the armed services or volunteer for military and allied services," he said.

"We agree with you," said one of the company representatives. "Our attorney has drafted a contract clause which we believe to be a very good one that will cover this problem completely."

Then he passed out copies of the clause, which was about a third as long as the entire contract for the preceding year.

GUILD negotiators studied the "service men's" clause after the session ended and decided it was unacceptable.

It was long. It was complicated. It was loaded with legal terminology. The negotiators couldn't reach agreement on the meaning of certain phrases.

"Hell's bells!" declared the chief negotiator. "It would take the Supreme Court to interpret this clause. What we need is a short, simple clause covering the situation. We'll turn this down flat."

His colleagues agreed wholeheartedly. Together they restudied the proposal they had submitted, and decided to fight for its adoption.

AT THE next negotiating session it became obvious that management, too, had decided to fight for its proposal.

"Our liability in this matter may become very heavy—and it may be years before some of our present employes return to their jobs," said the management spokesman.

"We've just got to have a clause that will cover all possible contingencies."

"We sure do," said the Guild negotiator. "We agree on that—but the trouble is that we don't know exactly what portions of your proposal means."

"It's a good clause," said the publisher's man. "We've got one of the best attorneys in the country and he says it's a good clause."

WEEKS LATER the same argument was continuing, and by then tempers flared easily and talk was sharp.

"OK, so it's a good clause," shouted the Guild negotiator. "We're just too dumb to understand it and we won't agree to anything we can't understand."

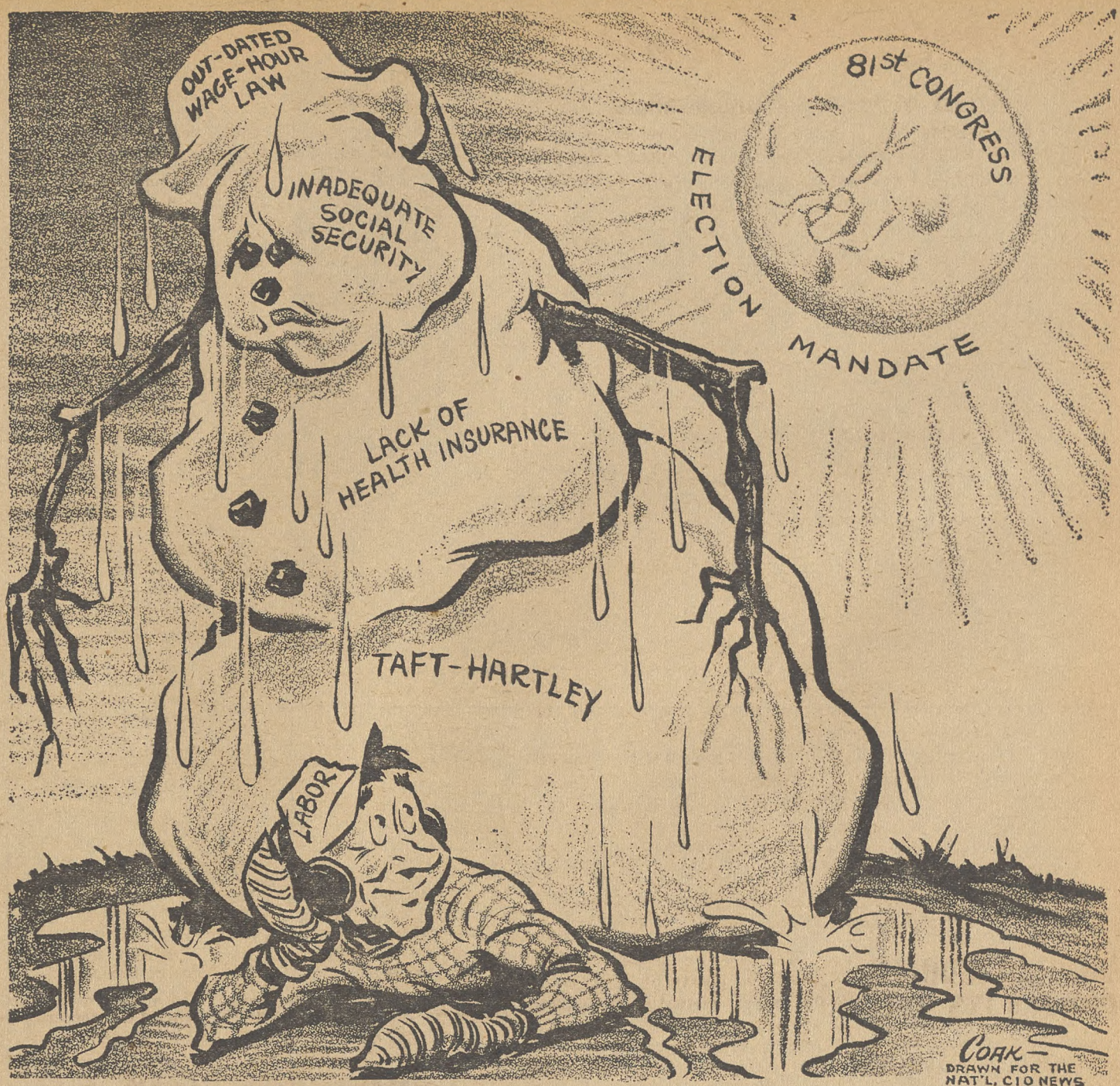
"Well, I'll explain the whole clause to you, point by point," said the publisher's representative—and he began explaining.

A few minutes later the other publisher's representative cut in: "Say, that's not what that section means. It means . . ."

The two argued heatedly until the Guild negotiator declared, "You guys have just proved our point! Even YOU can't agree on what the clause means."

The Guild's proposal was approved a few minutes later. **A.L.S.**

MELTING AWAY



Just When Do the Press and the People Lose Freedom?

MORRIS L. ERNST and David Loth, the authors of "The People Know Best" tell in a sprightly style why it is important to make a study of the "expert" forecasting of the November, 1948, election.

The authors analyze the press, the columnists, the radio and particularly the polls.

"The People's" conclusions are interesting, and provocative.

The book gives many remarkable quotations from the "experts." But why beat a "dead horse?" In the first place, the horse is a lively corpse.

Many of the wrong-guessers among the writers are as pontifical as ever. Some of them are saying that the people really don't want the Taft-Hartley law repealed and that labor had really very little to do with the election of Truman.

The real danger is what will happen to the papers, radios and polls if they prove wrong again on such a stupendous scale, the book contends.

"The laughter and the jeers will be wasted," Ernst and Loth say, "if they lead only to a cynical belief that the press and the radio are not to be trusted at all.

"If we preserve these great institutions only for their entertainment value, for their comic strips, and their tips on etiquette, their air-borne dramas and comedies, we will have lost our First Freedom.

"It is our loss if we dismiss our experts with a shrug of disbelief. It is their gain and our gain if we read them and listen to them with rather searching questions—'Who told them that?' 'How many people did he interview to reach that conclusion?' 'What kind of people were they?' 'What was the basis of the interview?' 'Is he presenting an argument, a wish or a fact?' . . .

"We cannot afford to lose them; we can improve them. If we do not, we will be defeated by our own cynicism.

"Out of that, and out of the resentment over the special lag between the attitudes of the owners of the press and the public, we will find comfort being given to the proponents of the idea that the United States Government should take over one of the press services or purchase one of the radio networks and operate what is incorrectly spoken of as a TVA of the air . . .

"If the government ever gets control over the content of newspapers and radio, its greed for power will grow and it will become so sensitive to criticism that it will suppress the critics."

IT IS DIFFICULT to quarrel with the conclusion that we should know more about the basis of the polls. But this reviewer does not think that it is necessarily true that if the government gets into the business of publishing and broadcasting we shall lose our freedom.

The government is already in these fields in a limited way. Those who have attacked the State Dept. "Voice of America" broadcasts and the publications and the informational services of the various government agencies have usually only advanced partisan or economy arguments.

The question is how far the government can go in these fields without the loss of our freedom. To get down to cases, there was little freedom under Hitler and there is no area for disagreement in Russia with Stalin. But in England the government controls the British Broadcasting Co. and the dominant Labor Party speaks through its own paper, the London Daily Herald.

Who is hardy enough to prove that the English have lost their freedom? **F.R.**

"The People Know Best," by Morris L. Ernst and David Loth. Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C.)

Receipt Tax Proposal Flayed By N. J. CIO

Opposition to the proposed gross receipts tax on business and support for a graduated tax on corporate profits exceeding $25,000 a year, as a means of paying off veterans bonus bonds, has been announced by the State CIO.

In a letter to all members of the Legislature, Harry Kranz, state CIO legislative director, said the CIO opposed the gross receipts tax proposal last year and "our position has not changed."

Kranz said the CIO "wholeheartedly supports" a referendum on a $165,000,000 bonus issue for bonuses up to $300 for domestic service, and from $300 to $800 for overseas service "for New Jersey's inflation — victimized veterans," but opposed either a lottery of the gross receipts tax to pay off the bonds.

Kranz attacked the gross receipts tax plan as "nothing more nor less than an indirect sales tax."

Talk, Talk, Talk: Is That

SECY. TOBIN AND CHAIRMAN THOMAS

Early Comparisons In Strikes Offered By Secy. Tobin

The number of work stoppages occurring in the three post-war years (1946-48) has, with a single exception (1937) remained consistently higher than during the 1930's.

This trend is even more pronounced when the lost-time factor is considered. Idleness of approximately 34,000,000 man-days for 1948 was greater than for any pre-war year on record.

In the 18 months since the passage of the Taft-Hartley Law (July, 1947, through December, 1948), 259 strikes began, on the average, each month.

This level is below the abnormal war and immediate post-war period but is above the 1935-39 average of 239 strikes per month. In other words, the number of stoppages occurring each month since June, 19467, has been 8% higher than during the 5-year pre-war period under the National Labor Relations Act.

On the basis of number of workers involved, the T-H period since June, 1947, has witnessed, each month, an average of 46,000 more workers on strike than during the more peaceful 1935-39 period, or an increase of 50%.

Idleness occasioned by labor-management disputes in the 18 months ending with December, 1948, was 80% greater than during 1935-39. In round figures, approximately 2,530,000 days of strike idleness were recorded each month since June, 1947, as against a pre-war monthly average of but 1,410,000 man-days.

Thus, compared with the pre-war Wagner Act era, the T-H period has witnessed 8% more strikes, 50% more workers involved, and 80% more idleness.

	Monthly Averages		
	Stoppages	Workers	Man-Days
1. 1935-39	239	94,000	1,410,000
2. War Period—Dec. 1941-Aug. 1945	334	153,000	829,000
3. Post-War Period—Sept. 1945-June 1947	401	351,000	7,570,000
4. Taft-Hartley Period—July 1947-Dec. 1948*	259	140,000	2,530,000

* Data for 1948 subject to revision

Work Stoppages
Year 1948 as Compared with 1935-39 Average

	1948*	1935-39 Average
1. Number of stoppages	3,300	2,862
2. Workers involved	1,950,000	1,125,000
3. Number of workers involved in strikes as percent of total employed	5.6%	4.4%
4. Man-days idle	34,000,000	16,900,000
5. Percent of estimated working time lost in relation to total time worked	0.4%	0.3%

* Preliminary estimates

Relation of Strike Activity to Size of Labor Force

Line 3 shows that in 1948 relatively more workers were involved in stoppages (as compaed with the total employed) than the average for the 5 years, 1935-39.

Line 5 shows that idleness resulting from stoppages in 1948 was somewhat greater (in relation to total time worked) than during the 5 years, 1935-39.

Humphrey

Sen. Murray

Sen. Neely

Sen. Douglas

Sen. Morse

Sen. Taft

(Continued from Page 3)

and report" without, for reasons not explained, sending a copy or advance notice to Tobin.

Tobin stoutly stuck to his contention that injunctions were unnecessary and unfair in labor relations.

He roundly blasted T-H, which he said has "dealt with collective bargaining as if it were inimical to the public interest instead of of the foundation of our national labor policy."

Donnell apparently scented a deep plot in the fact that one of Tobin's assistants is a CIO member (John Gibson) and the other an AFL member (Ralph Wright.)

But, you would have thought that someone had announced that the Republican party had been abolished when a look of horror crossed Donnell's face on Tobin's statement that he had once — for five years — been a member of a union.

Donnell was trying to prove that transfer back to the Labor Dept. of the Conciliation Service would destroy its impartiality.

"I don't think," Tobin replied, "that Director Ching is less impartial as head of a service which works both with management and labor just because he comes from the ranks of management."

Tobin pointed out that the service had been 35 years in the Labor Dept.

He also mentioned that the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a section of the Labor Dept., services labor, management and the public with vital economic data. (Labor has a partial criticism of BLS: it is too conservative in its economics.)

On the Communist affidavit issue, Tobin said many members of unions had been penalized because they had officers who were Communist party members. He advocated handling of the Communist issue—with possible resultant restrictions of activities of Communists in industry, the professions, Government and labor and not just penalties on one segment, labor.

Taft asked: "Could that mean that it could be a crime for a Communist to be a union officer?"

"It could," Tobin replied.

Annoyed with the tenacious hanging on to most T-H provisions by its advocates, Douglas said: "You men want a Duo-Decimo edition of Emily Post to rule labor relations. You want an industrial one thousand and ten commandments."

Duo-decimo means a book having 12 leaves to a sheet—therefore, rather long.

When it was all over, Tobin had not been shaken from his support of every section of the bill. It was apparent that he was out for justice for labor; it was apparent that the Taftites wanted restrictions—and plenty of them—on labor.

The Committee

Here are members of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee:

Democrats: Chairman Elbert Thomas (Utah); James E. Murray (Mont.), Claude Pepper (Fla.), Grant Withers (Ky.), Lister Hill (Ala.), Matthew Neeley (W. Va.), Paul Douglas (Ill.) and Hubert Humphrey (Minn.).

Republicans: Robert A. Taft (O.), George D. Aiken (Vt.), H. Alexander Smith (N. J.), Wayne Morse (Ore.) and Forrest C. Donnell (Mo.).

FILIBUSTER KEEPS GOLDBE

HERZOG prefaced his prepared statement with a remark that "Congress now has a greater opportunity to adopt a decent labor relations system than it ever has had before."

He highly lauded the sections of the Thomas Bill which affected his department. He said he thought the provision for a five-man board—rather than the three-man system of NLRA, allowed for more efficiency in the use of three-man panels. He disputed a theory of Sen. Morse's that a seven-man board would be better.

On secondary boycotts, Herzog approved the stressing of final objectives as a determinant of the boycott's validity. The procedure in jurisdictional disputes also met his favor, particularly the advantages of the arbitration step.

Herzog was highly critical of the powers given the NLRB general counsel (incumbent: one Robert M. Denham) by the T-Hers. He said that particularly a field letter by Denham, telling regional directors to ignore

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Touche!

Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) Senate Labor Committee, broke in on Se questioning of CIO Counsel Goldberg (Ta to declare:

"I have found, in many industrial di get the lawyers out of the picture, a easier and quicker."

Goldberg good-naturedly shot back: I'd find myself in disagreement with Senator from Minnesota."

Humphrey joined heartily in the roa followed.

...All Republican Senators Do?

WAITING

...of Dad

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...asked Herzog— ...stand more than ...t true that the ...affidavit provi... ...ed union mem... ...ves of Commu... Herzog replied ...knowledge of ...Sen. Humphrey ...rom the Natl. ...Conference de... ...ons themselves ...—done more to ...of Communist ...law could.)

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What The New Labor Legislation Proposes

Following are the principal provisions of the Truman administration's labor bill:

The T-H Repeal Bill Would Abolish:

Taft-Hartley law ban on the closed shop and regulation of the union shop; non-Communist affidavits for union officers; restrictions on union welfare and retirement funds; limitation on union political activities; ban on unionization of foremen, and ban on strikes by government workers.

T-H ban on mass picketing; refusal to bargain; union "featherbedding;" "excessive" union initiation fees; insistence on a union or closed shop, and the use of injunctions to prevent such practices.

T-H provision guaranteeing employers freedom of speech to oppose unions; rights of employers or others to sue unions; elections to decertify unions; requirement that unions register financial reports and constitutions with the Secretary of Labor.

The office of general counsel independent of the NLRB.

All T-H cases which cannot be based on the new act.

The Bill Would Continue:

The existing ban on unfair labor practices by employers, such as refusal to bargain, discharges for union activity and company domination of unions; and the use of injunctions to prevent such actions.

Ban on some secondary boycotts, jurisdictional and recognition strikes and the power of the NLRB to obtain injunctions against such conduct.

Five-man National Labor Relations Board, with salaries raised from $12,000 to $17,500 a year.

The Federal Mediation Service, but in the Labor Department instead of independently, with director's salary raised from $12,000 to $15,000 a year.

President's authority to intervene in national emergency strikes but with modified powers.

The Bill Would Add:

A provision that all state laws regulating union and closed shop are superseded in interstate commerce.

A provision that contracts shall contain arbitration set-ups for disputes arising thereunder.

A provision making it an unfair labor practice for employers or unions to fail to give the mediation service thirty days' notice of contract termination.

The CIO's Stand on 'National Emergency' Situations

How CIO Counsel Goldberg handled his case on "National Emergencies" in part of senate testimony:

Sections 301 and 302 of the statute deal specifically with the steps which may be taken in the event of a so-called national emergency work stoppage. These sections provide that the President may issue a proclamation that such an emergency exists because a stoppage of work resulted or threatens to result from a labor dispute "in a vital industry which affects the public interest." It authorizes the President to issue a proclamation to that effect, and to call upon the parties to refrain from stopping work or to return to work if the stoppage has occurred.

After the issuance of the proclamation, the President is authorized promptly to appoint an emergency board to investigate the dispute. The Board thus appointed is given power (a) to seek to induce the parties to reach a settlement, and (b) in any event within a time period to be determined by the President but no more than 25 days after the issuance of the proclamation to make a report which shall include findings and recommendations.

The parties to the dispute are required to continue or to return to work after a proclamation has been issued and until five days have elapsed after the report has been made by the appointed Board. During this period of time the parties are required to maintain the terms and conditions of employment which were in effect immediately prior to the beginning of the dispute unless there is voluntary agreement on a change.

However, I think that this statute was intended not to provide for injunctions and that any argument to the contrary must yield to the fact that the drafters, in Section 401, contemporaneously expressly stated that the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the Clayton Act are continued in full force and effect with an exception in the case of Section 10 of the National Labor Relations Act.

IF THIS statute provided otherwise and contained a provision for an injunctive sanction, the CIO would oppose it and oppose it vigorously. Our reasons for opposing injunctions are well known.

(a) An injunction imposes involuntary servitude upon the workers. It crushes the right to strike.

(b) An injunction places the government on the side of the employer without giving labor an opportunity to present its position.

(c) The labor injunction, as Justice Brandeis said long ago, seeks "to endow property with active militant power which would make it dominant over men."

(d) Although our judicial system is supposed to dispose of individual cases and punish individuals for particular wrongs committed, the injunctive device permits a federal judge to pass judgment against large groups of men involved in a complicated economic struggle and enmesh them in dragnet restraints.

(e) The effect of an injunction is not lightened, it is increased when the government is empowered to obtain injunctions rather than private individuals.

(f) The use of compulsion always seems to be an easy way to settle a troublesome problem. Injunctions do not settle labor disputes. On the contrary, they inflame labor disputes as our experience under the Taft-Hartley Act shows.

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zog "thought out loud" that "I have a general dislike of injunctions. The ideal thing is to have the government out of collective bargaining as much as possible."

Asked about so-called featherbedding, Herzog said he had no comment. Humphrey wanted to know about "gold-braiding" by corporations which set up as high as 75 vice-presidents. He got a general laugh but no direct reply from the GOP side.

Herzog, on some issues, said it didn't seem to matter whether they were in the law or not, but warned the committee that a cluttered-up law is hard to enforce and interpret.

DIR. CHING—"speaking only for Cyrus S. Ching"—told the Committee he opposed the Administration's proposal that his department be restored to the Labor Dept.

Ching, though he said, "I want to make it clear that nothing I say here should be understood to reflect on the Labor Dept. or its officers and personnel," nevertheless indicated he thought the department was too close to labor and that industry had come to be more confident of the service's impartiality since the department had been made independent under T-H.

He made much of an alleged statement by Tobin: "I want a department that will be what Sam Gompers wanted it to be—'Labor's voice in the President's Councils'."

However, Tobin later told the committee that he had never made the remark about Gompers. It had appeared in a prepared speech, written for him by his public relations department and released for the time he appeared before the November State Labor Legislation conference.

Tobin said he read the first few pages—not as far as the Gompers reference, did not like the speech, so ad libbed. In any event, he said, he would have deleted the Gompers reference.

Humphrey said he thought Gompers' goal a just one.

'The Law Is Loaded'

Here are some of the ways T-H is loaded against unions, the CIO told the Senators:

An employer charge of unlawful sympathetic strike must be given priority treatment, regardless of the number of union unfair labor practice charges on the docket.

But a union charge, no matter how urgent, or important, must await its turn in the tedious processes of the Taft-Hartley Board.

If union members strike during the term of the contract or before the expiration of a 60-day notice, in order to change the conditions of the contract, they may be fired summarily without right to reinstatement.

But if the employer locks out the union members for the same purpose, or unilaterally breaches the contract, he may only be charged with an unfair labor practice—and much, much later be told not to do it again.

If the NLRB entertains a charge by an employer of unlawful sympathetic strike, the Board must seek an injunction.

But in no kind of unfair labor practice charge by a union is the NLRB required to seek an injunction.

If the union participates in sympathetic strikes or boycotts which are unfair labor practices, the employer also may sue the union for damages.

But there is no unfair labor practice on the part of the employer which also entitles the union to sue for damages.

If, during a strike for a new contract, the employer hires scabs and petitions for an NLRB certification election, strikers are not allowed to vote.

But all the scabs can vote.

In every grievance, the employer has the right to press his interpretation of the contract.

But in grievances that may be taken up by individuals, the union has no say as to what the contract means.

Unions must file full financial data in order to utilize the NLRB.

But employers need file no financial data in order to utilize the Board.

Union officers must reveal political beliefs and swear to political affidavits before their unions can utilize the Board.

But employers may keep their political affiliations and opinions secret and still retain full access to the NLRB.

Union cases are subject to periodic and continued delay while registration and affidavits are brought up to date annually when new financial reports are due.

Employers, however, are subject to no such delays.

The law prevents union members from combating sweat-shop labor within their own industry by refusing to handle non-union goods.

But the law does not prevent the employer from breaking down union standards in his union contracts by utilization of sweat-shop goods; dealing with sweat-shop employers.

N. Y. Daily News Lowers Iron Curtain in Guild Talks

By TOM MOORE McBRIDE

YOU'VE HEARD a lot about the Patterson-McCormick Axis.

That Axis consisted of Col. Bertie McCormick's Chicago Tribune; Cissie Patterson's Washington Times-Herald and Capt. Joe Patterson's New York Daily News.

Of the trio, only Bertie is now alive, but the papers still continue to scream shrilly and editorially against the whole New Deal, rant in favor of isolationism, and deride labor's just demands.

The New York News, largest paper (in circulation, that is) in America, used to be blatantly New Deal. Roosevelt just couldn't do a thing wrong. Then, suddenly, in 1940, Joe Patterson became an isolationist.

The entire editorial policy changed so that now there is little difference among the Trib, the T-H (Times-Herald, that is) and the News—except that maybe the News has more finesse than the Trib.

Newspapers don't necessarily follow their editorial approaches when it comes to dealing with unions. Many that are rabid labor-baiters editorially have gotten along reasonably well with the unions that represent their employes.

Job Policy Changes, Too

But with the Daily News editorial policy is job policy, too.

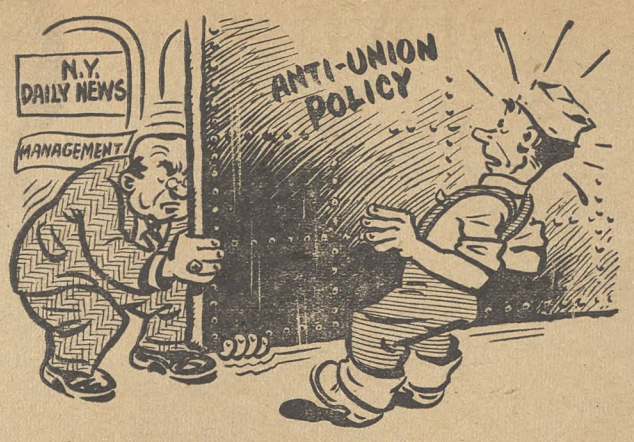
While its writers in the editorial sanctum turn out screeds on the advantages of keeping the Taft-Hartley Law on the books, its labor relations men are busy applying to News employes, members of the CIO Newspaper Guild, every section of the law they can lay their hands on.

It wasn't always thus at the News. Patterson used to pursue a reasonably equitable policy in his dealings with the Guild and other unions. He was paternalistic as all get-out where his employes were concerned.

Meanwhile, he continued to make friendly noises whenever he spoke of unions. On more than one occasion he said that he didn't see why newspapermen should be deprived of the rights enjoyed by other union members—merely because they were newspapermen.

These were heartening words back in the mid-30's when the Guild was a struggling youngster, and newspapermen across the nation were debating whether it was really "sound" for a "craft" (a few referred to it as a profession) to affiliate with an industrial union.

The first real break came in 1945 when the Newspaper & Mail Deliverers Union of New York (Ind.) went after an increase and was forced to strike. The News spearheaded the strike-breaking drive of the New York pub-



lishers and bragged editorially and in its news columns of its scab distribution system.

During the AFL Typographical Union crisis in New York during the winter of 1947-48 the News was the most militant publisher in the area. (The ITU was then and still is on strike at the Tribune and other Chicago papers, which are being printed by the scab vari-type process.) The News came to terms with the ITU only after the New York Times and Post had broken the solid wall of publisher resistance it was trying to maintain and stiffen.

Follow Taft, Hartley

In the course of all this, the News had become a most ardent supporter of the policies proclaimed by Messrs, Hartley and Taft.

Editorials sing the praises of the T-H law and its benefits to workers. Its top columnist, one John O'Donnell (who once was presented with an ironic Iron Cross by President Roosevelt) cites chapter and verse to show how the workers are thriving in the new era of sweetness and light engendered by T-H.

Meanwhile, the Guild was having its troubles with the News. First there was the union shop "escape clause," in T-H, which allows periods to disaffiliate from the union. The News went after that one hammer and tongs early in 1948. Department heads used all kinds of pressure to urge employes to quit the Guild during the month-long escape period.

Only a few Guildsmen "escaped," but the News had tasted blood.

Next item was the armed guards, who had voted in an NLRB election to affiliate with the Guild. Under T-H management was not forced to recognize the same union for Armed guards that represents other employes. So the News said it was terminating the Guild contract for them.

Artful Dodge?

New York's Picture Newspaper had opened a television station in the meantime. Thought The News: just switch employes over to the new operation, taking them out of the Guild. The Guild, however, moved into the television department—which the News has set up as a separate entity—and established jurisdiction over a large group by agreement with other interested unions.

But management still refuses to recognize the Guild as bargaining agency, and insists that the men transferred have no protection under the Guild contract with the News, despite the fact that television station WPIX is a wholly-owned News subsidiary.

The News, of course, refused to recognize editorially that the labor vote had anything to do with the course of the Presidential election. It got on the record right away with an essay on Truman—"Old Horse-meat Harry"—and how he had courageously surmounted tremendous odds by a crafty campaign to win by himself. Truman, the News hosannahed, doesn't owe anybody anything.

The Breaking Point

Evidently the News negotiators were following the editorial oracle in their thinking. They refused to continue preferential hiring—which had been in the contract nearly 10 years. This could eventually mean firing of all old union hands and replacing them with unorganized personnel.

They also refused to permit the checkoff.

As the chief negotiator for the Guild contract at the Daily News—Tom Murphy, executive vice president of the New York Guild—pointed out: The News seems to be still living back in the days when the Republicans were riding high and continuation of Taft-Hartley seemed assured.

Guildsmen at the News decided they didn't want any more such contract talks with management. They weren't getting anywhere. They broke off negotiations on January 14, received full support by the New York Guild Executive Committee and Representative Assembly and scheduled a series of meetings to mobilize every man-jack in the unit.

Set Strike Deadline

The New York Daily News Guild unit set March 1 as deadline for the taking of strike action.

The unit has voted to ask permission to take a strike vote if management fails to bargain "realistically." Permission was asked of the local's executive committee and representative assembly and of the unit council.

Film Center Established

"THE PRODUCTION and use of films is a new and vital technique which has not been available to most farmers and working people in the South," said Dr. George Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council. The Executive Council of the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., approved establishment of a Film Center, to be located at the School.

Among the visitors who attended the recent annual meeting of the Highlander Executive Council were Lee Fryer, Administrative Assistant to the president of the National Farmers Union, William Vincent, Editor of the National Union Farmer, and Phillip Clowes, assistant director of the CIO Organizing Committee.

The Film Center is equipped to produce documentary films and other visual education aids. The center is setting up distribution circuits in cooperation with Southern groups and will train leaders in the use of visual education materials. A library of movies, photographs and displays will be established and maintained for distribution in the South.

Bringing to the Film Center valuable experience from the Canadian Government's "million dollar experiment" in visual education, Fred Lasse and Gordon Weisenborn will work with Emil Willimetz, who has developed use of dramatic photographs among Southern farm and labor organizations.

End Jim Crow in Conn. Nat'l Guard, Bowles Urges

High on the list of Gov. Chester Bowles' proposals of his new legislature is a bill to abolish "Jim Crowism" in the Connecticut National Guard—an innovation that will affect not only Connecticut but may open the way for action by many other states.

At present Negroes cannot be accepted for service in the Conn. National Guard regardless of their qualifications. This is not because of action—or prejudice, says Bowles—on the part of National Guard officers, but because it is US Army policy not to allow enlistments of Negroes except for segregated units. Segregated units have not been provided for in Connecticut.

Bowles believed that if the legislature passed a bill ending Jim Crow in the Guard, the Army would be forced to turn its back on its policy and would allow Negro enlistments.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

CIO. Reg. Dir. Loren Houser announces the following elections: Reed Kennody Wholesale Warehouse, Muncie, Ind.; RWDSU-17, no union 1; Chevrolet Cafeteria, Muncie, Ind.; RWDSU-8, no union 0; New Indiana Chair Co., Jasper, Ind.; CIO Paperworkers-68 AFL-23, no union 3.

Pres. Harry Sayre of the CIO Paperworkers, announces the following victories: Representation election at Gardner-Richardson Co., Lockland, Ohio, the workers voted 479 for UPA; 208 for the Brotherhood of Back-to-Work Employes; and 28 for neither; union security election at the Mengel Co., Fulton, N. Y., 52 for union security to 12 opposed out of 73 eligible to vote. Rep. Harry Buckeye was in charge.

The management of the Standard Box Co., Mich., has agreed to recognize the Paperworkers as the bargaining agent for all its employes after a card check showed that the majority had joined the union. Rep. George McGrew was in charge of the organizing drive.

CIO Reg. Dir. William Copeland reports that in an election at the Coleman Mfg Co., Jackson, Tenn., the workers voted 50 to 5 in favor of TWUA. TWUA Reps. John Neal and Lowell Simmons handled the campaign.

A. T. Stephens, Director of Organization, CIO Packinghouse Workers, reports the following elections: Wilson and Co., Omaha, Neb., UPWA 771; AFL 160; neither 132; challenged 30; void 13 of 1189 eligible; Southern Cotton Oil, Valdosta, Ga., eligible 42; UPWA 28; no union 2.

Rep. Dave Wilson of the United Shoe Workers reports that in an NLRB election held at the Brown Shoe Co., Festus, Mo., the workers voted 159 for USWA; 37 for AFL Boot & Shoe union, which has held contract for past eight years.

CIO Dir. Robert Oliver reports that the workers of the Phillips Chemical Co., Dumas, Texas, have voted for the CIO Oil Workers as their collective bargaining agent. The CIO won the vote with a total of 224 ballots, to three cast for the AFL's Operating Engineers, and 18 who voted for neither.

The Administration came through, recommending the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, and the reenactment of the Wagner Act, minus all injunctive processes. Taft and his group are trying to retain the T-H Act. Contact your Congressmen and Senators now! Call upon them to support the President's bill, S. 249. Let's get rid of the Taft-Hartley Act fast! This law is no longer and never was necessary; the people made their decision on Nov. 2, 1948.

Rieve Blasts Woolen Award

That new fad in the textile industry—arbitration by crystal-gazing—has hit the 23,000 CIO textile employes of the American Woolen employes and is expected to set a precedent for an additional 67,000 workers in the woolen industry.

In denying the CIO Textile Workers' request for a 10c hourly increase, the arbitrator ruled that "it is no longer possible for this company to grant an increase with the assurance that the customer will pay for it."

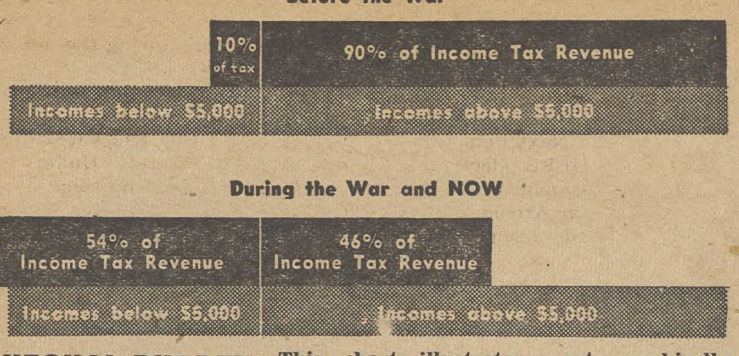
The union argued that the wage increase could easily be provided out of the company's record profits of the past year.

Arbitrator Raymond F. O'Connel's decision followed a similar ruling two weeks earlier by Arbitrator Douglas V. Brown, who turned down a request for increases for 30,000 New England cotton and rayon textile workers.

Commenting on the O'Connell ruling, TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve said. "Apparently arbitration is becoming a matter of prophecy rather than fact. It is now the fashion to rule our past profits as a basis for higher wages. The arbitrator therefore, becomes a fortune-teller; and he sees in the future, it seems, only what the employer wants him to see."

Guernsey Elected

George Guernsey, National CIO associate education director, has just been elected a member of the Public Affairs Committee, nonprofit organization.



UNEQUAL BURDEN: **This chart illustrates most graphically how federal tax burdens have been shifted to low income groups. This is retrogressive taxation. CIO wants a progressive tax program where ability to pay is the determining factor.**

Bittner Says Answer To Call For Volunteers is 'Terrific'

VOLUNTEER organizing committees composed of rank and file members of the CIO are already at work in the Southern States affected by the CIO's Southern Organizing Campaign, according to Director Van A. Bittner.

"It is evident that every CIO man and woman in the South wants to get into this fight," Bittner declared. "These fine union people are giving unstintingly of their time and their effort so that all men, women, and children may gain the benefits of organized labor."

In less than a month since the volunteer organizing committee plan was announced at a meeting of Campaign and International Union officials and the rank and file in this city, state follow-up meetings have already been held in Georgia, Virginia, Arkansas, and Alabama. Meetings of CIO staffs and rank and file in other states affected by the drive will follow in rapid succession.

JUST returned from the Virginia meeting, presided over by State Director Ernest Pugh in Richmond, Bittner said:

"The response to the call for volunteer committees is terrific. The plan will throw thousands of men and women into our Organizing Campaign on a voluntary basis. This means that our staff will be saved many hours of house-to-house campaigning, and will now be able to spend 100% of its time in organizing.

"Every CIO man and woman has a friend or relative in nearby unorganized plants. The volunteers will contact these people and do the spadework. Our staff will then be free to produce the finished local union, ready to win the National Labor Relations Board election."

Pizer Grateful For Strike Support

Some 750 CIO Furniture Workers are on the picket line at the Memphis (Tenn.) Furniture Co.

The company's refusal to consider any improvement in wages and conditions of its employes—90% of whom are Negro—led to the walkout, according to UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer.

In a letter to CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Pizer expressed appreciation for aid given the strikers by CIO officials and locals in the area, including the Steelworkers.

Pizer said UFWA members are collecting "every dollar they can raise" for the Memphis strikers. "Through our own efforts and the cooperation we have received from CIO," he wrote Murray, "we are confident of victory."

DOLLS FOR DIMES: **The Harding family of Sioux Falls, S. D., suffered a double tragedy when polio struck down 12-year-old Connie Harding (above) and killed her mother. In the midst of her grief, Connie began making and selling dolls for the March of Dimes.**

Fishermen, ILWU Plan To Merge

DELEGATES to the CIO Fishermen and Allied Workers 10th annual convention at Bellingham, Wash., have voted 78 to 1 to recommend affiliation with the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

The merger proposal dominated the entire convention, two of four days' sessions being devoted to the discussion.

The next step, Pres. J. F. Jurich said, would be thorough discussion among the membership, and after that a referendum vote.

The proposal to affiliate with the ILWU followed full discussions between officials of the two unions and was presented to the convention in a detailed special memorandum drawn up by the IFAWA executive board and officers.

(The merger would have to be approved by the CIO executive board, CIO officials indicated in Washington.)

Demands for a fourth - round wage increase headed the union's program for the coming year. A wage policy resolution placed the union "squarely behind a fourth round . . . in our industry and for all workers throughout the country."

The union resolved to seek immediate repeal of Taft-Hartley and full restoration of the Wagner act. Also asked was enactment of anti-polltax and anti-lynch laws, and outright abolition of the House unAmerican activities committee.

The convention attacked the Marshall plan. The delegates voted unanimously to condemn the recent firings of three University of Washington professors for their political beliefs.

Mo., Iowa Labor Map Campaigns

LABOR organizations of Missouri and Iowa have decided to seek the repeal of anti-union measures in their respective states.

In Iowa, the state-wide CIO and AFL groups have united with such independents as the machinists, telephone workers, miners and railroad unions in calling for the repeal of the 1947 closed shop ban and of the act forbidding boycotts and jurisdictional strikes.

The Iowa groups are also demanding an increase in unemployment compensation payments from $20 for 20 weeks to $25 for 26 weeks, and of workmen's compensation maximum payments from $20 a week with the maximum time extended from 300 to 600 weeks.

Also requested is a law requiring the employer pay a worker's attorney fees in a workmen's compensation case if found liable.

In Missouri, representatives of AFL, CIO and independent unions have agreed to work together for repeal of the Madison anti-labor act and the King-Thompson law barring strikes by utility workers.

Seattle Times photo

GRATITUDE: **His eyes filled with tears, Clarence Boggie (l.) is shaking hands with Don H. Magnuson, CIO Newspaper Guildsman employed by the Seattle Times, who played a leading role in obtaining a conditional pardon for Boggie, who was serving a life term for a murder he did not commit.**

Union Man Tells 'Hazards' Of Radio Prize Winning

EVER WIN a radio contest? You win thousands of dollars in prizes, but it's not simply a matter of accepting them and saying 'thank you' to the donors.

Ask Oscar Keith, Munster, Ind., a steward at Local 120, CIO Chemical Workers. Keith and his wife won the Papa and Mama Hush contest by writing a letter telling why the Mental Health Association should be supported.

The letter was picked as the number one for that particular evening and Keith received the first call. He answered "Volez and Yolanda" when asked to identify Papa and Mama. (Keith credits his wife with giving the right answer.)

The list of prizes included a $2500 Savings Bond, a 1949 Nash, a $2000 electric kitchen, a $2000 trip to Sun Valley, an oil painting of Keith or a member of his family, and would require at least three paragraphs to enumerate.

KEITH SAID that all his winnings are taxable under the Federal income tax law. For example, he would have to pay about $600 taxes on the Sun Valley trip, and he would also be taxed about $300 on the oil painting.

Keith estimated that the total taxes would be between $8000 and $9000.

The Keiths have other problems besides taxes. They have two boys, age three and four, and two girls, six and eight.

"We're thinking of the future and we must consider the children," said Mrs. Keith. Her husband is continuing his job at Harbison - Walker Refractories Co., East Chicago, Ind., and the couple indicate they would give serious consideration to their plans for the future before taking any action.

TWU Wins Wage Increase From American Airlines

JUST ONE hour prior to a midnight strike deadline, Transport Workers American Airlines Locals voted Feb. 1 to accept a company offer of an eight-cent across-the-board increase for 4,500 maintenance, stores, and fleet service personnel as well as several improvements in working conditions.

The company offer, which boosts the average wage level of its workers beyond any offer in the industry, was made after an eleven-hour session of Union and management representatives with Federal Mediator Foran in New York City.

TWU and American Airlines have been in continuous mediation with Ross Foran since Jan. 17, when a vote of AA Locals in New York, Tulsa, Chicago, Boston, Dallas, Fort Worth, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Washington and other cities had empowered the negotiating committee to call a strike at is discretion. Until last night's capitulation, the company had sat tight on its offer of 5 cents an hour increase.

In the face of the management's obstinacy, the Union negotiators broke-off discussions Jan. 31, and fixed the strike deadline.

TWU Vice Pres. Willam Grogan stated that the new average wage rate of $1.72 per hour will peg American Airlines two cents higher than Pan American; 7 cents above Pan Central Airways and 16 cents over Eastern Airlines.

Plan To Discuss Record With Voters

Two Oakland, Calif., councilmen elected by labor's votes in 1947 have called a meeting of their constituents to discuss their accomplishments and failures. Oakland's Mayor Joseph E. Smith, who also had labor backing, has announced he will join them in answering questions and complaints regarding the record.

Newark Council Re-organized To Conform To CIO

REORGANIZED from top to bottom, the Greater Newark CIO Council has put itself in line with CIO policy.

The face-lifting job occurred last week at a reorganization meeting of New Jersey's largest CIO council. Irving Abramson, national CIO representative initiated the move when he called the special parley with the consent of the council's officers.

MORAN

This is the second CIO body in the state to have undergone such a reorganization. The first was the Hudson County Council. Both were identified as opponents of National CIO policy.

The 500 delegates to the Newark meeting moved swiftly—through selection of new officers, constitutional revisions and adoption of resolutions—to conform to the program of the parent organization.

One test came when a minority resolution opposing PAC suffered an overwhelming defeat. The council's support of PAC is expected to lend additional strength to the candidacy of State CIO Council Exec. Secy.-Treas. Stephen J. Moran for Newark commissioner. A resolution endorsing Moran for the post was adopted at the meeting.

All seven newly elected officers were described as aggressive proponents of the National CIO program. Heading the council as president is Harper Winship of the Steelworkers. Other officers are: Joseph DiNodica, Auto, 1st vice-president; Paul Eaton, Playthings, 2nd vice-president; Al Lowenthal, Electrical, 3rd vice-president; Louis Pratola, Office & Professional, secretary; Raymond Santora, Retail, treasurer, and Pat Tansey, sergeant-at-arms.

Among the resolutions adopted was one strongly urging the reinstatement of James Kutcher to his job with the Veterans Administration. Legless veteran of World War II, Kutcher was discharged from his government post because of alleged membership in the Socialist Workers Party. Appearing before the group, he won immediate support for his cause, as well as a $100 contribution.

Another resolution urged support of the Office & Professional Workers in a forthcoming election at the Prudential Life Insurance Co.

TAKES OFFICE: Newly elected president of the Greater Newark CIO Council, Harper Winship (l.), receives the gavel from Irving Abramson, National CIO Representative, following the reorganization of the council. At right is Ewald Sanders, CIO Regional Director. Failure to follow CIO policy precipitated the reorganization.

Prices Fall, But Hardly Enough

Your paycheck dollar bought a little bit more in December than in November, 1948, but hardly enough to count.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail price index went down another half of one per cent between mid-November and mid-December, when it stood at a point 29% higher than when strong OPA controls were abandoned, BLS announced last week.

The retail prices of goods and services were still 2.6% higher than a year ago, despite three consecutive months of falling prices, especially for eggs, meats, and fats and oils.

Rents, however, rose 0.6% in the one month. BLS found rents rose 3.4% in Chicago, 2.5% in Minneapolis, and 1.2% in Memphis in 30 days' time.

10,000th Baby Born Under Benefit Plan

The 10,000th baby was born Jan. 27, under the maternity benefit provisions of collective agreements in the clothing and allied industries, when Mrs. Marie B. Koval, of Brooklyn, a member of Local 162, CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, became the mother of a boy.

Mrs. Koval receives a $50 maternity benefit, bringing up to $500,000 such benefits paid out to date to Amalgamated members since the inception of the industry's insurance fund in 1943.

N. H. Council Gives Medal in Honor of Hero Every Year

EVERY YEAR since 1946, the New Hampshire CIO Council has awarded a bronze medal in honor of Lt. Benjamin Rush Toland of Concord, N. H., to a CIO member in the state deemed to have "done the most to promote a better understanding between labor, management and public."

A strange and sad story lies behind these awards. Lt. Toland, a 24-year-old Marine, was killed Feb. 21, 1945, on the barren, bloody slopes of Iwo Jima, as he led the charge on a ridge "where every ten yards cost a life."

After his death, a will scribbled on a piece of paper was found leaving his modest estate to promote causes in which he believed. One of these was peace between labor and management.

Lt. Toland asked that 40% of what he left be given to advance this cause—10% to the CIO, 10% to the AFL, and 20% to the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers.

The CIO's share—$600—was given to the CIO Council of New Hampshire, the state where he was born.

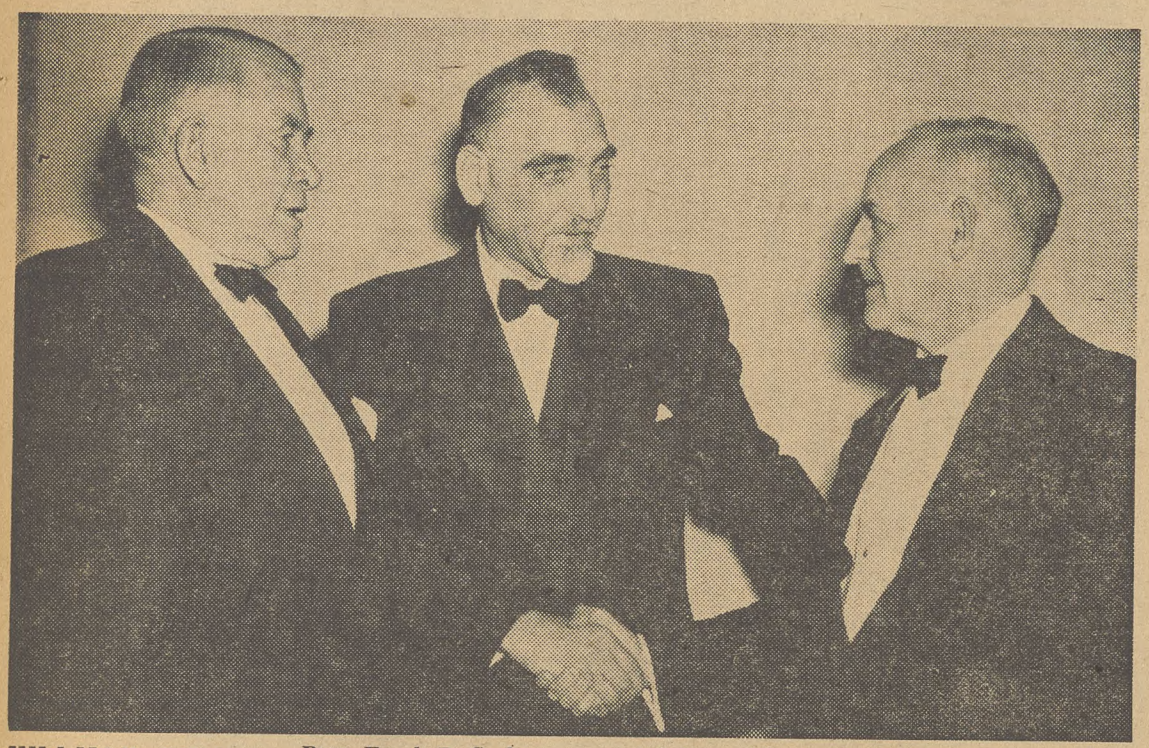
Dr. Frank Graham Honored With First Hillman Award

A CHAMPION of civil rights in a Jim Crow state has been honored with the first Sidney Hillman Memorial Foundation award.

What CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky described as a "little check," and a scroll, were presented to Dr. Frank P. Graham, University of North Carolina president, at a dinner in Washington.

Signifying the close alliance between the three branches of government, education and labor was the presence at the banquet of such persons as Vice-Pres. Alben W. Barkley, Supreme Court Justice Rutledge and North Carolina's freshman Sen. J. Melville Broughton. Also on the dais—in addition to Potofsky—were ACW officials, including the union's "first lady," Mrs. Bessie Hillman, widow of the union's first president—and CIO leaders, among them Vice-Pres. Haywood, Secy.-Treas. Carey, and Organizing Committee Director Van A. Bittner.

The scroll praised the North Carolina educator for his championship of the fight "for civil liberties, for minority rights, against the polltax, against lynch law, against discrimination in every shape and form."



HILLMAN AWARD: Pres. Frank P. Graham of the Univ. of North Carolina is being congratulated by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers, who presented him with the first Sidney Hillman Memorial Foundation award. U. S. Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley appears to be voicing his approval. The award was for his fight for civil rights.

OF GRAHAM, whose crusading activities have made him anathema to the Dixiecrats and other conservative elements, Potofsky said:

"He has never asked, 'Is it safe?' His only concern has been, 'Is it right?'"

"Dr. Frank Graham," the union head went on, "has a special place in the hearts of labor."

Graham, in accepting the award, paid tribute to Sidney Hillman, whom he knew personally. He then traced the evolution of modern society and its concept of democracy, and quoted Hillman's explanation of American labor's aspirations:

"We want a better America, an America that will give its citizens, first of all, a higher and higher standard of living so that no child will cry for food in the midst of plenty . . . An America that will have no sense of insecurity and which will make it possible for all groups, regardless of race, creed or color, to live in friendship to be real neighbors; an America that will carry its great mission of helping other countries to help themselves."

Recently returned from a mission to Indonesia, Graham urged that the Indonesians be permitted to choose their own form of government and that the Dutch withdraw immediately.

Graham received a strong tribute from Vice-Pres. Barkley, who noted that the struggles for economic, social and political justice are inseparable. Graham has distinguished himself in all three fights, he pointed out.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK

FEBRUARY 20-27, 1949

"Ugh!.... foreigners!"

JIM BARRY

I'M NOT KIDDING! EVERY ONE OF YOU IS IN DANGER! YOU'RE ALL KEY WITNESSES TO A KIDNAPPING... AND WHOEVER HIRED THOSE MUGS TO STAGE IT—CAN HIRE OTHER MUGS TO GET RID OF WITNESSES AND COVER HIS TRAIL!

AFTER LOCKING UP THE KIDNAPPERS OF OLD "POP" STORM, LT. OSCAR BUZZ HAS A WELL-FOUNDED HUNCH...

WE'LL WATCH OUT LIEUTENANT BUZZ... AND KEEP IN TOUCH WITH YOU!

FINE, JIM! I'LL CALL YOU THE MOMENT I GET ANY INFORMATION FROM THE PRISONERS.

WELL, I GUESS I'LL HEAD FOR THE UNION HALL, JIM. YOU KNOW WHERE TO REACH ME IF YOU NEED ME.

SURE, SAILOR, AND THANKS FOR HELPING US!

AND NOW... HOW ABOUT SOMETHING TO EAT? THEN I WANT TO TALK ABOUT POP...

RECKON I CAN STAND SOME NOURISHMENT, SON. YUH CAN TALK ALL YOU WANT ABOUT ME... AFTER WE GET SOME VITTLES INSIDE US!

DINER

OH, BOY! OH, BOY! WHAT I'M GOING TO DO TO SOME BIG, JUICY STEAK... EXCEPT THAT WITH PRICES WHAT THEY ARE... I'LL JUST TEAR INTO A HAMBURGER!

MENU

MEANWHILE... LEAVING THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF MANUFACTURERS ARE OSWALD MEEKER AND "BIG JIM" FYKSOR...

STRANGE ARE THE WAYS OF FATE, SIR. STRANGE INDEED! AND AMUSING, SIR AMUSING!

YES, VERY AMUSING, MR. MEEKER. YOU'LL EXCUSE ME, I HOPE. I'M IN A HURRY!

FIFTH AVE

CERTAINLY, SIR. CERTAINLY. ONE SMALL FAVOR, IF YOU DON'T MIND... DO YOU KNOW WHERE THE OFFICES OF THE UNITED LABOR PRESS ARE? JIM BARRY'S PLACE?

SURE—A COUPLE BLOCKS DOWN THE STREET. CAN'T MISS IT... BIG WHITE BUILDING...

0975

JIM BARRY'S OFFICE? WH-WHAT HAVE YOU GOT TO DO WITH HIM, MEEKER?

WITH BARRY, SIR? NOTHING... NOTHING AT ALL. I MERELY INTEND TO LEAVE SOMETHING IN HIS PLACE...

SOMETHING UNPLEASANT, I HOPE!

MOST UNPLEASANT, SIR! MOST UNPLEASANT, INDEED! IN FACT... AS A RESULT OF MY VISIT JIM BARRY IS GOING TO BE BURNED UP AS THEY SAY! BURNED UP, SIR, IN THE ELECTRIC CHAIR!

PRE-INVENTORY SALE

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The Case for the 75c Floor

40c Minimum Wage Is Outdated, Congress Told

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

CIO SPOKESMEN went to bat last week for a million and a half underpaid workers in wealthy America who are getting a raw deal under the inadequate and out-of-date 40c minimum pay rate of the Federal Wage-Hour law.

Testifying before the House Committee on Education & Labor, the CIO representatives asked that the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (Wage-Hour Law) be modernized by:

1. Increasing the minimum to 75c with a provision to raise it as high as $1 on recommendation of industry committees.

2. Extending coverage to groups now excluded.

The House Committee members peered down intently from a raised platform as the three CIOers, grouped on one side of a table at floor level, gave their testimony. The Congressmen seemed to be listening with a new interest and respect, as though remembering the voice of the people heard in the last election.

Sol Barkin, the big, earnest research director of the Textile Workers Union, led off with the CIO's main economic statement. He called for revisions in the Wage-Hour law needed to realize its basic purpose of setting "minimum standards of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers."

IRVING J. Levy, young-faced, gray-haired general counsel for the United Auto Workers, explained the legal aspects of the proposed amendments to the Act, and patiently and pleasantly answered Committee members' questions.

From where she sat between Barkin and Levy, Dr. Vera Miller, red-haired research associate of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, looked very young and small for her title. She gave facts and figures to show what it costs an American family to live today, and urged extension of the minimum wage provision to cover retail and service workers.

"Even an emergency relief level of living now requires an hourly wage of 98c," she said, in pointing out that a 75c minimum was only a first step which should be taken immediately "to prevent a further deterioration of the standards set in 1938."

Urging extension of coverage to workers employed in retail trade and in the laundry, cleaning and dyeing business, Miss Miller stated that only 26 states and the District of Columbia now have minimum wage laws covering these workers. These range from 65c in California, to 20c in Kentucky, she said.

IN NEW YORK, where laundry workers are now practically 100% organized, Miss Miller said that average hourly earnings have increased from 36c in 1937 to 92c at present, but in other parts of the country where they are largely unorganized, they "need the protection of the law to correct their substandard wages."

Barkin told the House Committee that the CIO urges "the universal 75c minimum, not because it will eliminate all forms of substandard wages, but as a step forward to the eradication of the bargaining weaknesses of American workers."

Those employers who are exploiting the helplessness of workers "by paying them intolerable wages," Barkin said, "should not be allowed to create unfair competition by paying less than 75c."

He emphasized that the CIO's proposal for a 75c minimum was extremely moderate, and that wage increases since July 1947 would justify raising the minimum closer to 95c, "if the present bill is to have the same impact as the 1938 Act."

Many workers in unorganized industries, particularly those whose earnings are below 75c, are being cheated of the benefits arising from the increase in national income, productivity and technological advance, enjoyed by other groups, and need legislation "to correct this inequity," Barkin said.

He estimated the total actual cost of increasing the minimum to 75c an hour as being under $550 million, or less than one-quarter of one percent of the cost of production.

DISCUSSING extension of coverage, Barkin said the CIO advocated inclusion of several groups of workers now exempt, particularly those employed by:

- Large industrialized agricultural and processing operations.
- Retail and service concerns with four or more establishments and an annual volume of business of more than $500,000.
- Fish processing, as distinct from fishermen. The provision for overtime pay, he said, should be extended to seamen.

Testifying on the legal aspects of the proposed amendments, Levy also urged that exemptions from the Act be curtailed.

He argued that the extension of coverage to employers who are engaged in activities "affecting commerce," as defined in a proposed amendment, "would present no unusual problems of interpretation or application."

About half of the agricultural employes would be brought under the protection of the minimum wage provisions by the amendment to extend coverage to hired workers on large farms, Levy stated.

He argued that "there is no justification for retaining the 14-week exemption from the overtime provision for seasonal or food processing industries.

"The benefits of a 40-hour week and the deterrent which time and a half places upon unnecessarily long work weeks should be extended in these industries as well as in others. We should have no second class laborers."

HOW YOU DOIN', TOM: **CIO witnesses at minimum wage hearings drop into the office of Ohio Congressman Tom Burke, a member of the House Committee on Education and Labor. Burke is a member of the CIO Auto Workers, and was exec. secretary of the Toledo CIO Council. L. to R. are Burke, UAW Counsel Irving Levy, Sol Barkin, research director, Textile Workers Union, and Dr. Vera Miller, research associate, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.**

ACW, Retail Reach Pact

AN AGREEMENT under which the organizing drives of the two CIO unions in the department store and men's retail clothing field will be co-ordinated for the best interests of both, has been reached and will go into effect at once, CIO Vice-Pres. and Organization Director Allan S. Haywood, announced last week in Washington.

Terms of the agreement were worked out at a conference in New York between Haywood and officials of the unions concerned —the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes.

Both unions have agreed to cooperate with each other on this basis:

- The Amalgamated will have exclusive jurisdiction to organize workers in the department store and men's clothing field, except in cases where contracts have already been signed. Existing contracts will not be disturbed.
- The Retail Union will have "sole jurisdiction over the entire field exclusive of the above exceptions," and has pledged "to exert every effort to organize the unorganized within its field of jurisdiction."
- Both unions have agreed to meet at frequent intervals to discuss and co-ordinate their organizing campaigns.

In announcing the agreement, Haywood praised the officers of both organizations "for the fine co-operative spirit which they exhibited throughout the discussions."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

(NOTE: Much legislation of interest to labor is still in a preliminary stage, with committee hearings just getting under way. As definite action takes shape in House and Senate, this listing will be expanded.)

BILL	WHAT IT IS	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal S. 249	Thomas Bill repeals T-H, restores Wagner Act and amends it on jurisdictional disputes, boycotts, nat'l emergency disputes.	Senate Labor Comm. hearings due to end Feb. 10; House hearings started. Bill endorsed by CIO.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to support; and to reject all Taft-Hartley amendments to new bill.
Wage-Hour Improvements HR 2033	Lesinski Bill lifts minimum pay from 40c to 75c, with power to go to $1. Increases coverage, cuts exemptions, improves enforcement.	CIO witnesses indorsed bill at House Labor Comm. hearings. Report from Committee due before long.	Ask members House Labor Comm. and your Congressmen to support this bill.
Rent Control Extension HR 2291 S. 434	Several bills on file, with wide variation. Douglas-Myers bill extends controls to June 30, 1951, tightens present loopholes.	Hearings in Senate and House Banking Comms. due to start soon.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to support this rent control bill.
Social Security, Health Insurance	Many bills call for improved social security benefits and coverage; and natl. health insurance plan.	Committee hearings due to start shortly.	Indicate to Senators and Congressmen your support for better security, health insurance.
Reciprocal Trade Pacts HR 1211	Gives U. S. power to negotiate trade agreements till June 1951, promote intl. commerce.	House Ways and Means Comm. gave ok to bill. CIO testified in support of bill.	Ask Congressmen to vote in support of trade pacts when bill comes to House soon.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Thomas Is Prober Again

Two GOP Congressmen who played a big role in the headline-hunting activities of the House Committee on Un-American Activities have been kept on the group by House Republicans.

Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R., N. J.), former committee chairman who is under federal indictment on a salary kick-back charge, will again be on the committee. So, too, will be Rep. Richard Nixon (R., Calif.).

Two new Republican members are Rep. Case (R., S. D.), author of the anti-labor bill which Pres. Truman vetoed in 1946, and a freshman from Illinois, Rep. Harold Velde (R., Ill.).

Rep. John Wood (D., Ga.) heads the committee. The remaining four Democrats are all lawyers: Walter (Pa.), Harrison (Va.), Moulder (Mo.), and McSweeney (Ohio).

Figures filed by ex-Chairman Thomas on Dec. 31 showed that the Committee spent $250,494 during 1948—about $50,000 under its budget.

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HITS INJUNCTIONS: William H. Davis, former chairman of the Natl. War Labor Board, tells the Senate Labor Committee in no uncertain terms of his opposition to use of injunctions in Labor disputes. Behind him, to the left, Robert M. Denham, general counsel of the Natl. Labor Relations Board, scowls at Davis. Denham and Davis, who has had a long career in labor mediation, hold different views on almost all of T-H. Davis called one T-H provision "the rottenest ever enacted." For other pictures and news of Taft-Hartley, see pages 3, 6 and 7.

Where Things Stand On T-H Repeal

TAFT-HARTLEY repeal hearings in the Senate Labor Committee continue until February 23. Hearings may be ordered by the House Labor Committee this week.

During the month of March, Taft-Hartley repeal will probably be a prime issue in both the Senate and the House.

In the Senate, the CIO has endorsed the Thomas Bill (S. 249). That bill provides for repeal of T-H; re-enactment of the Wagner Act; restoration of the Norris-La Guardia anti-injunction act; and provisions—in line with the President's State of the Union message—dealing with jurisdictional strikes, secondary boycotts and national emergency disputes.

CIO—and all the rest of organized labor—is prepared to press vigorously for passage by the Senate of the Thomas Bill, without weakening amendments of the T-H type, as favored by Sen. Taft.

IN the House Labor Committee, friends of labor urging committee adoption of a streamlined bill to repeal T-H and re-enact the Wagner Act. CIO supports and appreciates their loyal efforts in behalf of the rights of organized labor.

If the 25-member House Labor Committee votes against this simple bill, labor's friends on that committee will then call for committee approval of a bill identical to the Thomas Bill. In such a case, the CIO will, of course, support their action —and seek to prevent any weakening amendments, either in committee or in the House itself.

Organized labor in America will keep close watch on these legislative developments—until Taft-Hartley is in limbo and the Wagner Act is restored as this country's basic labor law.

CIO Witnesses Tell House Unit

Evictions Stress Need of Strong Rent Controls

By GLORIA CAPLAN

"IN THE CITY of Providence, in celebration of the Christmas season, six small children will be separated from their parents because there is no room for them in the houses of the town.

"At 9:30 on Saturday morning, the six O'Brien children will become wards of the state . . .

"The family was evicted three months ago when the landlord asked for the tenement for his own use . . .

"For three months, since the morning of Sept. 8, when their furniture was piled on the street, Mr. and Mrs. William O'Brien have knocked on tenement doors, but no landlord will take them in . . ."

That was just one of the tragedies reported to the House Banking & Currency Committee last week as it investigated the need for continued rent controls.

The facts of housing distress were called to the 27 committee members' attention by John Edelman, CIO Textile Workers legislative representative. The story of Mr. & Mrs. O'Brien, a textile worker family, was placed into the hearings record as it appeared in the Providence Evening Bulletin last December.

Many Sad Stories

It was placed in the record—along with similar stories from every state in the union—to indicate the intense need for continued and strengthened rent control.

With present rent controls due to end March 31, Edelman and Leo Goodman, director of the CIO Housing Committee, cited scores of representative cases of tenant hardship under acute housing shortages throughout the country The situation is made worse by a weak Republican rent control law passed in 1947 and 1948 and by what Goodman termed "administrative bungling" at the hands of the National Rent Control Director.

The CIO representatives urged committee support for the Douglas rent control bill (HR 2291), which would continue controls for 27 months, eliminate any further 15% voluntary rent boosts and strengthen tenant protection against evictions. (The companion bill in the Senate is S. 888, sponsored by Francis Myers (D. Pa.).

But it is not enough to have a strong law, they insisted. Equally important is firm administration of the law. Goodman charged the present administrator, Tighe E. Woods, with making the situation worse by a "weak and inefficient administration."

He charged Woods with contributing to the existence of a "widespread black market in rents, wholesale violation of the eviction provisions of the Act and the economic crisis for millions of little people who cannot sustain themselves in the highly inflationary situation which exists today."

Only One Concerned

Goodman's blast followed by a few hours Woods' 3½-day appearance before the committee. Woods told the committee that he has granted 73% of the petitions for area rent increases, resulting in an average rent increase of over 19%. The U. S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Census lists the Nationwide increase as at least 36%.

Of the eight committee members who questioned Woods on the fourth day of the hearings, only one indicated any concern for the tenant—Rep. George D O'Brien (D. Mich.).

Rep. Paul Brown (D. Ga.) was worried about "these poor women (landlords)" who he charged have had so many hardships thrust on them by rent control.

"Instead of asking more power to put more (hardships) on them," he admonished Woods, "you ought to ask more power to get rid of them."

(The Congressman showed no reaction later to the CIO reference to the thousands of old people on meager fixed incomes who cannot pay rent increases).

Rep. Donald Nicholson (R. Mass.), voiced the woes of landlords. What about real estate taxes? he asked Woods. Haven't they doubled in the past 10 years?

No, replied Woods. Besides, such cost increases are taken into account by his office in determining whether to grant rent increases.

Rep. Brooks Hays (D. Ark.), was very concerned about those tenants who—he claimed—just naturally want to give the landlord more money. The proposed rent bills would eliminate such increases. "It causes a lot of trouble when people really are worried that their rent is out of line and want to pay more," he mused.

Rep. Henry O. Talle (R. Iowa.), was a special pleader for landlords in one county in his state who are seeking decontrol.

Wolcott Challenged

Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R. Mich), the committee's former chairman, cited newspaper ads in Detroit to prove the sufficiency of housing there. He was challenged by O'Brien, who noted that many for-rent ads are placed in newspapers because the rental is so exorbitant the owner has difficulty finding takers.

THE QUESTIONING took on the character of an inquisition for a short period after the Goodman-Edelman testimony.

With all the gusto of a huntsman landing his cornered prey, Nicholson charged in:

"I can't remember your name (addressing Edelman)—Are you a lawyer?"

Chairman Brent Spence (D. Ky.), remarked it is immaterial whether a witness is a lawyer or not.

Then, Nicholson wanted to know: Is he being paid for testifying here?

Edelman replied that his title and salary are on file with the Clerk of the House, and they have appeared in the Congressional Record

(All CIO legislative representatives are registered as "lobbyists.") "Oh!" Nicholson discovered, "so you're a paid lobbyist! I thought you said you were a representative of the CIO!"

Nicholson then concerned himself with Edelman's reference to tenants' difficulties in Massachusetts, where the CIO official said rents went up sharply after properties were decontrolled.

The GOP Congressman wanted to know what areas in the state have been decontrolled.

Nicholson Again

Both Edelman and Rep. Mike Monroney (D. Okla.), explained that the testimony referred to housing units, not to areas.

"Unit? Unit? What do you mean, unit?" Nicholson wanted to know.

Obviously reacting to the treatment dealt out by the Massachusetts Republican, three Democratic committee members wound up the day's hearing with a tribute to the two witnesses.

Hugh Mitchell (D. Wash.): "In the 79th Congress they were considered as experts in the housing field. I want to commend them . . ."

Barratt O'Hara (D. Ill.): "I wish to compliment Mr. Edelman and Mr. Goodman for an intelligent and well-balanced study . . ."

Frank Buchanan (D. Pa.): "I'm only sorry their testimony didn't include Philadelphia."

Write Congressman To Keep Rent Controls

The present rent control law expires March 31.

In their furious battle against continued rent control, landlords have showered Congress with a flood of mail demanding the end of rent restrictions.

To counteract the one-sided picture some Congressmen are receiving, CIO members are urged to write their representative, House Banking & Currency Committee Chairman Brent Spence and members of the committee. Tell them you want controls continued—and strengthened. The House bill that best meets the CIO recommendations is that sponsored by Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, HR 2291.

Members of the House committee are:

DEMOCRATS

Brent Spence (Ky.)	Charles Deane (N.C.)
Paul Brown (Ga.)	George O'Brien (Mich.)
Wright Patman (Texas)	Mrs. Chase Woodhouse (Conn.)
A. S. (Mike) Monroney (Okla.)	Clinton McKinnon (Calif.)
Brooks Hays (Ark.)	Hugh Addonizio (N.J.)
Albert Rains (Ala.)	Isidore Dollinger (N.Y.)
Frank Buchanan (Pa.)	Hugh Mitchell (Wash.)
Abraham Multer (N.Y.)	Barratt O'Hara (Ill.)

REPUBLICANS

Jesse Wolcott (Mich.)	Clarence Kilburn (N.Y.)
Ralph Gamble (N.Y.)	Albert M. Cole (Kansas)
Frederick Smith (Ohio)	Merlin Hull (Wis.)
John Kunkel (Pa.)	Hardie Scott (Pa.)
Henry Talle (Iowa)	Donald Nicholson (Mass.)
Rolla C. McMillen (Ill.)	

Rent Control Features Requested By CIO

All the following provisions are embodied in the Douglas-Myers bill, HR 2291, S 888:

- 27 months extension.
- Effective eviction control, including power for the administrator to institute suit against wilful landlord violators.
- Adequate criminal and civil enforcement penalties.
- Re-control of new construction, conversions, permanent residences in hotels, motor courts, trailer camps and tourist homes.
- Authority to control areas not now regulated, but in need of rent curbs.
- Local advisory boards to act solely in an advisory capacity.
- Judicial safeguards to tenants and landlords against "administrative caprice and arbitrariness'—by review of administrator's regulations and orders in U. S. courts.

Kazimier Miller, Organizer, Dies

Kazimier Miller, veteran labor organizer, died suddenly in Shamokin, Pa., last week. He was 44. Miller had been stationed in Shamokin as an organizer for the Textile Workers. Previously he had been an organizer for Steel, Ship, and Hosiery.

Miller, born in Poland, came to this country as a child, and became a knitter in a Philadelphia mill. He did considerable organizing work for the Hosiery Workers and joined the staff of the Steelworkers in 1939. He was active in organizing Bethlehem Steel.

Miller also helped in organizing Lukens Steel. For a year he did organizing work for the Shipyard workers at Sun Ship, Chester, Pa.

He is survived by his wife, Elsie; a daughter, Beatrice; his mother, a sister, and a brother.

New York City Unions Takes Step To Set Up New CIO Council

STEPS TO set up a council to replace the defunct Greater New York CIO Council have been taken at a meeting of 245 delegates from 220 locals. Twenty-nine international unions were represented.

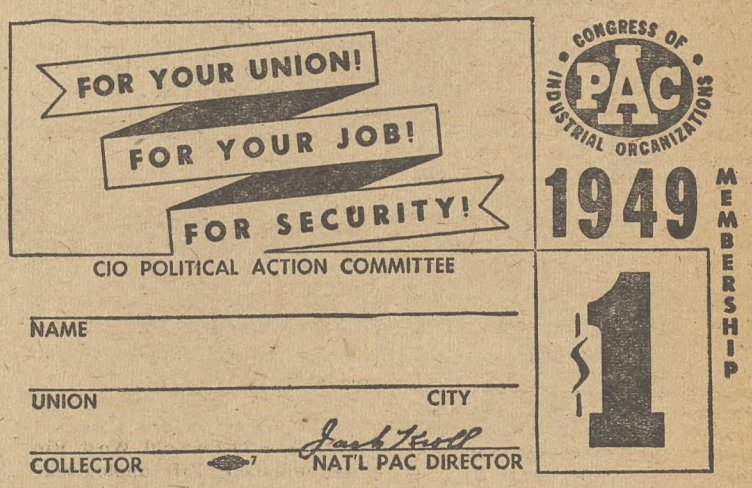
Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council presided. He was named last November by CIO Pres. Murray and the CIO Executive Board to administer the affairs of the old city council. The executive board lifted that council's charter because of its failure to adhere to CIO policy.

A three-point program for setting up the new council was contained in a resolution adopted unanimously:

1. Unions are to affiliate by April 1 on the basis of a monthly per capita of one cent.
2. Hollander will appoint a committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws. (Hollander said that he would name the committee within a few days.)
3. Upon completion of affiliation of the locals a constitutional convention will be called and officers elected.

HOLLANDER reported that the state CIO has paid $10,000 in debts and rejected $4600 on "political expenditures" of the old council. He said that the money for political expenditures did not appear on the books and therefore would not be recognized.

Pres. Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union and Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers were present. Other international unions represented included Clothing Workers (not affiliated with the old council), Transport Workers, Utility Workers, Electrical Workers, Furniture, Fur & Leather, Playthings, Novelty & Jewelry and American Communication Association.



NEW PAC RECEIPT: **The CIO-PAC continues full steam ahead, getting ready for this year's many city, county and state elections. Receipts, like the one above are being distributed through the international union offices for this year's collection of PAC contributions.**

Democrats Give Taft A Tough Time

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

IT'S TOO BAD all of you weren't there last week to see Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), cornered and trying to defend his law.

The little man who wasn't there—Fred Allan Hartley, Jr., was no doubt happy that he didn't have to take what Taft had to in the hearings on the Taft-Hartley Law before the Senate Labor Committee.

Hartley wasn't there because he had beaten a strategic retreat last fall and did not run for reelection. His seat—New Jersey's 10th Congressional—is now occupied by an out-and-out anti-T.-Her, Peter W. Rodino, Jr.

Taft—at sessions of the Committee—heard his law raked by the heavy broadsides of a famous impartial mediator, William H. Davis.

Taft even had to admit, very reluctantly, that the law might be unfair in some instances, such as the union shop provisions. But, he was obviously trying with all his skill and might to preserve as much as possible of T-H, in which he had a T-stake.

These had the top billing in the second week of T-Hearings:

1. The Democratic members of the committee were doing a magnificent job of tearing T-H to bits, logically and devastatingly.

Democrats on the committee are, in addition to Chairman Elbert Thomas (Utah), who because of his post takes little or no part in debate, James Murray (Mont.), Claude Pepper (Fla.), Lister Hill (Ala.)), Matthew Neely (W. Va.), Paul Douglas (Ill.), Hubert Humphrey (Minn.) and Grant Withers (Ky.).

2. The Democratic majority took the ground from under a Republican charge of steamrollering by agreeing to a nine-day extension of hearings—to Feb. 23.

The agreement was reached a day before the previous deadline when it became apparent that the more than 30 remaining witnesses —including such diverse organizations as the AFL and the NAM—could not be heard under the earlier rule adopted by the committee.

3. Neely branded Robert N. Denham, general counsel of the Natl. Labor Relations Board, who spent several days on the committee witness stand, as unfit to hold public office dealing with labor matters.

4. Humphrey and others brought out the fact that injunctions against the AFL Typographical Union had been sought by the NLRB on the basis of proposals for union security made by the union—the ITU—before it even started negotiations.

It was also brought out that the ITU had been enjoined on grounds of "probability of violation of T-H."

5. Davis accused the advocates of Taft-Hartleyism of "misleading" the American people into a belief that the law's injunction processes would prevent national emergency strikes. He said flatly that injunctions don't solve disputes or protect the public.

One section of the law—the power to sue unions for damages in federal courts—he scathingly branded as the "rottenest provision ever put into an American statute." He called it "un-American."

6. Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) declared he was "aghast" at a statement from Denham that T-H has not a single provision that harms labor in any way.

7. Woodruff Randolph, president of the ITU, declared his union's strikes "were put upon us as a result of the law."

8. James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, denounced the "effrontery" of the Communist Party for injecting itself into the hearings under the guise of being a "friend of labor." He charged that unions of workers of Russia are "today being operated under a Communist version of the T-H Law."

Neely's denunciation of Denham was a high point of the proceedings. It evoked an anguished protest from Taft. But, Taft, for the second time in the proceedings, met a tartar in Neely.

Of Denham, Neely declared: "His conduct as a witness before this committee is such that it would justify any union in this country to demand his removal from office.

"He has no business operating in any government agency which deals with labor relations.

"His testimony was the most biased and prejudiced I've ever heard from a public official in my 26 years in Congress."

Neely previously had been a member of the House of Representatives.

Just a few days before, Neely denounced a charge by Taft that the Democrats had "blackguarded" witnesses who favored T-H. Neely demanded that Taft apologize.

When Taft tried to interrupt, Neely told him to "shut up."

After the 74-year-old West Virginian finished, Taft apologized.

Exasperated by the constant attempts by Taft, Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N. J.) and Forrest Donnell (R., Mo.) to prove that only labor is to blame in strikes, Humphrey broke in:

"I am sick and tired of all this talk of 'Big Labor.'

"When the roll is called up yonder in heaven on the question of abuses, I'll predict that unions will have a place on the right hand of St. Peter.

"For every abuse by labor, millions of Americans have been steamed, reamed and dry-cleaned by bank failures, foreclosures and bankruptcies."

Carey, in addition to his letter on the "intrusion" of the Communist Party into the hearings, also sent Thomas a statement of his opposition to the non-Communist affidavit of T-H (Denham had indicated that perhaps Carey favored the affidavits). Carey's opposition to the affidavits was based on:

1. "It places in the hands of Communists the power to veto the desires of workers to organize . . . 2. No statutory requirement of the kind can possibly be effective in its avowed aid to drive Communists out of union leadership. Only the members of the union can accomplish that objective . . . 3. I am in entire agreement with Pres. Philip Murray in opposition to the affidavit."

THOUGH THE majority members of the Senate committee are doing a splendid job of massacreing T-H and justifying the proposed substitution of the Thomas Bill, few of the public are getting a chance to hear the proceedings.

Last week, the daytime hearings were held in Room P-26, a telephone booth-type of room in the Capital. When the press and witnesses have all been seated, hardly more than a dozen spectators can find room.

Simultaneously, the Foreign Relations Committee is stubbornly holding onto the large Senate Caucus Room, which seats several hundred. The Foreign Relations group draws an audience of perhaps 25 daily.

Highlights of witness' testimony:

T-H EXPEDITERS: The three top men in the office of general counsel of the NLRB listen with obvious discomfort as Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) criticizes their work. Left to right are Robert M. Denham, general counsel, and his assistants, Winthrop A. Johns and David Findling. The latter, like Denham, came under the fire of the committee.

Dictator

Robert N. Denham was accused by Senate Labor Committee members of having "autocratic powers."

He leaned back in his chair and said: "Of course I can't be overruled."

This was after charges by Republicans that some labor leaders have dictatorial powers over their members.

Denham

Robert N. Denham probably wished he could have stood in bed.

All the things he has been accused of by labor were hurled at him, and he frequently had to call on his assistants to answer in his behalf. (They didn't do very well, either.)

Before he got into the touchy field of his authority and the subject of injunctions, Denham was asked if he favored the non-Communist affidavit.

He replied: "If it were abolished, people like Jim Carey would be discouraged in their attempts to rid unions of Communist leadership."

Morse looked startled and asked: "Does Carey favor the affidavit? Has he signed one? Has Phil Murray signed one?"

"Murray, Carey and Allan Haywood have not signed as a matter of principle," Denham said, "but I have never heard Carey say whether or not he favored the affidavit."

Morse: "Doesn't the action of Carey, Murray and Haywood indicate to you that they oppose it?"

He got no reply. *(See above for Carey's quick reaction.)*

HUMPHREY asked Denham why similar provisions were not adopted for other voluntary associations. He said doctors are kicked out of the American Medical Association, to which they must belong or sacrifice privileges at most hospitals. "Do you favor that?" Humphrey asked.

"I can't see the resemblance," Denham replied.

Sen. Pepper recalled that Denham last year had said:

"I was very much gratified (after the law was passed) to find the major portion of those

(Continued on Page 6)

Taftism

Sen. Taft has had rough going in the hearings.

During a discussion of a T-H provision that says injunctions cannot be sought where there is an abnormal danger to life and limb, he broke in to sneer that the Wagner act had no such provision.

Sen. Douglas snapped: "Even the Senator should know that the provision was not needed in the Wagner Act—because there was no injunction of any kind permitted there."

Reuther Plan

We can have "Houses for People, Planes for Peace, Jobs for Security."

In a new unique plan of giant scope UAW Pres. Walter Reuther has blueprinted a course for American government which would satisfy these three major needs.

A complete description of the "Reuther Plan" will appear next week. The plan was received last week just as the CIO News went to press.

Keep PAC Flying Spring With $1s

TWUA Announces Arbitration Policy

The CIO Textile Workers will recommend to local unions that they drop arbitration proceedings seeking a wage increase in woolen and worsted mills, except where present rates are below the industry standard, according to John Chupka, TWUA woolen and worsted director.

The decision was made at a meeting of the union's policy committee for the woolen and worsted industry, elected by delegates from local unions, Chupka said.

TWUA has asked a 10c an hour increase from the woolen and worsted industry, under a wage reopening clause in present contracts. Last week an arbitrator ruled against the union in the case of the American Woolen Co., largest firm in the industry, with 23,000 workers in 24 mills.

Today's decision will affect more than 65,000 other woolen and worsted workers, Chupka said.

He estimated that less than two per cent of the 90,000 woolen and worsted workers under union contract are employed in mills where rates are below standard, and thus may be taken to arbitration.

Murray, Other Intl. Officers Re-elected By Steel Union

PHILIP MURRAY, the other three international officers and all the incumbent district directors of the CIO Steelworkers were re-elected by the membership Feb. 8.

On the eve of the election Murray underwent an emergency operation for appendicitis. He was reported in a good condition late last week at the Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., where he had been a patient two weeks. He went there for a rest and physical check-up after suffering a stomach disorder.

Secy-Treas. David J. McDonald and Vice Presidents Van A. Bittner and James G. Thimmes were re-elected. They were unopposed. There were contests for seven of the 32 district directorships.

The election was the first under the revised constitution and those elected will hold office for four years, rather than two, as at present.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Anti-Labor 5 Days A Week

They tell the anecdote about a New York newspaperman with a "liberal" reputation, who—several years ago—started to grind out a stream of anti-union stories.

A friend, meeting the reporter in a bar one evening, chided him about the hostile stories.

"Well," said the newspaperman, sheepishly, "you know, I only write anti-union pieces three times a week."

That reporter would be a piker at the hearings on Taft-Hartley repeal now going on before the Senate Labor Committee. The witnesses who like Taft-Hartley are obviously anti-labor five days a week—and double on Saturdays and Sundays.

Those spokesmen for the big business viewpoint haven't changed a bit since 1947. They're speaking the same piece now as when they argued for adoption of Taft-Hartley and for emasculation of the Wagner Act.

But now, even more than before, you can hear the hollow rattle in their testimony against the "horrors" of free unionism and of fair-minded labor legislation.

Early in the hearings, the New Dealers—or rather, the Fair Dealers—were caught off guard by the hostile witnesses and by Sen. Taft's persistent line of questioning.

We're glad to see that the liberal Democratic majority on the Senate Labor Committee has snapped back fast. They've used facts and figures with the same assuredness you'll find in a Marine sergeant knocking over ducks at a shooting gallery. A lot of witnesses have looked surprised when their propaganda blew up in their faces.

When the Senate hearings end on Feb. 23, corporation lobbyists and executives are going to have first-hand knowledge of the difference between the 81st Congress and its Republican predecessor.

CIO STATES ITS POSITION

We hope that every CIO member has a good supply of pencils, pens, ink, writing paper, envelopes and three-cent stamps. You're going to need them—in order to let the men and women who represent you in Congress know how union people feel about Taft-Hartley repeal.

Many Senators have reported sizeable mail from people who would like to keep Taft-Hartley, but repeal the November elections. It's about time for a few letters to come in from the folks who elected Harry Truman and the 81st Congress.

The CIO's position has been made very clear on this complicated legislative matter of changing labor laws.

- We support the Thomas Bill (S. 249) in the Senate. It would repeal T-H, re-enact the Wagner Act, and deal with three subjects mentioned in the President's State-of-the-Union Message: jurisdictional disputes, secondary boycotts and national emergency disputes.
- We're opposed to amendments to the Thomas bill. (Sen. Taft and his friends would like to load it up with a flock of T-H amendments.)
- We hope that Rep. Kelley (D. Pa.) can persuade the House Labor Committee to accept a "two-package bill"—in other words, simple repeal of T-H and re-enactment of the Wagner Act. If the Labor Committee turns him down, the CIO looks to that body to approve a bill identical with the Thomas Bill in the Senate.

Support of this position will lead to prompt enactment of a decent labor relations law and—as CIO told the Senate—"to a course of sound labor relations based on mutual trust and free collective bargaining."

There's Heat In The Cold War

More Than American Dollars Needed To Turn Back Commies In Europe

By ALLAN L. SWIM

YOU BEGIN to realize after you've been in Europe only a short time that the "cold war" gets pretty warm at times.

You realize, too, that it wouldn't be too difficult for some European countries—with financial aid from the U. S.—to win the "battle for production" and still lose the fight on the "ism" front.

France provides a good example of the type of struggle that is going on—a struggle that is of about equal importance to Joe Doaks, American, and to Pierre Durand, Frenchman.

If Pierre, who loves his freedom, loses the fight next month, then Joe, who also loves his liberty, might easily lose next year.

IF YOU LOOK at the statistics, you see that France is making some real progress toward overall economic recovery.

But if you talk with workers who live in cramped quarters, earn low wages and dress poorly, you find that the benefits of recovery are being badly distributed.

This, of course, is not the fault of the U. S., which refrains from meddling in the internal affairs of nations which it is aiding through the European Recovery Program.

It would be difficult to place the blame on anybody's doorsteps, but that doesn't alter the fact that the situation exists.

The Communists today are the dominant force in the French labor movement—and they're doing everything they can to discredit the Marshall plan and the American unions which support it.

They are well financed and they're carrying on a widespread propaganda campaign.

They're taking full advantage of the disruption caused by the last war and the hardships resulting from current inflation.

And they're not missing an opportunity to profit from every mistake made by the French politicians.

They go in for real rough stuff when they think it's needed.

Now In Europe

Editor Allan L. Swim of the CIO News is now making a European tour that will take him into six countries.

Physical violence, threats and coercion are among their principal weapons.

French workers are told frequently that they'd better join the Communist Party so they won't be shot, hung or imprisoned when the Russians "liberate" their country and do away with "decadent capitalism."

NON-Communist union groups are putting up a real fight, but they have poor equipment with which to wage the battle.

Their principal weapon is a burning desire to make France into a nation with a high standard of living and a high degree of human freedom.

They have very little money—and without money they cannot employ organizers and publish the newspapers and pamphlets necessary to combat Communist propaganda.

They feel that they must not accept money from any source which would enable the Commies to tag them as "stooges" of the French government or the governrment of the U. S.

But they believe they can win out in the end if the French standard of living improves sufficiently and if the democratic trade unions of the world put up a real, concerted fight against Communism.

WHAT IS going on in France and the rest of Europe today may seem relatively unimportant to American trade unionists, who have their own economic and political problems. But it isn't.

The workers of Europe may easily determine whether there's to be peace or war in the future.

The manner in which they turn the key of events will have much to do with the amount of taxes American workers pay, the amount of money Congress appropriates for armament, the number of men who wear military uniforms.

The struggle for power in Europe cannot be confined to Europe. It cannot be ignored by trade unionists at home. It cannot be brushed aside lightly.

American unions should determine what role they can play in the struggle and begin playing it without delay.

Murray, Kroll Laud Israeli Democracy

IN SEPARATE communications to two Labor Zionist groups, CIO Pres. Philip Murray and CIO Political Action Committee Director Jack Kroll have praised the new state of Israel as an example of democracy.

Murray, who last week underwent an appendicitis operation following a bronchial illness wired Louis Segal of the Jewish Natl. Workers Alliance his regrets at being unable to attend the organization's Feb. 13 celebration in New York City honoring the first democratically-elected Israel parliament.

"This event," Murray wired, "is clearly a landmark not only for the Jewish people but for all men and women who treasure democratic freedom and the independence of small nations.

"We in the Congress of Industrial Organizations are proud of our firm support for the cause of Israel, and look forward to its taking an important seat in the family of nations."

The Labor Zionist movement has been "a source of inspiration and pride," Kroll has written Pres. Baruch Zuckerman of the Labor Zionist Organization of America.

Offering his assistance and asking to be actively enrolled in the organization, the PAC head said it is "doubtful that the state of Israel would have been realized in our day" were it not for the social vision and self-sacrifice of the labor forces.

"Today," Kroll asserted, "the forces of organized labor in Israel constitute a bulwark of democracy against the tides of totalitarianism of all descriptions which seek to engulf the entire Middle East."

"You say you can't get by on $6.95 a week? Haven't you heard the cost of living is dropping?"

Murray Urges Support Of Heart Campaign

Every minute at least one American dies of heart disease.

Every hour heart disease claims 68 lives.

Every day the fatal toll is over 1600.

Every year heart disease contributes to the death of nearly 600,000 Americans, CIO Pres. Philip Murray wrote international unions, regional directors and state and city CIO councils in a letter appealing for co-operation in the American Heart Association campaign for $5 million.

The campaign is on and will continue the remainder of this month.

"The American Heart Association, on the basis of contributions made to its treasury during the month of February, will be enabled to carry on its program of scientific research, education, and community service," Murray wrote.

Don't Be Fooled—Living Costs Still In Stratosphere!

By STANLEY RUTTENBERG
CIO Director of Education & Research

"**DO YOU HEAR** that thud, Son? That's the cost of living crashing through the roof. Before you know it you'll need a wagon to bring home all the stuff the good old paycheck will buy."

The words may be different but the tune is the same. The latest NAM-inspired headlines and hoopla would have us believe that the cost of living is chasing itself into the ground. Propaganda objective? General acceptance of the proposition that the need for higher minimum wages and general increases is over!

What Are the Facts? Since last August, when consumers' prices hit a postwar peak, the cost of living has gone down only 1.8%. And this is almost entirely due, says the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its latest report, to lower food prices.

Clothing, home furnishings, fuel and electricity, and the miscellaneous items that make up the cost of living are still above August levels. And rent continues upward.

Over-all living costs are still 2.9% above a year ago. And they are 29% over June 1946, when OPA controls were scrapped to allow an open track for the gravy train to the happy-happy land of unlimited price boosts and business profits.

BUT NOW THE train is slowing down, as CIO warned it would; it seems that the passengers, you and I, can't foot the high cost of the ride any longer.

In the language of the economists, the consumers' market is getting "soft." For too long, high prices have been draining off wartime savings and cutting real earnings. Textiles, shoes, electrical appliances, furniture, and many other goods that your family and mine need and want, are beginning to pile up on the shelves because too many families don't have the money to meet the asking price.

For three years, CIO has warned that unlimited price and profit gouging, unrestrained by controls, would hurt us all. But business preferred to overwork the cow and now it's going dry.

Do you remember way back in 1946 when NAM said, "Get rid of price controls—and the happy days of increased production, competition, and lower prices will come quickly?"

But the postwar sellers' market, based on the scarcity of goods, was played for all the traffic would bear. Prices went up, not down.

NOW, BUSINESS finds it has skimmed the cream off the market; and it looks like competition for sales and lower prices are really in order. But is business happy? Oh, no!! Industry prefers to try to keep prices high—to "stabilize" them—by the simple device of cutting production.

Textile mills have been curtailing operations to reduce their "excess inventories." Automobile manufacturers have eliminated assembly lines, electrical equipment makers are laying off second and third shifts, and lumber mills go idle—all for the same reason.

Just as it seems that goods can flow in abundance at last, business puts on the brake and says no.

They say we are approaching a "buyers'" market. But who is going to do all this buying when thousands of workers get thinner paychecks or none at all?

CONSUMER purchasing power is already too low to buy off the production of a full employment economy. Just as every effort now should be made to build up mass buying power, business begins to cut production and scrap full employment, thereby reducing consumer incomes still further.

Unemployed workers don't ring many cash registers, and the situation can easily drift into a depression. Even when prices really begin to drop, it is scant comfort to people who have no money to spend; for them the horse is already out of the barn. We learned that lesson in 1932.

For years CIO has hoped that American business would understand that a stable and expanding economy must be geared to a large output and small unit profits—to the highest possible wages and salaries and the lowest possible prices.

As production is becoming "soft" in consumers' goods industries, and pools of part-time and unemployed workers appear, the ill-advised business policies of the last three years must be quickly reversed.

ALL BUSINESS—but particularly our great durable goods industries that are still in the midst of capacity production—must immediately restore the lagging flow of purchasing power by increasing wages out of their record profits, by increasing productivity and by not increasing prices.

Such action would narrow the widening spread between prices and purchasing power and bring production and the people's ability to buy more closely into line.

But it is hard for business to concentrate on this economic lesson when it is busy digesting 1948 profits of 21 billions.

"And that's an all-time record, Son!"

Be a PAC-Backer Give a Smacker

Not What the Doctor Ordered

Bill Seen Aimed At Negro Voters

The Georgia Senate late last week passed an amended version of a voters' qualification and registration bill which Gov. Herman Talmadge demanded to bar "block voting of Negroes."

Opponents of the measure declared in the Senate debate that the amended measure would accomplish Gov. Talmadge's purpose.

The measure would wipe from the registration books all of the present 1,200,000 names—whites as well as Negroes.

Top proposal of the governor to the legislature, the measure would require prospective, illiterate voters to answer 10 of 30 complicated questions.

The bill was an amended substitute for the measure passed by the House and must go back to the House for agreement.

The measure was opposed at a Senate committee hearing by Negro and labor representatives, and by members of the Atlanta League for Women Voters.

The author of the House bill, speaker Pro-tem George Smith 2d himself missed some of the proposed questions when quizzed on them.

State Sens. W. R. McCoy, W. B. Cochran, Jr., and Lee Purdon, when quizzed together, missed 11 of the questions asked them at random by the reporter.

In the senate debate on the measure, Sen. Walter Harrison, the anti-Administration leader, said that if Gov. Talmadge signed the measure "it would mean his undoing in his efforts to return as Governor of Georgia.

"You can't trample on the people and have their respect. With one full swoop of the Governor's pen we will disenfranchise 1,200,000 people who are now on the voters lists.

"We will have to tell 1,200,000 people . . . that the Constitution means nothing. We white folks have always predominated at the polls, but I tell you there will be a great upsurge among the colored seeking to vote if this bill is passed.

"The colored people are citizens of the United States and they have certain rights. The Constitution allows them to vote."

Five Bills To Aid Handicapped Urged

Passage of five bills to aid the physically handicapped has been urged by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

The bills, which have the backing of CIO, would establish

- A Federal Commission on services to the physically handicapped.
- A national cerebral palsy act.
- A national leprosy act.
- A national epilepsy act.
- A national census of handicapped.

The AFPH estimates that some 28 million handicapped persons would be aided by the measures. Beginning this week, the Federation will conduct a four-months campaign to acquaint the public with the legislative needs of the handicapped.

Sales Tax Opposed

More money should be spent for educational purposes, but a sales tax is not the way to get it, Pres. Charles C. Webber of the Virginia CIO Council told a radio audience last week. A sales tax has been proposed in Virginia.

The solution to the problem of equalizing of educational opportunities in states where the per capita income is low, Webber maintained, is passage of Federal legislation that would appropriate $300,000,000 to aid States.

Taft And Denham Wilt Under Den

(Continued from Page 3)

suggestions [made by Denham] incorporated in the T-H Act."

Donnell hastily said:

"Of course, Mr. Denham's suggestions arrived too late to be incorporated. But Mr. Shroyer [former counsel to the Senate Committee, now assistant to its minority members] tells me they all were in, either in full, or in substance."

Humphrey asked Denham about a transcript of a meeting Denham had held with the NLRB Union (independent), in which he reportedly refused to deal with the union. Humphrey and Morse insisted it should be put into the record after Denham admitted it was correct in substance.

(Donnell, trying to keep his old pal out of hot water, moved that the transcript not be inserted into the record. He withdrew his objection fast after Taft told him to.)

Donnell then expanded the record by many, many pages. He inserted an analysis, by Denham's office, of the labor laws of all 48 states.

(Neeley asked that Denham read West Virginia's. When it showed there was no restrictive legislation there, the Senator from that State exclaimed: "West Virginia is still the land of the brave and the home of the free.")

Asked about the dates of his information, Denham said: "T-H has been on the books a relatively short time. Not many states have had time to get into line."

Note that: "*Get into line!*"

Donnell asked him if the AFL Typographical Union was not the only major AFL union "in defiance" of the law.

Humphrey objected strenuously to the word "defiance," and Taft suggested "public manifestation of opposition" to the law.

(Donnell again gave way to Taft.)

THEN came the subject of injunctions.

Taft made much of the fact that T-H bars injunctions in a case where the work stoppage is caused by abnormally bad working conditions which might peril the worker's life—such as in a mine.

Morse slowly and deliberately said: "When you leave discretion to men who don't wear overalls, you are wrong.

"I'd rather have the men who do the work decide whether or not the mine is safe. The other way will never be done with my vote."

Donnell then asked Denham about the use of the term "slave labor law" by some unions to describe T-H.

"There is not a single provision of the law which harms labor in a single way!" cried Denham.

Neely interposed:

"Sen. Morse, did you make several speeches since T-H in which you spoke of T-H placing shackles on labor? I quoted effectively from those speeches during my campaign last fall."

Morse answered, again deliberately: "I am sure I must have said T-H places shackles on labor—because it does."

(The audience applauded.)

"I am aghast if the general counsel hasn't found a single thing in it which harms labor," Morse continued.

At that time, Donnell left for his trip to Missouri and Taft turned to Denham as a volunteer adviser. When Pepper asked Denham whether he had not said that an injunction could force strikers to work, Taft broke in hastily:

"If he did say that, he didn't mean it." Pepper made a crack about Denham acting under "advice of counsel."

Denham then made his statement that the T-H had no power to force a worker back to his job, that its only power was to order the union to tell the men to do so. If the union refused to issue the order, the government could seek a contempt citation.

Denham became uncomfortable under the questioning of Pepper on this subject and finally said:

"All this is outside my bailiwick. As general counsel, I am concerned only with Title 1 (of the T-H Act). Injunctions come under other titles."

Pepper said: "I thought you were general counsel of NLRB. Surely you didn't examine only one portion of the bill!"

Denham muttered that the name of his job would better have been "general administrator."

Pepper accused Denham and the T-H law's framers of deceiving the public into a false belief that T-H injunctions actually forced people to work.

Pepper declared that no other man in government has such a concentration of power as Denham has. "It's an autocratic power," he asserted.

Denham: "I admit it. There is no appeal from my decisions."

When it was all over, Denham looked tired and most un-autocratic in appearance.

Price of T-H

Sen. Humphrey declared that not a single new local union had been organized in his home city of Minneapolis since enactment of T-H.

Davis

William Hammett Davis, though he described himself as an "elderly citizen," put many a younger man to shame by his endurance against the giggles of Taft and the "am I not right?" of Donnell.

From the time early in the day until he trudged onto a midnight train for New York, Davis was alert, vibrant and too smart to be led off the path by T-H smokescreens.

The former chairman of the War Labor Board—he was what is called an "independent" witness—was the first of several who hammered home the proof that there is actually no injunction power under T-H to stop a strike.

The American people have been misled, he declared, into believing the 80-day cool-off—better be named "warm-up," he said—injunction permanently ends a strike and that all is then hunky-dory.

But, Davis showed, comes the end of the 80 days—back again is the emergency. He also questioned whether some of the so-called emergencies actually were emergencies. To him, a national emergency would be one that really and actually threatened the health and safety of the American people.

He noted that in six injunction cases under T-H, not a single one solved the issue.

The coal strike, he reminded Taft & Co., went on for some days after the injunction was issued and was settled only when the union became satisfied by appointment of a new member of the welfare fund committee. Then, in the atomic case at Oak Ridge, Tenn., while there was no strike, it was the AFL national officers who won the settlement and nothing that was done under T-H made any difference.

Obviously enjoying himself, Davis turned to the two longshore strikes. He said "instead of T-H doing any good in the West Coast situation, the strike itself was beneficial to relations between the union and management."

Why is there no settlement during an injunction? he asked. "Men are not encouraged to reach a settlement under an order to work for a private employer — for the employer's profit."

He would have the President, under law, have the power to set a cooling-off period and then make a report to Congress. Then, if the strike—a strike which creates a real, not fancied emergency—went on after the period, the President should have power to seize and operate, with reimbursement both to labor and management for any losses sustained.

Asked if the President had such powers now, he referred to his oft-quoted phrase: "The President could act to save the Union whether he had the power or not—later, the Supreme Court, in declaring the President had acted illegally, could save the Constitution."

"What is needed in labor relations," Davis declared, "is the utmost economy of coercion."

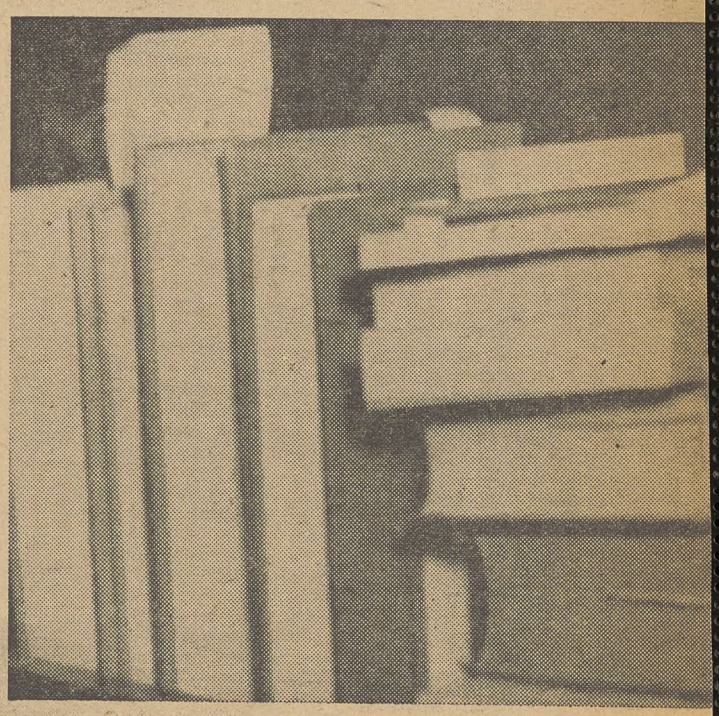
Then, he gave his advice to committee: "Don't act hast Adopt the provisions of Thomas Bill, make a study of situation for six months or then draw a procedure—with injunctions."

He returned to the subject injunctions. "You know, as patent attorney, I make my ing to a great extent out of junctions. That's okay, since injunctions are not against ployes, but against the false of a patent. I challenge Sen. Ball's contention that if injunction works in one case justified. It's never justified a labor dispute.

"The less law the better, I sa

He added: "To cool porri

NOSY: Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) scratches his nose as he hears a witness, Woodruff Randolph, head of the AFL Typographical Union, tell what T-H has done to his union. To the right are Chairman Elbert Thomas (D., Utah) of the Senate Labor Committee, and (partially shown) Sen. Matthew Neely (D., W. Va.).



DOCUMENTED: Sen. Claude Papper (D., Fla.), one of the leaders of the Democratic attack on the Taft-Hartley Law, sits be- hind several le of the Senate has made many

Honest Abe

After one of his long, rambling questionings of a witness, Sen. Forrest Donnell (pronounced Donul) asked to be excused. He wanted to go back to his home state of Missouri to address his fellow Republicans at a Lincoln Day Dinner.

"You go with the blessings of the committee and of the press," remarked Chairman Elbert Thomas (D., Utah) drily.

Then Sen. Matthew Neely (D., W. Va.) brought down the house. "I urge you to tell the Republicans what Abraham Lincoln said about labor."

(Abraham Lincoln said many things in favor of Labor. Perhaps the most famous is: "All that harms Labor is treason to America. No line can be drawn between these two. If any man tells you he loves America, yet he hates Labor, he is a liar. If any man tells you he trusts America, yet fears Labor, he is a fool.

("There is no America without Labor.")

ocrats' Fire; Davis Hits Taft-Hartley

I I NOT RIGHT? Sen. Forrest Donnell (R., Mo.) shown in a characteristic pose during questioning a Senate Labor Committee witness, this time LRB General Counsel Robert M. Denham, an old college chum. Donnell probably takes up most of the pages in the committee hearing transcript with lengthy and involved questions which already have been asked by other Senators.

you don't put coal on the fire. That's about as sensible as the T-H injunction."

He paid a warm tribute to Sen. Robert Wagner (D., N. Y.), father of the Wagner Act. "I would go back to the Wagner Act in the same way Bob Wagner would. I'd accept any amendment which would advance collective bargaining."

Donnell then asked: "Of course you favor the provision which gives the right to sue a union for alleged violation of contract?"

Davis' voice rose as he answered: "That's the rottenest provision ever put into a statute in America. I think it's unconstitutional. In any event, it's un-American! It was put in the act in a vengeful spirit."

Donnell looked as if he felt sick; Davis paid no attention to a protest from Taft.

It had been a field day for "an elderly American citizen."

Randolph

Woodruff Randolph, who is a lawyer besides being president of the Intl. Typographical Union, denied that his union was on strike against the law.

He pointed to the fact that scores of locals and managements had come to agreements which in effect preserve the ITU's traditional closed shop.

The ITU, perhaps the oldest continuing union in America, is noted for its democratic methods of operation. It has dozens of referenda each year on many subjects. Despite this, "the strikes were put upon us," Randolph said.

(The ITU has been on strike against the major daily newspapers of Chicago since November, 1947).

He was particularly critical of the publishers' own "union," the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. "There is far less democracy in that organization than there is in ours," he declared.

Asked about the expense of carrying on the Chicago strike and the others which have occurred since T-H, Randolph said printers do not hesitate to spend money for just causes. For instance, in the fight for the eight-hour day, many years ago, the international spent $5,000,000 and the locals $8,000,000.

He forced an admission from Taft that the Ohioan did not approve of the type of investigation made by the Hartley sub-committee of the ITU situation. Randolph also noted for the record that the ITU, which previously had 1200 written contracts, now has less than 100.

(Union security and other conditions are continued by verbal agreements, exchange of letter, etc.)

In New York, Randolph reminded the committee, the printing industry helped the ITU come to an agreement that was mutually satisfactory.

Noting that there are now more ITU members on strike than ever before, he assailed the injunction system of T-H, which has been used against ITU and said "God knows when the NLRB will make its decision in our case."

Randolph told the committee he'd have to be careful of what he said because "I am under an injunction and what I say will go to the general counsel (Denham) and, of course, to the judge."

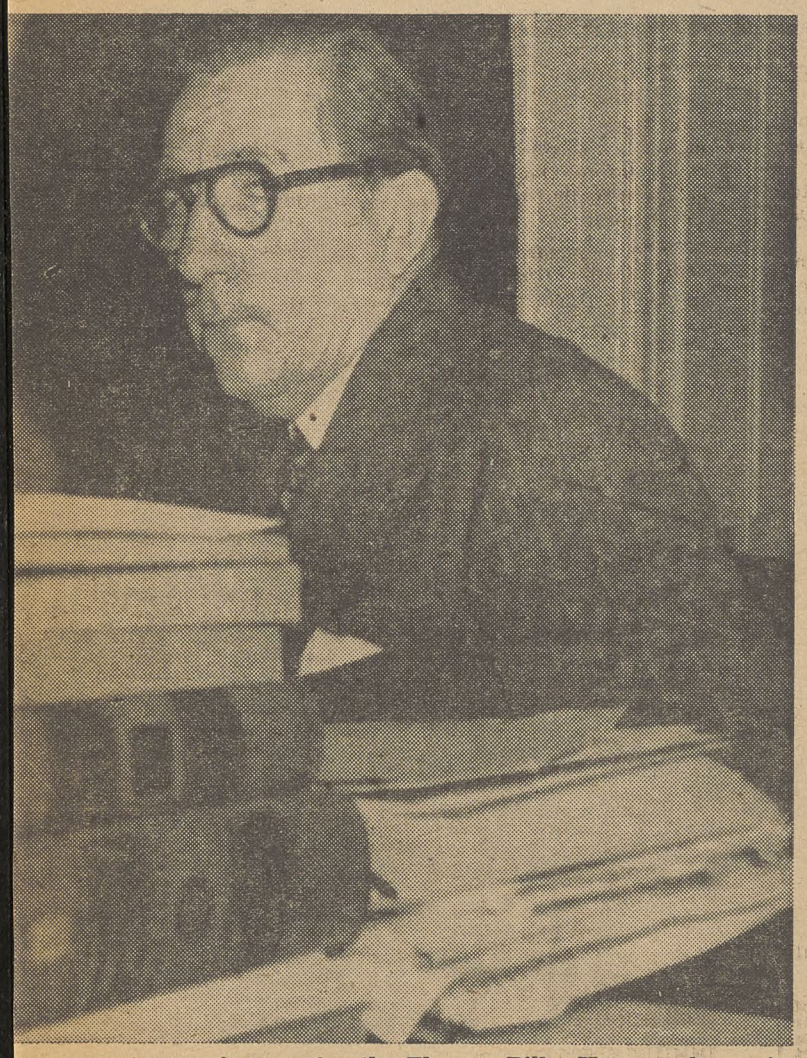
Pepper assured him that if that question comes up, "you will have a lot of fellows on your side. Congress has impeachment power over federal judges."

Of course, the "free" press of the nation generally concentrated mainly on printing attacks on ITU by Taft and other T-H lovers.

Carey

HERE IS part of Carey's letter on Communists:

"Your Committee might just as well realize that the stated position of the Communist Party too often reflects, not its real aim but quite the opposite. The truth happens to be that the Communist Party abroad—and I have been over there on a number of occasions recently—has found the Taft-Hartley Law its principal weapon in misleading the workers of Europe into the belief that American organized labor and the American government can afford them no help or protection against the onslaught of those who hate and fear labor."



lumes during sessions r Committee. Pepper tive points in the fight for the Thomas Bill. He was also active in the last-ditch fight in 1947 to head off T-H. GOP had majority.

NLRB's Denham Understands Cows

ROBERT M. DENHAM is an old cow hand from the Rio Grande.

He is a registered Democrat, he told the Senate Committee, but hastened to add that he always votes Republican. He said he registered as a Democrat in Maryland to vote for Sen. Millard Tydings during Pres. Roosevelt's "purge" days.

Denham must have voted Democratic at least one other time, for in 1908 he was elected county attorney of Gaines County, Tex. (Pop. 8139)—"it was the only ticket they had there," he says.

Denham is a long time chum of Sen. Forrest Donnell (R., Mo.). In fact, they boarded in the same house when they went to the Univ. of Missouri Law School.

According to his own testimony before the Senate Committee in July, 1947, when he was being questioned as to his qualifications for being general counsel, Denham revealed these facts about himself:

He went to Texas because of bad health, became a cowhand . . . then he hied to Yakima, Wash., and practiced law as Sweet, Denham and Sweet . . . next, he shuffled off to Seattle, to practice more law . . .

THERE FOLLOWED a hitch in the Army . . . First, he was in command of lumberjacks in the Northwest . . . second, when the war was over, he was designated legal adviser to the Director of Air Service . . . says he completely reorganized procedures . . .

After discharge, he did work in the field for the War Dept. . . . and next he joined the special loans division of the Irving Natl. Bank, New York . . . it was on the verge of what he called the "inventory depression" of '20 and '21 and the bank had many accounts which were in "distress" . . . he handled clean-up of loans . . .

Some of the things he ran under loans were "17,000 head of sheep in Montana, a sugar plantation in Puerto Rico, paper mills in Maine and cotton plantations in Mississippi . . ."

HE DID the same job for a Washington bank—since out of business . . . then, back to Irving and trusteeship of a bank in Miami . . . J. C. Penney, incidentally, was the controlling factor . . . development of Coral Gables was part of the work . . . back to Irving, was sent to the Pacific Coast . . . next he joined the municipal bond firm which Sen. Eldridge headed . . . in 1933, he popped up in Washington "to lend a hand" in reorganization of closed national banks.

"I had the rather pleasant task of putting together some 1200 odd national banks in the period of 13 months" . . . resigned and opened a law office in Washington . . . conducted investigation in connection with South American trade . . . went with McCubbin-Legge as head of their Washington stock exchange and investment branch . . . "the well-known recession, of 1937 knocked the bottom out of investment enthusiasm" . . .

WENT TO FLORIDA, where he owned some property, but "one of my good friends at that time, a litigation attorney for the NLRB, was a guest at our house and he said: 'you are going to be shanghaied into the board'" . . . started as an examiner for a few days at a per diem in March, 1938 . . . "I received a rapid education in the Wagner Act" . . . has been with board ever since. Headed Federal Trial Examiners Conference, an organization of examiners from all government agencies, but some 40 examiners didn't join up . . .

* * *

So that was the experience Robert M. Denham brought to the NLRB. A cowhand — a county attorney—a city lawyer—an Army officer handling lumberjacks — a bank loan executive — a reorganizer of banks—a brokerage manager.

Clear As Crystal

Says William H. Davis:

"I don't suppose you'd call me an expert on the Taft-Hartley Law. I never have liked the law, I have another way of making a living—a fairly honest way—so, I've kept out of T-H."

(Davis is a patent attorney)

"Sure, they're three for a dollar—they're snow kissed."

Lithographers Local 1 Presents 1st Pensions

THE FIRST monthly checks from the pension fund of Local 1, CIO Lithographers, were distributed to retired workers at ceremonies Feb. 6 in Manhattan Center, New York City.

More than 250 retired workers, ranging in age from 65 to 85, are eligible to receive the pensions.

Between five and six thousand lithographers and members of their families witnessed the distribution of the pension checks by Local 1 President Edward Swayduck. Local 1 officials say that this is the first pension fund started by a union in the lithographic industry.

Nearly $3 million has already been accumulated by the Fund, which was set up Jan. 1, 1947.

The fund pays pensions to Local 1 members who retire after reaching the age of 65. The fund also pays death benefits averaging 26 weeks of the weekly pay of the members.

Local 1 has a history of more than 80 years of organization. It represents more than 7,000 lithographic workers in the Metropolitan New York area.

More than two years of preparatory work were required to establish the pension program in consultation with Murray Latimer, well-known trade union pension expert. The program was adopted by the membership on January 26.

Presentation of the checks to pensioners took place at the Local 1's annual ball.

Bug Is Spotted In Biz Bonnet

A labor editor in Cleveland, Ohio, has put his finger on the "bug" that balls up labor-management relations more than anything else.

After attending a meeting of some 200 Cleveland industrialists and insurance agents, A. I. Davey of the Cleveland Citizen remarks that he was amazed to learn from questions asked "how many people there are in management who seem to feel that working people are some sort of peculiar animals which thrive on turmoil and delight in creating disturbances."

"There are men in positions of authority in Cleveland industry," he continues, "who, off the record and in private conversations after the meeting, openly professed the belief that a union was only formed so as to serve as their particular cross to bear. . .

"When an employer works with people as people he has surprisingly little difficulty. When he gets it into his head that he is a little tin god and runs his business under some sort of a scheme based on the 'divine right of kings,' then he is only asking for trouble—and he invariably gets it."

PAC Needs Your $1 To Win In '49

6-Hr. Day Sought In Lumbering

SOME 300 lumber operators in five northwest states will receive CIO Woodworkers demands next month for a health and welfare program, a six-hour day, a wage increase and improved holiday and vacation provisions.

The union's program was formulated at a two-day Northwest Regional Conference, attended by 211 delegates from 105 locals. The demands apply to contracts in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Montana. The agreements expire April 1.

The shortened work-day was placed at the top of the list in an effort to spread the work over a longer period during the year. Many loggers, the union emphasized, only worked from four to 7½ months of last year.

The conference paid much attention to health and welfare needs and sought a plan which would provide pre-paid hospital, medical, surgical care, sick leave with pay of $40 a week for 26 weeks, life insurance and death and dismemberment benefits.

No amount was specified for the wage increase, delegates preferring to see what turn prices take in the next month and what economic measures the new Congress adopts.

The conference emphasized the necessity for raising loggers' living standards, and noted that the lumber industry is "one of the most lucrative in the entire country."

LEAD UNION: Elected at the first constitutional convention of the American Radio Association, CIO, left to right, front row, Philip O'Rourke, vice-president; William R. Steinberg, president; Bernard Smith, secretary-treasurer; back row, J. E. Croney, J. Y. Rubin and Ped Berman, national council members of ARA. A fourth member of the national council, William Schuman, was not present.

Newest CIO Union Bars Reds As Officers

THE NEWEST CIO international union—the American Radio Association—put itself firmly in support of National CIO policy during its first constitutional convention in San Francisco last week. At the same time, it battened down the hatches by a constitutional provision barring Communists from office.

New officers of the ARA-CIO, elected at the San Francisco convention, are: William R. Steinberg, president; Philip O'Rourke, vice-president; Bernard Smith, secretary-treasurer. Elected national council members of the union were J. E. Croney, J. Y. Rubin, Ped Berman and William Schuman.

The convention went on record in support of National CIO policies, with full endorsement of the Marshall Plan and opposition to a third political party at this time. All-out backing of the National CIO-PAC was also voted.

The new constitution prohibits Communists from holding office or serving on official committees of the union.

ARA-CIO, which has contracts with approximately 150 of the major steamship lines of the U. S., was formerly the Marine Department of the American Communications Association.

The radio officers ended their affiliation with ACA in February, 1948, for which action they gave two reasons: (1) they wanted affiliation with a maritime union to strengthen their bargaining position; (2) they did not like the ACA's political attitudes.

LATER, THE radio officers received a provisional charter from CIO's Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, but MEBA decided against extending its jurisdiction and rescinded the charter.

The radio officers then applied for, and received, from National CIO a permanent charter as the American Radio Association.

The AFL's International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers during the last year sought to draw the radio officers into their jurisdiction. ARA President Steinberg and other leaders of the CIO union charged that Communists and fellow-travelers, operating on the West Coast, were aiding the IBEW's attempted coup.

The issue was settled when radio officers' groups in San Francisco, Seattle and Wilmington, Calif., voted themselves out of the IBEW and joined the ranks of ARA-CIO.

Hit Anti-Labor Law

Two proposals for repeal of anti-labor laws have been dropped into the hopper of the Missouri assembly at the capitol in Jefferson City.

Repeal of the Madison regulatory act is proposed in a bill signed by 29 representatives. Repeal of the King-Thompson act prohibiting strikes in public utilities is proposed in a bill sponsored by Thomas A. Walsh, St. Louis Democrat, who is chairman of the House labor committee.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

CIO Reg. Dir. James L. Leary reports that the employes of the Midwest Rendering Co., Kansas City, Kans., voted unanimously for union representation. The members will become part of Local 36, CIO Packinghouse Workers. Field Rep. Frank L. Brown of UPWA-CIO was in charge.

Dir. of Org. IUMSWA-CIO Thos. J. Gallagher announces that in the Union Security election held at the Dravo Corp., Neville Island, Del., eligible to vote 985; for 847; against 53. At an NLRB election held at the Hudson Wire Co., Winsted Division, Winsted, Conn., the workers voted as follows: Eligible to vote 88; total votes cast 86; PMC-IUMSWA 67; against 17; challenged 2.

Paul E. Miley, Director of Region 2A UAW-CIO, announces that workers at the Sobel Corrugated Container Co., Cleveland, Ohio, voted 3 to 1 in favor of the UAW-CIO in an NLRB election. They now become members of amalgamated Local 217 UAW-CIO. Intl. Rep. Stanley Kwiat was in charge of organization, assisted by Business Rep. Clinton Bell.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank J. Bender reports that the American Newspaper Guild won an election at the Sunpapers, Baltimore, Md., for the staff writers and editorial staff, with a count of 141 to 52. Intl. Reps. Ward B. Melody and Edna H. Berger of the Guild conducted the campaign.

Pres. Edward J. Duffy of Local 39, IUMSWA-CIO reports that in an election held among the workers of the Todd Shipyards in Brooklyn, N. Y., the vote was as follows: Eligible voters 330; for Local 39 IUSMWA-CIO 234; for Local 3, AFL-IBEW 60; no union 1; void 2.

Sec.-Treas. B. W. Reinstadtler of LIU 1607 announces that in an recent election the union retained its bargaining position with the Harper Feed Mills, Inc., Washington, Pa., by the vote of 85 to 0, for the AFL.

In Dixie: CIO Organizing Committee Director Van A. Bittner reports eight more victories for the Southern Drive during the first eight days of February. Three of them were for Textiles, two for Packinghouse and one each for Oil and Wood.

Tennessee: Director Paul R. Christopher reports, Wilson & Co., Chattanooga, Packinghouse Workers-CIO 9, AFL 5; William H. Coleman Co., Jackson, TWUA-CIO 50, against 5.

South Carolina: Director Franz Daniel reports, Price, Spindle and Flyer Co., Spartanburg, TWUA-CIO 13, against 5.

Texas: Director Robert Oliver reports, Indianapolis Wire Bound Box Co., Cleveland, IWA-CIO 20, against 14. Phillips Chemical Co., Dumas, OIWIU-CIO 224, against 3.

Georgia: Director Charles H. Gillman reports, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Valdosta, Packinghouse Workers-CIO 28, against 2. Berryton Mills, Berryton, TWUA-CIO 134; against 87.

At the Pittsburgh Metallurgical Co., Charleston, S. C. Plant, that manufactures Silica, the Mayor Morrison of Charleston conducted the election which was by consent between United Steel workers and the company. The results were 192 for USA-CIO to 47 for no union. Dir. William Crawford of District 35 states that this is the first victory for the steel workers in South Carolina. A great deal of credit goes to Nicholas Fayad who worked under the supervision of Frank Burke. Brother Fayad was ably assisted by Oscar Thomas, staff representative of District 35.

After two and a half years the Cleveland Council voluntarily agreed to an election with the following results. Pat O'Malley was elected president and James Quinn who has been administrator for the CIO was overwhelmingly elected secretary by a majority of some six thousand votes. The winners of the election are supporters of National CIO policy.

Powers Hapgood Dies; Friend of Workers and Oppressed

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

POWERS HAPGOOD, CIO leader and champion of workers' rights for a quarter of a century, is dead.

It happened the night of Feb. 4, on a road south of Indianapolis. A little girl saw a car leave the highway at slow speed, enter a yard and come to a stop against a bush.

Inside sat a man slumped over the wheel. He was alone. When she saw that he did not move, the child was afraid and ran for help. But it was too late for help.

When people came to see what was the matter, they found that Powers Hapgood's heart, like his car, had come slowly to a stop.

Forced by ill health to give up his CIO activities more than a year ago, Hapgood had just left the doctor's office and was on his way home to his father's 630-acre farm about 10 miles south of Indianapolis, when he was stricken with the fatal heart attack. He was 49 years old.

Hundreds of CIO members and officials, including a group of former miners who had worked with Hapgood years ago in the United Mine Workers, attended the simple funeral services held Feb. 10 at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers union hall in Indianapolis.

POWERS HAPGOOD: (L.) Hapgood when he worked in the coal mines, the better to understand the miners' problems. (Note the coal bucket; each miner was entitled to that much coal at the end of the day's work.) (R.) Hapgood was arrested when he attempted to speak on Boston Common in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, who were executed on false charges.

Miners' Funeral

John Brophy of the National CIO read the moving miners' burial service which begins with the words: "Fellow Workers: We are assembled here today to pay a sad tribute of love to our departed friend and brother."

Years ago when he was president of UMW Dist. 2 in central Pennsylvania, Brophy gave Powers Hapgood his first union assignment, helping launch him on a labor career that he was to follow steadfastly.

It was shortly after Hapgood's graduation from Harvard University in 1921. Already he had decided to devote himself to fighting for the rights of labor. He started out by going to work in a coal mine.

With the help and advice of Brophy, then head of UMW District, Hapgood joined the United Mine Workers and worked both in non-union and union mines in Pennsylvania and Colorado. During the Somerset miners strike in 1922, Brophy gave him an assignment as organizer.

Later Hapgood went abroad to continue his first-hand study of labor conditions. He worked for a short time in coal mines in South Wales and in the German Ruhr, and visited mines in France, Russia, Japan and China.

It was after his return to the United States that the stormiest part of Hapgood's career began. His quickness to resent injustice and to come to the defense of the oppressed plunged him into one battle after another. He was beaten up, thrown into jail, and fined so many times and in so many causes that he lost track of the number.

Helped Form CIO

Two of the battles in which he was engaged during the late twenties were outstanding landmarks in Hapgood's life. One was the bitter fight—back in the 1920's—in the miner's union to unseat Pres. John L. Lewis.

The effort failed, but some of the mine leaders who took part in the fight on one side or the other, including Lewis, himself, were to be associated with Hapgood a few years later when the CIO was formed.

The other was the long and desperate campaign to save the lives of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the two Italian workers who were falsely accused of a payroll robbery and murder in Massachusetts.

When they were finally executed in Boston in 1927 in spite of protests heard around the world, and after every effort to bring them justice had failed, Hapgood took it hard.

He had driven himself to the limit in the campaign to save the men, working tirelessly day and night in their behalf. On one occasion he was arrested and fined for attempting to speak on the Boston Common.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case had a profound influence on Hapgood's personal life. He never forgot the bitter lessons he learned during the years he worked on the case.

It was fitting, therefore, that his wife, Mary Donovan Hapgood, whom he met during the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign, should request that part of her husband's ashes be sent to Boston.

"I think Powers would have liked to have part of his ashes near those of Sacco and Vanzetti," she said after the funeral in Indianapolis.

Led Shoe Strike

An account of the last 13 years of Powers Hapgood's life would read like a history of the CIO. From the time the new labor movement was started in 1935-36, Hapgood devoted his energy and ability to its advancement.

During the CIO's early years, he helped in the big organizing drives in the auto, steel, and rubber industries.

In 1937, as director of the Shoe Workers Organizing Committee, he was in the heat of the battle in Lewiston, Maine, where a strike for union recognition was called against 19 shoe factories employing some 6,500 workers.

Hapgood was tear-gassed when police tried to break up a picket-line. Later, along with six other union men, he was sentenced to 6 months in jail for contempt of court for violation of an injunction. After some weeks in jail, the seven men were released on bail, pending appeal, and the case was finally dropped.

Speaking at the first convention of the United Shoe Workers in St. Louis, Mo., in November 1937, Hapgood reported that the Maine strike had resulted in the stable organization of the shoe workers in that state for the first time in the history of the industry.

Long On CIO Staff

In 1941 Hapgood was appointed CIO regional director in Indiana and continued in this capacity until about a year and a half before ill health forced him to give up all CIO work.

CIO Organizing Director Allan S. Haywood, on whose staff Hapgood worked during a large part of his years with the CIO, was grief-stricken when he received the news of Hapgood's death.

"I've known Powers Hapgood all the years of his active life," Haywood said. "He was always modest, devoted and untiring in his efforts to improve the lot of workers everywhere.

"He will be missed and deeply mourned by all the members of the CIO who knew him personnally, or who knew about his outstanding achievements in the labor movement."

In addition to his widow, Hapgood is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Hapgood; a son, Donovan, a student at Harvard, and a daughter, Barta, a student at Purdue University, who was named in honor of Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Give a $1 to PAC —It's Insurance

Philadelphia Transit Workers Strike

Eleven thousand CIO employes of the Philadelphia Transportation Co. went on strike shortly before the CIO News went to press. They operate the bus, trolley, subway and elevated line.

Rejecting a company offer of an additional penny—which raised the offer to 3c an hour—the Transport Workers reduced their demand from 25c to 20c in an effort to obtain a settlement.

In New York, meanwhile, the union was engaged in a walkout of change makers and maintenance men at the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad. The strike is in protest against the company's dismissal of 49 employes. H & M has refused to negotiate with the CIO union, to which a majority of the employes recently switched their affiliation from the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Also launched last week in Philadelphia was a strike of 700 CIO Lithographers against 20 of the city's largest lithographing firms.

Scholle Hits Demo Meet Stories

A liberal slate of candidates for eight state officers was nominated by the Michigan Democratic Party at a meeting last week.

With a large number of CIO delegates participating, the meeting also approved Gov. G. Mennen Williams' proposals for a 4% tax on corporation taxes, a fair employment practices bill and measures to end stream polution.

Michigan CIO Council Pres. August Scholle hit newspaper accounts of the meeting which charged the CIO with "taking over" the Democratic Party.

"Such headlines have been appearing regularly since 1942 and do not hold more truth now than they did seven years ago," he said, "What has developed in the Democratic Party is a healthly alliance betwen delegates who are members of the CIO, AFL, telephone workers' unions, ADA and other liberal groups.

CIO Council Alone Averts 25% Bus Fare Increase

HOW CIO councils can play a leading role in community activities has been demonstrated in Montgomery county (Pa.) where the Montgomery and Chester Counties Council has succeeded in averting a 25% increase in bus fares. And the CIO Council did it alone.

The Pa. Public Utility Commission has just voted, 4-1, to grant a straight 8-cent fare. Present rate is two rides for 15 cents. The company wanted a 10-cent fare, or three for 25 cents.

The PUC ruled that of the $55,000 annual increase the company wanted, $40,000 was unjustified.

Even if the PUC had ruled for the company, it would have been a partial victory for the CIO, for by opposing the fare increase application, the CIO succeeded in having it delayed for six months, and then a second six months.

The CIO did it alone. No borough or township in the county lifted a finger, even after the CIO urged the officials; and pleaded with them, to join in the action. Nor would any community leaders lift a finger, in the service groups, the church groups, the fraternal groups, or the veterans' groups.

The CIO got into the fight for two reasons—to block an increase in the cost of living for its members, and to perform a service for the entire community. Council Pres. John Lynch went on the air three times in an effort to rally the community. (Two of his scripts were written by a Newspaper Guild member.)

He appeared before borough and township officials, before service clubs, asking them to join in the battle. He got no action although after his talks individual members would sidle up and tell him he was right, and to keep up the fight.

The CIO financed the fight, engaged M. H. Goldstein, labor attorney. The local district of the United Steelworkers Union helped pay the freight. Opposing the union was a high priced utility lawyer.

For the purpose of the rate hearing the company estimated that its legal expense to battle the CIO would be $50,000—and asked that the $50,000 be made part of the rate base. That is, the bus riders themselves were being asked to foot the bill for the company's fight for higher fares.

The success of the CIO in blocking the fare hike points the way to a field of public action in which the CIO can do something effective about price control without recourse to legislation.

The Pennsylvania CIO Council has now entered the field on a state-wide scale. It is opposing the application of the Bell Telephone Company for a rate increase. Goldstein is the CIO attorney.

Oil Workers Vote To Cancel 1949 Annual Convention

MEMBERSHIP of CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union has voted to cancel the union's 1949 annual convention and hold the next conclave in the summer of 1950.

In a secret ballot referendum, the membership approved a suggestion of the union's International Executive Council that the 1949 convention be eliminated to save money. It is estimated that a saving of $100,000 to the International and the various locals will be made.

The proposition was submitted to the membership after heavy expenses were encountered in last fall's bitter California strike in the oil industry. Fifteen thousand members were on strike for two months and 3,000 of this number were on the bricks for four months in this dispute.

A canvass of referendum votes by Pres. O. A. Knight and Secy.-Treas. T. M. McCormick showed 6,474 votes for cancellation of the convention, 5,447 against.

THE UNION'S headquarters will be moved from Fort Worth, Tex. to Denver, Colo., effective March 1, administrative officers have announced.

The oil union will occupy a two-story building at 1840 California Street in downtown Denver. Executive council of the union voted to purchase the building about a year ago. After the structure was vacated by its previous occupants, the entire building was remodelled and redecorated to suit OWIU needs.

The union decided to remove its offices from Fort Worth more than a year ago after Fort Worth landlords had showed an unwillingness to lease adequate office space to the labor organization.

First groups from the headquarters will leave Fort Worth Feb. 18, and all departments will be located in Denver by March 1.

Illinois Considers FEPC Legislation

An Illinois fair employment practices act was in the making as Gov. Adlai Stevenson (D) met with leaders of both major parties to clear the way for passage of such legislation.

Principal objections that led to defeat of FEPC in the last two legislative sessions have been removed.

These were a penal clause and an injunction provision. Five Negro legislators will join Walter V. Schaefer, former Northwestern University professor and now a Stevenson assistant, in drafting the measure.

Instead of a penal provision, the new bill will provide that cases of alleged discrimination in employment be taken to court for rulings, without jail or fine penalties except in contempt.

AVC To Seek Members In Labor Movement

The national planning committee of the American Veterans Committee has decided to conduct a membership campaign among union members who served in the armed forces.

This action was taken in a resolution which pointed out that "millions of veterans are found within the ranks of organized labor, whose aim and hopes for the general welfare coincide in great part with the program and platform of the AVC."

The resolution also noted that good relationship has been established with labor on the national level.

At the CIO convention at Boston in 1947 CIO Pres. Philip Murray urged all CIO organizations to take an interest in the AVC, which he said "is the most outstanding and certainly the most deserving veterans' organization in the U. S."

Steel Union Wins Election Outside T-H

The CIO Steelworkers have won their first election in South Carolina—despite obstacles placed in the way by Taft-Hartley.

The Steelworkers union is what the NLRB terms a "non-complying" union—one that has refused to file T-H non-communist affidavits. As such it cannot petition the Board for an election, appear on a ballot in an NLRB election or receive the backing of the U. S. government when an employer refuses to bargain.

At the Pittsburgh Metallurgical Co., Charleston, S. C., the company and the union solved the problem this way:

Both sides agreed to allow Charleston's Mayor William Morrison to name the chairman of a board to conduct the balloting. When the election resulted in a 192-to-47 victory for the Steelworkers, the management agreed to negotiate a contract in good faith.

The organizing campaign was headed by Nicholas Fayad, Southern Organizing Committee representative, assisted by Steelworkers District Rep. Oscar Thomas.

Your $1 Helps PAC Help You

Good Labor Relations Pay, Hormel's Statement Shows

CALL IT POETIC justice, or just plain proof that union-busting doesn't pay.

Net profits of the big meat packing companies who forced a turbulent three-months strike by the CIO Packinghouse Workers last year took a deep plunge, while those of the Hormel Co. at Austin, Minn., whose friendly relations with the same union are often cited as exemplary—went up 17% in 1948.

How much good labor-management relations paid off at Hormel—both for the company and members of UPWA Local 9—is demonstrated by a report on wages and profits at the plant drawn up by Frank W. Schultz and published recently in the Unionist, the local's newspaper.

Unhampered by a strike, production at Hormel was going full-blast last March 16 through June 16, while the firm's competitors—Armour, Cudahy, Swift, Wilson, Rath and others—were closed by the union's nationwide walkout for wage increases and union security.

Armour's year-end net profit statement showed a 106% decline compared with the previous year. Cudahy was down 87%, Rath down 57% and Swift down 19%. Wilson and other packers also suffered.

BUT THE picture at Hormel—which has a guaranteed annual wage and profit sharing plan—was in sharp contrast.

Hormel's 1948 profit after taxes was $3,779,000, compared with $3,229,000 the previous year—a 17% increase.

Detailed figures on workers' earnings demonstrate that the profits were not earned at the employes' expense, for wages had gone up in the same period.

The average weekly pay at Hormel—including incentive and joint earnings pay— rose from $68.75 in 1947 to $75.95 in 1948. This reflects an 11c hourly increase in the base rate—from $1.17 in 1947 to $1.28 in 1948—as well as increases in incentive pay and joint earnings pay.

Hormel employes worked 35.2 hours a week last year, compared with 35 hours in 1947—which indicates that very little of the increased weekly pay was due to a longer work week.

Peru, Venezuela Cause of Concern

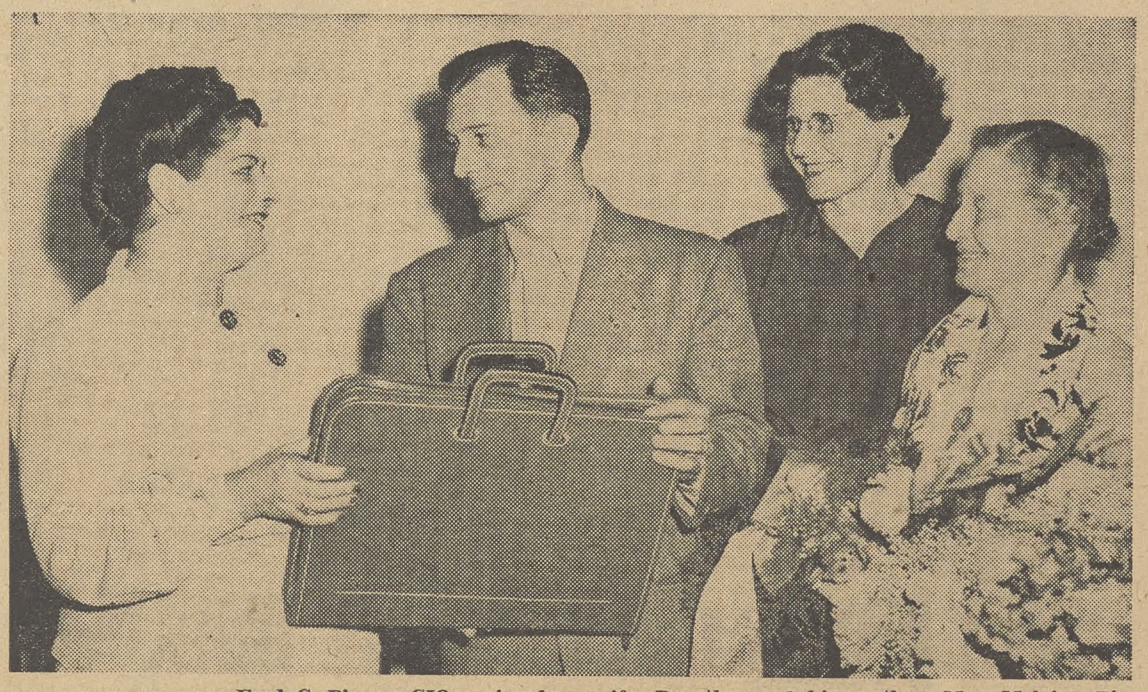
The CIO Latin American Affairs Committee has voiced "deep concern" about recent developments in Peru and Venezuela, where the governments have recently been overthrown by violence and replaced by military regimes.

The CIO group—headed by Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers—made its views known to the ambassadors of the two South American countries.

Dr. Ernst Schwartz, director of the committee, who made the calls at the embassies in Washington, pointed out that the two military revolutions have affected the freedom and civil rights of the people of the two countries, as well the freedom and independence of organized unions there.

The CIO Committee has voiced demands that free governments be restored in Peru and Venezuela, and that bona fide labor unions be granted all the rights they formerly enjoyed.

These rights, Dr. Schwartz pointed out, include the right to strike, collective bargaining, assembly and free election of union officers.



TESTIMONIAL: **Fred C. Pieper, CIO regional director in Louisiana for the past 10 years, accepts a brief case from Secy. Hazel Behenna of the Louisiana CIO Council, while his wife, Dorothy, and his mother, Mrs. Melaine Pieper (r.), look on. The latter holds flowers presented her at a testimonial dinner for Pieper, who has become southern representative for the CIO.**

JIM BARRY

WHILE JIM BARRY AND HIS FRIENDS ARE IN A RESTAURANT, "BIG JIM" FYKSOR IS GUIDED TOWARD THE OFFICES OF THE UNITED LABOR PRESS BY STRANGE LITTLE OSWALD MEEKER WHO BOASTS THAT....

WH-WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY THAT? THAT JIM BARRY IS HEADED FOR THE ELECTRIC CHAIR?

PRE-INVENTORY SALE

BUS STOP

SIMPLE, SIR! THE VERY ESSENCE OF SIMPLICITY, SIR! MURDER IS GENERALLY PUNISHED BY ELECTROCUTION... AND THAT IS WHAT JIM BARRY WILL FACE SOON!

"WILL FACE SOON?" I DON'T UNDERSTAND YOU, MEEKER! WHO DID BARRY MURDER?

NO ONE, MR. FYKSOR... NO ONE AT ALL! BUT HE WILL BE BLAMED FOR KILLING A MAN! IN FACT, THE VICTIM HASN'T BEEN MURDERED ....YET!

WELL, I'LL HAVE TO BE RUNNING ALONG, MEEKER. YOU'LL FIND BARRY'S OFFICE ON THE FOURTH FLOOR... AND I DON'T WANT TO SEEM INQUISITIVE, SO I WON'T ASK ANY MORE QUESTIONS...

COME COME, SIR! ADMIT IT... YOU ARE DYING WITH CURIOSITY!

YES... BUT I'LL BE SATISFIED JUST KNOWING THAT JIM BARRY WILL BE GOTTEN OUT OF THE WAY! I DON'T WANT TO KNOW HOW IT WILL BE DONE... OR WHO HIS VICTIM WILL BE... OR—

AH! BUT YOU MUST KNOW, SIR! INDEED YOU MUST! IN FACT...

I NEED YOUR HELP TO PUT OVER MY PLAN... AND I INSIST YOU HELP ME! INDEED I DO, SIR! SO COME ALONG WITH ME, SIR!

AW... ALL RIGHT! BUT BE CAREFUL WITH THAT THING!

JUST WALK QUIETLY PAST THE ELEVATOR TO THE STAIRS... IT WOULD BE MOST EMBARRASSING TO HAVE THE ELEVATOR MAN NOTICE US!

I DON'T KNOW WHAT YOU HAVE IN MIND, MEEKER! BUT THIS IS CRAZY! YOU CAN'T GET ME MIXED UP IN THIS! I WON'T HAVE IT!

10

TO NIGHT ELEVATOR AND STAIRS

DEAR, DEAR! YOU ARE UPSET, MR. FYKSOR! INDEED, YOU ARE! I'M REALLY SORRY, SIR, TO USE SUCH DRASTIC MEASURES AS POINTING A GUN AT YOU IN ORDER TO GET YOUR COOPERATION!

BUT THIS WILL SOON BE OVER! NO NEED TO WORRY, SIR, NO NEED AT ALL! AAH! I KNEW ONE OF MY SKELETON KEYS WOULD OPEN THIS DOOR! COME INSIDE, SIR! COME IN!

WELL, WE'RE IN JIM BARRY'S OFFICE... WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO NOW? AND WHERE'S THE VICTIM FOR THE MURDER?

DEAR ME! HAVEN'T YOU GUESSED YET, SIR?

G-G-GUESSED WHAT?

THAT YOU, SIR, ARE THE MAN WHO WILL BE MURDERED!

CLICK!

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75c Floor Urged for Farm Work

Arguments for and against bringing workers on industrialized farms under the federal minimum wage law held the spotlight last week as hearings on amendments to the wage-hour law continued before the House Labor Committee.

The CIO has indorsed the bill (H.R. 2033) introduced by Rep. John Lesinski (D., Mich.), chairman of the committee, under which the present 40c minimum wage would be raised at least to 75c an hour. It could be further increased to $1 an hour in certain industries on recommendation of industry committees to the Secretary of Labor.

Farm laborers, excluded under the present law, would be covered under the Lesinski bill, which calls for the inclusion of agricultural workers who are employed 300 work days in any of the four preceding quarters.

A series of labor spokesmen, almost without exception, testified in favor of including farm labor, while representatives of big farm groups, and a few southern congressmen violently opposed it.

Rep. Graham A. Barden (D., N. C.) called it "meddling with the farmers and setting up a farm dictatorship."

Following testimony given by CIO witnesses earlier in the hearings, Elizabeth Sasuly of the Food & Tobacco Workers, last of the labor representatives to appear before the Committee, told the congressmen that the policy of excluding farm workers had been "a gift to the big farm operators," and had worked "directly against the interests of the family size or working farmer."

R. I. Labor Gains Point With Both Parties

Both political parties in Rhode Island have agreed to amend the unemployment compensation and the cash sickness laws to provide for the creation of State Advisory Councils, on which the CIO will be represented by two members.

Councils now function under a personal regulation issued by Chairman Thomas H. Bride, Jr., of the State Unemployment Compensation Board, but organized labor has insisted upon their establishment by law. The Councils, while advisory, have been successful in securing liberalization of both the unemployment compensation and the cash sickness laws.

Pres. Frank J. Benti, of the Rhode Island CIO Council, and Manager Victor J. Canzano of the Greater Providence Joint Board, TWUA, now represent the CIO on the Advisory Council.

Your PAC Needs Your $1s

PLAN ALABAMA DRIVE: Alabama CIO Director Carey E. Haigler, seated, center, urged representatives of international unions at a meeting at Birmingham to set up volunteer organizing committees to help organize non-union mills. They are, l. to r., seated: Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, Southern CIO public relations representative; Haigler; John Hawkins, assistant to CIO Organizing Committee Director Van A. Bittner. Standing: John Ramsay, labor-religion representative for the CIO Organizing Committee; William Botkin, vice president of the International Woodworkers; John J. Schulter, Southern director of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union Employes; John Riffe, assistant to Bittner; C. W. Dannenberg, vice president of the Chemical Workers; Maurice R. Allen, assistant to Haigler; N. A. Zonarich, international representative of the Steelworkers; R. E. Farr, director of the Steelworkers.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

(NOTE: Much legislation of interest to labor is still in a preliminary stage, with committee hearings just getting under way. As definite action takes shape in House and Senate, this listing will be expanded.)

BILL	WHAT IT IS	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas Bill S. 249	Thomas Bill in Senate repeals T-H, restores Wagner Act and amends it on jurisdictional strikes, boycotts, national emergencies.	CIO supported bill at Senate Labor Comm. hearings, which end Feb. 23. House Labor Comm. to act this wk.	Ask Senators to support Thomas Bill, and defeat all weakening, T-H-type amendments.
Wage-Hour Improvements HR 2033	Lifts minimum pay from 40c to 75c, with power to go to $1. Broadens coverage, cuts exemptions.	CIO witnesses indorsed bill at House Labor Comm. hearings.	Ask members House Labor Comm. and your Congressman to support.
Rent Control Extension Douglas-Myers Bill S 888 HR 2291	Extends rent controls until June 30, 1951 and tightens many loopholes in present law.	CIO supported HR 2291 at House Banking and Currency Comm. hearings. Hearings are continuing.	Ask Congressmen and Senators to support Douglas-Myers bill, extend rent control by March 31.
Housing Program	Many bills filed. CIO calling for building million public housing units and housing for middle income groups.	Senate Banking and Currency Comm. hearings in progress. UAW Pres. Reuther testifies for CIO Feb. 14.	Ask Congressmen and Senators pass housing bill along lines of CIO program.
Reciprocal Trade Pacts HR 1121	Gives U. S. power to negotiate trade pacts till June 1951 and promote intl. commerce.	House passed bill. CIO voiced strong support at hearings.	Ask Senators to vote for extension of trade pacts.
ECA European Recovery Funds HR 2362	Provides $5.4 billion to carry European Recovery Program through June 1950.	CIO will voice strong support at coming hearings.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to o.k. $5.4 billion asked by Pres. Truman.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Senate Gets Compromise Rule On Talkfest

A HALF-STEP proposal to end Senate talkfests has won 11-2 approval in the upper body's Rules Committee, but there's no indication when it will come up for final vote.

Approved in committee was a plan to extend the two-thirds rule on stopping debate to two types of motions where talk has previously been unlimited:

1. Motions to "consider" a bill —a method by which bills are taken up from the parliamentary table but not actually discussed.

2. Motions to amend the journal of the Senate's proceedings.

Both these types of parliamentary situations have been used in the past by minorities—usually southern Democrats—to hold off action on pending bills to which they are seriously opposed. (*The civil rights program has been a prime target of the filibuster or threat of filibuster.*)

Both Sen. Morse (R. Ore.) and Sen. Myers (D. Pa.) have argued that the Rules Committee plan doesn't go far enough, since a small minority can often win the 33 votes necessary to forestall the closing of debate.

Morse and Myers argued that if the country can declare war with a majority vote, it should also be able to say "hush" with 49 votes to a southern Democrat.

CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan—in a letter to members of the Rules Committee —argued in support of the majority vote proposal.

He said it would end "unjustifiable filibustering" and said the CIO is "increasingly disturbed by reports of legislative maneuvering" on the issue.

In an obvious reference to the Republicans who supported the two-thirds rule, Cowan asserted that if they had "displayed comparable zeal during the 80th Congress, the Senate rules would have long since been changed."

Sen. Hayden (D. Ariz.), Rules Committee chairman, said the new rule proposal would go to the Senate during the middle of this week. When it will come up for debate has not yet been determined.

$5.4 Billion Is Asked to Aid Europe

THE legislative drive to win quick appropriation of $5.4 billion dollars for ECA activities overseas until June 1950, was put in high gear last week at combined hearings of the Senate and House foreign affairs committees.

Sec. of State Dean Acheson and ECA Administrator Paul Hoffman were on hand to urge continued strong financing of the European Recovery Program as a "must activity."

Acheson recalled that ERP had been undertaken by the American government as a "calculated risk," and the results of its first year of operation prove "that the measure was sound."

Thanks to the effects of Marshall Plan spending, Acheson added, the European people are becoming stronger, their countries and their democracy are becoming stronger all the time.

Hoffman indicated that close cooperation among the European countries to spur recovery will be seriously needed in the coming year.

Europe, he said, has made much progress, but it will have to "tackle the more difficult problem of making major adjustments which break away from its traditional and inadequate ways of paying its way in the world."

Hearings on the appropriation bill are expected to continue during the next few weeks.

T-H Held No Bar To Ad

SIDESTEPPING the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley ban on political expenditures by unions, a U. S. Court of Appeals in New York City reversed a lower court and ruled that a union's political advertisement in a local newspaper did not constitute a violation of the law.

The ruling by Federal Judge Augustus N. Hand was based on the Supreme Court's handling of a similar case last year involving the National CIO News and CIO Pres. Philip Murray. At that time the High Tribunal held that a plea by Murray published in the CIO News, urging election of Edward Garmatz as a Congressman from Maryland, did not fall within the scope of the law.

The more recent case concerned a Hartford, Conn., local of the AFL Painters. Both the local and its president were fined by a federal district court for using union funds in January 1948 for a political ad in the Hartford Times and a political radio broadcast in New Britain.

In reversing the lower court's conviction, Judge Hand drew a parallel between this and the CIO case, asserting that "in the case at bar this small union owned no newspaper and a publication in the daily press or by radio was as natural a way of communicating its views to its members as by a newspaper of its own."

Question of the constitutionality of the political expenditures ban still remains unresolved.

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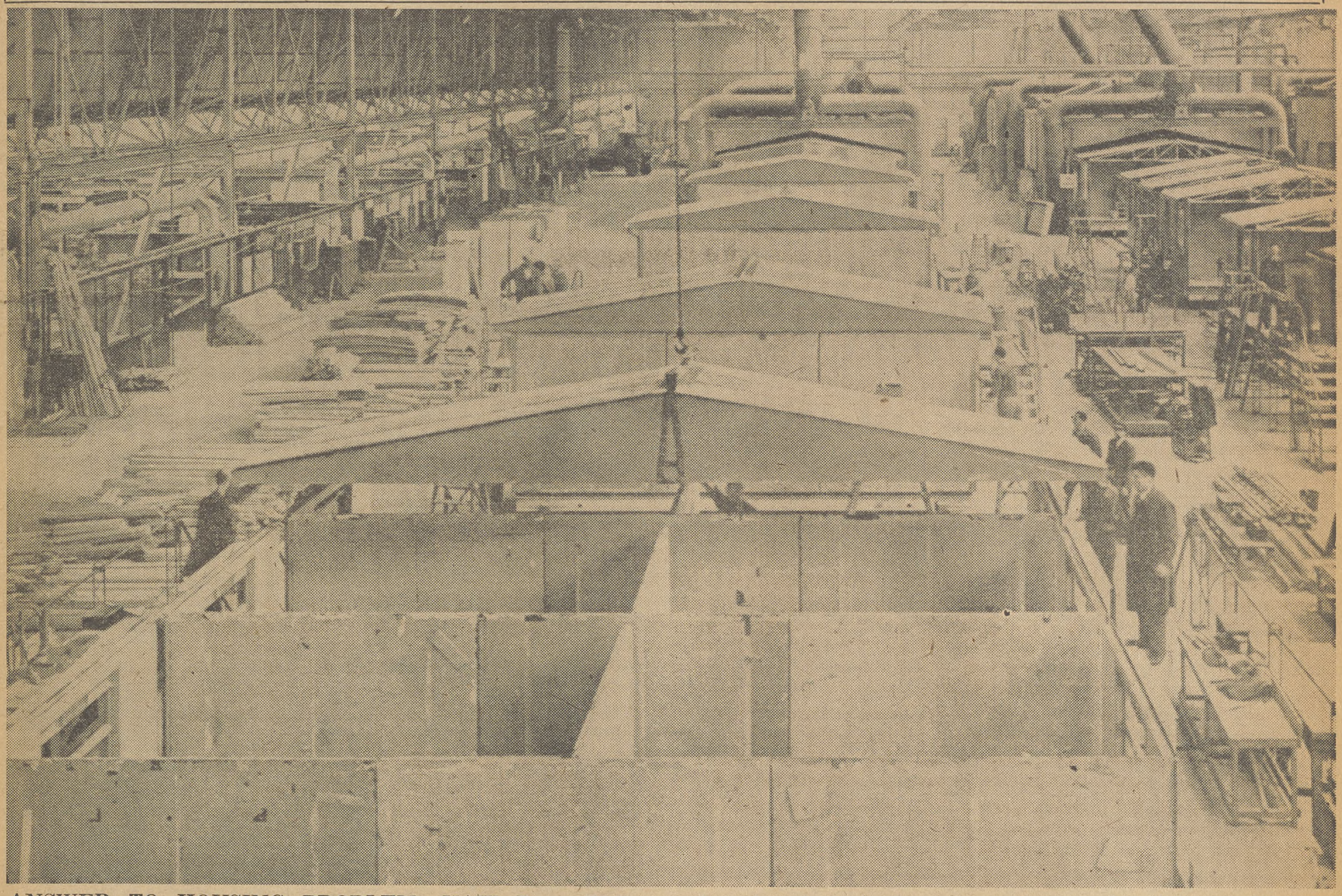
MURRAY HITS DELAY ON T-H

In letter to Senate Labor Committee, he asserts 'millions who voted made it clear they want a fair and equitable statute substituted for this repressive act.' Says 50 days of Congressional session have not produced a single Fair Deal measure.

'If Thomas Bill fails of passage or is saddled with crippling amendments it will bring home to millions of Americans that the ghost of the 80th Congress still rules the 81st and that their votes for a better America were in vain.' Hits Taft tactics, see pages 3 and 8.



ANSWER TO HOUSING PROBLEM: UAW Pres. Walter Reuther told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee that he has the answer to the need for homes, which he called "America's No. 1 Peacetime Problem." The answer, he said, is the use of airplane factories for mass production of prefabricated homes. Special tools to make planes would be ready in case of war. This picture shows an assembly line of houses in a re-tooled English airplane factory. (See Page 6)

Landlords Lobby For Rent Boosts

The landlord lobby came to Washington last week —with hopes for making "real money" if rent controls are lifted. But they didn't prove much hardship —and Congress moved ahead on rent control bills. (See Page 7)

Rep. Gwinn Learns About 50c Wages

A CIO laundry worker—with take-home pay of $19 a week—told some facts about life in America to a Congressman from Westchester, N. Y., one of the country's richest counties. She gave facts; she got GOP "philosophy." (See Page 9)

Now Up To Membership

Phone Union Board Urges CIO Affiliation

THE executive board of the independent Communications Workers of America has taken its first big step toward unification of all telephone workers under the banner of CIO.

Climaxing a week-long meeting in Washington, D. C., the CWA board announced last week that it is recommending affiliation with the CIO to its membership.

Members of the TWOC executive board met last week in Chicago to determine how TWOC could be most helpful in working with CWA to encourage a membership vote favoring CIO affiliation.

The election has attracted wide attention among independent telephone organizations, several of which are now discussing the possibility of coming into CIO simultaneously.

The entire CIO field staff has been instructed by Organizational Director Haywood to render all possible assistance to CWA in the referendum.

The next step will be a referendum of CWA's 230,000 members, to be completed within the next sixty days. Following this, if the membership sustains the board's recommendation, the sequence of moves leading to affiliation will be:

- CIO will grant, upon CWA's request, a charter covering the independent union's present contractual area.
- A joint committee of CWA and the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee representatives will work out a mutually satisfactory arrangement for amalgamation of the two groups. (TWOC now numbers 80,000 members.)
- The CWA will hold its third annual convention in June in Chicago.
- Finally, there will be a joint CWA-TWOC constitutional convention, out of which will emerge a single autonomous international union in the telephone field.

JOSEPH BEIRNE
Announces CWA Move

Haywood Hails Move

The CWA announcement was immediately hailed with enthusiasm by CIO Vice President and Organizational Director Allan S. Haywood. In a letter to CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne, he wrote:

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations is gratified by the recommendation made by you and the other members of your executive board to the Communications Workers of America that the CWA affiliate with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"We strongly feel that members of the Communications Workers of America will be able to greatly enhance their bargaining position with the powerful American Telephone & Telegraph Co. when it has affiliated with the CIO and has earnest, devoted support of all CIO members and officials behind it.

"Please convey my thanks to the members of your Board for their decision. . . . And please let me know if I can be of any help to you in coming weeks."

Many Conferences

If the CWA membership approves affiliation, it will end a long series of moves among telephone workers which began in December 1945.

At that time, the Natl. Federation of Telephone Workers (which later became CWA) held a Presidents' Conference in Milwaukee, Wis., at which a committee was set up to explore the possibilities of affiliation with some parent body.

Throughout the early months of 1946, the four-man committee met several times — but separately — with the AFL's late organizing director, Frank Fenton, CIO's Pres. Murray and Haywood, and with the United Mine Workers' Pres. John L. Lewis.

Even at that early date, the CIO's offer of an industrial union with full autonomy within the CIO appealed to the committee. In contrast, the AFL offered Class B membership within the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Welcomes CWA Move

The committee reported in April. Although it did not directly recommend affiliation with CIO, the inference was clear that CIO was its choice.

The report ruled out the alternatives of remaining a "loosely-knit federated group as presently constituted" or of remaining independent, though reorganized.

There remained only the alternatives of affiliation to CIO or AFL. In the AFL, the phone union would have been transferred to the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Of that union the report declared:

"The committee has reviewed the Constitution of the IBEW and has found that the voting procedure outlined therein is undemocratic and detrimental to the interest of the telephone workers."

On the other hand, said the report ". . . the CIO gave assurances that should the NFTW determine to affiliate with that organization, they would be accorded full international status immediately."

Strike In 1947

Little was done to implement the committee's findings in the year that followed. But a year after the report was issued—in April 1947—the telephone unions went on a seven-week strike. Disjointed as they were, the unions went back to work with little accomplished.

This served as a last straw to many NFTWers. Groups of telephone workers then petitioned the CIO—which had given considerable assistance to the strikers—to form an organizing committee for telephone workers—a step that was taken the month after the strike ended.

That was 20 months ago.

Today telephone workers, who have long envisioned one big, strong union to cope with the world's largest corporation, believe the achievement of that dream is very near.

"Telephone workers," as Haywood put it, "have learned that isolationism and unionism don't go together."

Who's PAC Collector In Your Shop?

Steel Union Calls:

Basing Points, F.O.B. Both Toll on Consumer

THE CIO United Steelworkers has denounced the use by the steel industry of rigid "basing point" of pricing system as well as the strict f. o. b. system now in operation.

Instead, in testimony before the Fair Trade Practices Subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission, the union urged a moderate method under which individual companies could set up their own pricing systems, including such freight absorption as is necessary to meet competition.

The testimony, prepared for delivery for the Union by its Director of Research, Otis Brubaker, was given in opposition to a bill sponsored by Sen. Edwin Johnson (D., Colo.), chairman of both the Committee and Subcommittee. The Johnson Bill is intended to amend both the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act under which the Supreme Court ruled that basing points are illegal in the cement industry.

Brubaker said basing points are derived from the steel industry's old "Pittsburgh Plus" system which was declared illegal. "The substitute was a watered down multiple basing point system," he declared. "Both systems involved delivered prices based on Pittsburgh or on some other base point which did not necessarily coincide with the place of manufacture.

Analyzes Both Systems

"'Phantom freight' was involved in both systems. That type of freight occurred when producing plants were located closer to the steel consumer than was the nearest basing point or where there was an averaging of freight charges at switching points, or where other than all rail transportation was used.

"Both systems also used 'freight absorption' to enable companies to reach markets outside of the areas where they enjoyed a 'natural' freight advantage.

"Both systems resulted in varying 'mill net' returns to the seller which bore no necessary relationship to cost differences or to the distance of the buyer from the plant." ("Mill net" means "delivered" price less freight.)

Brubaker asserted the "existence of these delivered price systems depended on their common acceptance by all producers, on the use of freight tables prepared by the industry association, and on the threat of retaliation against companies who stepped out of line."

"After the Supreme Court ruling in the cement case, the steel industry switched over to a strict f. o. b. mill system," Brubaker said, "even though it was not under either a court or FTC decision to make such a change." (U. S. Steel Corporation is also a leading cement producer and that part of its activties was covered by the court ruling.)

Brubaker noted that when the switchover was made, the industry did not extract from its prices the amount which had been added to care for freight absorption.

The union representative urged the committee to "leave the FTC free to continue to try to find a middle ground betweeen the economic license so common to the use of basing point pricing and the straitjacket of f. o. b. mill pricing."

Brubaker declared "as a result of the industry's administered price system, the Government and the consuming public have consistently paid higher prices for steel than competitive pricing would have warranted.

Production Held Down

"Any system which permits artficial pegging of prices prevents, in part, at least, the development of industrial capacity and the achievement of the levels of production otherwise possible.

"It is for this reason that the union has urged on the Government that it break this vicious cycle by making loans or by Government steel plant construction, if necessary."

Brubaker said "it has been suggested by the Secretary of Commerce that the proper approach to this problem is to try to prohibit those forms of freight absorption which promote undesirable cross-hauling and undesirable uniformity of prices; and, at the same time, to permit freight absorption to the extent to encourage competition and avoid unnecessary differentials as between customers.

"We agree with these goals. We think, however, that they are the goals of both the FTC and Congress. We do not believe, moreover, that any such formula can be written into law. It must be worked out by an administrative agency."

Brubaker turned to the subject of competition. "A formalized system such as the basing point system, which is aimed at producing identical prices at all times, for all producers, at any given point," he said, "is price-fixing and not competition. It strains the credulity of the average literate citizen to call it anything else.

Competition Hampered

"We have not had effective price competition in recent years in many of our basic industries, as is indicated in the excessive profit figures and high rates of return on investment shown by many of these industries. These profits represent on indefensible toll levied against the consumer.

"We begrudge no company a fair return on its investment. No businessman, in our opinion, however, can reasonably defend a return on net worth which, for most industries, is now running between 15% and 25% annually."

What's all the shouting about? Brubaker said "it is our contention that the hullabaloo which has raged over basing point pricing is largely artificially created by those who would like to see a legal whitewash of their highly questionable pricing policies. Some segments of the steel industry may have really believed that the court's decision required a changeover to a strict f. o. b. mill basis without any freight absorption—though this is difficult to believe.

Man-Made Confusion

"It is quite apparent to us, however, that others in the industry were attempting to create enough 'confusion' and 'doubt' about the FTC and court decisions and enough opposition to their supposed requirements that Congress would 'clarify' the laws so as to make the industry's price system legal.

"If the industry, in its method of changing over to f. o. b. mill, had been willing to make a fair switch to f. o. b., it would have reduced its former base prices to exclude the average net freight absorption factor (about $1 a ton)."

The Steelworkers' recommendation:

"The Union strongly urges that the subcommittee table this legislation and let the FTC get on with the job of trying to combat cleverly disguised price-fixing schemes in order that we may achieve a greater degree of competition and build a price climate in the United States in which small business as well as large can survive.

"We are certain that with due diligence and latitude of action, the commission can find a desirable middle ground. This proposed legislation would neither establish such a middle ground nor would it leave the commission the needed authority to do so."

Murray: 'I Have Given Much Thought'

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

PHILIP MURRAY, speaking for the millions of Americans who voted for a Fair Deal in November, has called on Congress to stop dilly-dallying and pass the Thomas Bill.

In a sharply worded letter to Chm. Elbert Thomas (D., Utah) of the Senate Labor Committee, the CIO president assailed the press of America for continuing to carry out the long—disproven fiction that labor wants the Taft-Hartley Law.

Writing from the hospital bedroom in Pittsburgh where he is recuperating from an emergency appendectomy, Murray declared:

"If the Thomas Bill fails of passage, or is crippled by amendment, it will bring home to millions of Americans that the ghost of the 80th Congress still rules the 81st and that their votes for a better America were in vain."

He was particularly indignant over the tactics of Sen. Taft, co-author of T-H. He accused Taft and his followers of using the same specious tactics that they had used in gaining passage of T-H—taking a single, isolated instance of something labor had done wrong and blowing it up out of all proportion to make it look as if that were common practice.

BUT EVEN Taft himself, Murray declared, has had to admit that his law has been proven wrong in 18 instances. Murray enumerated Taft's admissions of guilt instances taken directly from the transcript of the Senate Committee's hearings, which entered their third week this week.

Murray noted that Congress has been in session some 50 days and that not one of the major social objectives of the Fair Deal has been passed. "S-249—the Thomas Bill—is not just another law," Murray asserted. Rather, he said, it is the keystone of the entire social legislative program.

He said that America is at a "momentous crossroad" as a result of Taft and his followers.

Murray reiterated that the carefully documented testimony, offered in the name of CIO by General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, is still what the CIO wants—repeal of Taft-Hartley, and enactment of the Thomas Bill, with a few small technical changes.

AS THE hearings droned on last week. It was apparent that Murray's deep concern was based on a firm foundation.

Taft continued to act as if this were a comedy drama and not a bill affecting the economic lives of millions of Americans.

Taft sneered at labor witnesses, giggled over his surface observations, kept pulling out the same isolated cases he had used in 1947, made inaudible wise cracks across the table to Sen. Donnell—who of course didn't get them.

In reading the press of America, you would have thought that Taft was the only member of the committee. He could do no wrong in the eyes of the press, which is grateful to him because his law has been used to attack the AFL Typographical Union.

Ignored were the many times opponents of Taftism scored major points against him. Ignored was the result of the November election.

Here are the outstanding T-H repeal events of last week:

1. AFL Pres. Green, irritated by an exhaustive, apparently meaningless, cross-examination by "I'm - from - Missouri-and-I-Want to-Know" Sen. Donnell, snapped back:

"We want T-H repealed, from beginning to end—period! There isn't a good section in it!"

That was so clear that even Donnell caught on without further questions. "I get your point," he said, meekly.

Green, who'll be 76 next month, was kept on the stand for nine hours.

2. An employer urged the committee to legalize the closed shop—outlawed by T-H—in order

(Continued on Page 8)

Fred Hartley's a "union" man now.

Only he's in a "union" which is not a union.

The co-founder of the Taft-Hartley Law did not run for re-election to Congress, thereby saving himself from disastrous defeat. Last week, Hartley popped up in Washington again.

He's a lobbyist for the Tool Owners' Union.

In 1947, the New York State Labor Dept.'s Board of Standards and Appeals—which is appointed by none other than Gov. Thomas E. Dewey—turned down an appeal from the Tool Owners for incorporation, stating that the TOU was "Fascist in form."

Hartley is president of TOU.

Officers', Board Meets Delayed

The meeting of the CIO executive officers and vice presidents and that of the Executive Board have been postponed indefinitely.

The postponement has been set to allow Pres. Philip Murray more time to recuperate from his recent operation for appendicitis. Reports from Pittsburgh say Murray is in good condition, but his doctors wish him to recuperate fully.

Murray's Letter

Partial Text of Letter to Sen. Elbert Thomas (D., Utah):

During the past few days, while recuperating from an operation in a hospital here in Pittsburgh, I have given much thought to the hearings on S. 249, your bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and to restore the Wagner Act with certain amendments.

I have read the transcript of the testimony and followed carefully the accounts in the press.

I should like at this time to convey to you, for inclusion in the record of the hearings, my views.

1. The Congress has been in session some 50 days. Not a single one of the sorely needed measures constituting the Fair Deal program has been enacted or even reached the floor.

In my view the Thomas bill is the keystone of the entire program of the Administration. Millions of Americans who voted made it clear they want a fair and equitable labor statute substituted for the oppressive Taft-Hartley Act. No amount of statistical juggling by columnists or pollsters can obscure the basic fact that both the Republican and Democratic parties made the T-H Act the principal issue. This Act is the most important single product of the 80th Congress. It is part of a program of reaction and privilege which extends to the entire social welfare field.

S-249 is not just another law. T-H was part of the process which resulted in wiping out price control, weakening rent control, and formulating a tax program which shifts the tax burden of America from its well-to-do to its working people.

The Thomas bill marks a momentous cross-road in our national life. If the bill fails of passage or is saddled with crippling amendments it will bring home to millions of Americans that the ghost of the 80th Congress still rules the 81st and that their votes for a better America were in vain.

2. Those who are determined to save the Taft-Hartley Act repeatedly claim that labor has no basic objection to the Act and that it cannot document its case against the Act. I have with some amazement read this same charge in numbers of newspaper editorials.

A charge of this kind is completely without foundation. The records of your committee abound with specific and highly detailed accounts by representatives of labor of the manner in which the operation of the Act has been disastrous to the functioning of free labor unions.

The CIO, through its general counsel, Arthur J. Goldberg, submitted to the committee a statement of some 112 pages, as well as a 56-page appendix, and oral testimony elaborating the specific ways in which the law has violated accepted standards of soundness and decency of labor relations. I wholeheartedly endorse and reaffirm the testimony of General Counsel Goldberg before your committee.

Most newspapers, however, prefer to ignore this uncontradicted evidence against the Act and maintain the fiction that objection to this law is somehow mystical and irrational.

Those who seek to justify the Act have no use for facts. They prefer instead the partisan theorizing of employer lobbyists masquerading as impartial "experts."

The apologists for T-H prefer most of all to justify legislation affecting millions and millions of Americans upon the basis of an isolated and unrepresentative "horrible" example carefully dressed up and repeatedly trotted out to confuse and frighten the unwary.

T-H was itself passed through the use of this clever technique; the same technique has been revived. The shocking boycott provisions of the Act are again justified by vague references to extreme situations which are not remotely typical of the boycotts in which workers normally engage.

I do not know of any field of legislation outside of the labor field, where Congress would dare abridge the rights of millions of Americans on the basis of isolated and unrepresentative abuses. Sen. Taft would be outraged if the same technique were used to justify legislation invading employers' rights.

3. I think it clear from even a casual reading of the hearing that both the charge that T-H cannot be demonstrated to be unfair and the technique of the horrible example have exploded in the faces of the defenders of T-H.

In the record of the hearings, Taft has made a long list of concessions and retreats with respect to the specific provisions of the T-H Act and their operation in practice. These are some of his own repudiations of important provisions of his own law:

(1) He has repeatedly conceded that the provision permitting strikebreakers to vote in elections but denying that right to strikers is one-sided and is a strikebreaking provision.

(2) He has conceded that even under his own theories some boycotts are justifiable and that T-H goes too far in this regard.

(3) He has conceded that the provisions of the law which make it mandatory to obtain injunctions against unions but not against employers are one-sided and should be eliminated. This would presumably mean the elimination also of the correlative provisions providing for damage suits where such injunctions lie.

(4) The closed shop prohibition apparently no longer seems to Taft to be a vital provision in the law. He appears willing to scrap it.

(5) Taft has admitted that the notice provisions of the law are poorly drafted and create difficulty and confusion in connection with wage reopening clauses.

(6) Likewise he has recognized that the penalties which may be imposed upon unions and their members for violations of the notice provision are excessive.

(7) He has expressed the view that the affidavit provisions are improperly drafted.

(8) Taft has indicated his disagreement with the formu-

(Continued on Page 8)

To Congress

Industry, particularly General Electric through use of its questionnaire, is moving heaven and earth to lure Congress to its side in the fight over the Taft-Hartley Act. Considerable mail from these sources is pouring into Washington.

At the same time, it is anticipated that thousands of CIO members, through use of personal letters, shop resolutions, and other communications, will ask their Congressmen to adhere to the results of the November election and actively join the fight to repeal Taft-Hartley and enact the Thomas Bill.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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Silly Questions Silly Answers

"Have you stopped beating your wife?" "Do you still believe the capital of the United States should be moved to Moscow?" "Is your sister still as homely as she used to be?"

Sensible people know you can't safely answer loaded questions like these. No matter how you answer 'em, you're stuck.

But the General Electric Co. apparently is underestimating the good sense of the members of the 81st Congress. The big firm distributed thousands of sheets filled with loaded questions about Taft-Hartley—and asked the public to send the replies to Congress.

A good many of these questionnaires have descended upon the offices of Congressmen. Rep. John McSweeney (D., Ohio) tabulated 46 replies (only a very few of them from workers). His figures show the loaded questions are producing the loaded answers that General Electric wants in defense of T-H.

But we don't think GE's "poll" shows the public's attitude on T-H any more than Mr. Roper, Mr. Gallup and Mr. Crossley show the public's sentiment in the November elections. In fact, we think the same people who confused the pollsters in November are getting ready to let Congress know they want T-H repealed—and quick.

★ ★ ★

GOOD NEWS FOR BELL EMPLOYES We don't think the Bell telephone system will like the decision of the Communications Workers of America—an independent union—to poll its members on affiliation with the CIO.

The Bell System's labor policy has always been based on the principle of "divide and rule." It established a series of company-dominated unions designed so far as human ingenuity could plan, to keep the workers divided.

The Communications Workers of America, and the CIO's own Telephone Workers Organization Committee, have made significant strides in breaking down that pattern imposed by the Bell System. The decision of the CWA board to recommend affiliation with the CIO shows that union has realized that isolationism in the labor movement simply does not pay.

Through affiliation with CIO, CWA will find new strength to win better conditions for the hundreds of thousands of telephone employes throughout the nation. We predict that CWA members will say "aye" to joining the CIO.

★ ★ ★

TOO LITTLE & TOO LATE The American Medical Association, frightened by the public reaction to its campaign against health insurance, has come forth with what Columnist Marquis Childs calls "an eleventh hour death-bed conversion."

We agree with Childs that "the sincerity and intention of the AMA will be questioned." This is particularly so in light of the fact that the AMA house of delegates indorsed the Natl. Physicians Committee, whose type of lobbying and pressure is far from American. The Committee has been sending letters to ministers addressed to "Dear Christian American."

The AMA proposal, sugar-coated as a quack's pill, omits the entire keystone of the plan which labor backs—health insurance to guarantee that no one in America shall suffer from lack of adequate medical care.

The public will not be satisfied with quickie-quackie substitutes for a real health-insurance program.

It Will Take More Than Dollars

Social and Economic Reforms Are Necessary If Reds Are To Be Beaten

By ALLAN L. SWIM

AMERICANS who believe that Communism can be beaten into obscurity with production machinery or with dollar bills should visit Europe.

There they would soon learn (as I did) that economic aid alone will not solve some of the perplexing problems confronting the Continent.

A good place to learn such a lesson quickly is in Italy, where the extremely rich live luxuriously in mansions and some of the extremely poor actually live in caves.

In Italy they would find a bad social-economical-political mess created largely by years of fascism followed by war.

FEW Italian workers can afford to buy the mechanical products they help manufacture.

A skilled worker in an auto plant is lucky if he can buy a good bicycle. Small radios are considered an extreme luxury by the workmen who make and assemble them.

There are idle, ill-fed, ill-clothed farm workers living near fertile land which has been set aside as hunting preserves by those who live to shoot.

The distance between the top and bottom of the Italian economic heap is tremendous.

And such a condition provides the Communists with the type of material with which they can work effectively.

THE U. S. probably could pour money, machinery and technical knowledge into Italy for years without making any real gain on the ideological front.

Money, machines and knowledge are necessary to keep Italy out of bankruptcy, but they alone will not do the job.

Responsible leaders of the European Recovery Program admit this quite frankly. So do other U. S. officials who are on the scene.

Doing something about it poses great difficulties, however. The U. S. is engaged in an economic relief and rehabilitation program. It can make suggestions. It can use its influence to get certain things done.

But the job of social and economic reform is one which the Italian government must tackle. It has done very little on this score to date.

IT is easy to understand how the Communists were able to obtain a great measure of influence over Italian workers.

There was no real freedom in Italy for many years—while Mussolini was in the saddle. Then came the devastation of war. This was followed by a large measure of poverty.

"You're no better off now than you were under Mussolini," the Commies tell the workers. "When we gain control we'll cut the big farms up into small ones and we'll redistribute the wealth."

That kind of talk goes over big with men and women who have shrunken bellies.

THE trade unions might easily determine the ideological future of Italy (and much of the remainder of Europe) and the Communists are the dominant force in the Italian labor movement.

The Commies are unified. They have a program. They never miss an opportunity to capitalize on the weaknesses of the Italian economic system. They are attempting to sabotage the ERP through their "non-collaboration" program.

The non-Communist union groups are not unified. They sometimes work at cross purposes. They have very little money. They, perhaps, have too many programs.

The right-wing groups apparently are gaining strength, but they—like the Italian government—have not come forth with dynamic proposals or acts which capture the imagination and support of a large segment of the population.

ONE of the most encouraging things about the U. S. program in Europe is the number of government representatives who state bluntly—and with increasing frequency—that the standard of living of poorly paid workers must be improved considerably and as quickly as possible if ERP is to be a success.

A man in a high diplomatic post put it this way:

"I think I'm a practical realist. The realities of the situation are that there must be considerable economic and social reform in Europe or the Communists will move in when we move out."

He now knows that dollars and production machinery alone will not do the job.

Even Kaltenborn Likes CIO Quiz Show!

YOU CAN count on your fingers the number of times in recent years that radio commentator H. V. Kaltenborn has given labor any sort of pat on the back.

But he did so—though reluctantly—on Feb. 2, in a discussion of the comparative merits of the CIO and NAM radio shows. The two programs are heard Tuesday nights at 10:30 P.M. and 10:45 EST over the ABC network.

Kaltenborn lamented that the NAM show was "so dull and stodgy that my wife made me turn it off," while the CIO's quiz program—"It's In the Family" was "lively and well presented."

HERE'S WHAT Kaltenborn had to say in his broadcast:

"Last night I listened to two radio programs. They were supposed to provide that balance of opinion which radio stations try to achieve, without always succeeding.

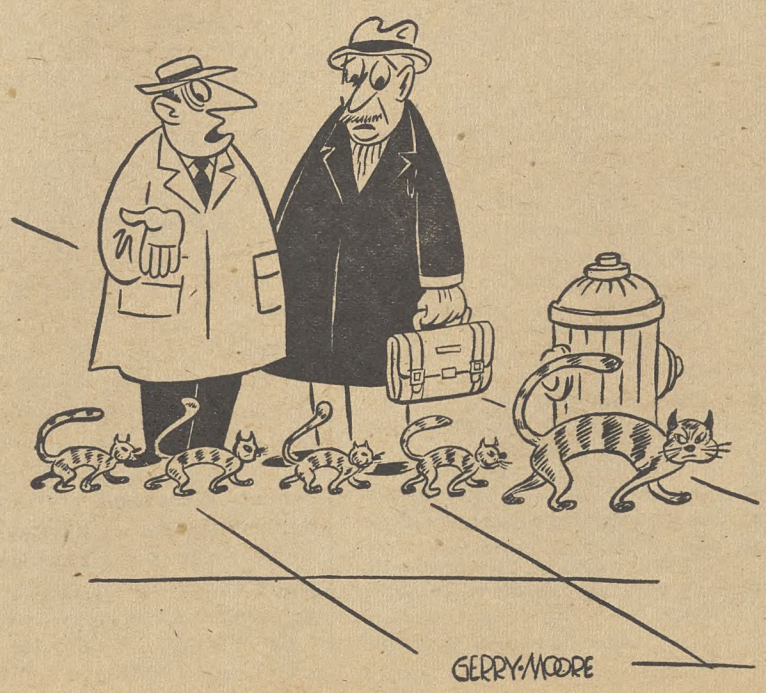
"The first was sponsored by the CIO. The second was sponsored by (Natl.) Manufacturers Association.

"The labor union program was a lively, well-presented, well-organized quiz show. Some of the questions were loaded in order to put over CIO ideas. (No they're not, Mr. K.) But it was an amusing fast-moving show with lots of human interest. And most people probably didn't catch what the union was trying to put over in the way it phrased its questions.

"THE 15 minutes that followed were intended to give management a chance to present its side of the labor relations story. It began with an attempt to define the meaning of the word 'capital.'

"But the presentation was so dull and stodgy that my wife made me turn it off, which showed me once more that American industry has a long way to go before it can equal labor unions—particularly the CIO—in telling its story to the public..."

Thank you, Mr. Kaltenborn!



"Even the animals are organized in this district."

Danenburg Named To Assist Bittner

Vice Pres. Cole W. Danenburg of the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, has been named assistant to the National Director of the CIO Organizing Committee, by Van A. Bittner.

Danenburg has worked closely with the CIO Southern Drive since its inception and was instrumental in bringing unionization to the atomic workers at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Danenburg maintains offices in Greensburg, N. C., his home, and in Washington, D. C., national headquarters of the Chemical Workers.

Ghost Revived As Labor-Hater Laid Low

THIS IS a story of how a labor-hating, union-busting ghost was laid, and how a labor editor had a major role in the funeral arrangements.

The ghost was "Steve Hamlin," a revived ghost byline that now was being used to peddle anti-union and anti-labor propaganda through the Minnesota Editorial Association.

Hiding behind the fictitious byline were a group of Republican members of the Minnesota legislature, who squirmed when asked to reveal themselves, and then piously denied they had anything to do with the Steve Hamlin tirades.

BUT LOU PARLIN, political writer for St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, has named two as admitting to him they were involved. One, in addition to being a legislator, is a news commentator for WCCO, CBS outlet here.

The Steve Hamlin byline had been invented some years ago by Jay Vessels, former AP and newspaper writer who wrote legislative sidelights as a sideline. It was a chatty column to which no one raised serious objection. The column was dropped when Vessels left to be a war correspondent. On his return he did not revive the Hamlin byline.

BUT BEFORE the 1949 state legislature was convened, a group of Republican legislators (conservatives they're called in the nonpartisan legislature) called on the editorial association to ask distribution of a weekly column about the legislature.

Explained the GOP delegation: A fellow, Steve Hamlin, was to write the column and they wanted to have some fun with some harmless brickbats at labor, and that Steve Hamlin was a dead ghost.

The Minnesota Editorial Association has some 450 members—dailies and weeklies. Minneapolis Labor, state CIO paper, also is a member. MEA sends a weekly news package to members—mats, blurbs from press agents, state and university releases, and so on.

STEVE HAMLIN'S stuff started out harmlessly enough, but soon labor and unions were his targets. Emil J. Krieg, Minnesota Labor editor who succeeded Jerry Love, was irked by the Hamlin pieces, and went into action over an artful and snide piece that planted the idea that national treasuries of various unions amounting to "several hundred million dollars" were open to "the biggest, most active group of lobbyists" at the legislature.

Labor bosses, Hamlin wrote, were thus going to buy or coerce their legislative program down the throats of the legislators.

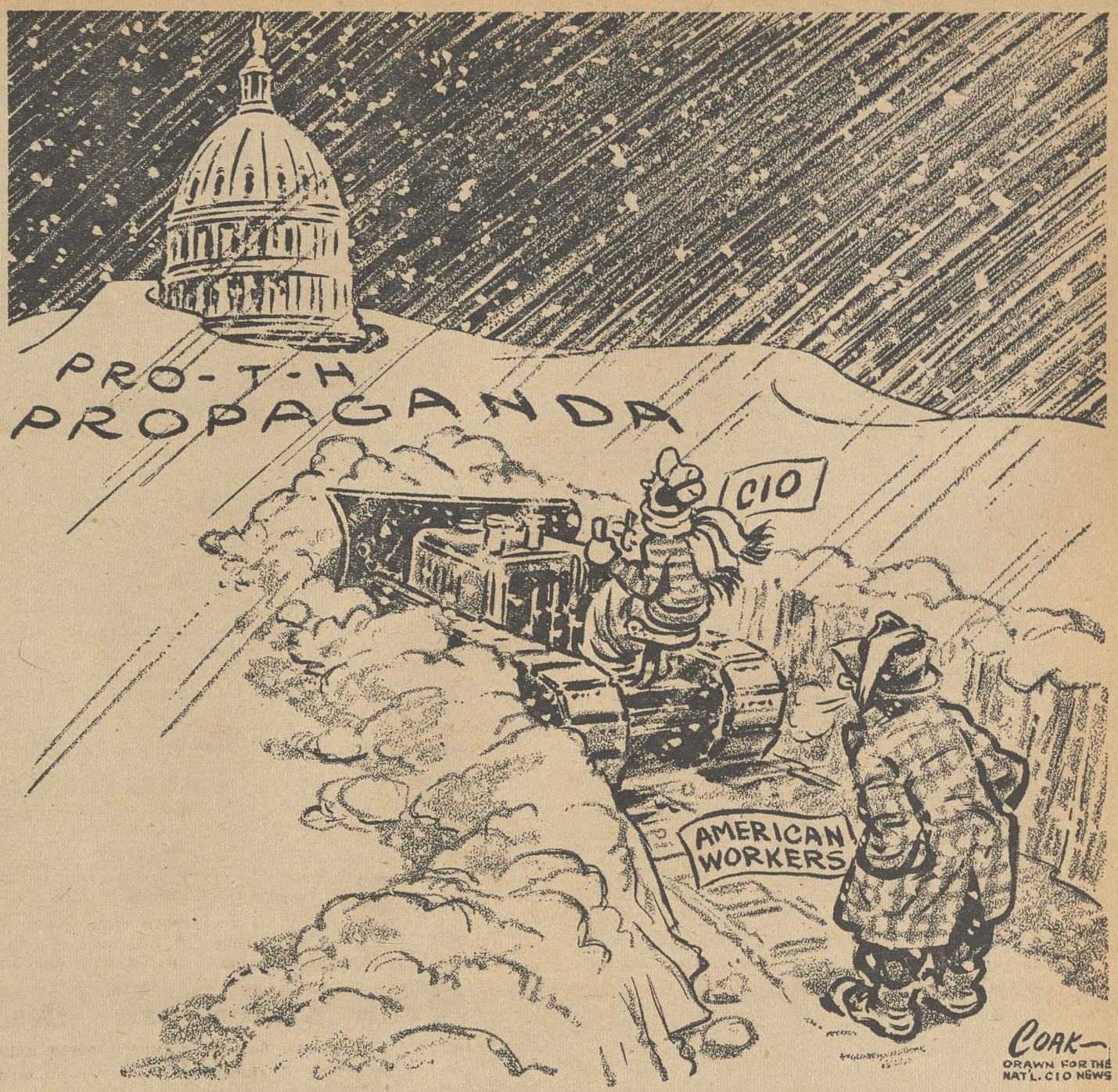
KRIEG, a former Twin Cities Guild president, called on the MEA to protest, and learned bills for servicing the Hamlin propaganda were sent to a St. Paul postoffice box. No one remembered who signed the checks.

Krieg checked some more and did some phoning. Meantime, other protests were rolling into the MEA office. The Hamlin material was read again, and the association announced the stuff no longer would be sent out by MEA.

So currently Steve Hamlin has been buried again. There were no flowers.

—From The Guild Reporter.

CLEARING AWAY THE SNOW



Impartial Committee Finds Smear Put on Dr. Condon

SUPPOSE you were to wake up tomorrow morning, get the morning paper, and read in screaming headlines that you are considered by a Congressional Committee as a menace to the security of these United States.

You'd be hopping mad. You'd call the the papers and deny the charges. You'd ask for proof.

You'd ask for a public hearing to hear the evidence against you—in order that you could answer the charges.

And chances are you wouldn't get such a hearing.

That's been the experience of Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the U. S. Bureau of Standards (one of the government's top scientific research agencies). He's a man of high professional reputation, served the government in a variety of important posts during the war—and he's been subjected to a smear campaign that you'd say off-hand "can't happen here."

But it did happen here—and it's had many Congressmen, supporters of civil rights and many of the country's most prominent scientists hopping mad for months.

THE SCIENTISTS decided to do something about it—to measure impartially, almost scientifically, the harm done to Dr. Condon by the House Committee on un-American Activities' charge that Condon was "the weakest link in our atomic security chain."

Six leading scientists hired an impartial agency—Columbia University's Bureau of Applied Research—to study the handling of the Condon story by the New York metropolitan newspapers. What the survey found bears out the old adage that a lie in print can outrun and outlast a denial.

No Hearing Yet

The statement charging Dr. Edward U. Condon—director of the U. S. Bureau of Standards—with being the "weakest link in our national atomic security chain" was made by members of the House Un-American Activities Committee during the 80th Congress.

Condon immediately asked for a hearing to prove himself innocent of the charges; and voluntarily removed himself from every phase of atomic energy work until he was later cleared by the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Un-American Activities Committee kept stalling on Condon's demand for hearings during the 80th Congress. Last week Rep. John Wood (D., Ga.), new head of the group, said he wouldn't call a hearing for Condon unless the scientist filed a new request. To which Condon indicated he had already made all the requests he intends to.

Here's what the Columbia University bureau discovered:

• Statements by members of the House Committee on un-American Activities were "virtually the only source" of news stories criticizing Dr. Condon.

"These reckless assertions, carrying the weight of Congressional authority, received not only wide but repeated publication," the survey found. "No less than 57% of the derogatory material appearing in the news columns consisted in mere repetition of the Committee's baseless charges."

• The case for Dr. Condon was less well reported in the papers, though scores of "responsible individuals and agencies, including the Office of the President," came to his defense.

"THE SMEAR stuck, as is indicated by the continued high ratio of derogatory statements attached to Dr. Condon's name long after his clearance by the Atomic Energy Commission," the report noted.

The six scientists who sponsored the survey are leading members of the faculties of Massachusetts Tech, Columbia, University of Chicago, California Tech and Carnegie Institute.

In a letter to the President of the U. S. Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, they recall that many citizens have been subjected to "trial by newspaper."

The findings of the survey, they add, show the hazard to a man's reputation "when a Committee of Congress fails to observe the elementary rules of fair play which protect his rights in all other procedures under our common law system of justice."

The Condon case, they added, shows "the need for reform in the conduct of Congressional investigations in order to prevent, at least to some extent, the recurrence of such wrongs as this."

—H. C. F.

Reuther Gives The Nation Plan For 20 Million Homes

BY GLORIA CAPLAN

HISTORY books are full of those little epoch-making "he-who-laughs-last" episodes.

They laughed when Henry Ford talked about mass-produced automobiles, and at Robert Fulton when he talked about his steamboat.

They laughed in 1940 when Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers proposed a plan for conversion of the auto industry to war planes production.

And last week, Reuther, now UAW president and head of the CIO Housing Committee, warned that those same die-hard victims of "status quo-itis" would be laughing again—this time at the second big Reuther plan.

Walter Reuther was right. Within 24 hours after the newspapers had the story of his unorthodox proposals for mass production of low-cost homes in plane factories, the "apostles of business as usual" had got their sneers in print.

"Homes for People, Jobs for Prosperity and Planes for Peace" is the giant objective: 20 million high-quality homes costing $6,000 each in 10 years; 1 million new jobs; and, for immediate conversion to maximum production of planes in case of emergency — reserve production facilities and trained manpower all set to go.

Lobbyists At Work

LIKE A blockbuster dropped over Times Square on New Year's Eve, the Reuther blueprint for solving the housing crisis was released just when Washington was swarming with members of the American Association of Property Owners. They had come to testify and lobby against rent control and public housing bills.

Also filling Congressional hallways and offices at the time was another bunch of special pleaders—aircraft industry representatives intent on getting Congressional approval for a 70-group air force.

Reuther spoke of the "utter failure of the private building industry to make modern, decent, low-cost shelter available to the average family." He called the federally-subsidized aircraft industry a "public ward." So the Reuther proposals didn't appeal too much to the two groups mentioned above.

But for the 20 million moderate and low-income families to whom the plan could mean sorely-needed homes, it offered hope.

When you read the 26-page, simply-written pamphlet explaining the plan, you toss out of your mind the picture of antiquated building methods such as we use today—and have used for many scores of years.

The Reuther idea is to take the construction of houses out of the horse and buggy era, from which it has never progressed very far, bring it up to the Twentieth Century by applying our modern skills, research, new materials and abundant, ready production capacity.

The very magnitude of the plan offers a liberal education in some economic facts of life not generally known.

- Over the past quarter of a century, the construction industry has averaged no better than 500,000 non-farm homes a year.
- Balanced against this is a snowballing need: 500,000 new families are created each year; there are 7½ million slum dwellings "that ought to be torn down"; some 15 million non-farm homes are over 35 years old.

On the other hand, a great part of the aircraft industry's facilities is lying idle—21,200,000 square feet of plant space held in idle reserve. Valuable basic machinery, which can be used for home production as well as planes, is wasting away in War Assets Administration warehouses.

And only 20% of the workers engaged by the industry during the war are now employed by the industry.

Heart Of Plan

Making use of these idle plants, machines and workers, Reuther offers this plan:

1. "An operating airframe plant making pre-fabricated homes is only one engineering step away from mass production of transport planes, bombers, and fighters." Basic general-purpose machines, 65,000 of which are being purchased now by the government and are lying in storage awaiting an emergency, can be used for peacetime homes production.
2. By a "relatively simple" tooling-up process—such as the auto industry uses to turn out new models—this machinery can be used to turn out houses, and can be quickly converted when necessary for airplane production.
3. Mass production of war planes today is impractical, because "today's super-bombers are tomorrow's Model T's." The aircraft industry is lobbying for a Congressional handout in the form of a huge 70-group air force.

Reuther recommends that the money and floorspace now earmarked for finished plane production be cut back, and that money and facilities be used instead for design and engineering on new prototypes.

"Tomorrow's war, if it comes, will be won by today's effective capacity quickly mobilized, not yesterday's output," which in a year becomes obsolete.

4. The vast idle shipyards can also be used for homes-and-ships production.
5. It CAN be done. The basic engineering work for such a plan has already been completed by two big aircraft manufacturers—Douglas and Consolidated-Vultee. The projects were abandoned because of the expense. The Dravo shipbuilding corporation is today producing homes under such a plan in Wilmington, Del.

Plan's Operation

Visionary? Well, let's see how the plan would be put in operation:

The President would appoint a National Housing Committee, composed of representatives of the Armed Services, the Natl. Resources Planning Board, government housing agencies, WAA, the Congressional Banking Committees, the Air Policy Commission, organized labor and the construction industry.

This committee would lay the ground work. It would make an inventory of national housing needs and of surplus government-owned floor space and machinery available for homes production.

It would establish a research agency which would develop new housing materials, improved production methods and best ways of using existing materials.

It would use the most advanced architectural know-how to design low-cost, high-quality houses with a maximum variation in floor plans and appearance. (This would scotch one complaint that pre-fabricated houses would be all alike.)

Business Encouraged

At all times the government would stress the participation of private enterprise, which would be encouraged to operate both the manufacturing and distribution ends itself. This would be done through long-range, low-interest federal loans. Where private industry refuses to accept the responsibility, the government would operate the manufacuring facilities.

The new houses would be bought from or rented by private distributing agencies; co-operative housing groups; or federal, state and local housing authorities.

But the two questions that always crop up in housing discussions, will also crop up here: What of the shortage of materials and what of local building codes? Reuther offers an answer to that, too.

In the first place, competent research will produce new materials, just as substitutes for scarce materials were developed in wartime. Meanwhile, however, a system of priorities for materials will be instituted, placing housing needs second only to national defense requirements. Thus materials which might otherwise have gone into new bowling alleys or night clubs will instead go into homes.

In addition, the government would go into the production of such materials as steel or aluminum if industry continues its refusal to expand capacity.

The National Housing Authority would cooperate with local housing agencies and planning commissions to revise outmoded and restrictive building codes.

And then there will be that familiar, agonized cry: "Where's the money coming from?"

The answer is the federal government, because no other agency is big such an und government c limping aircra ing industries head, it can the country's time need—h

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Reuther tells Senators his plan would . . .

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The progran the ABC netw Feb. 22, at 8:

Rent Control phy, second of the Tulsa, ciation, which notices to te against rent

Newspaper Calls Proposal 'Contribution To Victory'

There were many who didn't laugh at the Reuther home-and-planes plan—and the crusading St. Louis Post-Dispatch was one of them. Here is that paper's Feb. 15 editorial on the plan:

Once again Walter Reuther of the United Automobile Workers deserves bouquets for contributing a brilliant idea to the national welfare. His plan for turning the automobile plants of the United States into the arsenals of democracy was discounted by those who do not like to give credit to labor sources, yet it was a contribution to victory, no matter what weakness of detail it may have embraced.

There may be similar "bugs" in his new proposal to use the airplane plants of America to turn out prefabricated housing, thus meeting an urgent national need while keeping the plants intact and their workers together for speedy change-over to the building of fighters and bombers should that again become necessary.

"We would stamp out whole bathrooms and kitchens just as we do auto bodies," says Reuther—and he talks as a man with know-how. He has also made a thoughtful suggestion for financing the process. This is more than a make-work cure for unemployment. It is the sort of dynamic thinking that keeps a free country going places.

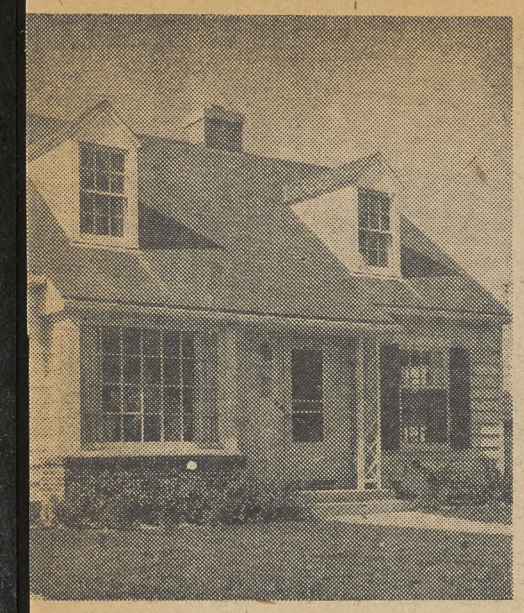
Instead of sticking to an antiquated building industry, it is to be hoped that capital, labor and government take up the Reuther suggestion and make it work.

See in a Quick Glance How Reuther Plan Works

Here is how Reuther's one-package approach to homes, planes and jobs would work:

- Use the now-idle airplane plants and basic machinery for mass production of houses.
- Do this by the same method the auto industry converts from one model to another each year. The basic machinery for production of planes and houses is the same. Add to that machinery special tools for houses, and satisfy a peacetime need. Have on hand other special tools for planes, and you satisfy a wartime need.
- While part of the plant space is being used for houses, other parts will be used for research and experiments in new types of planes.
- The workers will take a refresher course periodically in order to keep their plane-making skills intact.

EVICTED? The caption in the cartoon which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch was "Evicted." Representatives of property owners' organizations last week turned out in full force to ask ending or crippling of rent control.



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JOHN E. OWENS

Owens, who is president of the Natl. Apartment Owners Association, claimed at House hearings that "rent control is actually confiscation of property and a mockery of personal dignity."

Have You Given Your PAC Dollar?

Anti-Rent Story Bounces When Rep. Huber Probes

Anti-rent control propaganda took a shellacking from this story uncovered by Rep. Walter Huber (D., O.).

Huber had received a complaint from one of his constituents who described herself as a widow and victim of rent controls. For the past seven years, she said, she had received only $18 a month rent on her house which, because of increased costs, should have brought in $35. She claimed she had been repeatedly denied an increase by the area rent director.

On investigation, the area rent director learned that Mrs. Anna Ward was indeed a widow. But there the facts and the letter parted company.

There's no record of her ever having owned a piece of property in the county; there's no record of her ever having asked for a rent increase. And to top it off, the rent director learned, she is the domestic employe of Dr. C. F. Wharton, president of the Akron Apartment House Owners' Association. P. S. The day after Rep. Huber received the widow's letter, there arrived a letter from Wharton (in his own name) urging the end of rent control.

CIO Backs Douglas Bill

IN asking for strong, effective rent controls, the CIO has urged passage of the Douglas-Myers bill, rather than the Spence bill, which is based on Housing Expediter Tighe Woods' proposals.

Here are the major differences:

Duration: The Douglas bill extends controls for 27 months; the Spence bill only for 15 months.

Coverage: The Douglas bill would re-control new housing, so-called "conversions" (which have often been the excuse for decontrolling units), trailer camps and motor courts, permanent hotel residences. The Spence bill would leave these untouched, as they are under the present law.

Eviction controls: Tenants would receive stronger protection against eviction in the Douglas bill.

Tenant appeal: The Douglas bill would permit tenants to appeal any general orders or regulations. Under the present law—and under the Spence bill—when the Administration issues an order the tenant has no right of appeal.

ies: Rev. Wallace J. Mur- left, executive secretary , Property Owners Asso- from 600 to 1000 eviction testified at Washington l. L. to r., J. J. Kuehner, St. Louis, president of the Property Owners' League; the Rev. Murphy; Rep. Ben F. Jensen (R. Ia.), who hasn't yet voted on control but appears pleased with his company, and William Schmidt, Chicago, head of the Property Owners Association of America.

Landlords Boo, Cheer At Hearing

AS FAR as the Nation's Capital was concerned, last week was "Housing and Rent Week."

Rep. Brent Spence's House Banking & Currency committee heard testimony from a parade of landlords.

The landlords weren't quite agreed on whether rent controls should go altogether, or whether they should be kept for a year provided landlords are handed a 25% general rent increase.

On one thing the landlords agreed—they claim they're being "discriminated against."

On hand to lobby against any and all rent controls after the present law expires March 31, was a group of Property Owners Association members. It was the local chapter of this organization in Tulsa, Okla., that attempted to touch off a nationwide epidemic of anti-rent control evictions. The device boomeranged against the landlords.

Landlords' Field Day

The boys had a fine old time in Washington. They attended the rent hearings en masse, got their views into the record, booed and applauded at the right times.

They got their pictures in the newspapers, appeared in a body at an American Forum of the Air broadcast in which Senators Cain ("I'm opposed to rent controls") and Myers (who's sponsoring a strong bill for controls) debated the explosive subject.

Here again—with Sen. Cain actually directing the chorus—the boys punctuated what they didn't like (which was everything Myers said) with raucous boos and jeers. Commented Cain in their defense: "This is a lively subject to which people react as their emotions impel them."

Thereafter the boos increased.

The House Banking Committee—despite the landlord pressure—is expected to report out a rent control bill this week.

Meanwhile, the Senate Banking & Currency committee was listening to pleas for and against a large-scale housing program.

To this committee Walter Reuther, in his capacity as chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, urged approval of an immediate government program to "help those who live in houses, not those who live off houses."

The immediate legislation Reuther recommended was not to be confused with or replaced by his dramatic homes-and-planes plan, made public the day before. He urged the Senators to first put into a motion a program to build a million homes in the next four years. Then, he said, "The Plan" should be considered as a means of strengthening the program already begun.

The CIO is not making its fight on housing primarily for the people it represents — because most CIO members would not fall in the category of "low income" families who could qualify for public housing units, he said.

Furthermore, he emphasized, the CIO is interested not only in city housing, but in rural housing as well.

A comprehensive housing program should also encourage the building of homes for middle income groups, Reuther said. These are the people he described as "too rich to qualify for public housing and too poor to buy homes."

To aid this biggest group, Reuther asked that the bill:

- Amortize government loans for home-building over a 60-year period.
- Reduce the interest rate on federal loans to the "going government rate" — now around 2.5%.
- Encourage formation of genuine housing cooperatives.

53 Win $15,000 Back Pay, Old Jobs

Fifty-three employes of Swift and Co. in Greensboro, N. C., have their jobs back and will receive $15,000 in back pay as the result of an agreement reached between the Company and their union, the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

The workers were discharged in November 1947 but had been ordered reinstated following an NLRB hearing last September. The $15,000 payment is a compromise agreement covering wages lost while the men were unemployed.

The discharge occurred when the employes struck in protest at the discharge of Valrie Russell, chairman of the local union.

Truman Aide Says Halt Prices or Up Wages

IF ONE member of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers was a labor leader—a labor leader who saw no serious moves on the part of Congress to combat high prices—he'd be fighting hard for a fourth round of pay increases for the men and women in his union.

That's what John D. Clark, a former Standard Oil of Indiana official who retired and became an economist, and is now on the three-man Council of Economic Advisers, told the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report. He also contradicted a claim that no industrialist would welcome unemployment.

Here is the way the discussion went:

Rep. Christian Herter (R, Mass.)—"Would you record yourself as being against a fourth round wage increase at the present time?"

Clark—"I would say if I were a labor leader, seeing the profit situation, seeing that prices have been continuing to advance and no effective action has been taken to give assurance to labor that they will not again advance, and I considered that my strategic position was strong enough to permit me to win wage increases which would at least compensate for the increases in the cost of living which have taken place since the last wage payments, I would make a tremendous drive for those wage increases."

Herter—"In other words, you would try to get that out of the earning surplus of the manufacturer, that wage increase? It has to come from somewhere, doesn't it? You would not take it out of consumers' pockets. The only place it can come from is from the profits today being earned by the large corporations."

And later, Clark referred back to a comment Rep. Robert F. Rich (R, Pa.) had made earlier—that he's never heard of a businessman who wanted unemployment. Said Clark:

"I think it was you who asked if there was anybody who was in favor of unemployment. . . . We have had presented to us repeatedly in our conferences with representatives of business that very proposal that the best thing that could happen would be to have a larger degree of unemployment in order that there might be at the factory gate each morning a list of job hunters—what is happening in their kitchens I don't know—because that would make labor more eager and more productive."

Rich had no reply to that.

Foot-in-Mouth Dept.

HUGH ("Best Stock") Scott, Jr., renegade Democrat, is chairman of the Republican Natl. Committee.

Give $1 To PAC And Go Scott-Free

In such a capacity, it would be reasonable to expect that he would be an authority on such Republican-fostered legislation as the Taft-Hartley Law.

But, no, you are wrong. Scott can't be bothered with little things like accuracy. In a Lincoln Day address at Bridgeport, Conn., Scott made this amazing statement:

"The Administration proposes to strike out the T-H ban on Communists as officeholders in labor unions."

Even the Republican Party must be shocked that its chairman should make such a childish boner. T-H does not ban Communists from holding office in unions. It bars a union from the facilities of the Natl. Labor Relations Board if the officers of the union fail to sign the non-Communist affidavit of T-H.

Boy, one more dunce cap for Mr. Scott.

Keep It Clean, Gen. Denham!

THIS IS a clean story about NLRB's General Counsel Robert N. Denham. He's the same Robert Denham who took a justifiable lacing in an appearance before the Senate Labor Committe, which is considering among other things a provision to take away Denham's autocratic powers as general counsel.

But, let's get back to the clean story about Robert N. Denham.

The NLRB is moving from its antiquated offices in Washington's Rochambeau Bldg. (right next door to the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.) to quarters in the Federal Security Bldg., near the Capitol.

The main suite in the new offices has a de luxe private bath and shower.

As soon as Denham heard about it, he pontificated: "That is my office!" He thought that settled it, because he's used to having people obey when he decrees something.

But, Paul Herzog, NLRB chairman, who's demanding that Congress strip Denham of his crown and sceptre, insisted that the suite, bath and shower were his.

Herzog won out.

* * *

Of course, there's a P. S. to this.

Denham then went to the Public Bldg. Administration and proclaimed that, to save face, he'd have to have a bath and shower, exactly like Herzog's. This time he was obeyed, PBA agreed and the matter's cleaned up.

Note to the Congressional pro-T-H bloc: We know you dote on Bob Denham; but how do you justify an expense to the taxpayers of $1000 to build a bath and shower for one man?

Murray Hits Delay

(Continued from Page 3)

to avoid unnecessary increases in building industry costs.

He was Paul Geary, of Natl. Electrical Contractors' Association. He said his group favors the Thomas Bill: "outlawing the closed shop impairs the employer's right of contract."

3. Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D., Wis.) told the House that supporters of T-H believe that "the only good union is a dead union." He said that when the NAM says it favors unions "it means just what Stalin means when he says he is in favor of democracy."

4. A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, wired Pres. Truman asking for the ouster of NLRB General Counsel Denham as "unfit to hold office."

5. The Common Council of the City of Milwaukee — together with an increasing number of public bodies and private citizens —"sent a resolution to Congress" calling for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

6. Sen. Taft, who is built up by America's "free press" as the Senate's smartest "statesman," was fumbling as a result of the Democrats' barrage of questions.

Once he offered an embarrassed "I'm sorry" after Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) reminded Taft that he was violating the committee's rules in breaking in to ask a question of Green.

Taft giggled to hide his embarrassment—but to no avail.

7. The Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People, noting that it had opposed T-H "before it became law," told the committee "we have found no reason to change our position."

NAACP called for safeguards against unions which might discriminate against Negroes.

8. Taft admitted to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch that preservation of the status quo in an industrial dispute for 30, 60 or 80 days is not "vital." It was an important stepdown from Taft's earlier position on injunctions.

As Post-Dispatch writer Joseph Hanlon noted: "Here, Taft was recognizing that after all a temporary injunction is temporary—there comes a time when it expires and men restrained from striking are free to strike once more unless the injunction is made permanent. Taft is opposed to permanent injunctions against striking."

There, Taft helped explode a myth that he and other T-Hers have built up: that T-H has weapons — use of injunction power—to forbid a strike permanently.

9. Business Week magazine, observing that business had been rather quiet after the election, noted new signs of corporation support for T-H. It pointed particularly to the loaded questionnaire sent to its employes and the public by General Electric and some Hearst newspapers.

10. C. E. Wilson, General Electric's president, did as expected in expressing what he called "genuine alarm" over the Thomas Bill.

Why, he cried, this threatens "our individual and collective freedoms through removals of safeguards now so wisely in force."

That's what he said.

Asked by Sen. Pepper what he would think of a law which regulated the internal affairs of corporations in the manner T-H regulates the internal affairs of unions, Wilson said that the hearings had brought out nothing that indicated T-H was one-sided toward management.

Pepper drily assured him that labor—and Pepper—thought and knew differently.

Wilson and his personnel chief. L. R. Boulware, certainly are impartial. They criticized both the CIO Electrical Workers and the AFL Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

TAFT, in his interview with the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and also in a radio debate with Sen. Douglas, admitted that temporary injunctions are not the real solution in labor disputes of the type commonly called "extreme national emergency."

Taft, in his remark that injunctions are not "vital," wobbled a bit—not much, though. As an alternative to the injunction process, he thought out loud on a different procedure.

Taft didn't seem to know exactly how this other plan might work. He spoke vaguely of a "special Act of Congress" to deal with a particular strike. "I don't know what that act would be. It might be government seizure. It might be calling out the troops. I just can't tell what it would be."

(Some observers at the Senate Labor hearings on T-H repeal note that Taft apparently has taken some of his line of reasoning from that of Will Davis.)

Hanlon remarks in an editorial aside that "it is interesting to note that, although six 'national emergency' strike injunctions have been issued in the year-and-a-half T-H has been on the books, Taft considers that only one of them dealt with a 'national emergency' in the sense that the authors of the law conceived that phrase.

"That single instance was the strike over the Mine Workers' welfare fund. The strike was not ended until 12 days after the injunction prohibiting it was issued."

(There are few observers in the labor scene who agree with Taft that the UMW's strike constituted a peril to the naional healh and safey.)

The Post-Dispatch's Hanlon touches on a sore spot among the Republican committee members. Sen. Smith, a former professor at Princeton University before he became a U. S. Senator, invited two personal friends to testify as minority witnesses, theoretically, against the Thomas bill.

One witness called by Sen. Smith was David A. McCabe, Princeton economics prof. McCabe was pretty orthodox in supporting most of T-H until he reached one point.

When a strike became, in a rare case—as both McCabe and Davis agreed—one in which the national health and safety are "really" imperiled, the result would be seizure of both management's property and the workers' productivity.

Under the McCabe plan, both management and workers would go into the national service. Now, this sounds something like the makeshift "government operation" of wartime days under which a railroad or plant was "seized," a colonel put in nominal charge, but the same old bosses retained to give the orders.

McCabe deeply embarrassed Sen. Smith by suggesting, as the Post-Dispatch put it, that after the seizure "the government would determine how much the workers would be paid, how much would be charged for products or service, and in the end how much the owner of the property could take in earnings for his business."

Heavenly

Sen. Humphrey, remarking that while he felt Denham of the NLRB had displayed bias, said "even the Angel Gabriel would be accused of being an autocrat under T-H."

"Is the Angel Gabriel a member of the closed shop?" asked Donnell.

"Yes, he is—the Upper Chamber," replied Humphrey. "He fell from grace only for a short time."

Pres. Murray's Letter

(Continued from Page 3)

lation of the "featherbedding" provision of T-H.

(9) He has recognized that the present free speech provisions of the Act go too far.

(10) He has conceded that the provisions of T-H imposing limitations upon political expenditures by unions are ambiguous.

(11) He has conceded that the problem of welfare funds was not properly handled in T-H.

(12) He has admitted that the enormous concentration of unreviewable power in the general counsel may be legitimately criticized.

(13) He has admitted that the provisions for union authorization elections to obtain union security are unsound and should be deleted.

(14) He has conceded that the present injunctive provisions of T-H dealing with so-called national emergency strikes permit of too broad an application.

(15) He has accepted the provisions in the Thomas bill authorizing emergency boards to make recommendations for the purpose of settling disputes, a power which is withheld from emergency boards created under T-H.

(16) Not only has Senator Taft expressed doubts concerning the present powers of the general counsel but he has expressed a lack of confidence in the general counsel in a number of specific ways. For example, he has expressed disagreement with the general counsel as to whether small local business is covered by the T-H. He has repeatedly insisted that the act must be amended to limit its scope.

(17) Similarly, he has expressed lack of confidence in the general counsel with respect to the rulings of the general counsel that a member of a picket line is an agent of a union for purposes of T-H and that a failure of a union to comply with notice provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act is a refusal to bargain.

(18) He has conceded that the provision for polling the employees at the end of the 80-day no-strike period with respect to the empolyer's last offer should be eliminated.

I think it can fairly be said that the entire issue with respect to the President's inherent powers has been deliberately confused by opponents of the Thomas bill. The fact is the bill contains no injunctive provisions and it is not the purpose of the bill to employ the device of the injunction in strikes affecting the national health or welfare. Secretary Tobin made this plain in his sponsoring testimony.

It is an ironic circumstance that those who insist upon permanently introducing injunctions into our national life do so on the ground that the public must be protected. But it degrades the public interest to assume that we protect it by forcing workers to work against their will for the profit of private employers. The public interest demands above all that we have a free America. And this third devious attempt to restore government by injunction must be exposed because a free labor movement is a vital part of a free America.

I strongly urge that S. 249 be promptly reported out of committee and that, with the minor technical amendments sponsored by the CIO, it be passed as the first step in a vitally needed and long-overdue legislative program.

Maryland Laundry Worker Testifies:

'I Hope That Congress Helps Us Get a Living Wage!'

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

MRS. GERTRUDE Jones came to Washington last week in good faith as an American citizen and a voter to testify in favor of a bill to increase the out-of-date 40c minimum wage.

A laundry worker from Hagerstown, Md., Mrs. Jones felt she had a story to tell which was very pertinent to the subject. It was the story of the hardships of trying to bring up a family on low pay.

She told it with sincerity and conviction to the House Labor Committee at hearings on a bill to increase the minimum from 40c to 75c and $1 an hour, and to extend its coverage.

Mrs. Jones was startled at the reception given her story.

"My husband works in a shoe factory but does not earn enough to support the family," she told the Labor Committee, "so I help out by working in the laundry."

The Jones have two children, 14 and 15, and live in a 5-room house without bath, for which they pay $15 a month.

"I started to work for the Troy Laundry about 12 years ago," Mrs. Jones continued. "At that time we were getting 18c an hour. Then I left for about five years, and went back to work for the laundry about a year ago. By that time the union had come in, and our basic wage is now 53c an hour.

Sue Malone
Clothing worker from Mississippi

"Once in a great while I can make as much as $25 a week, before deductions, but usually it is much less. Last week my pay was $19. After taxes and insurance were taken out I only had about $15 left to take home."

Gertrude Jones, who had put this all down in black and white so she would not forget any of the main facts if she got rattled, read it earnestly to the Congressmen on the committee.

"I hope that Congress will do something to help us get a living wage. I think that if this bill (H. R. 2033) was passed, it would help us a great deal," she concluded.

Relaxing, Mrs. Jones sat back and looked up at the committee members with a pleasant smile, quite unprepared for what was to come.

Republican Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn of wealthy Westchester County in New York was looking down at her sourly from his elevated seat. He wanted to know why she didn't take in washing at home, if she wasn't satisfied with what the laundry paid her.

He said he didn't think it was the business of Congress to tell the Troy Laundry what it should pay its workers, and began talking at length about how Mrs. Jones might do better if she would work directly for hypothetical "Mrs. Smith."

For a minute Mrs. Jones looked at him perplexed. She thought he must be joking. She had been taking the hearings very seriously. She had come to Washington at the suggestion of her union, the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, because she really thought her testimony would help the law makers understand how much a higher minimum wage would mean to low paid workers.

But Rep. Gwinn's extensive remarks, delivered with unmistakeable hostility, made it quite clear that the committee member was not kidding her. Mrs. Jones finally answered him quietly:

"I don't have the equipment the laundry has," Mrs. Jones said quietly.

Gwinn ignored this, and continued his tirade on and off as the hearings continued.

Arguing that passage of the minimum wage legislation under discussion would amount to action taken by a "compulsory state," he demanded, "Have we a Constitution left?"

The Republican Gwinn was not the only one who indulged in "philosophy." Several Democratic Congressmen added their share.

Fears "Police State"

Rep. John Wood of Georgia compared the minimum wage law to "the decree of a dictator," and said we weren't far away from a "police state," if the government can fix wages and prices.

Reps. Graham A. Barden of North Carolina and Wingate H. Lucas of Texas, also took part in the barrage of hostile questions and remarks.

The testimony of the group of CIO witnesses who were introduced by John Edelman, Washington representative for the Textile Workers Union, set the unfriendly Congressmen off on their diatribes.

Edelman told them later in the hearings that he was "shocked at such a legislative philosophy."

Like Gertrude Jones, other CIO witnesses told—from their own experiences—of the pressing need for a minimum higher than the out-of-date 40c included in the Wage-Hour law in 1938.

Mrs. Mary Darr, who works at the same laundry in Hagerstown, Md., as Mrs. Jones, and belongs to the same union, lives with her mother and her 15-year-old daughter.

She told the House Labor Committee that she works as a folder on a mangle and gets between 53 and 59c an hour—averaging $21 to $23 a week.

"My only income is what I get at the laundry, and the highest I ever get is $25 a week, before taxes and insurance are taken out."

CIO WITNESSES: L. to R., Garland Brook, former textile worker and now a union organizer in the south; John Edelman, Washington representative, Textile Workers, and Mrs. Mary Darr, laundry worker from Hagerstown, Md. All urged a 75c minimum wage.

Lesinski Nails False News Story

Chairman John Lesinski of the House Labor Committee last week denied he had said that administration leaders have given up hope of strengthening the federal wage-hour law.

He declared that a press report stating that he would drop the proposed amendments to the federal Fair Labor Standards Act was "absolutely without foundation in fact."

Borrowed $100

She said she'd had to borrow $100 from a finance company to buy some clothes for her daughter to wear to school. She mentioned that the state of Maryland does not have a minimum wage covering laundry workers.

"If I could earn 75c an hour," she told the committee, "I might be able to pay some of the bills I owe for doctors and other things, and maybe I would not have to borrow money to buy clothes."

A third witness, also a member of the ACW, had a somewhat brighter story to tell, thanks to a union contract.

Sue Malone, a lovely girl in her twenties, who worked as a machine operator at the Reliance Mfg. Co. in Hattiesburg, Miss., for seven years, said the minimum rate of pay specified in the union's contract was 65c. The firm makes work clothes.

All experienced workers, however, on both hourly and piece work make more than 75c an hour as provided in the contract.

Wants To Keep Gains

The point of Miss Malone's testimony was to tell the Labor Committee how important it was to protect the gains that had been made in the plant.

"I know how hard a time the people in my plant had trying to get along on low wages before the union came in," she said, "and I'm afraid that we may have to go back to that, if a higher minimum wage is not established by law.

"All of our members are worried about this, because they know that if wages are cut in one plant, that tends to pull down wages in other plants. The employer paying low wages undercuts the one paying better wages."

More first-hand information about low pay areas was also given to the House Labor Committee by several members of the CIO Textile Workers Union.

Gives Pay Data

Garland Brook of Rome, Ga., an organizer who was a textile worker for 14 years, presented the House Committee members with figures on the number of workers in low-pay industries in Georgia.

The pay rate for some 65,000 workers in the industries ranges from 45c to 60c, he said.

In the lumber and wood products industry, 45,000 workers in some 2,200 establishments have a going rate of pay ranging from 50c to 60c with a minimum of 45c in some plants.

In the chenille industry, with 10,000 workers, 60% are on piece rates with a 40c minimum, and 40% are on an hourly rate at 50 to 60c an hour.

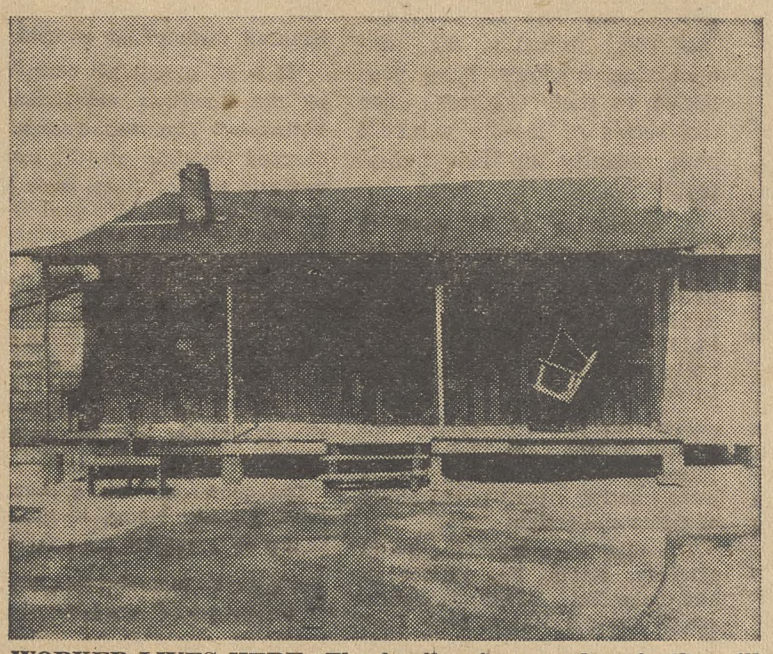
Mrs. Gertrude Jones
Works in Hagerstown, Md., laundry.

In the stone and clay industry, 7,000 employes have a 60-65c rate of pay, with a minimum of 50c in some plants.

In the pecan and peanut industry, 3,500 workers in 130 establishments have a pay rate of 45-50c.

Low wage data from other states was also presented by David Gilbert, Lynchburg, Va., TWU field representative; Warren G. Hollenman, who worked for the Virginia and Carolina Southern Ry. Co., for 57c an hour, 11 hours a day; and Vinson Cox, New Bern, N. C., who had to take to driving a taxi because factory pay was too low to live on.

This was some of the wealth of testimony presented to the House Labor Committee to show the urgent need of increasing the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act from 40c to 75c and to $1 as soon as possible. There is more to come.



WORKER LIVES HERE: The family of an employe in the mill who works for the man in the big house live in this shack. The worker's wages are 60c an hour. There's been a strike on at the mill for union recognition for some time.

PAC Dollars Pay Off!

U. S. News Says:

Unionization Shaping Up Nightmare For Southern Politicians

"If white and Negro workers in the South manage to work together and get to the polls, they can send a new kind of Southerner to Washington.

"He would speak for the poorest people in the nation and might make the New York and Chicago New Dealers look like pikers.

"The Southerners want to use the filibuster to halt this trend."

Those words aren't from the CIO News or any other labor paper. They come from the U. S. News, a magazine which is circulated mostly among businessmen.

U. S. News made a survey of the present Congressional fight—a fight which has been occurring for some years, over the use of the filibuster in the Senate.

In the past, the Southerners—most of them—have resorted to the filibuster to talk civil rights measures to death. And they have succeeded far, far too often.

But, with the Truman victory of last fall, achieved without the electoral votes of several Dixiecrat states—the filibuster is in peril of being killed, or at least curtailed.

There are two factors which frighten professional Southern politicians:

1. The end of the poll tax and other restrictions on voting would widen the base of voters and hurt the Dixie machines, which have been able to make deals with like-minded Northern Republicans to block New Deal legislation

2. The rise of organized labor in the South, particularly since the CIO launched Operation Dixie.

U. S. News says this of the labor situation below the Mason-Dixon Line:

"A united labor force in the South is feared both by the politicians and by business interests. It is this fear, in part, that underlies some of the opposition to the bill to require industries to give Negroes an equal chance with whites at all kinds of jobs.

"For Negroes and whites have been played against each other by some Southern industries to keep down unionization.

"A politician's nightmare is shaping up in this picture of the South. If the white man and the Negro throw down racial prejudice and work together, unionization will grow. With stronger unions, the workers can do the same job on Southern conservatives they have on Northern conservatives.

"Indications of what can happen already have shown up. Estes Kefauver was elected to the Senate from Tennessee by the strong backing of labor.

"Southern politicians, therefore, are fighting hard to hold in check any effort by the Federal Government to bring the white worker and the Negro together. The Ku Klux Klan is marching again, and the preachers of race hatred are busy.

"But broad factors are at work in Southern schools and colleges to change the old pattern of thought."

Labor Dept., FSA Slashes 'BadEconomy'

THE CIO has urged Congress to end "the poor economy" of making inadequate appropriations for the Federal Security Agency and the Department of Labor.

Mrs. Katherine Pollock Ellickson, assistant director of the CIO's Dept. of Education and Research, told the House Appropriations Committee that "for the past year and longer, both Labor and parts of the FSA have been suffering from cuts in funds imposed by the 80th Congress."

She pointed out that "the proposed appropriations are very modest and in many respects far too modest. We respect the desire to hold down the total federal budget, but the amounts involved for labor make up only a minute fraction of the total of $42 billion. The columns for national defense, international purposes and veterans are longer than this pencil (holding up her pencil). But the column for labor is scarcely the thickness of a nickel."

Mrs. Ellickson pointed up the need for more funds:

"It is poor economy to permit children under 14 to work in factories endangering their development into good citizens.

"It is poor economy to relax our efforts to safeguard the health of working women, especially mothers.

"It is poor economy to deprive workers and employers of essential facts on wages, cost of living, working conditions, and other matters, without which peaceful settlement of labor disputes may prove impossible.

"It is poor economy to slash efforts by the federal government to promote industrial safety, to prevent the heavy toll of work accidents, and to assist workers in efforts to improve state laws on workmen's compensation and conditions of employment.

"It is poor economy to force unemployed workers to wait many weeks for the benefits to which they are entitled, and it is folly to deprive state employment security agencies of funds necessary for helping workers find jobs and for preventing fraudulent claims for benefits."

CONGRESS HEARS: A delegation from the United Railway Workers, merged with the CIO Shipbuilding Union, visits Rep. Robert Crosser (D., O.), chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to protest layoffs in the railroad industry. Congressman Crosser, who uses a wheel chair to get around, is known as "the little white father of the railway unions." Left to right in the delegation are J. O. Schupe, William Tucciarone, James Molinet, William K. Ewing, Robert C. Walkinshaw, chairman; W. D. Harner, S. J. Cholewinski and Paul Wagner.

CIO Rail Union Protests Layoffs To Congress

CIO members in the railroad industry, all non-operating workers, have protested to their Congress over the series of layoffs which have recently hit their industry.

A committee of 20 went to Washington, conferred with CIO officials, with Assistant Labor Secy. John W. Gibson, with Rep. Robert Crosser, chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, and with officials of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The committee, which was headed by Robert C. Walkinshaw, Pitcairn, Pa., declared the layoffs were creating a peril to the safety of riders and freight.

The men were from the Pennsylvania, Santa Fe, Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, Aliquippa Southern, Donora Southern, New York Central, Erie, Youngstown Southern and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

"THE PRR has already laid off 2500, which may reach 4000. The New York Central has announced furloughing of 8100.

"It is all a national conspiracy by the American Association of Railroads," Walkinshaw says. He charged violation of ICC rulings and said that all lines, even after furloughing men, are still working double shifts and seven-day operations.

The visit to Washington came as a result of a meeting in Pittsburgh of CIO members from lines in all parts of the U. S. Their union is the United Railroad Workers of America; a division of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

The conference noted that the lines always blame a business slump as a reason for layoffs.

BUT, says the union, this is what happens and this is what partially constitutes what it calls part of a conspiracy:

In most cases, a furloughed worker loses his vacation, even if he has complied with the 160-day limitation in the preceding year. This means a saving of thousands of dollars.

If the furloughed worker gets a job elsewhere, and is recalled, he must answer the recall within 10 days to protect his seniority. So, he tells his new employer he is resigning and goes back to the railroad. He might work 60 days and again be out of work. This imperils his chances of getting interim work.

Rank-and-File Get Training In Radio

Training in radio as a medium of information is being given AFL, CIO and independent rank-and-filers as Rutgers Institute of Labor Relations opened its Radio Workshop. Program planning, radio script, program promotion and production will be offered in the course.

Interested unionists will meet at the Sheraton Hotel, in Newark, N. J., on Wednesday evenings.

Tricks To Ban Overtime Pay Held Illegal

TRICKY bookkeeping and other devices sometimes used secretly by employers to evade paying workers the wages legally due them, will be harder to get away with in the future, under a decision handed down last week by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The case involved the Jacksonville Paper Co. of Florida, which had been deliberately disobeying an earlier court order to pay its workers in accordance with the minimum wage, overtime and other provisions of the Federal Wage-Hour Act, it was charged.

After the lower court had ruled that the law applied to the company's workers, the firm continued its violations through such deceptive devices as: (1) Misclassifying some 20 employes as "executives"; (2) applying a "false and fictitious method" of computing overtime; (3) employing piece workers in excess of 40 hours without paying them overtime; and other tricks difficult to detect specifically.

In a seven to two majority opinion, the Supreme Court upheld the administrator of the Wage-Hour Act in a civil contempt action to force the firm to comply with the court order.

The majority opinion delivered by Justice William O. Douglas, held that a court decree directing compliance with the terms of the Wage-Hour Act, need not be specific to permit the administrator to bring contempt action in case of continued violation of the law.

Justices Felix Frankfurter and Robert Jackson dissented.

Goldberg To Speak

Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, will discuss "the 1949 Labor Act" at a meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association in Washington on Feb. 23.

Other speakers will be William Leiserson, former Natl. Labor Relations Board chairman and student of labor legislation; and Gerard Reilly, former NLRB

CIO Needs PAC And PAC Needs You!

JIM BARRY

WHILE JIM BARRY AND HIS FRIENDS ARE OUT, STRANGE LITTLE OSWALD MEEKER—WHO WAS HIRED TO KILL "BIG JIM" FYKSOR AND THUS COVER THE TRAIL WHICH WOULD EXPOSE THE KIDNAPPERS OF "POP" STORM—LURES HIS VICTIM TO THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED LABOR PRESS.....

YOU—YOU'RE CRAZY! WHAT D'YOU MEAN I SHOULD HAVE GUESSED—

THAT *YOU* ARE THE MAN FOR WHOSE MURDER JIM BARRY WILL GO TO THE ELECTRIC CHAIR! IT IS VERY SIMPLE, SIR!

WHY...YOU LITTLE PUNK! IF YOU THINK I'M GOING TO JUST STAND HERE AND LET YOU MURDER ME—

DEAR ME, MR. FYKSOR! YOU ARE GOING TO BE DIFFICULT! YOU SHOULD TAKE IT PHILOSOPHICALLY.. LIKE A SPORT, SIR! LIKE A SPORT!

YOU FUGITIVE FROM A BUG HOUSE! I'LL—

DEAR ME! AND I THOUGHT YOU WERE A GENTLEMAN! AH, WELL—LIVE AND LEARN!

DEAR ME! HE WAS UPSET, THOUGH! I MUST FORGIVE HIM FOR THE UNPLEASANTNESS HE CAUSED ME! I AM A FORGIVING SOUL...INDEED, I AM!

AND NOW TO ARRANGE THE EVIDENCE IN SUCH A WAY AS TO MAKE IT POINT TO JIM BARRY!

BUT FIRST TO COLLECT MY FEE OF 5000 DOLLARS—WHICH MR. FYKSOR WAS KIND ENOUGH TO BRING HERE!

AT THAT VERY MOMENT...

WHAT SAY WE DROP OFF AT THE OFFICE FOR A FEW MINUTES AND CATCH UP ON OUR WORK? I'D LIKE TO SEND OUT A STORY ON POP'S ESCAPE FROM THE KIDNAPPERS...

GOOD IDEA, JIM!

YOU CAN HAVE A FIRST RATE INTERVIEW WITH ME, SON.. AND AFTER THET, I'M PACKING TO GET BACK TO MY FARM

YOU'VE GOT ANOTHER CHAPTER FOR YOUR BOOK, POP!

RECKON SO, PEGGY. AND IT SURE WAS EXCITING! GUESS NOTHING MORE CAN HAPPEN TO US... NOT AFTER BEING KIDNAPPED AND KEPT LOCKED UP ON A SHIP AND....

OH, I WOULDN'T BE TOO SURE ABOUT THAT, POP! NOT AS LONG AS YOU'RE WITH JIM BARRY! YOU NEVER KNOW WHAT YOU'RE GOING TO WALK INTO NEXT!

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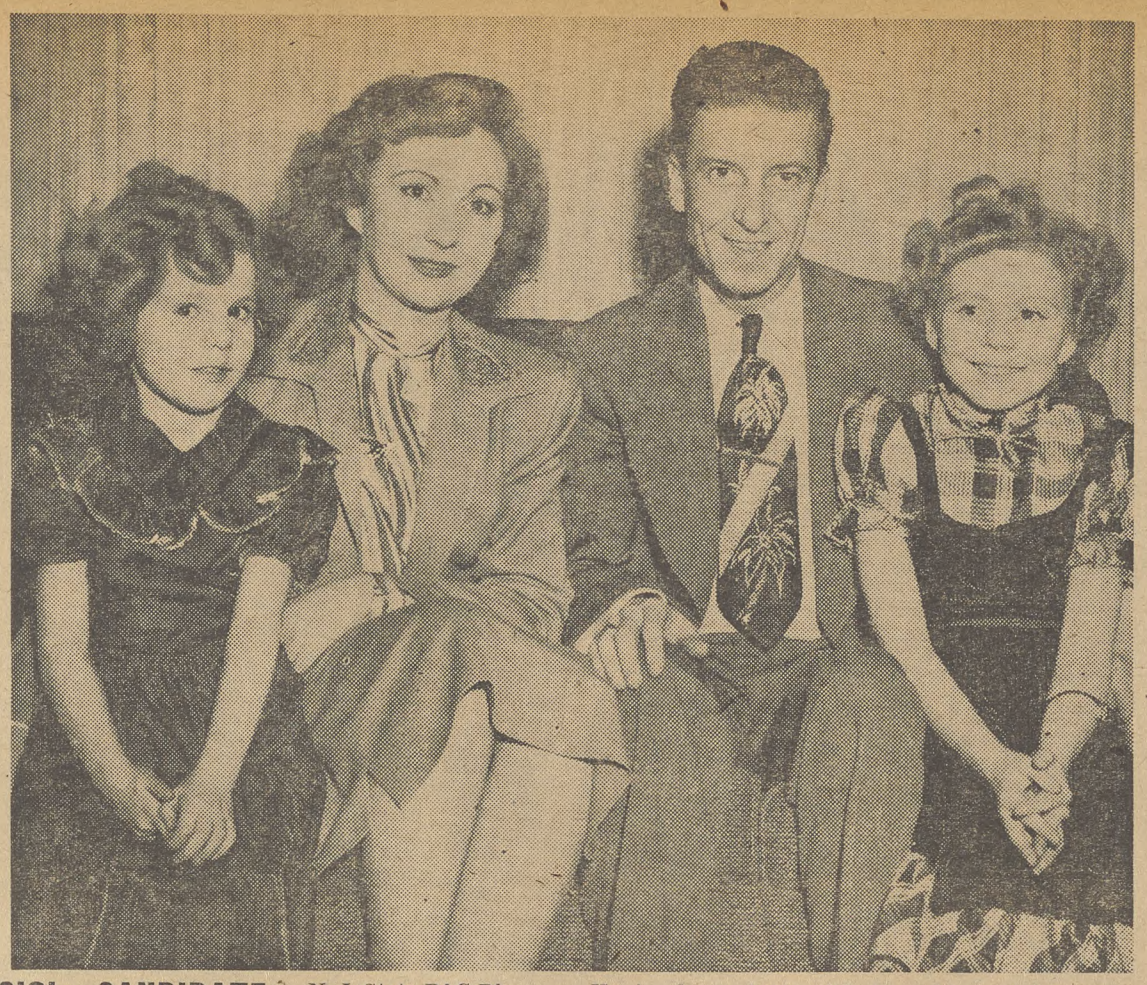
FTA Conclave Is Held In California

SOME 200 delegates to the 7th biennial convention of the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers, meeting in Santa Cruz, Calif., have voted full cooperation with CIO-PAC and "other liberal-progressive groups."

The resolution stated however, that the union would reserve the right to indorse or oppose candidates regardless of party.

The stand of FTA Pres. Donald Henderson and other delegates to the Natl. CIO convention in Portland, Oreg., last November was endorsed by the convention. At the CIO conclave the union's delegation had opposed the Marshall plan and some other aspects of CIO policy.

Concerning foreign policy, the officers' report said that "the burden of the 'cold war' with its constantly increasing billions for re-equipping and re-arming future allies for a new war falls most heavily on our membership in the low-income groups."



CIO's CANDIDATE: N. J. State PAC Director Stephen J. Moran is putting his PAC experience to work in his campaign for election to the Newark City Commission. He is shown here with his wife and daughters. Moran is indorsed by the State CIO Executive Board and the Essex and Hudson CIO-PAC. He is a member of the Steelworkers.

Murray Backs Bill To Boost Steel Output

THE administration's bill to implement one part of its economic program as outlined by Pres. Truman in his State-of-the-Union and economic messages last month was started on its way last week by Rep. Brent Spence (D., Ky.).

Called the "Economic Stability Act of 1949," the Spence bill would permit the government to encourage greater production of critical materials in short supply through loans to private enterprise, research, procurement of materials. When and if these measures fail to provide sufficient stimulus; the government may then "as a last resort" construct new plant facilities itself.

Critical shortages of steel and other basic materials have several times been noted by the President.

To channel vital materials into essential production, the bill would also permit the President to employ mandatory Priority and allocation powers.

ENDORSING the proposed measure, Pres. Murray of the Steelworkers wired Spence, who heads the House Banking & Currency committee, that his union "believes the very foundation of our economy may depend upon whether or not the steel-making capacity is expanded to meet current and future needs."

Murray expressed the hope that the Steelworkers would have an opportunity to detail this viewpoint when the committee begins hearings.

"Smaller processing and fabricating firms, many of whom are wholly dependent on reasonable supplies of steel, have been pleading for action," said Murray. "Many of them face the possibility of being squeezed out of business by the shortage.

"With vast rebuilding projects under way in this country, as well as in a number of war-torn countries, there is a cry for steel that grows persistently louder.

"Studies conducted by the Steel union show that there is not enough capacity to meet the country's needs if a high level of prosperity and employment is to be sustained.

"REFUSAL OF the industry to expand production is based on the theory that the boom-or-bust cycle will prevail. The United Steelworkers of America does not share this lack of confidence in the soundness of our economy.

"It has become increasingly clear that steel is the real bottleneck which is holding back needed production in a whole network of industries.

"The industry has turned a deaf ear to the plea for more steel capacity . . .

"We are prepared to show:

"1. Industry figures on capacity increases and expansion are greatly inflated. 2. There is still a shortage of steel which is holding back production in other industries. 3. Industrial spokesmen have been poor prophets regarding the length of the shortage.

"4. Several companies need loans for expansion purposes and would be happy to avail themselves of government loans. 5. Sufficient materials are available or can be made available for expanding. 6. Capacity expansion will not be nearly so expensive as has been estimated. 7. National defense potential needs make further delay a dangerous gamble."

TWU, Phila. Transit Nearer Agreement

Striking CIO Transport Workers and the Philadelphia Transportation Co. came within six cents of a settlement as the walkout ended its first week.

The company budged for the first time from its 3c "final offer" and moved up to 7c, while TWU scaled down its 17c demand to 13c. Originally the company had offered one penny.

Some 11,000 workers are involved in the transit dispute, which has idled all subways, trolleys and buses in the sprawling city.

The PTC's 7c offer was rejected by union Pres. Michael J. Quill with the statement: "There is no basis for settlement. I am sorry to have to announce that the strike will continue."

Discomfiture of Philadelphia Mayor Bernard Samuel was increased for a short time last week as Yellow Cab drivers, members of the AFL Teamsters, staged a three-day "wild-cat" strike.

Charge Filed On L. A. Council

Formal charges against the Los Angeles CIO Council have been filed with National CIO in a move that may set the pattern for restoring all CIO councils in California to control by the CIO majority in the state.

The council was accused of "acts contrary to the Constitution of the National CIO and in violation of the CIO rules for industrial union councils."

Twelve top officials and leaders of CIO affiliated unions, who signed the charges, asked CIO Pres. Philip Murray to move for revocation of the Los Angeles Council's charter.

Duluth Council Ousts Leftists

The 12-year control of left-wingers over the Duluth, Minn., CIO Council has been ended by the election of a right-wing slate of officers at a meeting called on the orders of CIO Director of Councils John Brophy.

The election of the new officers followed the failure of the left-wing faction to obtain a secret ballot. The meeting sustained a ruling by Earl T. Bester, temporary chairman and acting director of District 33 of the Steelworkers, that voting would be done by roll call.

Principal new officers are: Pres. Clifford Rohlf, PAC and grievance committee chairman of Coolerator local of the Steelworkers; Vice. Pres. Lester G. Nystrom, Textile Workers; Secy. Ben Young, Auto Workers; Treas. Ross Miller, Newspaper Guild.

Have You Met Your PAC Collector?

Keep Your Eye On Congress

(NOTE: Much legislation of interest to labor is still in a preliminary stage, with committee hearings just getting under way. As definite action takes shape in House and Senate, this listing will be expanded.)

BILL	WHAT IT IS	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas Bill S. 249	Thomas Bill in Senate repeals T-H, restores Wagner Act and amends it on jurisdictional strikes, boycotts, national emergencies.	CIO supported bill at Senate Labor Comm. hearings, which end Feb. 23. House Labor Comm. due to act soon.	Ask Senators to support Thomas Bill, and defeat all weakening, T-H-type amendments.
Wage-Hour Improvements HR 2033	Lifts minimum pay from 40c to 75c, with power to go to $1. Broadens coverage, cuts exemptions.	CIO witnesses indorsed bill at House Labor Comm. hearings.	Ask members House Labor Comm. and your Congressman to support.
Rent Control Extension Douglas-Myers Bill S 888 HR 2291	Extends rent controls until June 30, 1951 and tightens many loopholes in present law.	CIO supported HR 2291 at House Banking and Currency Comm. hearings. Report due this week.	Ask Congressmen and Senators to support Douglas-Myers bill, extend rent control by March 31.
Housing Program	Many bills filed. CIO calling for building million public housing units and housing for middle income groups.	Senate Banking and Currency Comm. hearings in progress. UAW Pres Reuther testified for CIO Feb. 14.	Ask Congressmen and Senators pass housing bill along lines of CIO program.
Reciprocal Trade Pacts HR 1121	Gives U. S. power to negotiate trade pacts till June 1951 and promote intl. commerce.	House passed bill. CIO voiced strong support at hearings.	Ask Senators to vote for extension of trade pacts.
ECA European Recovery Funds HR 2362	Provides $5.4 billion to carry European Recovery Program through June 1950.	CIO will voice strong support at coming hearings.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to o.k. $5.4 billion asked by Pres. Truman.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

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U. S. REPRESENTATIVES FRANK LANDLORDS' PROPAGANDA

(See Page 2)

(Not printed at Government expense)

United States of America

Congressional R

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 80th CONGRES

A Free Economy, the Only Source
Four Thousand Years of Failur

REMARKS OF HON. RALPH W. GWIN OF NEW YORK IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTAT *Saturday, August 7, 1948*

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Speaker, I very briefly to give you a little sket of uninterrupted failur the ex

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. RALPH W. GWINN OF NEW YORK IN THE HOUSE OF REP *Monday, July 2*

Mr. GWINN of New Y er, under leave to ext in the RECORD, I inclu t by John W. con

Rent Control

that the cattlemen would supply. If the Government raised the price of sirloin to 40 cents a pound, the shortage would be less, the number of buyers would decrease, and more meat would come on the market. If the Government fixed ice of sirloin at $1 a pound, the sirloin would be still less.

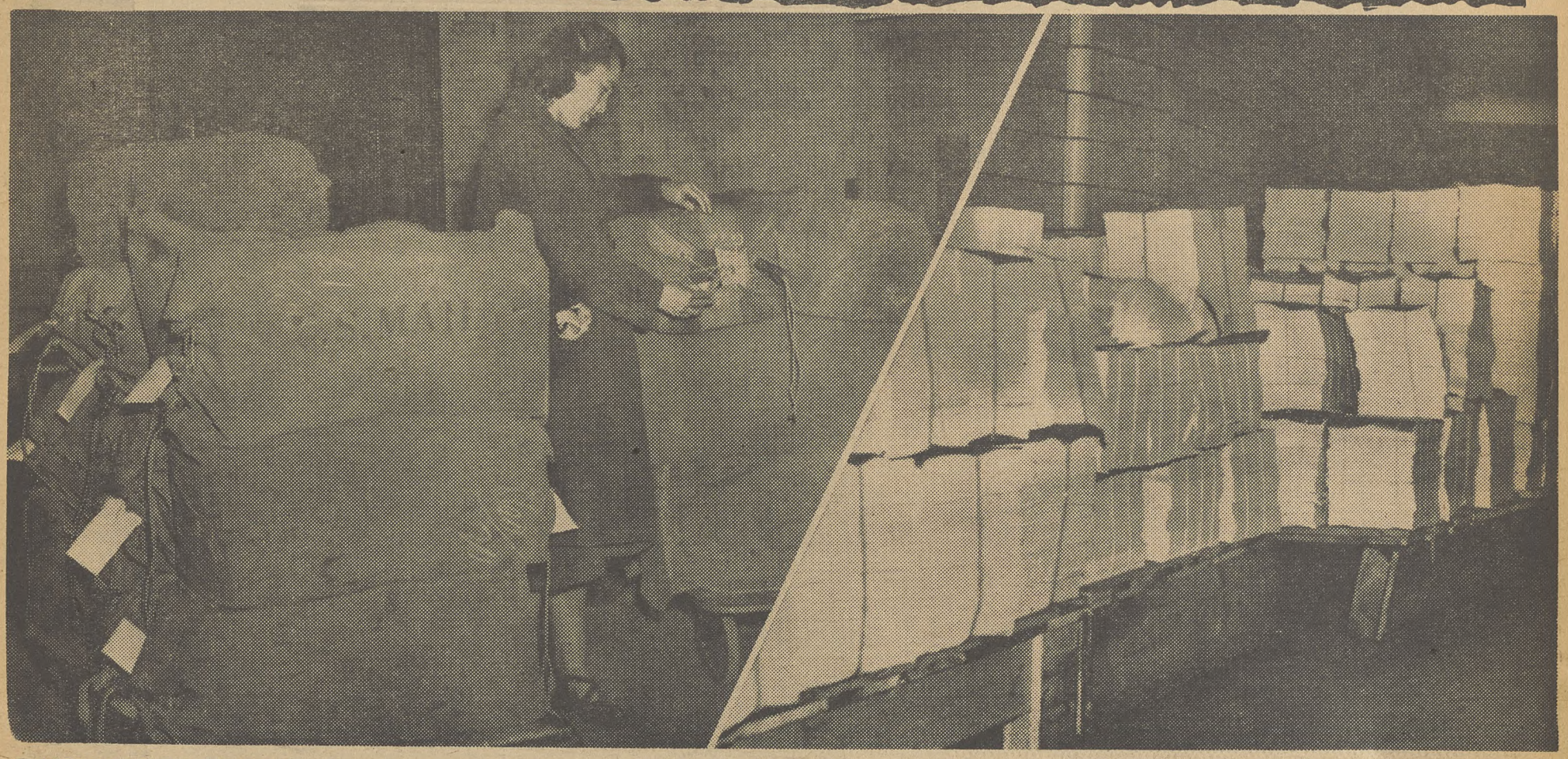
Public Housing—Disastrous I and Abroad

(Revised)

The Implications of Federal Aid to and Control of Education

REMARKS OF HON. RALPH W. GWINN OF NEW YORK

Speech of Hon. Ralph W. Gwinn of New York in th



TAXPAYERS TO PAY: Speeches by Rep. Gwinn (R., N. Y.) which will be mailed under the franking privileges of Gwinn and Rep. Mason (R., Ill.) are stacked in the basement corridor of the old House Office Building (bottom, right) and are awaiting the mail man (bottom, left). Facsimiles of the speeches against rent control, public housing and federal aid to education are at the top of the page. Money for printing the speeches was contributed by the Apartment House Owners' Association and the Committee for Constitutional Government. At least a million copies of the speeches will be mailed.

Franking Privileges Lent

Congressmen Aid Rent Control Foes

By GLORIA CAPLAN

WITHIN A DAY or two the U. S. mails will be flooded with an estimated 3 million pieces of propaganda against rent control, public housing and federal aid to education—all mailed at taxpayer expense under the franking privileges of two Republican Congressmen.

This little behind-the-scenes play involves Reps. Ralph W. Gwinn of the wealthy Westchester County in New York and Noah Mason of Illinois, both bitter foes of rent control.

In addition, the cast of characters includes Frank Gannett's notorious Committee for Constitutional Government, the Natl. Apartment House Owners Association and a certain Percy L. Greaves, Jr., who operates what he calls "a research organization for rightist groups."

At the end of last week, any casual passerby who might have entered the Old House Office Building in Washington from the rear, would have happened on two block-long corridors completely clogged with stacks of literature waiting to be folded and mailed out under Congressional franks.

'Jackets' Tell All

A glance at the "jackets" identifying the material divulged this information:

At least four—and possibly seven—speeches by Rep. Gwinn were reprinted by the Government Printing Office in lots of 450,000 each.

A subsequent check with Rep. Gwinn was made by the New York Post-Home News correspondent Oliver Pilat, who learned that the printing was being financed by the Committee for Constitutional Government and by the Apartment House Owners Association.

Although the printing order was issued by Gwinn, part of the batch is going out under Rep. Mason's frank, some of the mail sacks indicated. These were being sent to the Frank Gannett committee in bulk, from which they could be mailed without a cent of cost to the sponsors.

THE CAMPAIGN is being neatly timed to do a hatchet job on rent control and public housing just as these issues are approaching the floor of both houses. Asked by Pilat why he was "helped" by real-estate-minded groups, Gwinn replied "I've worked at it harder than any other Congressman, I guess."

But Gwinn's ties with the fanatically-conservative Committee are somewhat less casual than that, Pilat learned.

During his interview with the Congressman, he asked a question for which Gwinn called on Greaves to fetch a special folder containing his views.

Greaves is described by Gwinn as a research assistant to both himself and Rep. Phillips of California. In the past Greaves has "researched" for the Republican Natl. Committee, during which tenure he posed as a secretary to Rep. Taber (R., N. Y.), according to Pilat.

(Later he joined the staff of Rep. Fred Hartley while the T-H bill was in preparation.

(One of Greaves' recent interests has been the Displaced Persons bill, which he fought vehemently in a pamphlet called "Operation Immigration." Many of its arguments have been attacked as anti-alien and anti-semitic. Numbered among Greaves' friends are such characters as Merwin K. Hart, noted for his anti-semitic, pro-fascist crusades.)

Revealing Letter

All of which ties in neatly with a bit of information that fell out of the folder handed to Pilat. It was a letter from Dr. E. A. Rumely of the Committee for Constitutional Government to the Apartment House Owners Association. In it Rumely suggested that an additional $1000 from the Apartment House Owners would permit the printing of Rep. Gwinn's rent control speech along with the one on public housing.

Rumely is another person who bears description. John Roy Carlson, in his book "The Plotters" says Rumely, who is secretary of the CCG, "was convicted and had served 30 days in jaid in 1920-21 for his failure to report to the Alien Property Custodian funds he obtained with Germanic interests serving the Kaiser's cause. With the funds Rumely bought the New York Evening Mail and used it as an instrument for German propaganda."

CARLSON DESCRIBES CCG as ". . . the powerful, super-conservative New York group . . founded by Frank Gannett, wealthy newspaper publisher."

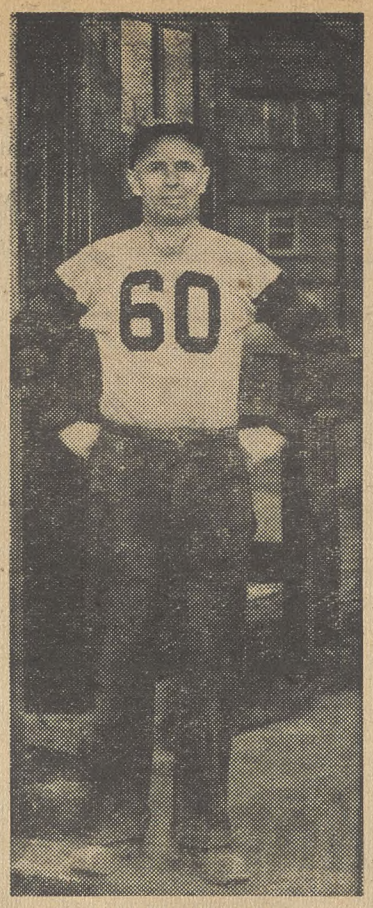
The piece Gwinn had printed on rent control betrays another bond between the Congressman and the CCG. On July 26, 1948, Gwinn had inserted in the Congressional Record an article attacking rent control written by John W. Scoville.

Scoville, formerly an economist for Chrysler Corp., and credited with a good part of the T-H Act, is now with the Gannett committee. 450,000 copies of this article are now going out under Congressional franks.

One sentence from the article is sufficient to indicate the attitude of Scoville—and of Gwinn—toward rent control: "This control of rents by the Federal Government is a tyrannical usurpation of power."

Gwinn, who testified before the House Banking & Currency committee last week, developed the same economic theory that Scoville uses in his article: There is no housing shortage. It just looks like a housing shortage, because the government forces rents down so low, single people take advantage of the situation and move into apartments by themselves, instead of doubling up with their in-laws. Remove controls, say both, and families faced with higher rents, will double up or move into more cramped quarters, and then the problem will have been "solved!"

That's the stuff Gwinn gave the 26 members of the committee; and that's the stuff Gwinn, (who, incidentally, recently told a CIO laundry worker testifying for a 75c minimum wage, to take in washing if she couldn't make a living in the laundry) is clogging up the mails with—at taxpayers' expense.



PROUD OF SON

Every steelworker at the Bethlehem Steel plant, Bethlehem, Pa., knows that "Chuck" Bednarik, University of Penna. lineman was named to the All-American football team, because Chuck's father (above), open hearth helper at the plant, wears his son's football jersey to work. Bednarik is standing at the plant gate.

Reuther Asks Probe Of 'Possible Abuse'

CIO Housing Committee Chairman Walter Reuther has called for a Congressional investigation of the "possible abuse of the Congressional frank by Frank Gannett through Rep. Gwinn.

"The tenants of this country," said Reuther, "must realize that millions are being spent by the organized real estate lobby. They must counter such propaganda, lest new Congressmen be fooled."

House Rent Hearings End

Senate Unit OK's Public Housing Bill

THE SENATE Banking and Currency Committee has approved a gigantic housing measure which, in at least one respect, exceeds even the goals set by the CIO at its Portland convention last year.

The measure has the backing of both Democratic and Republican members on the sub-committee, but it faced heavy bombardment from Republican Sens. Harry P. Cain (Wash.) and John W. Bricker (Ohio), both noted as stalwart friends of the real estate lobby.

In an effort to kill the bill's chances for passage, Bricker introduced an amendment banning segregation in the public housing units. This move was defeated, 10-to-2. Cain, Bricker and Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D. Va.) voted against the full measure.

Big Program

The program would provide for government-financed building of 810,000 public housing units within the next six years. If the situation permits, the President may step up the program to complete 150,000 units a year, which means that the goal could conceivably be completed before expiration of the six years.

This public housing section, around which a battle has raged furiously for the past several years, was a compromise between an administration measure and a Republican bill. The President had asked for 1,050,000 government-financed low-cost units over a 7-year period, while the GOP bill provided for 600,000 units in six years.

In addition to the public housing section, the bill sets up a $1½ billion slum clearance program in the form of loans and grants to states and municipalities.

A third major section provides $262,500,000 for a rural housing program.

A fourth provision establishes extensive Government aid to housing research and a national housing census in 1950.

Hearings End

On the other side of Capitol Hill, the House Banking & Currency Committee wound up its hearings on rent control and went into executive session to thrash out a bill. After reporting out a rent control measure, it will begin work on a housing bill.

Meanwhile, Democratic Reps. Helen Gahagan Douglas (Cal.) and Frank Buchanan (Pa.) announced joint sponsorship of a bill to speed up construction of homes for middle income groups. Such legislation would supplement the low-cost housing program already approved by the Senate committee.

In support of another bill she is sponsoring—a strong rent control measure—Rep. Douglas appeared before the House Banking Committee last week.

She told the committee that any further increases in the general rent level would not only work a severe hardship on tenants, but would hasten a depression by cutting down the amount of money consumers could spend on such items as clothing, electrical appliances, automobiles and doctor bills.

She charged the "inadequacies of the present law and its poor administration" with weakening the rent control program.

To back up her contention that the law had been administered poorly, she criticized Federal Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods on 11 counts.

Among other things, she criticized Woods for decontrolling permanent accommodations in trailer camps even before Congress took the step in its 1948 rent law.

Bill's Contents

Rep. Douglas told the 26-member committee—25 men, one woman, Rep. Chase Going Woodhouse (D. Conn.),—that an effective rent control bill should include the following provisions as a minimum:

1. Extension of the law through June 30, 1951, in order to permit tenants "to feel reasonably secure."
2. Authority to effectively control evictions.
3. Recontrol of new construction, conversions and permanent units in hotels, motor courts and trailer camps. (These are not now under control.)
4. Discontinuance of the 15% voluntary lease "device."
5. Restoration of adequate civil and criminal enforcement sanctions. (The present law does not permit prosecution of violators of the act.) "I cannot recall another regulatory law dealing with conflicting interests which does not contain a provision for the prosecution of persons who violated it," she commented.
6. Making local rent advisory boards "really advisory," placing full responsibility in hands of the rent administrator, so that he could not then "hide behind the boards."
7. Provisions for review of administrative regulative and orders by the Emergency Court of Appeals on complaint of either tenant or landlord.

All these proposals, strongly endorsed by the CIO, are embodied in the Douglas-Myers rent bill.

NLRB Order On Unfair Lists Seen Speeding T-H's Death

A RECENT interpretation of the Taft-Hartley Act by the NLRB "should hasten the efforts of your Committee and the Congress to eliminate this Act from the statute books," CIO General Council Arthur J. Goldberg has written Sen. Elbert Thomas, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee.

In a case involving peaceful picketing and circulation of a "we do not patronize" list by the Kansas District Council of the AFL Carpenters, the Board ruled the union could not picket or distribute "unfair" lists to combat non-union labor.

Board Members James J. Reynolds Jr., J. Copeland Gray and Chairman Paul Herzog stated that, even though a "free speech" section of the act protects such expression of views, the intent of Congress was to kill secondary boycotts and everything that goes with them. With the two clauses in conflict, the Board chose the more anti-union one.

Said Goldberg to Thomas: "This decision gives new life to all of those cases which constitute rejected symbols of an anti-labor era . . . It also invalidates basic decisions in connection with the right to picket which a more enlightened Supreme Court has in recent years enunciated."

In another ruling last week, the Board ordered General Motors to bargain with the union on any group insurance plan it proposes. This is in line with other NLRB rulings which defined pensions and insurance plans as a part both of wages and of working conditions and therefore mandatory subjects for collective bargaining.

The company, however, is expected to wait until the Supreme Court decides to issue before actually sitting down to discuss insurance with the CIO Auto Workers.

Liberals Score As T-H Hearings End

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE SENATE Labor Committee hearings came to an end last week—with telling blows for labor being scored by four leading citizens of this land.

The four were:

Harry S. Truman, President of these United States.

Dr. William Leiserson, former member of the Natl. Labor Relations Board and other industrial relations agencies.

Nathan Feinsinger, former member of the War Labor Board.

Gerhard F. Van Arkel, former general counsel of the NLRB.

This week, the committee, composed of eight Democrats and five Republicans, is scheduled to go into executive session and consider the Thomas Bill, (S249), sponsored by the Truman Administration.

The bill would repeal the Taft-Hartley Law and re-enact the Wagner Act with certain modifications. The CIO and other labor groups are backing the measure.

The committee will also consider other material submitted to it during its three weeks of hearings.

Here are the bases upon which the four pro-labor spokesmen made their stands:

The President: "I may even get on the train again and make another tour around the country to tell the people how their Government is getting on."

Dr. Leiserson: "I just think T-H is no good."

Feinsinger: "We may have more democracy when we have more strikes than when we have few."

Van Arkel: "T-H threw a federal protection about certain asserted employer 'rights,' the exercise of which could be used to destroy unions, and denied unions power to retaliate."

The House Labor Committee has yet to decide whether or not it will hold public hearings. A sub-committee voted to recommend repeal of T-H, reenactment of the Wagner Act in toto and then careful study to see if the Wagner Act needed revision.

HERE WERE the spotlighted events of the windup days for the Senate Committee:

1. Sen. Taft, sole Congressional surviving member of the pair who sponsored T-H, was slapped back hard when he attempted to intimidate Leiserson, Feinsinger and Van Arkel.

   Like Goldberg and others, they did not fall for the legend that Taft was invincible, that he was too smart for anyone, that it was risky to defy him.

T-H had the H knocked out of it last fall, when Rep. Fred A.Hartley (R.,N.J.) found he didn't have the courage to go before the people with his bill. His former seat is held by an anti-T-H Democrat.

2. A new party line was developing among T-Hers. They were talking like this: "Call the final bill anything you want—the Thomas-Lesinski Bill, the Jones-Brown Bill—but it'll still have the core of T-H."

New Dealers disagreed violently with them.

3. Sen. Donnell, who wasted more of the committee's time than any two other Senators—he often had to be rescued from ruin by Taft—had the audacity to propose that the hearings be extended over at least two more weeks.

Even his GOP colleagues looked the other way.

4. Will Davis took the New York Times sharply to task for what he termed misinterpretation of his testimony before the committee.

5. A succession of industry witnesses—all singing almost exactly in the same key—came before the committee, put their expensively-clad elbows on the table and read statements. Donnell beamed with joy, becoming almost delirious with delight when Ira Mosher, NAMogul, appeared.

One industry spokesman, smiling bravely through his tears, referred to last fall's election results as an "unfortunate" political situation.

6. A rash of highly paid lobbyists, all determined to save T-H, hit the Washington scene. Gerard Reilly added GM ($3000 a month retainer) to clients GE and the printing industry.

The GOP's Gerald Landis, defeated last fall, was back as assistant lobbyist to Master Lobbyist William Ingles, whose accounts include such reverse small-

(Continued on Page 6)

Ballot Box V. Gallup Poll

Sen. Donnell, questioning Dr. Leiserson on the question of injunctions, pounced on the witness' reference to the strength of public opinion in labor disputes.

"Am I not right that public opinion was against John L. Lewis in the coal strike last year, but that he went right on anyway?" asked the Missourian.

"I don't agree that public opinion was against the miners and Lewis," replied Leiserson.

"How do you find out how the public feels—by the Gallup Poll?" giggled Sen. Taft.

"No, by how they vote at the ballot box," shot back Leiserson. The spectators—but not the Republican Senators—roared with laughter.

They laughed harder when Sen. Pepper asserted: "No one knows that better than those of us on this side (the Democratic) of the committee."

The biggest laugh came when Sen. Neely said: "No, Senator, no one knows better than those we replaced on this side of the committee."

The Labor Committee

This week, the Senate Labor Committee is scheduled to go behind closed doors. In executive session, these senators will consider the Thomas Bill and other material submitted to its hearings:

Democrats: Chm. Elbert Thomas (Utah); James E. Murray (Mont.); Claude Pepper (Fla.); Lister Hill (Ala.); Matthew Neely (W. Va.); Paul Douglas (Ill.); Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Garrett Withers (Ky.).

Republicans: Robert A. Taft (O.); Warren Aiken (Vt.); H. Alexander Smith (N. J.); Wayne L. Morse (Ore.), Forrest C. Donnell (M.).

All these Senators can be reached care of the Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Murray Hails HST

Letter From Pres. Murray to Pres. Truman:

My dear Mr. President:

Your Jefferson-Jackson Day address of last night is a forthright and heartwarming reaffirmation of the splendid platform which carried you and the American people to victory last fall.

I am particularly gratified by the timely and unequivocal words you devoted to the fight for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. You have expressed the feelings of the American people when you state that special interests are plotting to deprive the people of what they voted for on November 2.

I repeat what I have told you before: The millions of members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations stand solidly behind you in your crusade for "the welfare and the advancement of the people of this nation." With determination such as you expressed in your address and the loyal cooperation of the Congress, the "fair deal" program can be promptly enacted into law.

UAW, UE, URW To Seek Pay Raises, Pensions

THREE BIG CIO unions have begun winding up for the pitch on wage negotiations this year.

The Electrical Workers at 30-odd General Electric plants, the Rubber Workers and the Auto Workers—all will seek wage increases as well as pensions when these unions begin bargaining in the next few months. The Natl. Maritime Union will concentrate on correcting existing inequities.

The Electrical Workers' GE contract expires next year, but permits wage reopening any time this year. Talks are expected to begin early in May. Before the CIO Electrical Workers even ask for a wage increase, General Electric's "answer" is "no!"

GE Acts Quickly

It was immediately after UE's General Electric Conference Board met in New York City recently to formulate contract proposals that GE loosed the blast.

GE's Lemuel R. Boulware, vice-president in charge of employe relations, said a wage rise would be "wrong for our employes and wrong for the country." He also ruled out any discussion of a reduced work week or pension and insurance plan improvements.

The UE Conference based its program on these claims:

1. GE's 3rd quarter 1948 profits, compared with the first quarter of 1945, soared 133%.
2. GE prices in that same period have gone up 36%.
3. But GE weekly wages since the beginning of 1945 have risen only 14%.
4. The current GE weekly pay in terms of purchasing power is $11.09 less than it was in 1945.
5. And GE workers are now suffering from severe layoffs.

Boulware disputed all these statistics by quoting 1940 figures, instead of those for 1945.

He said GE employes' take-home pay rose 92% in the past eight years, and cost of materials and services to the company rose 81%. No mention was made of profits during that 8-year period.

Profits Rise 97%

In 1940, GE's net profits were $56.2 million. By the end of last year they had hit $112 million—a 97% increase. Last year's net profits jumped from a yearly average of 12.41% on its investment to about 25%.

Citing such profit figures as these in arguing GE's ability to pay wage increases without boosting prices, the UE conference urged that wages be raised sufficiently to compensate for the $11.09 loss in purchasing power in the past three years.

Other major goals are a reduction in the work week with no reduction in pay to distribute the burden of current production curtailments more evenly, adequate pensions, health and sick benefits.

THE UAW's first bargaining target will be Ford, at which contract talks begin May 15. The General Motors contract, which extends to next year, is not subject to wage negotiations this year, but UAW Pres. Walter Reuther has pointed out that "GM cannot live divorced from the rest of the industry."

Under the present GM agreement, a 3c hourly increase automatically goes into effect May 29. In addition, wages rise or fall (but no more than 5c) in line with the cost-of-living index. The recent decline in the index is expected to bring a wage cut of 2 or 3c next month at GM.

If the union wins increases and pension and social security benefits from Ford and Chrysler, Reuther said, GM will be presented with the "whole package." The UAW, however, will abide by its agreement with GM, he said, in case the company refuses to talk wages.

At a bargaining conference attended by union officials and members last week, the UAW contract program for its 900,000 workers was mapped out.

The union will ask a monthly pension of at least $100 for workers aged 60 or over at Ford and Chrysler will receive the same demand when its 2-year contract opens for wages June 15.

The UAW will also seek to translate workers' buying power in terms of 1946 dollars before OPA was scrapped. This, according to Reuther, would require an 8 or 10c hourly wage hike.

Steel Union Asks Pay Hike On U. S. Work

The CIO Steelworkers last week urged the Government to raise the required minimum wage in plants working on government contracts to $1.23 everywhere except in 12 Southern states. For the South the union asked a $1.08½ minimum.

In another category the union is asking that the hourly rate be set at $1.18½ in the North and at $1.04 in the South. Only a comparatively few such as janitors, cleaners, watchmen and starting apprentices, are in this classification.

The present minimum rates in the industry, set by the Wage-Hour Administrator under provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, were fixed 10 years ago at 45c in the South and 62½c elsewhere.

Rates requested by the union are the minimum now actually being paid in steel. The industry, nevertheless, is fighting the proposed boost.

Rubber Talks To Open

A 25c HOURLY boost and pensions will be asked of the "Big Four" rubber companies when the CIO Rubber Workers swing into action three months from now.

Goodrich will lead off for the industry on May 23, expiration date of the present contract. The other industry-wide agreements will reopen only for wages—Firestone on June 14, Goodyear on June 17, and U. S. Rubber on July 1.

Addressing the union's 164 delegates to an Intl. Policy Committee meeting in Cleveland, O., last week, URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster emphasized that "most of the companies we deal with are abundantly able to restore any losses which our people have suffered in their living standards to a new higher level."

He quoted "Big Four" profits in the rubber industry as netting $100 million last year — 120% greater than the 1940 level, which he described as a "peacetime high."

Other goals to be sought in bargaining by URW this year are health and welfare programs, the six-hour day, the union shop, elimination of area differentials and inclusion of Canadian locals in future bargaining with major companies.

The move toward a shorter work day, said Buckmaster, stems from the union's traditional six-hour day policy, plus recent widespread layoffs in the industry. The shorter hours, he said, would help put back on the job "many workers now unemployed."

Seek Adjustments

The Natl. Maritime Union, which last year narrowly averted a nationwide strike, will this year seek to adjust manning scales and existing salary inequities.

Present wage scales, said NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, do not take into consideration the varying talents of seagoing men.

In addition, the union will seek to streamline the present arbitration procedure, in order to cut red tape and bring speedier settlements, Curran announced.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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GOOD WORDS, MR. PRESIDENT

President Truman talked in spades when he attacked the "one-sided barrage of propaganda" that big business has been promoting against the Fair Deal program as a whole and the Taft-Hartley repeal bill in particular.

He did it again when he pointed out that "the special interests are using every trick they can think of to defeat our labor policy."

And he spoke an all too evident truth when he noted that "there are no full page ads on our side . . . all we have on our side is the people."

We're glad to see that the President is determined to "enact the program to which we are committed."

What the President said, badly needed saying.

It should shake the cockiness of many Republicans in Washington who seem to have developed the idea that the GOP's do-nothing candidates won the election. It should also remind a good many Democrats—particularly from the southern wing of the party—that Dixiecrat do-nothing ideas did not win election endorsement.

With the words of the President ringing in their ears, the Democratic majority in Congress should act quickly and forthrightly to enact the Fair Deal program.

And we hope that the people—the people who can't buy those full page ads—will let the Senators and Congressmen hear their clamor for speedy action. ★ ★ ★

SHOE'S ON THE OTHER FOOT

Somehow, those newspaper editorial writers who talk so learnedly about "union irresponsibility" never seem to be much interested when a clear-cut case of corporation finagling comes to light.

When a union of 200 members goes on strike, any editorial writer worth his salt can talk knowingly about "loss to the entire community."

But when a corporation destroys 10,000 jobs, permanently, that always seems to be just "the normal workings of our free enterprise system."

Thus, we haven't seen very many angry editorials about the speculative activities of one Mr. Royal Little, who closed down his Textron, Inc., plant in Nashua, N. H., last September and left thousands of workers jobless. There hasn't been much criticism of a loophole-ridden tax law which allowed Mr. Little to keep his speculative profits in "charitable trusts," free from the inroads of normal corporation taxes.

A Senate committee headed by Sen. Tobey (R., N.H.) has investigated Textron's monkey business and put the blame squarely where it lies—on corporation irresponsibility and on weak-kneed tax laws.

Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers Union is justifiably angry at what Textron's irresponsible policies have done to the lives of thousands of Nashua textile families.

He's also correct when he says a "remedy must be found, not directed at one company alone, but the thousands of others which have adopted the same methods, or which might do so in the future."

Our Important Economic Tripod

Three-Way Program Needed To Help World Trade And Recovery

"ORDERLY and expanding international trade" can contribute to economic stability throughout the world and help "extend the frontiers of democracy," the CIO Economic Outlook has pointed out in a discussion of Labor's Stake in Economic Foreign Policy.

The Outlook — published by CIO's Dept. of Education & Research voiced support of the European Recovery Program, extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and U. S. adoption of the Charter for an International Trade Organization.

These and other measures to stimulate international trade, the Outlook declared, will contribute to the "establishment of economic conditions that will enable democracy to survive."

At home, the Outlook pointed out, at least 2.5 million non-agricultural jobs were directly dependent on U. S. export trade during 1947—a three-fold increase from 1939.

"But American labor also benefits from imports," the Outlook pointed out. "Our huge American industrial machine could not operate at present levels without raw materials supplied by other countries."

REDUCED imports of many types of raw materials would reduce industrial production, create unemployment and raise prices.

The Outlook warned that "a sharp reduction in American foreign trade, both export and import, would reverberate throughout the entire domestic economy and would make it impossible to maintain full employment and high living standards in this country.

"The best way to maintain American export trade is to encourage economic recovery abroad.

"That is one reason why the CIO supports the European Recovery Program. Without European recovery, there can be no permanent world recovery — because Europe is the keystone in the world's economic arch."

But revived European economic systems will be unable to sell their products effectively on the world markets, unless ERP is "supplemented" by an extended

reciprocal trade agreements program and the ITO Charter.

Both programs, the Outlook added, "are intended to establish trading conditions that make for good world markets for all nations. Together with ERP, "they represent the tripod of U. S. economic foreign policy. If one leg of the tripod weakens, the entire structure is shaken."

REDUCTION of tariff barriers will not permit this country to be flooded with cheap foreign goods, the Outlook said, "since our competitive strength is due to the efficiency of American labor and industry in relation to abundant natural resources and a larger domestic market."

It noted that the output of an American industrial worker in the prewar years was more than twice that of his British counterpart, and said "postwar comparisons would be even more striking."

American workers and consumers directly benefit by "import competition" to the degree it "helps to control monopolies, and helps to keep our economy healthy."

The Charter of the Intl. Trade Organization helps international commerce by establishing trade rules among nation and by establishing international machinery to settle trade disputes.

EQUALLY important, the Charter "recognizes another basic problem of profound implication for the future of mankind," the Outlook added. "This is the problem of economically under-developed countries . . .

"From the U. S. point of view, there is every reason to improve the lot of the under-developed countries. Developed countries mean better markets for our exports . . .

"As the under-developed countries improve their economic conditions, wage levels in these countries rise. An improvement in the lot of labor in such countries, accompanied by a strengthing of trade union movements, makes for fairer conditions of international trade competition among all countries."

"The struggle to maintain and extend the frontiers of domocracy is more than a political battle," the Outlook concluded. "Economic well being is a prerequisite of political stability and the extension of individual liberty.

"Only as we build toward world-wide economic recovery and permanent prosperity, to which orderly and expanding international trade makes a major contribution, can the battle against political repression be won."

"A little recession would be a good thing—it'd take a little fat off those guys down on the assembly line."

Offer $1,000 For Thesis

THE Sidney Hillman Foundation is offering a $1000 prize for a thesis on trade union development, race relations or world peace. The thesis should also include related educational, economic and political problems.

The CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers established the foundation in memory of Hillman who led the union for 32 years until his death in 1946.

The author must have written the thesis for a Ph. D., or must have obtained such a degree or must be employed by a recognized university in the United States or Canada in a teaching or research capacity requiring scholastic requirements worthy of a Ph. D.

The thesis must be forwarded to the Sidney Hillman Foundation, Inc., 15 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y. by the dean of a graduate school faculty. It must be in the hands of the foundation by July 1, 1949.

The foundation will publish the thesis.

TWUA Has Pension Plan

PRES. EMIL RIEVE of the CIO Textile Workers has announced that the union has adopted a pension program covering all its employes.

The program will be financed by joint contributions from the employes of the union. Back service credits for present employes will be met out of union funds.

The plan sets a retirement age of 65, at which time employes will receive an annual pension of 1.5% of their average yearly salary for each year of service. In other words, an employe retiring at 65 after 30 years' service will receive a pension amounting to 45% of his average salary. Retirement as early as age 55 is permitted, but at a lower benefit rate.

"I hope that ultimately the entire textile industry will follow the example TWUA has set in its own role of employer, and provide adequate retirement plans for all workers," Rieve said.

Democracy Abroad Can't Flourish On Base Of Corruption

By MICHAEL ROSS
CIO Director of International Affairs

AT the CIO convention in Portland last year, Justice William Douglas of the U. S. Supreme Court presented some vigorous ideas about the role of labor unions in developing the "human welfare" state.

Justice Douglas has pointed out more recently, in a speech in Los Angeles, that the real victory of democracy will be won not on military battlefields but "in the factories and the rice fields of the world . . . When we prop up governments that are self-seeking, corrupt or fascist, we lose ground in the world-wide struggle against Communism."

It is no secret that our government has been bewildered or bewitched into supporting many such anti-democratic regimes. A look around the world shows many danger lights blinking in our faces. If these situations are not cleared up, our troubles will be compounded as time moves on.

Editor "Pete" Swim of The CIO News has been reporting from Europe in these pages that Marshall Plan dollars alone cannot help the people of France or Italy. Fundamental social and economic reforms —affecting both the "ill-housed, ill-nourished" city workers and the poverty-stricken peasants—are needed at once.

IN Greece, where we have poured in several hundred million dollars, the well-informed London "Economist" complains of inefficiency and dishonesty—of corruption among the handful of Greek millionaires and bitter repression of Greek workers and farmers. Greece, the "Economist" points out, needs honest government officials "more interested in work than in speeches."

In Germany, numerous CIO observers have found the trade unions and the democratic political groups struggling against tremendous odds—not the least of which is the unwillingness or the inability of many American occupation officials to recognize the difference between an honest democrat and an ex-Nazi fawning on the occupation forces for favor and privilege.

In Germany, a focal point in the world-wide campaign for democratic supremacy, the cartels are rebuilding—and the cartels offer no decent alternative to Communism for the German people.

During the past year, military cliques have taken over a half-dozen Latin American countries. Do these groups, whose regimes rest on armed force and exploitation of people already living on sub-human standards, have the power to rally Latin Americans to the banner of our democracy? Obviously not.

IN the long run, if we keep tolerating this type of dictatorial nonsense, our influence will be lost. And the Communists will be around waiting to take over the leadership of the people.

This is no idle speculation. It is happening now in China. For years the Kuomintang leadership maintained dictatorial control. It fought the Communists and, with varying degrees of honesty and effectiveness, fought the Japanese invaders.

But Chiang Kai-Shek's government has never seriously tried to solve the economic and social problems of China's scores of millions of hungry men and women. In fact, the dictatorship cracked down on its own non-Communist liberal wing, whenever that "loyal opposition" suggested land reforms or toleration of independent democratic unions.

Thus the "non-Communist left" in China is almost non-existent. It has little strength, few ideas and no following. So the Chinese Communists, like the army of Joshua at Jericho, have blown their trumpets—and China's largest cities have fallen into their hands.

Today American policy in the Far East is at the end of a blind alley. The Communists are on the march, and the opposition—short-sighted, corrupt and disunited —cannot rally the people. American democrats can only hope that China's Communist regime will prove to be an improvement over its Moscow model.

But we in the CIO must insist, as Justice Douglas has urged, that American influence should be used to encourage democracy and progress. If it is not, the day will come as it has in China, when the people who should be our friends no longer listen to us.

THE growth and development of independent trade unions will guarantee a sure base for the spread of democracy and the checking of totalitarianism. This does not mean that we should lend support to any group of Communists or terrorists which disguises itself as a trade union. In Greece, the Middle East and in Asia, too many political adventurers are seeking the protective coloring afforded by the union card.

American influence can be used, before the peoples turn in despair to the totalitarians, for social reforms in Europe; for self-government in areas such as Indonesia and Indo China.

We cannot afford to allow great wealth to control corrupt officials in Greece, or a restored cartel system to rule Germany through a subservient government machinery.

Unless we move in the direction of inspiring fundamental reforms, our billions of ECA dollars will fail, we will lose the struggle to inspire the minds of people who want justice, dignity and a little economic security.

'DREAM' PICTURE

15 Leaders Tell: 'Why I'm In The Labor Movement'

"WHY I AM in the Labor Movement" is a stimulating symposium by 15 labor leaders.

Marion H. Hedges who wrote the preface and the conclusion points out:

"Quite frankly seven, nearly half of them, admit social and religious motivation . . . All of them have a consiousness of social usefulness, using the labor movement as a buttress against anti-social passions, or as an instrument of reform . . .

"It is now no longer enough merely to make a contribution to democracy by indirect or unconscious means. Labor must . . . become the principal bearer of the democratic tradition."

Hedges was an official of the AFL Electrical Workers before he held his present post with the Economic Recovery Administration.

EIGHT MEMBERS of the CIO family have contributed to the book—CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Research Director Solomon Barkin of the Textile Workers; Assistant CIO Director of Research Katherine P. Ellickson; Vice Pres. Sander Genis of the Clothing Workers; Clinton S. Golden, former assistant to the president of the Steelworkers and now adviser on labor policy, Economic Cooperation Administration; Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council; Ted F. Silvey, on leave from the CIO headquarters staff as executive assistant to the ECA labor advisers, and Pres. Willard S. Townsend of the Transport Service Employes.

Carey emphasizes the common good:

"While CIO members may appear to reap the benefits of collective bargaining activities, it will be found invariably that the common good has been made a basic premise of every specific program . . .

"Unemployment, limited seasonal employment, low wages and high prices are as disastrous to the common good as a nation-wide tornado, earthquake or fire, except that unemployment and the two other evils do not result from the working of natural forces."

PRESERVATION and enhancement of "freedom, liberty and democratic and human values" is a theme that runs through Golden's article. He also places emphasis on the spiritual side of the movement:

"I am in the labor movement because it offers a means of achieving human brotherhood. I agree with Philip Wylie that today 'Human brotherhood is not a dream but man's last passionate necessity'."

One of the best articles by AFL members is that of Nelson H. Cruikshank who concludes that "the implications of the movement lead inevitably to social change."

CRUIKSHANK goes a little further and says that the limited objectives of the movement lead "inevitably into consumer protection and political action."

Hedges looks upon the movement as the "principal bearer of the democratic tradition."

It seems then that this stimulating book poses other questions. How much social change and how much democracy? What kind of democracy? F.R.

"Why I am in the Labor Movement," by 15 labor leaders. 59 pp. Price $1.00. Published by the National Planning Association, 800 21st St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Hearings End On T-H

(Continued from Page 3)

fry as Republic Steel, Inland Steel, J. I. Case, Allis Chalmers, Freuhauf Trailers, etc.

Ingles is also chairman of the Committee for the Preservation of the Taft-Hartley Act—in fact, he's a one-man committee.

7. Sens. Morse and Irving Ives (R., N. Y.) were rushing in with a new labor bill reported to be somewhere between T-H and the Thomas Bill.

8. Morse, in a public statement assailed the NAM and other business groups as using "Judas-like" tactics in their desire to retain T-H and branded them "un-Christian."

However, Morse at the same time praised Sen. Taft for his "compromising" attitude during the hearings. (Such an attitude on Taft's part seemed to have escaped the sight of others at the hearings.)

So that was the situation as the Senate Committee hearings came to an end. Last word was put in by Chm. Thomas.

The word: "adjournment."

Now let's get back to witness:

Leiserson: *'I Just Think T-H No Good'*

Dr. Leiserson, who came to Washington from Chicago, where he is serving on a mediation panel on the rail unions' 40-hour week plea, puffed on a pipe throughout his T-H testimony.

He was contemptuous of T-H.

"I just think T-H is no good," is how he summed up his stand.

Right at the start of the testimony (he was the last scheduled witness), he indorsed S-249, the Thomas Bill.

"S-249 is the kind of a bill we need at this time. T-H needs to be repealed.

The Wagner act established a Government policy of collective bargaining. T-H is on a bad track. It starts with the theory that you can define details of a particular situation."

He was critical of employers.

"Too many of them take the attitude that collective bargaining is a union policy only. If America is to remain free, collective bargaining must be a Government policy."

Leave it to the courts? No, said Leiserson, that doesn't work.

HE DIDN'T think the Government should do the collective bargaining. The Thomas Bill is sound in this respect, he went on. "Main trouble with the Wagner Act was it took the attitude that management and labor were going to 'live happily ever after.'"

Leiserson said he was happy that a mediation system is contained in S-249. Sen. Donnell interrupted to say that there was also a mediation system in T-H. Leiserson quickly shot back. "Yes, there is, and it's a good one until it comes to the emergency situation provisions. They are terrible. The Thomas Bill corrects that."

When Donnell asked him whether or not he thought the Mediation and Conciliation Board should be returned to the Labor Dept. (as S-249 proposes), this was Leiserson's reply:

"Yes, the proper place is the Labor Dept.—for two reasons:

1. Conciliation services have been traditionally in that department. I find it hard to believe that Cy Ching (head of Mediation) would be less partial if he were in the Labor Dept. Also, this would be in keeping with the Hoover Commission's theory that there are too many independent agencies. (T-H set up the mediatiion unit as an independent agency.)

2. "I think it is unwise for the President to have to appoint emergency boards. They should be appointed by the Secy of Labor."

Leiserson denounced the T-H provision calling for a vote on the management's last offer before striking. "Why didn't that also include a vote on the union's last offer?" he wanted to know.

Experience in all countries shows that mediation prevents more strikes than some forms of compulsion such as an injunction, Leiserson said.

He hit at the unfairness of the injunction provision of T-H. "In the atomic energy dispute, the union (AFL), offered to arbitrate the issues. Yet, an injunction was taken against the union—which was making an effort to reach a peaceful solution — and not against the company, which was not."

Asked what he thought of T-H's oblique references to feather-bedding, he said "feather-bedding is a term used by employers to define pay for work not done. But, how can one draw a sharp line? Some work not done must be paid for, such as being ordered to report at a certain time and then being sent home.

"After all, lawyers are paid for just sitting here at these hearings and listening.

"Why was nothing done about the stretch-out, a constant issue in industrial relations? Both are better settled by collective bargaining."

ASKED BY Sen. Neely if T-H has provoked labor peace or unrest, Leiserson said "it has worsened labor relations and caused confusion.

"Sometimes a strike promotes peace, you know, but this law doesn't."

There is too much tendency to consider a labor union wicked *per se,* he said. The Government has an Administrative Procedures Act which defines how departments, in general, should be run. Why does the department affecting labor relations have to have a different rule, governing the office of the general counsel?

Sen. Taft then blew his top. His face turned red, his voice rose as he screamed at the witness: "There is no prejudice against labor in T-H."

Leiserson took a pull on his pipe and replied calmly. "Yes, there is. I was considered impartial when I served on the Railway Mediation Board. Did I become impartial the moment I joined NLRB? This law glorifies individual bargaining."

Taft demanded examples of individual bargaining.

Leiserson: "You wouldn't have witnesses down here attempting raise the minimum wage to 75c hour if T-H hadn't harmed col tive bargaining."

Taft pounded the table shouted in a trembling voice: " witness is making an utter r representation of the intention the effect of the law!"

Taft left the room and did return until after Leiserson finish

Leiserson pointed out that U. S. Government has spent a of money to organize farmers i co-ops. "There is no objection that," he said. "But, suppose appropriated money to orga workers into unions? There'd tainly be a howl."

DONNELL by grace of time, tributed by Sen. Morse, the last to interrogate Leisers He didn't get anything to m him happy.

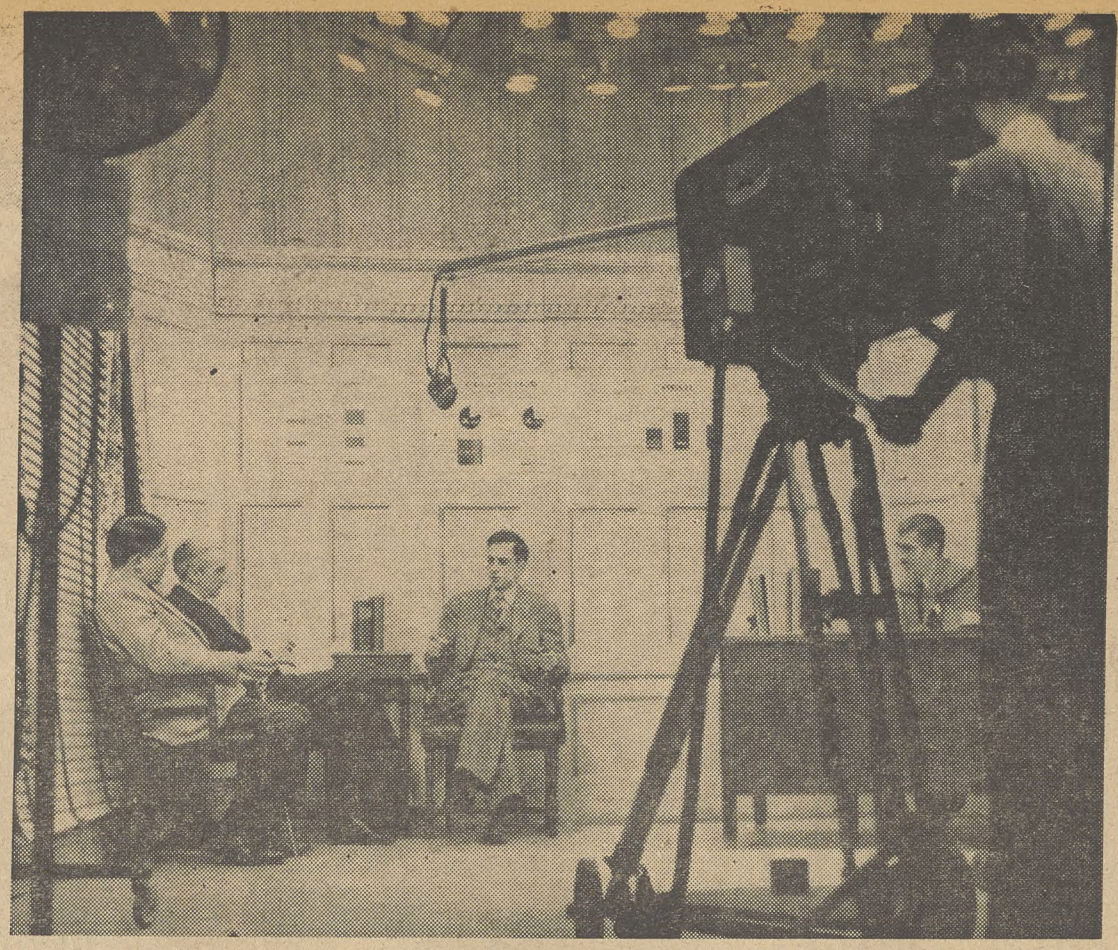
Though time was precious, just didn't know how to ask short question. At one point said. "I call your attention to t which of course you know of."

When Leiserson said that cert things concerning labor should be handled politically, Donn cocked his ears at the sound of word "political" and asked: "Th you oppose political expenditu by unions?"

"No, I don't, it's not the sa thing," replied Leiserson. "I thi it very proper for unions to enga in political action."

"But," said Donnell. "Suppo you have a union which contr utes to the Republicans and a of Democratic members object?"

"I think you'll find that on son thing like T-H, both Republic and Democratic members will



TELEVISION: CIO Secy. Treas. James B. Carey (center) is shown as he appeared on the Dumont television broadcast sponsored from Washington by Newsweek Magazine. Others in the picture are (left to right): Wilbur Baldinger, of the Newsweek Washington Bureau (he's former editor of the CIO Newspaper Guild Reporter); Gerard Reilly, former member of the Natl. Labor Relations Board; Kenneth Crawford (under camera) assistant chief of the Newsweek Bureau, and Neil Edwards, cameraman. The subject was "Labor Legislation", with Carey naturally against T-H and Reilly naturally for it.

Gerard Reilly is now Washington lobbyist for General Motors, General Electric and the Printing trades. GM pays him a retainer of $3,000 a month. GE's fee is not yet specified. He gets several hundred a month from the printing trade.

COMRADES: Sen. Rober smirks as he reads notes a Committee hearings, whic Back of him is Thomas S

Kin

Says Dr. Leiserson:

"It seems odd that the boss' son-in-law always is considered more efficient than anyone else."

Hear, Hear!

Sen. Neely, commenting the NLRB's denial of fr speech to secondary boyco strikers:

"Laboring men and wom have as much right to fr speech in dealing with the employers as the people of t U. S. have in criticizing t President of the U. S."

No Southern Chivalry For Neely

HE IS A CHUNKY, well-barbered, well - clothed man.

And, with a straight face he says he is worried about a possibility of a totalitarian state. How would we get that totalitarian state? By repealing T-H, he says.

He is Frank A. Constangy, who testified before the Senate Labor Committee in the name of Southern cotton manufacturers.

He ran into stormy weather almost as soon as he sat down. Sen. Neely asked him if it is being panies he represented. He didn't know how many.

Neely: "Do you try to halt unionization?"

Costangy: "I represent people who do."

Neely: "Then you do yourself."

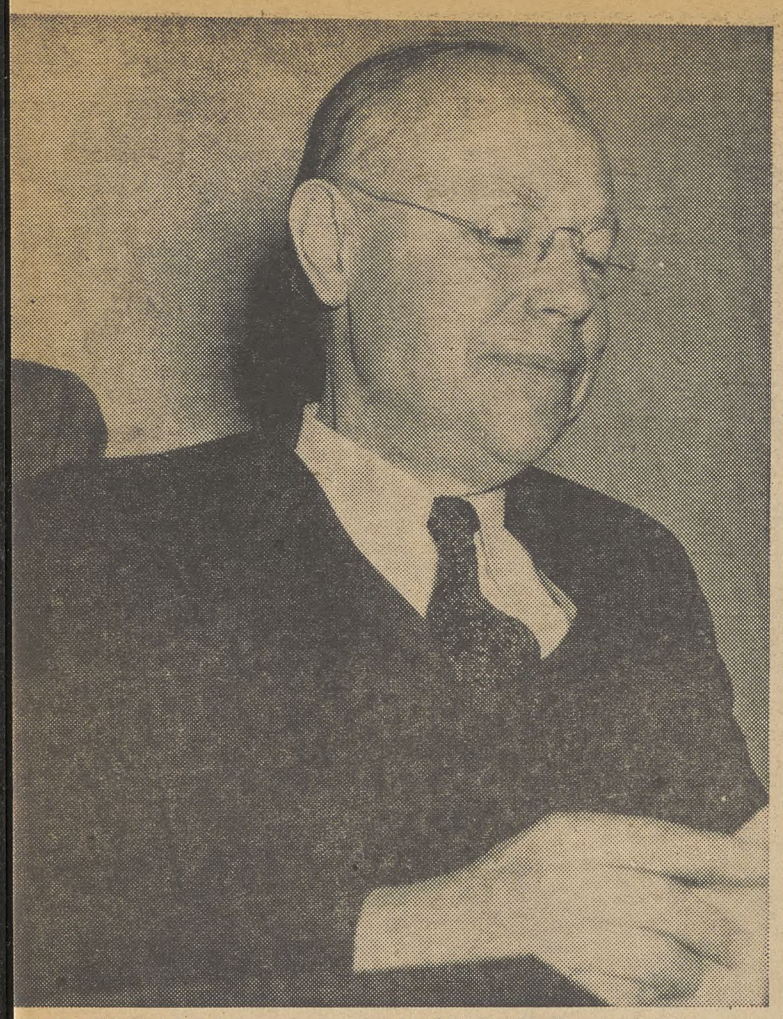
The West Virginia Senator asked him if he knew anything about the Trumpeter, a notorious anti-Negro, anti-Jew, anti-Catholic paper issued in the South by a "Parson Jack."

Costangy said he'd heard of it. Neely asked him if it is being used to fight organization. Costangy hemmed and hawed, then said he'd heard of the Trumpeter being used against unions.

Neely: "Can you cite me a single instance of a union issuing literature with anti-racial and religious bias?"

Taft tried to help Costangy, but the witness finally admitted he knew of none.

Neely then paid a glowing tribute to Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO's Operation Dixie.



Taft (R., O.) the committee in the 80th Congress and now Senate Labor administrative assistant for the minority. He led last week. and Taft conferred often during the hearings, r, counsel for just like in 1947.

FROM THE SOUTH, SUH: This well fed character in the foreground is Frank A. Constangy, who testified in behalf of Southern cotton manufacturers—in favor of T-H, obviously. Just over his right shoulder is John Edelman, legislative representative for the CIO Textile Workers. Next to Edelman is Alex Barkan, the Union's PAC Director.

glad to join in okaying the contribution to fight it," the witness replied.

Donnell wanted to know about strikes against the Government. "shouldn't they be abolished?" Leiserson reminded him that courts make a distinction between Government as government, and Government operating as an industry.

Suddenly, Donnel's 20 minutes were up and he still had a lot of questions written on paper. He looked sad.

Van Arkel:

T-H Partial To Bosses

Gerhard Van Arkel, now a mem- of the Washington law firm of Van Arkel and Kaiser, has represented the AFL Typographical Union (ITU) in its long fight against the publishers' attempt to wreck the union with Taft-Hartleyism.

He told the committee that if "T-H had merely repealed the Wagner Act, labor organizations might have maintained themselves through their economic strength, as they did before passage of the Wagner Act.

"But it went beyond this," Van Arkel said, "to throw a Federal protection about asserted employer 'rights,' the exercise of which could be used to destroy unions, and the law denied unions power to retaliate."

Three sections of the Act, Van Arkle said, "told employers that they had the right to replace union men with non-union men; . . . that they had a free hand in assigning their work to non-union men; and that employers have full discretion to require union men to work on struck goods or non-union made products.

"Unions were given no corresponding rights; on the contrary, they were effectively deprived of power to resist efforts to destroy them.

"The assurance of Federal support in union-busting activities is valuable to employers even where not exercised, for it enjoins unions to tread softly and speak meekly lest these powers be invoked."

HERE are some of Van Arkel's observations on T-H problems:

Closed shop: "The question to be asked is: 'have union men the right to refuse to work with non-union men'? Clearly, they have the individual right to refuse. Whether they have the right to strike, as opposed to quitting, in concert is an open question.

"T-H purports to lay on employers a duty to hire without discrimination, i. e., compels them to hire non-union men. This poses a painful dilemma where compliance with the statute may entail loss of an experienced and satisfactory work force.

"The legal rights of all parties cannot, I suggest, be reconciled except by restoring the right of employers and unions to agree to the closed shop."

Injunctions under 10 (j): "The case against the use of the injunction in labor disputes was adequately, and one thought finally, established when the Norris-LaGuardia act was adopted. These facts warrant emphasis:

"1. The pre - Norris - LaGuardia evil of issuing injunctions only on a prima facie or "probable' case is not only restored, but made mandatory by statute.

"2. There is no practicable appeal from such injunctions; the fact they must be complied with pending appeal, coupled with the provision that the reaching of a decision by the NLRB will vacate the injunction and render the case 'moot' effectively precludes appeals.

"3. Since they normally dispose of the immediate issues in controversy they delay rather than accelerate NLRB action.

"4. A single individual, with unreviewable authority to issue complaints and petition for injunctions is empowered effectively to police most management and labor conduct.

"The threat of the exercise of that power is usually quite as effective as its actual exercise."

Union rules: He listed 30 union "laws" of the ITU which the NLRB general counsel has attacked as "illegal" under T-H.

The ITU "laws" hit by Denham included such long-established union practices as rules governing apprentice training, provision that contract proposals be approved by the president of the ITU, covering hiring of substitutes, establishing priority rights, requiring that vacations are not to be eliminated through arbitration, and the like.

Van Arkel quoted Justice Brandeis in the Stonecutters decision: "The national association had the duty to determine so far as its members were concerned, what policy should be."

"It is of utmost importance that 'fundamental matters' not be relinquished," Van Arkel said.

"First, for reasons of internal union policy; if members are to have a voice in these rules, they must be determined by a vote of the members and not be negotiating committees in unrelated bargaining sessions throughout the country.

ITU "laws" included in the union constitution can be changed only by referendum vote of the entire membership. Other "laws" can be changed by the annual convention, delegates to which are elected by referendum vote of local membership.

"Second, for reasons of practical trade unionism; the effect of compelling each local to negotiate separately is to restore the Ball 'industry-wide bargaining' amendment which was defeated in the Senate. The maintenance of uniform and stable conditions cannot be achieved under such a rule."

Separation of functions: These provisions have: (1) made of the NLRB a mere appendage of the office of the general counsel; (2) encouraged the taking of extreme and irrational positions by the office of the general counsel, and (3) over-emphasized the position of lawyers in the handling of labor matters, Van Arkel said.

Rules of agency: "The changes in rules of agency introduced by Section 2 (13) of T-H has had the predicted results.

"The NLRB has laid down the rule that a union may be held responsible even though it had 'specifically forbidden the act in question'; it has held an international union responsible for the acts of others because of the 'critical fact' that it had sponsored a strike; and the NLRB appears to have adopted the rule that a union calling a strike is responsible for acts committed in the course of picketing or of any related activity sponsored, supervised or incited by it.

"Thus, we return to that era before 1932 (year of the Norris-LaGuardia Act) when one judge was led to inquire: 'Is it the law that a presumption of guilt attaches to a labor union organization?'"

Van Arkel declared: "I cannot stress too strongly that the effect of T-H is not revealed by reported cases.

"Employer attorneys have exhausted their considerable ingenuity in claiming contract proposals, strikes, boycotts and all other forms of union activity to be illegal.

"These specious arguments have met with wide success, for most unions cannot afford legal representation and, even where they can, the provisions of the law are so vague, contradictory and confused that even lawyers cannot give sure answers.

"Agents of the NLRB, in an understandable desire to settle cases against unions, have, I am confident, induced unions, under threat of prosecution, to forego conduct which any fair observer would feel to be clearly lawful even under the act."

VAN ARKEL made a deep impression on the committee and on the spectators.

In his ad lib comments, he declared: "T-H can't be discussed piece by piece, line by line, in isolated parts; it has to be considered in its total impact."

This was a shot at Sen. Donnell and others, who tried time and time again to get witnesses to say some section of the law was okay, and then to cry: "See, they say the law is bad, yet they back this provision. Therefore, the whole law must be good!"

Referring to the NLRB ruling in the Hodgson case (barring union free speech in a secondary boycott), Van Arkel said:

"Under this, employers have the right of free speech to the point of harassing workers and unions, but free speech does not apply to workers.

Sen. Morse intervened: "This matter of free speech can't be dealt with lightly these days in America. When we as a people have lost our free speech, we have lost our freedom. American labor can't laugh this off.

"They'd better dig in now. If they can't have the law repealed, they'd better see to it that their freedom is restored through the ballot box."

Good Boy

When Sen. Donnell pressed him to say that some features of T-H are fair, Dr. Leiserson replied:

"I remember once that a youth was being tried for murder. The defense said he had been a regular Sunday school attendant. But, that didn't make him a good boy."

In A Nutshell

"The assurance of federal support in union-busting activities is valuable to employers, even where not exercised—for it enjoins unions to tread softly and speak meekly lest these powers be invoked."—**Gerhard Van Arkle, former NLRB counsel, at Senate Labor Committee hearings.**

Sardines

The few people who were able to get into the midget hearing room of the Senate Labor Committee are hoping and praying that the House will do better.

Louisiana CIO Pledges Intensified PAC Work

DELEGATES to the second annual convention of the Louisiana CIO Council pledged themselves to work harder on political action in their state, which gave 10 presidential electoral votes to Dixiecrat J. Strom Thurmond. The convention was held at New Orleans.

Tilford Dudley, assistant CIO-PAC director, stressed the importance of block, precinct and ward work in building any kind of effective political organization.

He charged that the record of Rep. Felix Edward Hebert (D. La.) has been consistently against the best interests of Louisiana's working people.

In a fiery speech, which brought the delegates to their feet in a rising ovation, Dudley blasted W. H. "Little Eva" Talbot, local politico who is now a member of the Democratic National Committee, despite the fact that he is recognized as a Dixiecrat leader.

Dudley also warned against attempts to split CIO membership on questions of race or color.

"You can be sure," he declared, that the people who do this have no other purpose than to weaken your local union, to weaken your bargaining power, to weaken you as a political force—and to enrich themselves. Don't fall for it!"

JOHN BROPHY, director of CIO councils, told the delegates that when CIO unions work together, through their councils, to better community conditions, they are "making the job of organizing all workers" an easier one.

"In addition to carrying out national CIO policy on questions of national interest and working to better conditions in your community and your state," he declared, "you also bear the burden of doing a good public relations job in your city and your state."

John Gibson, assistant secretary of labor and a member of the CIO Auto Workers, received an enthusiastic response from the 250 delegates and their guests. He assailed the newspapers coverage of hearings before the Senate Labor Committee on the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law as "the most-biased—the most one-sided— in the nation's history."

Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee urged local unions to give more aid to the southern organizing campaign.

The convention adopted a number of resolutions designed to carry out national CIO policy with regard to housing, labor legislation education and other matters.

Spurred by the results of the two-day educational conference planned and carried out by the National CIO's department of education and research, held immediately preceding the convention, delegates approved a state program on labor education to be carried out by the council in cooperation with international unions.

OFFICERS ELECTED at the closing session and installed immediately are Antoine Songy, Packinghouse Workers, president; Fritz Flebbe, Brewery Workers, vice - president; and Atwood Theriot, Chemical Workers, secretary-treasurer.

Other speakers included Mayor Chep Morrison, New Orleans, who paid tribute to organized labor for its interest in the community affairs and for the industrial peace in Louisiania's biggest city during the past three years.

The delegates also heard Edwin I. Soule, state commissioner of labor, who outlined labor's gains on the legislative front; Lieutenant-Governor William J. Dodd, R. E. Farr, director, District 36, Steelworkers; W. W. Allen, director, District 4, Oil Workers; William J. Rogers, regional director, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts division; U. S. Department of Labor, Martin Wagner, president, Chemical Workers; John Green, president, Shipbuilding Workers; Fred C. Pieper, national CIO representative and former Louisiana state director.

TELLS OF BATTLE: John Gibson, assistant Secretary of Labor and a member of the CIO Auto Workers, outlines the fight to repeal the T-H law, at the second annual convention of the Louisiana CIO Council. In the background, l. to r., are Harry Zebal, retiring council president, and Pres. Martin Wagner of the CIO Chemical Workers.

GREETINGS: Harry Zebal, right, retiring president of the Louisiana CIO Council, congratulates Antoine Songy, newly elected president, as Fritz Flebbe, left, vice-president, and Atwood Theriot, secretary-treasurer, watch.

Rieve Says

Textron Is Shown As Shirker

THE REAL issue in the Senate investigation of Textron, Inc., is corporate responsibility to the workers and the community, Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers said last week.

This issue, he said, should not be overlooked because of an argument over the motives and tactics of the inquiry.

Rieve referred to a recent report by Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R., N. H.) to the Senate Foreign and Interstate Commerce Committee. Tobey was chairman of a sub-committee which investigated the operations of Textron, a large textile firm.

Tobey's report was critical of the relationships between the company and a number of so-called charitable trusts established by Royal Little, Textron president. The senator assailed the tax exemption claimed by the trusts as unsound and unfair.

RIEVE SAID Tobey's report confirmed charges made by TWUA in requesting the inquiry last September, after Textron had announced the impending shutdown of its Nashua, N. H. mills. The tax avoidance issue stressed by Tobey is important, Rieves said.

"But taxes are only a part of the picture," he went on. "The real issue, as TWUA sees it, is corporate responsibility. A responsible corporation does not seek to avoid its obligations to government in the form of taxes. But what is more vital, neither does a responsible corporation utterly ignore its obligations to the communities where it operates and the workers who serve it. . .

"A remedy must be found, not directed at one company alone, but at the thousands of others which have adopted the same methods or which might do so in the future."

Election March 4 At Big Wilson Plant

Election date for determining the union representing some 3,000 employes of Wilson & Co. at Chicago has been set for March 4 the CIO Packinghouse Workers has announced. The election will be conducted by the NLRB.

During the nationwide meat strike called by the UPWA last year, the Wilson company rescinded its contract with the union and has refused to bargain for any new agreement.

The UPWA is seeking to reestablish its bargaining rights at the six Wilson plants in order to negotiate a master agreement for the production and maintenance employes. The UPWA won in NLRB elections at Los Angeles and Omaha. Elections are scheduled to be held at other Wilson plants within the next month.

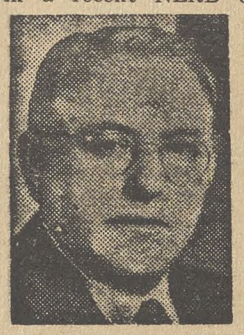
A newly formed independent union is challenging the UPWA in Chicago.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

Sam B. Eubanks, Executive Vice President of the CIO Newspaper Guild, reports the following election results: An election covering all Guild eligibles on the North Platte, Nebr., Bulletin was won by a vote of 17 to 2. In the Wide World Photo Service department of the Associated Press an election was won by a vote of 13 to 1.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler announces that in a recent NLRB election among the station porters of the Los Angeles Union Passenger Terminal, the porters voted 76 for UTSE-CIO, 52 for BRSC-AFL, and 1 ballot was void. This victory is due to the fine work of James Grey and his committee. In an election at the U. S. Spring and Bumper Plant the workers voted 64 for UAW-CIO, to 1 for no union. Credit for this victory goes to Manuel Garriga, Business Agent of Local 509, UAW, and Donald Garriga of the regional staff.



CIO Reg. Dir. Frank J. Bender reports the following election results: In an election in the Baltimore plant of the National Gypsum Co., of 204 votes cast, 151 were for UGC&CWA, 45 for AFL. CIO Field Rep. Robert J. Brylke conducted the organizing and election campaigns, assisted by Joe Wright and Wesley Dunningan. In an election held among the power-house employes of three plants of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., the workers voted 118 to 13 in favor of UPA-CIO. Harry Scott was in charge.

A. T. Stephens, Director of Organization, UPWA-CIO, announces the following elections: Ungerer and Co., New Jersey, UPWA 13; no union 2; eligible 16. Warner-Hudnut, New York, UPWA 225; no union 149.

CIO Reg. Dir. James J. Leary announces that in a union security election at the Central Packing Co., Kansas City, Kan., the workers voted 49 to 0 for a union security provision in the contract. UPWA Field Rep. Frank L. Brown was in charge.

Last week the Executive Board of the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, met in Chicago, where plans were laid concerning bringing about a favorable vote of CWA affiliation with the CIO. CIO Regional Directors of the Northwest area were in attendance at the meeting and they will aid in securing the fullest cooperation of the Northwest Telephone organizations to bring about a favorable vote for affiliation with the CIO. The writer also conferred with Anne Benscoter and other officers of the Illinois Telephone Traffic Union.

He went to St. Louis, Mo., where a meeting with ACEW and AUTW, affiliates of TWOC-CIO, and the regional directors of the Southwest area was held, and plans were laid to intensify the campaign in the vote among the telephone workers.

Later in Cleveland, a meeting was held with the officers of the Ohio Federation of Telephone Workers who have voted in convention to join such a merger of telephone unions within the CIO. This independent group is taking a membership vote to ratify participation in such a merger. The Southern Organizing Committee will render every support in this vote among the telephone workers, which of course, is nation-wide.

While in Cleveland, the writer had the honor of installing the newly elected officers of the Cleveland Industrial Union Council. Patrick J. O'Malley has been elected president and James C. Quinn has been elected secretary-treasurer. The autonomy of the council has been restored after being under the administration of the CIO for the past two and a half years. At the first meeting there was a large attendance which pledged to fully support CIO policy.

Plan Court Test Of 'Loyalty' Firing

A court test of the Federal Government's loyalty program which so far has not been challenged legally, was asked last week by attorneys for an employe ordered dismissed by a three-man panel of the loyalty review board.

In a letter to the full membership of the Board, the law firm of Arnold, Fortas & Porter requesting reversal of the panel decision to dismiss Miss Dorothy Bailey, asked:

"May a Federal loyalty board convict and publicly brand a Federal employe as unfit for further Federal service on account of her loyalty in a case where all the uncontradicted testimony in the records shows her reputation has been good, her service efficient and her activities inconsistent with Communist sympathies?"

The lawyers requested that Miss Bailey, who was fired Feb. 9, from her $8,000 a year job as instructor to State employment service officials, be permitted to appear before the board and be represented by counsel. They also asked that the hearing be public.

Miss Bailey, a member of the United Public Workers, was charged with being sympathetic to communism.

ECA Is Helping in Italy But Social Reform Is Needed

By ALLAN L. SWIM

Editor Visits Europe

What's happening to Italy under the European Recovery Program?

Editor Allan L. Swim of The CIO News has been touring Europe in recent weeks for a first-hand view of labor and national problems.

The Italian picture: considerable hardship—need for land reforms—need for economic reforms. And ECA helping where it can.

FOR YEARS there was fascism under a chubby little guy named Mussolini, who bragged to the world that he made the Italian trains run on time.

Then came war, with its bloodshed and suffering.

Out of the two came confusion and the creation of economic and political problems which are directly connected with the efforts of the U. S. to help Europe rehabilitate itself.

Italy is in bad shape. She might be in bankruptcy today—or on the verge of it—had she not been given aid through the Economic Recovery Administration.

About two million Italians are unemployed. There is much poverty. The Communists are strong and active. The non-Communists are not unified. The Italian government is moving slowly on promised social and economic reforms.

And Italy, an overpopulated country, cannot produce from her own land enough to support her people.

ECA OFFICIALS in historic Rome know that they—and the Italians—have a big problem on their hands.

They say, bluntly, that the installation of production machinery and the introduction of modern production techniques will not solve it.

There must be more production, they say, but there must be reforms that will narrow the enormous gap between the wealthy and the extremely poor. The wealthy live in considerable luxury. Some of the poor actually live in caves. Skilled workers can earn only 8 to 10% more than the unskilled.

The Commies are fighting ERP in Italy, as elsewhere in Europe. Their current program is called "non-collaboration." Workers in Red-dominated plants do only what they're specifically instructed to do—and nothing more. They turn on their machines when told to do so—then stand idle until told to begin work. When a specific operation is completed, they remain idle until told to do something else. This cuts sharply into production.

NON-COMMUNIST union groups—though disagreeing on various political issues—are throwing strong support behind the Marshall Plan.

They do this through the ERP Trade Union Advisory Committee, which meets at 5 p. m. each Tuesday to discuss with ECA officials problems confronting the Italian people.

On this committee are:

GIULIO PASTORE, director of the new, "free" General Confederation of Labor (LCGIL), a member of the Chamber of Deputies and a member of the National Council of the Christian Democrats.

ENRICO PARI, member of the the Chamber of Deputies, member of the National Executive Committee of the Republican Party and a vice-secretary of the General Confederation of Labor (CGIL).

GIOVANI CANINI, a vice-secretary of CGIL, member of the Executive Committee of the trade union section of the Saragat Socialists, a Rome city councilman and former secretary of the street car workers' union.

(Pari and Canini, though strongly anti-Communist, still retain their connection with the Communist - dominated CGIL. Pastore broke away from CGIL a comparatively short time ago and began a drive to organize LCGIL, which is designed to operate like American unions — with an economic base and not tied directly to any political party.)

The Trade Union Advisory Committee does not confine its work merely to problems directly affecting organized labor. (The day I sat in on their meeting committee members discussed whether Italian lignite could best be used as a source of fuel or as a commercial fertilizer.)

LAND USE IS one of Italy's biggest problems and land reform is one of its most burning political issues.

About 47% of the Italian population is directly dependent upon agriculture, and farm workers—like factory workers—are unionized.

Various political groups say that the big farms, some of which contain as many as 2500 acres, should be chopped up into smaller farms. There is considerable disagreement on just how this should be done.

The Italian government already has adopted a program which ECA representatives refer to as "shoot or give up the musket." Under this reclamation plan owners must improve their land or it will be taken over by the government. Farm experts believe that many owners will have to sell part of their land to finance the improvements required on what they retain.

Italy, as a direct result of ECA funds, intends to reclaim about 3.5 million acres of land that is now idle or is producing poorly. About 1.5 million of these acres will be reclaimed through irrigation.

ECA is attempting to introduce new techniques, such as the planting of hybrid corn (which has a much higher production than Italian corn), crop rotation, the use of tractors instead of oxen, and increased use of fertilizer.

There undoubtedly will be much opposition to the farm modernization program unless it can be demonstrated there will be jobs for farm workers who are replaced by machines.

ECA's official position is that such things as division of large farms into small ones, poses a political problem which the Italians themselves must solve. But most of them say privately that land reform is absolutely essential.

THE AVERAGE Italian worker has an extremely hard time making both ends meet financially.

He works hard but earns little. He can afford few of the mechanical devices he helps manufacture. His living quarters are cramped and poorly furnished. And he's also constantly subjected to raging ideological conflicts.

Italy in a sense is only about three years old. Her political institutions and her new way of doing things date back only to the end of the last war.

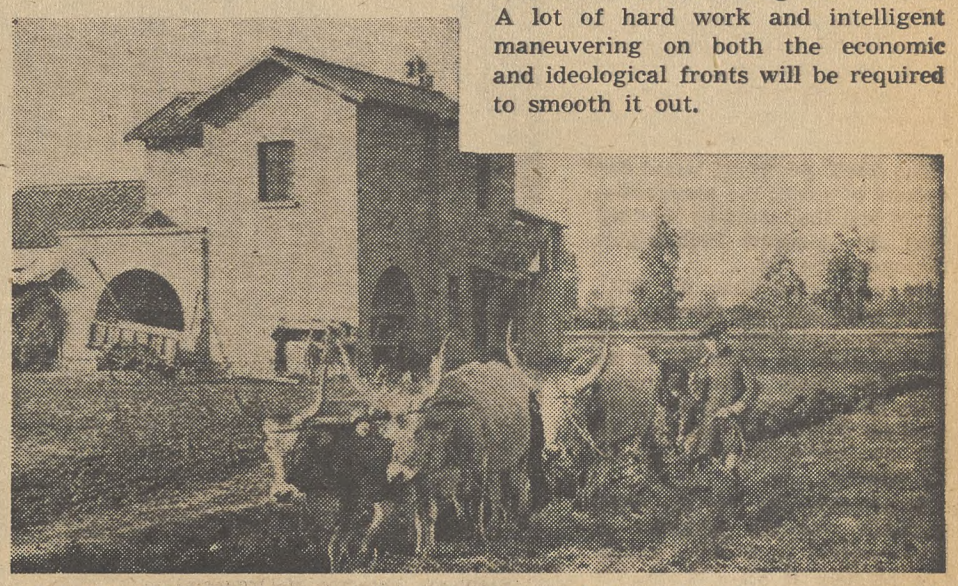
Openly and underground there is a great struggle for power. This frequently results in violence and there's constant intimidation of workers by the Communists.

So, it was into a confused and confusing economic and political picture that the ECA stepped with a plan designed to help create a self-supporting democracy.

You can see results already—such as operating transportation facilities that would be idle were it not for ECA petroleum, and factory wheels that turn because of ECA material aid.

Everybody familiar with the situation knows there's a rough road ahead. A lot of hard work and intelligent maneuvering on both the economic and ideological fronts will be required to smooth it out.

PROBLEMS confronting Italy are discussed at least once a week by the Italian ERP Trade Union Advisory Committee. Shown above at a typical session are (l. to r.) Col. Tom Lane, U. S. embassy labor attache and ECA labor adviser; Enrico Pari, Republican Party executive and an officer of CGIL; Guilio Pastore, head of the new "free" trade union confederation; Giovani Canini, a Saragat Socialist leader and an officer of the CGIL.



AGE-OLD METHODS of cultivation are still used through Italy, a nation which does not produce nearly as much food as her people need. America's ECA experts are attempting to get improved agricultural techniques introduced. Above is a typical scene on a large Italian farm.

Murray Wishes New Italian Confederation Success

CIO PRES. PHILIP MURRAY has sent his warm fraternal greetings to the new non-Communist Free Italian General Confederation of Labor.

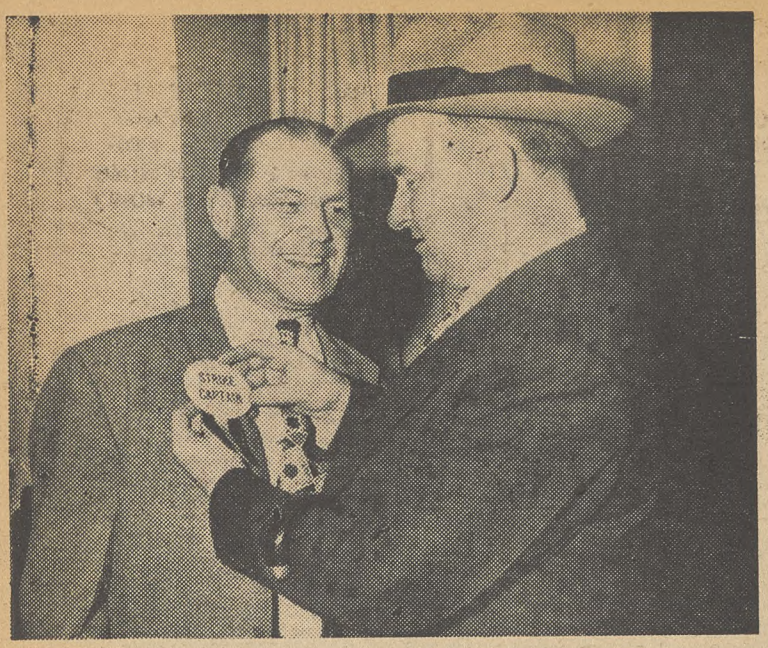
Murray's message was sent to Giulio Pastore, general secretary of the new group, with headquarters in Rome. Pastore was formerly an opposition leader in the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor.

Murray said the CIO is glad to learn that the new organization "is undertaking an extensive campaign on behalf of free democratic trade unions among the Italian workers.

"We want to assure you that the CIO wishes you every success in your efforts, and believes that the interest of trade unionism throughout the world will be served by your activities.

"We will inform all our affiliated bodies of your campaign and of your need for all the help that can be possibly extended to you."

Mailing address of the new group is: Free Italian General Confederation of Workers, Casella Postale 513, Roma Centro, Rome, Italy.



AFTER NINE DAYS: **Intl. Pres. Mike Quill, CIO Transport Workers, removes the "strike captain" button from lapel of Andrew Kaelin, president of TWU Local 234, Philadelphia. The nine-day strike against the Philadelphia Transportation Co. ended when workers voted to accept 8c wage offer. Before the strike PTC refused to budge above 2c an hour.**

Transport Gains 8c In Phila. Walkout

PHILADELPHIA'S CIO Transport Workers last week voted by almost six-to-one to accept an 8c hourly wage increase offer, thereby ending a nine-day strike.

The 8c increase represented four times the company's pre-strike offer of 2c, and brought the average for Philadelphia transit workers to $1.43 an hour. This, as TWU. Pres. Michael Quill noted, is only 1c below the New York City bus drivers' rate. "It took you five years to achieve what it took us 15 long years to do," he told the strikers.

Actually, the walkout which had tied up all the city's buses, street cars, subways and elevated lines, ended before the official vote was taken by secret ballot.

At a lively mass meeting on Sunday afternoon some 3000 strikers indicated by a show of hands their willingness to accept what Quill had termed "half a loaf." Only about 25 stood up in opposition to returning to work. Acceptance was recommended by the union's negotiating committee, which included Pres. Quill.

THE Sunday meeting had been called after a meeting Saturday night ended in confusion. Dubbed a "house-party" by Quill, the first gathering rapidly turned into a booing and jeering contest as a vocal minority attempted to drown out speakers favoring acceptance of the company's "package."

The TWU president urged the strikers to accept the compromise as the best that could be obtained from the adamant Philadelphia Transportation Co.

He charged that the PTC, which holds a transit monopoly in the city, had been anxious to force a strike in the midst of its efforts to obtain a fare increase. Thus, he said, the company could build up public sympathy for its fare rise, and shift the blame on the workers.

Major objection to the PTC proposals was the exclusion of improvements in working conditions, including an end to the "split shift," under which some employes must be "on the property" as much as 15 hours a day to work 8 hours. The company had offered to continue negotiations on working conditions if the employes resumed work.

"Your working conditions here are miserable," agreed Quill. The union's negotiators, he said, had "pounded and pounded" on the necessity for working conditions improvements—without success.

"But sometimes," he reminded his listeners, "it is better to take half a loaf, or a quarter of a loaf, than no loaf at all."

Quite a Change

John Hopkins Hall, former labor commissioner of Virginia who aroused the opposition of all arms of organized labor, has landed a new patronage job at Washington as a Senate doorkeeper. The post pays around $3,000 a year, about half what Hall drew as labor commissioner.

N. J. CIO Asks Tax Hearing

THE NEW JERSEY State CIO has called for immediate public hearings before the Legislature reconvenes March 7 on the CIO tax program.

These proposals are designed to yield $47,300,000 by a 4% tax on corporate net profits over $25,000 yearly and permit repeal or reduction of other state and local taxes.

In a letter to State Senate Pres. Alstyne (R-Bergen), Exec. Secy. Stephen J. Moran of the New Jersey State CIO, declared:

"In view of the widespread resentment which has welled up against the gross receipts sales tax, threatening to defeat the bonus referendum in November and in view of the tremendous support for the CIO tax program, we respectfully request that you, as Senate President schedule immediate public hearings on both proposals before the Legislature reconvenes . . ."

He pointed out that the New Jersey State CIO "has not only gone on record for the veterans bonus, but it has vigorously opposed the gross receipts tax on business, which has been suggested to pay off the bonus bonds." Moran said that "we have an alternative tax program which has met tremendous and widespread support throughout the state."

The CIO program embodied in a bill introduced by Sen. Hull (D.) "involves the levying of a 4% tax on the net profits exceeding $25,000 of all New Jersey corporations, except railroads, canals, ferries, etc., which are already heavily taxed.

CONGRATULATIONS: **James C. Quinn (r.) new executive secretary of the Cleveland CIO Council, receives congratulations from William F. Donovan, district director of the CIO Steelworkers. Quinn defeated A. E. Stevenson, who held the post for 10 years. The entire right-wing slate was elected. Patrick J. O'Malley of the Auto Workers was elected president.**

GUILD AWARD WINNER: **Elias A. McQuaid, reporter for the New Hampshire Sunday News, won the 1948 Broun Memorial Award sponsored annually by the CIO Newspaper Guild. The judges found his story uncovering irregularities in the awarding of New Hampshire state contracts "the most outstanding journalistic achievement in the spirit of Heywood Broun."**

State Graft Expose Wins Guild's Broun Award

A REPORTER who took a routine assignment on a Manchester, N. H., weekly paper and followed it up to expose granting of $700,000 in state contracts without bids and under questionable circumstances, is the winner of the 1948 Broun Memorial Award.

The award, given annually by the CIO Newspaper Guild, is for the "most outstanding journalistic achievement in the spirit of Heywood Broun," a crusading columnist and founder of the Guild. It carries with it $500 in cash and a Guild citation.

The winner is **Elias A. McQuaid,** for his work on the New Hampshire News, Manchester, N. H. As a result of his searching stories, which rocked New Hampshire, two public officials have been indicted and the state is suing to recover $250,000 from the former state comptroller for alleged overpayments to a contracting firm, and purchasing methods were revised.

McQuaid is now press attache for the U. S. Embassy in Paris. The New Hampshire News has since been absorbed by the Manchester (N. H.) Union-Leader.

At the same time, five additional $100 awards were made through a fund provided by Robert S. Allen, Washington correspondent and author, who also served as alternate judge.

Three of the special Guild awards were for "examples of distinguished public service," and they went to:

Theodore C. Link, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, for his expose of graft and corruption, vice and gambling in Illinois. The series spotlighted Gov. George Green and Atty.-Gen. George Barrett as being responsible for the breakdown in law enforcement, and led to the defeat of the Green GOP machine at the polls.

Don Magnuson, Seattle Times, for his painstaking work in following up a letter to the editor, to bring justice to a man wrongfully imprisoned for a murder he did not commit. After 13 years in prison, Clarence C. Boggie, an innocent man, was freed.

Drew Pearson, Washington Merry-Go-Round (Bell Syndicate), for a series of columns charging payroll padding and kickbacks to Congressman J. Parnall Thomas (R., N. J.), former chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Thomas is facing trial on the charges.

Other special $100 awards went to:

Alan Barth, Washington Post editorial writer, now a Nieman fellow at Harvard, for distinguished editorial writing. Fourteen of his editorials were submitted, discussing civil liberties problems raised by governmental attempts to deal with the communist threat to national security.

Walt Kelly, cartoonist of the New York Star, for a series of cartoons during the presidential campaign, pointing up and dramatizing the issues.

Judges were Bert Andrews, winner of the 1947 award and chief of the New York Herald Tribune Washington bureau; Karin Walsh, Chicago Sun-Times city editor; Nathan Robertson, Washington writer; Herbert Block (Herblock), Washington Post cartoonist. Wade Franklin, of the Chicago Sun-Times, was chairman of the Broun Award committee, and was named chairman again for 1950.

Mich. U. Cancels New Workers' Course

A watered-down Workers Education Service has been cancelled by the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., after it was found that the program, which had been reinstituted with complete disregard to advice of the WES advisory committee, did not meet the needs of the workers.

The move came as no surprise to union officials. "The University was informed prior to putting the program into effect, that it would meet with failure unless it had labor's support," declared Barney Hopkins, Michigan CIO Secretary-Treasurer.

A Buck For PAC Will Pay You Back!

JIM BARRY

MILD LITTLE OSWALD MEEKER ATTEMPTS TO PLANT A MURDER CHARGE ON JIM BARRY BY KILLING "BIG JIM" FYKSOR... BUT EVEN AS HE PREPARES TO FRAME THE EVIDENCE, JIM AND HIS FRIENDS RETURN TO THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED LABOR PRESS...

YOU NEVER KNOW WHAT YOU'LL WALK INTO NEXT, POP, WHEN YOU'RE WITH JIM BARRY...

RECKON YUH GOT A POINT THERE, PEGGY! JIM'S GOT A NOSE FOR NEWS — BUT NOTHING CAN HAPPEN NOW!

RESS

OPEN THE DOOR AND LET'S GO IN, PEGGY!

CAN'T... JIM'S GOT THE KEY.

UNION PRES

BUT ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE DOOR....

DEAR ME... THEY'VE COME BACK! THIS IS MOST EMBARRASSING! I'VE GOT TO GET OUT WITHOUT BEING SEEN...

GOOD! A WIDE LEDGE... I'LL GET OUT HERE AND CRAWL AROUND TO ANOTHER WINDOW....

RATHER RISKY... BUT CLEVER TOO! AH — HOW FORTUNATE THAT I HAVE A MAGNIFICIENT BRAIN! SOME POOR FOOL WOULD HAVE BEEN TRAPPED — BUT NOT ME! NOT ME!

HURRY UP, JIM! OPEN THE DOOR —

BUT IT IS OPEN, PEGGY! WE MUST HAVE FORGOTTEN TO LOCK IT WHEN WE LEFT!

NONSENSE, JIM! I SAW YOU LOCK IT WHEN WE WENT OUT —

UNION PRESS

UNION PRESS

IT'S "BIG JIM" FYKSOR! HOW'D HE GET IN HERE?

MORE IMPORTANT THAN THAT, WOODY — HOW DID THE KNIFE GET INTO HIM!

OH, JIM! NOW I UNDERSTAND WHAT DETECTIVE BUZZ WAS WARNING US AGAINST! SOMEONE IS TRYING TO FRAME YOU FOR MURDER!

UNION PRES

216.

Act Soon On ERP —Murray

The CIO has called for "unanimous and quick action" by Senate and House foreign affairs committees to report out pending legislation providing funds for the European Recovery Program and the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Pres. Murray, in letters to Chairman Tom Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Chairman Sol Bloom of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said the CIO "is wholly committed" to support of the appropriations bill for European recovery.

He described ERP as "the greatest experiment toward peace that has ever been entered upon by any people" and said it is "entirely in keeping with our American traditions of good will and decency."

Recalling CIO's strong endorsement of the European Recovery Program at the 1948 convention last November, Murray said that position "was by no means a new departure in CIO policy.

"We foresaw the necessity of planning for economic recovery of the war-devastated nations in 1942, less than a year after we were forced into the war by the aggressor nations."

The CIO President recalled that Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and a number of CIO vice-presidents have frequently gone to Europe "to lend our cooperation and give encouragement to the labor movements of the nations that had been so fearfully scourged by the destruction of war."

The ECA bill provides over $5 billion to carry out overseas recovery projects for the year beginning July 1. Hearings have been under way for the past few weeks and Pres. Truman last week voiced confidence that ECA would continue until its job is done.

TWUA Names Unit To Study Intl. Pacts

The international executive council of the CIO Textile Workers has set up a committee to establish a union policy on reciprocal trade agreements affecting textile products.

The council went on record against "Chinese wall" tariffs, but warned that the goal of worldwide free trade must be approached gradually and with caution.

In another action, the council voted to hold the union's sixth biennial convention in Boston, Mass., early in May, 1950.

Pres. Emil Rieve has appointed the following TWUA vice presidents to the committee: John Chupka, woolen and worsted director, chairman; Mariano S. Bishop, cotton director, and Herbert W. Payne, synthetic yarn director.

MAP CAMPAIGN: Plans for an organizing drive in North Carolina were made at this meeting at High Point, N. C. Forrest Shuford, North Carolina commissioner of Labor, is speaking. Secy.-Treas. S. H. Dalrymple of the CIO Organizing Committee is fourth from the left in the front row. The meeting was one of a series held in Southern States.

Carey To Senate: Extend Trade Pacts To 1951

UNCLE SAM'S power to negotiate trade agreements and cut international tariff barriers should be extended until 1951, CIO Secy.-Treas. James Carey told the Senate Finance Committee last week.

The bill—designed to strengthen a weak version approved by the 80th Congress—has already been passed in the House. It is a key issue in President Truman's legislative program.

The 80th Congress extended the act for only one year—which makes it difficult to work out necessary long-range commercial and trade programs.

Carey praised the new bill (HR. 1121) for removing many of the "restrictive provisions" written into the law last year.

"It is essential that we reduce the barriers to trade which exist between ourselves and foreign countries so that these countries may export to us, and by so doing, acquire the necessary means of exchange which is so vital for rehabilitation and continuous international trade," the CIO officer said.

He termed the reciprocal agreements "an important cog in our complex domestic economy." However, he went on, the "importance does not stop there. Reciprocal trade agreements play an equally important part in enabling us to carry out our tremendous world responsibilities and commitments under the Economic Cooperation Act (the Marshall Plan) to 'reduce trade barriers.'"

WHY DOES LABOR have such "a direct stake in international trade?" Because Carey told the senators, the United States is a large exporter of products made by American workers and because "our standard of living is, in part, dependent upon importing many commodities from countries abroad."

He sharply criticized those who contend that lower tariffs would reduce American wage levels to those of foreign countries and that a reduced tariff would lead to the flooding of U. S. markets with foreign-made goods.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

(NOTE: Much legislation of interest to labor is still in a preliminary stage, with committee hearings just getting under way. As definite action takes shape in House and Senate, this listing will be expanded.)

BILL	WHAT IT IS	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas Bill S. 249	Thomas Bill in Senate repeals T-H, restores Wagner Act and amends it on jurisdictional strikes, boycotts, national emergencies.	CIO supported bill at Senate Labor Comm. hearings, which ended Feb. 23. House Labor Comm. due to act soon.	Ask Senators to support Thomas Bill, and defeat all weakening, T-H-type amendments.
Wage-Hour Improvements HR 2033	Lifts minimum pay from 40c to 75c, with power to go to $1. Broadens coverage, cuts exemptions.	CIO witnesses indorsed bill at House Labor Comm. hearings.	Ask members House Labor Comm. and your Congressman to support.
Rent Control Extension Douglas-Myers Bill S 888 HR 2291	Extends rent controls until June 30, 1951 and tightens many loopholes in present law.	CIO supported HR 2291 at House Banking and Currency Comm. hearings. Report due this week.	Ask Congressmen and Senators to support Douglas-Myers bill, extend rent control by March 31.
Housing Program S. 1070 22-bipartisan sponsors, both Republicans and Democrats	Provides 810,000 public housing units in 6 yrs., slum clearance, rural housing and research.	Senate Banking and Currency Comm. approved, 10 to 3.	Ask Congressmen and Senators to vote for bill.
Reciprocal Trade Pacts HR 1121	Gives U. S. power to negotiate trade pacts till June 1951 and promote intl. commerce.	House passed bill. CIO voiced strong support at hearings.	Ask Senators to vote for extension of trade pacts.
ECA European Recovery Funds HR 2362	Provides $5.4 billion to carry European Recovery Program through June 1950.	CIO will voice strong support at coming hearings.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to o.k. $5.4 billion asked by Pres. Truman.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

6000 to Aid Dixie Drive —Bittner

MOBILIZATION of more than 6,000 Southern CIO members to take their places in the ranks of the Southern Campaign is rapidly becoming a reality, Van A. Bittner, Director of the Southern Organizing Campaign, has announced.

Just returned from the last of a series of state CIO meetings, the drive director declared the new Local Union Organizing Committee movement is sweeping the South like wildfire. These last meetings, just drawn to a successful conclusion, were in Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, North and South Carolina.

Meanwhile, Georgia has reported its first textile mill victory in two years, as a result of cooperation of a local union organizing committee and drive representatives. This election brought the 250 production employes of the Berryton Mills, Berryton, Ga., under the banner of the Textile Workers.

Following the election, Kenneth Douty, TWUA's Georgia director, wrote to Bittner commending the close cooperation of Staff Rep. William Rowe and Barney Wethington, rank-and-file president of TWUA's local union in the Goodyear mill at Cedartown.

THE TEXAS, Mississippi and Louisiana meetings, attended by Bittner, resulted in overflow attendance representing both local unions and international representatives anxious to help the drive.

Following the Texas meeting, State Director Robert Oliver said:

"CIO membership in Texas promises to become one gigantic organizing committee."

In addressing this meeting, Bittner made it clear that the work of the Southern Organizing Drive representatives must be restricted to organizing the unorganized.

Vice. Pres. A. R. Kinstley of the Oil Workers, said at the meeting that the 30,000 members of his union in Texas stood behind the movement and that all locals would be instructed to form committees immediately. Speaking for the Steelworkers, James Dickerson, district director, pledged full support.

LOUISIANA and Mississippi followed closely on Texas, with a combined meeting in New Orleans. Robert Starnes, CIO Director for both states, opened the session, then turned the chair over to Harry Zebal, of the Chemical Workers.

With the CIO hall filled to the overflowing, Bittner once again heard the Local Union Organizing Committee plan endorsed unanimously.

At High Point, N. C., the staff for the State met to hear Sherman Dalrymple, Secretary-Treasurer of the Campaign; George Baldanzi, Executive Vice President, Textile Workers Union of America; John Ramsay, Director of Community Relations, Ed Stone, Director of Public Relations; State Director William Smith and other speakers.

A speech by George Baldanzi, vice president of TWUA and assistant director of the Southern Organizing Campaign, highlighted the session at Rock Hill, S. C.

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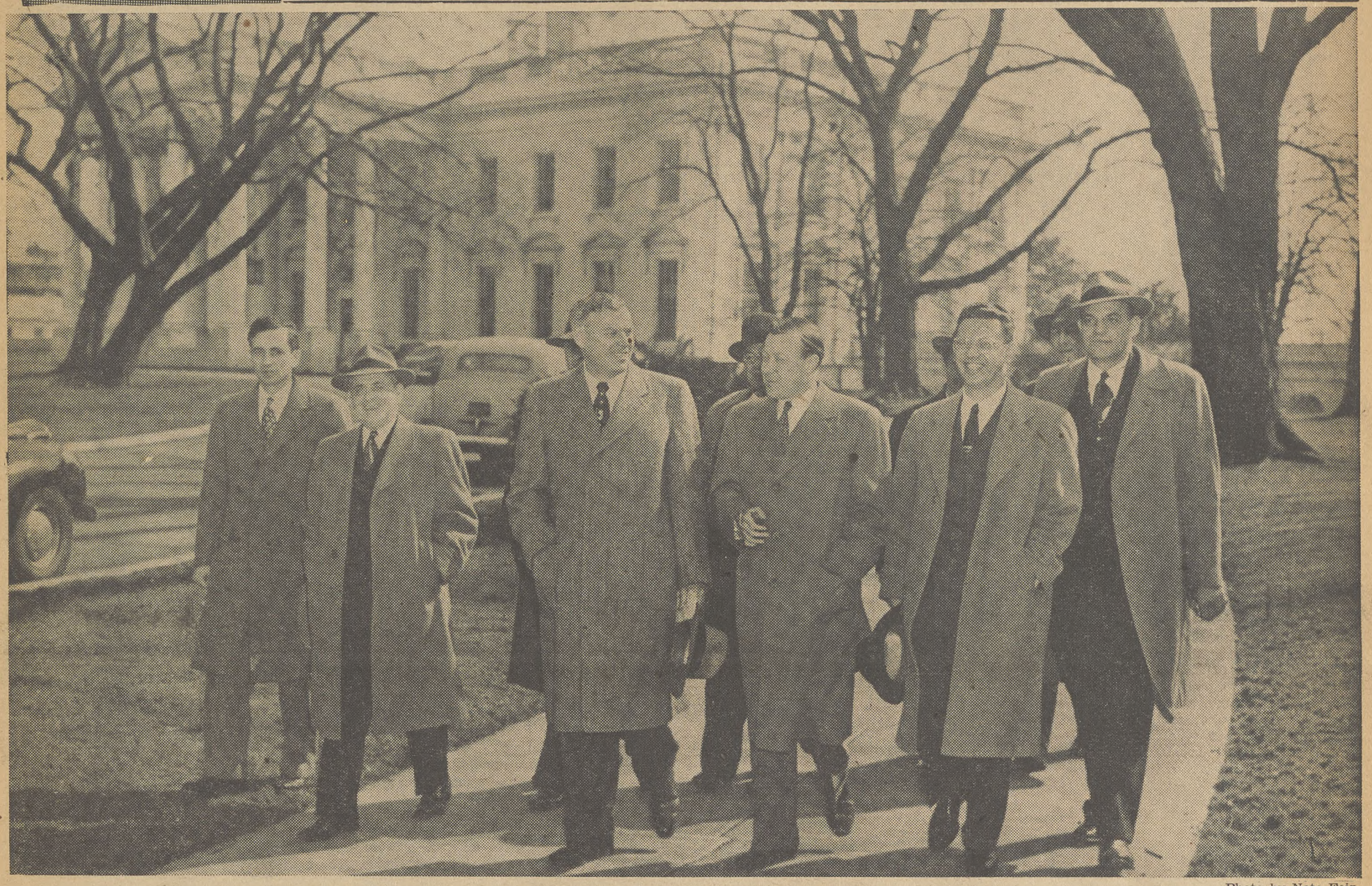


Photo by Nate Fein

CIO OFFICIALS EXIT SMILING AFTER WHITE HOUSE PARLEY

'Know President Will Do All in His Power'

A group of top CIO leaders met March 4 with President Truman.

The group consisted of: CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey; Pres. Walter Reuther, Auto Workers; Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel; Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Exec. Vice Pres. George Baldanzi, Textile Workers; Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers; Pres. Joseph Curran, Maritime Union; Pres. John Green, Shipbuilding Workers; and Jack Kroll, PAC Director.

At the conclusion of the White House meeting they issued the following statement:

"At the request of CIO President Philip Murray, who is convalescing from a recent operation, we have met today with President Truman for a review of the legislative program now before the 81st Congress.

"We expressed to the President our firm, unstinting support of the splendid Fair Deal program which he enunciated in his Jan. 5 State of the Union Message, and more recently in his Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner address.

"The program outlined on both those occasions recognizes the needs of the American people.

"We told the President we welcomed his suggestion for taking that program directly to the people once again, in order to overcome the fierce resistance of those special interests whose propaganda campaign is designed to nullify the results of the election.

"We pointed out that the great numbers of people who made possible the Democratic victory in November are looking to the Congress to proceed with the enactment of the President's program and to put an end to filibustering, both in committees and on the floor of the Congress.

"We know that the President will continue to do all in his power to insure quick and affirmative action on the Fair Deal program by the Congress. There must be a speedy end to the undemocratic filibuster inaugurated under the cloak of 'free speech.' We call for immediate decisive action to pass the Thomas-Lesinski bill repealing the Taft-Hartley Act, to enact an adequate minimum wage law, and for passage of civil rights, social security, the economic and tax program, housing, rent control, health insurance, and the other legislation outlined in the President's messages and in the Democratic platform.

"Our conference with the President was satisfactory and we are confident that Mr. Truman, who has shown his deep sincerity in formulating and supporting this praiseworthy program in behalf of all the American people, will take all necessary steps to secure its approval by the Congress."

More Aid Urged For Aged, Widows, Children, Sick

VAN A. BITTNER, Chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee, has urged the House Ways and Means Committee to give speedy approval to two bills which would increase federal assistance to the aged, to surviving widows and children, to certain groups of injured or sick workers and to the needy.

In a letter to Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D., N. C.), chairman of the House Committee, Bittner noted that an Administration bill, HR 2893, and the Forand Bill, HR 2645, would provide "more nearly adequate protection" to these four groups than the present laws allow.

The first bill—HR 2893—would extend old age and survivors benefits to "virtually all groups," Bittner said, and would almost double benefit payments. It would, in addition, permit a beneficiary to earn as much as $50 per month without losing the rights to his insurance benefits.

A third feature of the bill would initiate a national system of disability insurance for workers idled by sickness or injuries not covered by state workmen's compensation laws.

The second measure—HR 2645—under committee consideration would provide Federal aid to needy families not receiving adequate insurance protection. Mr. Bittner described this bill as "our last line of defense against suffering. It must be strengthened and improved to preserve human dignity and to protect the national health and welfare and our national security."

BITTNER wrote to the House Committee:

"Your committee has the opportunity to make a tremendous contribution to the welfare of the American people through reporting favorably on the social security bills now under consideration at your hearings.

"Increased living costs make it essential that benefits be increased in line with the tremendous resources of our nation.

"Continued prosperity and stability of our economy depend in a substantial degree upon these measures for sustaining purchasing power and markets for food and manufactured goods.

"Action is urgent because many unemployed workers have exhausted their benefit rights so that the relief burden is increasing rapidly. Many states are so hard-pressed for funds that, like the District of Columbia, they are not giving any help to employable persons.

"We urge your committee not only to report favorably on these phases of social security but to then move speedily to recommend much needed improvements in unemployment insurance and the employment service.

"The CIO favors a unified national system of unemployment insurance as the most effective method of grappling with the national problem of unemployment and providing truly adequate benefits. The present state laws in many cases give too little protection and many thousands of workers find the protection they thought they had removed through disqualification or terminated long before they find jobs."

UAW Says GM Cuts Dwarfed by Earlier Rise

GENERAL Motors has thrown consumers a "fish," and its employes a 2c hourly pay cut.

The pay cut was expected, but GM's sudden "magnanimity" to consumers was a surprise package—a sort of off-season Christmas present.

Prospective buyers of a GM car—Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick, or Cadillac—will find the price tag chopped down by all of $10 to $40. The buyer might do better to buy a GM truck instead, however, since these are reduced by $100 to $150.

What GM neglected to mention—and what the CIO Auto Workers was quick to point out—was that the "piddling price reductions," as UAW called them, were far from sufficient to offset the corporation's price boosts tacked on to the 1949 models.

After enjoying record profits in 1948, GM early this year quietly increased the price on 1949 Chevrolets by $42 to $110; on new Pontiacs, Oldsmobiles and Buicks, the increases were from $55 to $150.

"If General Motors had shown the same modesty in increasing prices as they now show in price reductions," said the union, "the American people would not still be paying Cadillac prices to buy a Chevrolet."

The pay cut, effective March 7, was based on the decline in the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index.

Last September, under terms of the contract, the 341,000 employes received a 3c hourly increase when the index went up. In May the 2c pay cut will be offset by an automatic raise of 3c, as provided by the agreement.

Give To Red Cross, Murray Urges

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has urged all CIO members to contribute to the American Red Cross during its drive March 1-31. Murray said:

"I know that members of our labor unions will give their usual warm support to the annual appeal for funds of the American National Red Cross.

"Through the years, the Red Cross has come to the aid of people in their time of need—in war and in peace, in times of disaster and of community emergency.

"Its nursing service and its National Blood Program have made vital contributions to the welfare and health of the American public.

"These and the many other services provided by the Red Cross call for support of every citizen. I know that they will respond generously; and I call upon members and leaders of the CIO in particular to cooperate with the Red Cross in this worthy cause."

PAC Likened To Fire Dept. Operating 365 Days A Year

"CIO-PAC IS like a fire department," says a PAC pamphlet on "Off Years," just issued.

"If it's going to do its job—the job of speaking for labor in the field of politics—it has to be kept up on a year-round basis.

"You can't organize a fire department after the alarm bell rings and you can't organize for political action after the candidates have been selected and the election date has been set."

At the same time PAC issued another pamphlet on "Dollars," which said:

"We have seen the millions that big business has thrown into politics. We have fought those millions in other years with the contributions of many people. In 1949 PAC must look again to the dollar drives of our unions for money to keep up the fight for good government."

The leaflets bearing the general title "How We Win" urged local PAC affiliates to concentrate on more than 550 city and county elections to be held this year.

15-MONTH RENT BILL OKAYED

A RENT control bill, considerably stronger than the present law, but much weaker than Administration and CIO recommendations or Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas' bill, has been reported out by the House Banking & Currency committee.

Principal weakness in the bill, using the CIO rent control program as a guide, is the omission of enforcement provisions. Under the bill, as under the current Republican statute, landlords may violate the law without fear of criminal prosecution.

With the present law scheduled to expire March 31, the committee approved, by a vote of 20-to-4, extension of controls for 15 months, as provided in Committee Chairman Brent Spence's bill. The Douglas bill would have extended controls for 27 months.

OTHER features of the bill:

- The 15% "voluntary" rent rise provision of the old law is out.
- The Housing Expediter is given authority to re-control areas that he has decontrolled since June 30, 1947, if it becomes necessary.
- Criminal prosecution of violators, as advocated by Rep. Douglas and the CIO, was omitted, but the administrator is permitted to sue for treble damages landlords who overcharge their tenants.
- Require landlords to have a "certificate of good faith" from the administrator before starting eviction proceedings.
- Retain controls on "luxury" housing.
- Re-control permanent residences in trailer camps and apartment hotels. (These provisions were in the Douglas bill but not in the Spence proposals.) Rooms in transient hotels are left un-controlled.
- Provide for relief of landlords suffering because of controls. The present law also provides relief.

MEANWHILE, the Senate subcommittee swung into hearings on rent control, with Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods the first to occupy the stage. CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey is scheduled to testify this week.

Republican Sen. Charles W. Tobey (N. H.) announced his determination to get a simplified form for landlords and to assure them a "fair return on invested capital."

Unless such a formula is worked out, said Tobey, he will vote against rent control.

Crumpet-Eating Envoys Hit by Carey in ERP Talk

BANKERS, industrialists and Treasury Dept. officials got the inside story on what American labor is doing for the Marshall Plan and American foreign policy in Europe.

They got it straight from CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey at an annual Treasury Department Savings Bonds conference in Washington. When he was through, they came up to the platform to shake hands and make one comment: "That's the first time we had that story."

"Because of their closeness to the people, American labor leaders have been more helpful in getting popular support for the Marshall Plan than all the crumpet eating, tea-drinking diplomats," Carey declared.

"American unions have won the confidence of European labor and that's one major reason why European labor is for the Marshall Plan. They know that when we in the CIO support the Marshall Plan, that plan cannot be the offspring of Wall Street."

Carey rocked some of the bankers with the comment: "They know, and you and I know, that Wall Street never gave anybody something for nothing any place or any time."

Carey also declared that America should continue to fight for more democracy as the best bulwark against communism.

Carey also approved the Treasury's Savings Bonds program as making for more individual and national security.

Bill Introduced

A new bill to set up a Labor Education Extension Service—long advocated by unions throughout the country—was filed in the House last week by Rep. Kelley (D., Pa.).

Kelley, a veteran pro-labor Congressman, told Congress that his bill (H. R. 3096) would "aid in the orderly and constructive solution of industrial relations problems."

JAMES B. CAREY

He told the bankers a thing or two.

Senate Committee Okays Thomas Bill

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE democratic members of the Senate Labor Committee have kept faith with the people who chose the Fair Deal Nov. 2.

By a vote of 8 to 5, the committee last week sent the Thomas-Lesinski Bill—which is backed by Pres. Truman and labor—to the floor of the Senate. The move came amid anguished cries from Republicans, who have attempted to stall off the people's mandate.

Here is how the committee voted:

FOR THOMAS-LESINSKI

Democrats—Chm. Elbert Thomas (Utah); James Murray (Mont.); Claude Pepper (Fla.); Lister Hill (Ala.); Matthew Neely (W. Va.); Paul Douglas (Ill.); Hubert Humphrey (Minn.); Garrett Withers (Ky.).

Republicans: None.

AGAINST THE BILL

Democrats: None.

Republicans: Robert Taft (O.); George Aiken (Vt.); H. Alexander Smith (N. J.); Wayne Morse (Ore.); Forrest Donnell (Mo.).

The committee didn't change a comma in the Thomas-Lesinski Bill.

Biggest fight during the hearings was over the sections concerning "extra national emergency strikes." No two Senators could agree on just what constitutes such a strike.

Sen. Robert Wagner (D., N. Y.), father of the Wagner Act, has approved the Thomas-Lesinski Bill.

The action was taken as the first order of business at the initial executive session of the committee. Taft indignantly called the move "the most high-handed procedure I have ever seen taken by a Senate committee."

Thomas, in reply, defended the move and declared the Republicans had intended to talk procedure "until doomsday while the country awaits action."

He said that in the committee Taft and Morse had attempted to delay action by a series of amendments. Thomas ruled them out of order under Congressional procedure.

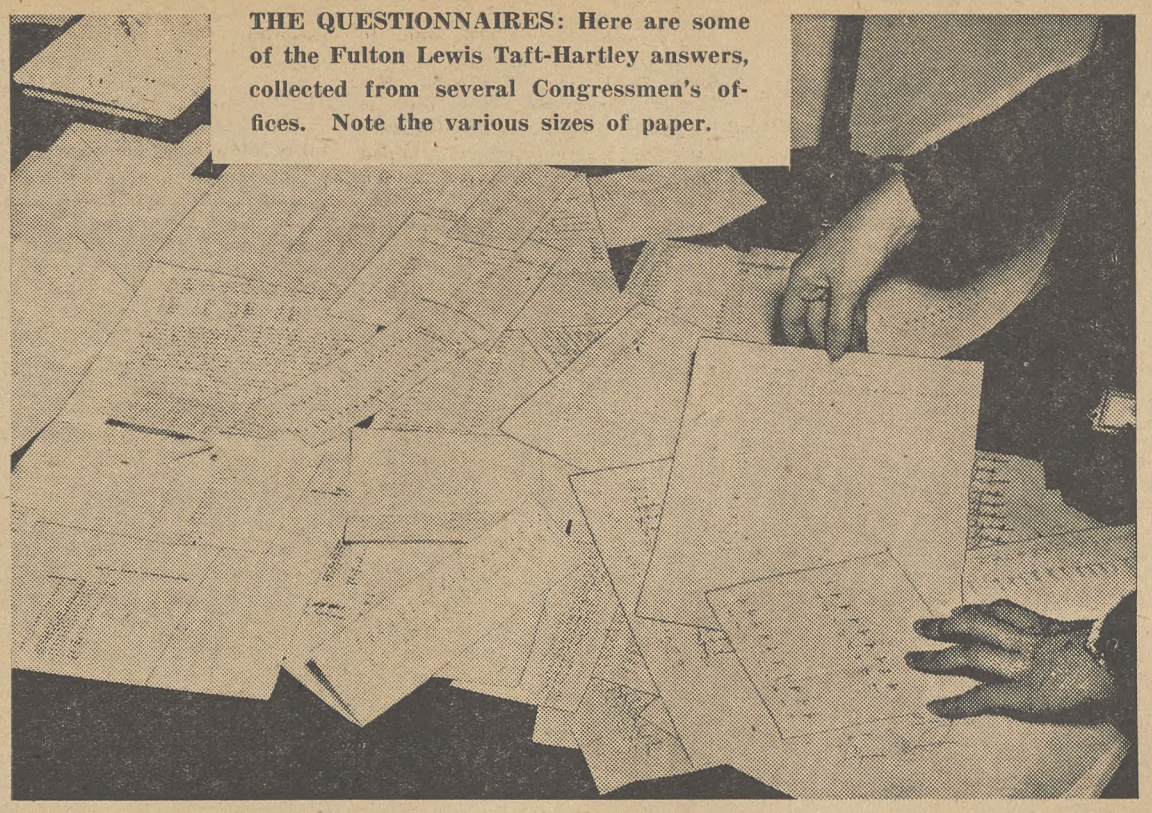
Taft's were mostly crippling amendments. Morse, who is opposed to T-H, wants a milder bill than the Thomas-Lesinski measure, which repeals T-H and reenacts the Wagner Act with some revisions.

Pepper, after the vote, said the country and labor will judge whether the action was right or not. He asserted he was sure the people would back the move.

Thus, the bill goes to the floor. How soon debate would start had not been determined as the CIO News went to press, but it was known that Truman wants speed.

Meanwhile, the House Committee, of which Rep. John Lesinski (D., Mich.) is chairman, voted to start hearings this week on T-H.

The hearings are expected not to be prolonged. A sub-committee headed by Rep. Augustine Kelley (D., Pa.) will conduct the hearings.



THE QUESTIONNAIRES: Here are some of the Fulton Lewis Taft-Hartley answers, collected from several Congressmen's offices. Note the various sizes of paper.

WHILE all this was going on, Congressmen were having a chuckle over confusion caused by a self-styled "entirely objective and impartial" questionnaire conducted by radio's most anti-labor commentator, Fulton Lewis, Jr.

Lewis, apparently concerned over loss of sponsors and listening public, read 19 questions over the air one night last week, asking his listeners to send their attitudes to Congressmen. Lewis rasped that he would give Congressmen the questions and that all the listener would have to do was to put the numbers down on a piece of paper and answer "yes" or "no."

Lewis' office must have slipped up, because some of the Congressmen received the replies before they got the questions.

What caused the laughs was Question Number 14, which says:

"Do you believe it should be unlawful for a worker to be prevented from performing his job, by the use of violence, force or intimidation?"

Enterprising freshman Rep. Andrew Jacobs (D., Ind.) did a little checking of the answers. He told the House:

"Fulton Lewis has brought to poll-taking a new technique—a technique definitely more accurate than Dr. Gallup's.

"I have received 91 answers, 70 of which answered 'no' to Question 14.

"In short, the fact that 70 out of 91 people said 'no,' the law should not prevent violence, proves that the poll-takers are deadly accurate and crystal clear.

"Perhaps that was a mock election we had last year and the poll-takers were right after all."

Even the Republican Representatives—some of them, anyway—had to laugh.

The same percentage of error occurred in almost every Representative's mail.

ONE SENATOR was asked whether he would take seriously the replies. The senator said: "Of course not, anyone who does would be foolish.

"There is no way of telling whether or not the people have any knowledge whatsoever of the law, whether or not they have any knowledge of labor, and it appears lots of them sent in replies because their bosses asked them to."

The latter was very apparent in some replies which came from the same city. Apparently some one had typed out originals and carbon copies and left space for signing names. Like this:

"I vote 'yes' on Nos. 1 to 13 and 15-19; 'no' on No. 14."

The 19 Fulton Lewis questions, which were almost identical with the 18 General Electric questions, were far from "entirely objective and impartial." They were the usual "do you still beat your wife" type of query. In fact, an opponent of the Taft-Hartley Law could not answer them negatively, such as in No. 14, because he would be putting himself in favor of such things as violence.

The definition of a secondary boycott, for example, was completely slanted, as was this one on the closed shop:

"When a union, by contract or otherwise, requires an employer to hire only members of that union, that is a closed shop. Do you believe the law should permit a 'closed shop?'

The gimmick in that is obvious. It takes two parties to sign a closed shop contract and many employers are happy to have them, especially in the printing, maritime and construction industries.

THE GENERAL Electric questionnaire, which first appeared in full-page daily newspaper ads, was reprinted by many chambers of commerce and other such organizations. It didn't get much response. Sun Oil of Toledo, for instance, mimeographed—but did not place its name on it—the questionnaire and asked its employes to fill it out. Few did. (One employe let the cat out of the bag by writing on the sheet that it had been given to him by Sun.)

GE must have spent thousands of dollars on the ad—just at the time it was refusing to give a wage increase to its employes who are members of the CIO Electrical Workers. And, UE hadn't yet adopted its proposals for a new contract!

I examined a number of the Lewis replies and they certainly showed a lot of confusion. Users of the Lewis pressure method actually were demanding that Congressmen ignore "pressure groups," like labor.

Most Congressmen are not taking the Lewis poll too seriously. They well remember Nov. 2 when the people voted thusly:

Truman—24,045,092
Dewey—21,896,927

That was a poll that just can't be mistaken.

* * *

There was a sharp contrast between the Lewis queries and mail being received by Congressmen from workers.

Their letters were simple, usually handwritten rather than typewritten. They knew what it was to live under T-H. They wanted out.

Congressman Tom Burke (D., O.), who was a CIO official before his election and who carries a CIO Auto Workers' card, is receiving a lot of voluntary petitions from workers in the shops of his city.

They know how Burke stands on legislation. They just wanted him to tell the President and other Congressmen how they feel.

Burke is a member of the House Labor Committee.

How About It?

You against Taft-Hartley?

Well, why don't you let your Congressmen and Senators know that you meant it when you voted for the Fair Deal in November?

Turn to Page 12. There you'll find a coupon. How about filling it out, putting it in an envelope and mailing it to your Congressman or Senator?

CIO Urges Approval Of TVA Steam Plant

Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative Director, has urged all members of the Senate to vote for an appropriation for construction of the new Johnsonville steam plant, proposed as part of the TVA system. He wrote:

"The CIO has at all times advocated full development of the TVA program . . . CIO reaffirmed its unqualified support of the TVA program, and specific endorsement of the TVA steam plants, by resolution unanimously adopted at its annual convention in November, 1948.

It's On The Air

It's good listening.

Turn your dial to your local ABC station Saturday, March 12, from 8 to 8:30 P. M. You'll hear James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO; William Green, president of the AFL, and George Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks.

The subject: Taft-Hartley.

Remember, ABC, Saturday, March 12, from 8 to 8:30 P. M.

What They Say About T-H Act

Rep. Thurman Crook (D. Ind.): "The Taft-Hartley Act is the most confusing, deceptive, atrocious and abominable piece of class legislation that has ever been placed upon our statute books. It is so designed that no two men of legal talent will agree as to the exact meaning of any portion of it . . .

"We may say that it is a 'Full Employment Act for Labor Attorneys' and we can safely say that it was designed to break the backbone of organized labor so the agents of exploitation may once again take over."

Sen. Wayne Morse (R. Ore., who doesn't like the Thomas T-H repeal bill and wants his own milder amendments enacted): "As one reads that testimony (at T-H repeal hearings), he finds management witnesses confessing, under cross-examination, that the most restrictive uses of the Taft-Hartley law will come when unemployment becomes widespread in America."

Sen. Claude Pepper (D. Fla.): "We propose to take that (injunction powers) out of the law. There is nothing in the Thomas bill about injuctions, and I can assure the Senator from Oregon that the eight Democratic members of the Senate Labor Committee will not let anything go into the bill about injunctions."

Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill., in radio debate with Sen. Taft): "But you so crippled the economic powers of the unions that when they sat at the conference table they were greatly weakened.

"And also, in a period in which we might have considerable unemployment, the employers could break virtually any union in the land by suing them, by replacing the strikers and having the replacements vote and take the union out of existence, and if the Republicans . . . were ever to get control of the nation, and control the Labor Relations Board, you would have those terms 'restraint or coercion' interpreted so strictly that peaceful picketing would be broken."

Right Wing Wins In D. C. Council

With a vote to adhere to Natl. CIO policy and the election of right-wing officers, the Washington, D. C., CIO Council changed complexion last week.

Recent affiliation to the Council of nine CIO locals, representing 3500 members in the city, was responsible for the policy switch. Previously, the Council was composed of only six locals in the area.

Elected to the presidency was Dillard Stokes, Newspaper Guild. His opponent, Milton Kelenson, Public Workers, received no votes, since he and 10 of his supporters walked out of the meeting before the election.

James C. Gildea, Office & Professional Workers, was elected executive secretary. The new board is composed of Philip Price, Guild; T. J. McCarthy, Oil Workers; Edgar T. Cook, Laundry Workers; Morton Lifton, Government Workers; and J. P. Covington, Transport Service Employes.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer

Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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Some Facts To Remember

Last June the Democratic Party adopted a platform calling for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. (*The platform did not call for mere minor amendments to T-H*).

Last summer and fall, President Truman and scores of candidates for Congress, campaigned for office on the Democratic platform. They advocated repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. (*They did not campaign on a platform of mere minor changes in T-H*).

Last November 2 the men and women who campaigned on that platform won the people's votes. The House and Senate, which had been in Republican control, were won by the Democrats.

This is all recent history—so recent it should not be forgotten.

The people who cast their ballots haven't forgotten. President Truman hasn't forgotten.

And we hope that Senators and Congressmen, now being deluged with reactionary propaganda, won't forget it either. While they read the answers to loaded questionnaires circulated by corporations and radio commentators, let the members of Congress remember the results of a big, secret, nation-wide poll held in November.

The mandate of that poll was clear: Pass the Fair Deal program; repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and re-enact the Wagner Act.

The Thomas-Lesinski Bill (S. 249; HR 2032) will accomplish that. You can help by writing your Senators and Congressman to quickly vote for the Thomas-Lesinski Bill—and for the other sections of the Fair Deal program. ★ ★ ★

ONE STEP FORWARD ONE STEP BACK

The world does move — and its human inhabitants seem to be moving faster and faster, in all directions at once.

An Air Forces plane goes round the world in 94 hours without stopping, and reminds us of the tremendous progress in transportation during this air age.

But while we're making amazing speed in the world of science, we seem unable to decide whether to go forward or backward in our human and political relations.

One backward step was announced the other day in Germany, where the occupying powers in the western zone were presented with a list of 12 candidates to act as "trustees" over the powerful industries of the Ruhr district.

At least half of those men, whose economic power would be enormous, were closely identified with the Nazi regime. One was a director of Krupp, the big German steel and munitions firm which got along just fine with the Nazis. Another was Hitler's closet adviser on tank construction.

A lot of American boys sacrificed their lives to end the system of Nazi industrial conquest which these men represent. That system brought death and oppression to millions of Germans and citizens of other European countries.

Our war aim was certainly not to turn back fundamental controls to the men who promoted the aggressive Nazi system and untold suffering in every section of the globe.

Our war aim was not to permit the development of a new, slightly refurbished German imperial system.

That Germans in high position would be so brash as to nominate former kingpins in the Nazi system to positions of economic power, is indication that the aims and ideals for which we fought World War II have not been sufficiently impressed on the new German leadership.

We hope that General Clay will quickly veto these astounding nominations for control of the Ruhr.

It Must Not Happen Again

World Can Afford to Pay High Price to Avoid Another Major War

By ALLAN L. SWIM

Swim in Europe

Allan L. Swim, editor of the CIO News, is visiting western Europe to study effects of the Marshall Plan on workers and their unions.

MORE THAN three years have passed since Hitler's bombers unloaded their last batch of "eggs" on an European city.

Paris—on the surface—is again a gay place, where the wine flows freely and there's plenty of food for those who can buy it.

Rome, untouched by explosives, puts on a bold front and is getting ready to make another play for the world's tourist trade.

Couples laugh and joke as they drink their "bitters" or ale in the pubs of London—and the lights shine brightly along the streets of Britain's capital.

But the physical scars of the last war are deep. And the mental scars are even deeper.

BY WALKING a few blocks from my hotel in London you can see some of the physical scars.

There's a big hole in the ground where a fine building stood before the bombers came. There is a row of buildings occupied only on the ground floor because the upper stories were burned out by fire bombs. There are vacant lots or car parks where there formerly were structures of brick and concrete.

The rubble has been cleared away, but the evidence of great destruction remains.

Londoners don't complain—at least not to visitors from America. But all you have to do to get some grasp of the situation is to look and listen and then try—unsuccessfully—to buy the type of meal you could obtain in almost any restaurant in the U. S.

Great Britain, like the other countries of Europe, is still "fighting" the war and is somewhat fearful that there will be another war in the future.

THE MARSHALL Plan may be just another piece of important legislation to the average American.

The unions, in the main, supported it—and it's going to cost a lot of money. We'll be paying for it for a long time.

It will be a low price to pay, however, if it brings about European recovery and stamps out the conditions in which the seeds of totalitarianism grow best.

To many Europeans the Marshall Plan offers a hope for economic salvation and a chance for establishing and maintaining peace.

It means the difference between jobs and unemployment—between idle factories and production—between democracy and Communism.

NOBODY CAN state in simple terms the problem which confronts Europe. There are many problems—varied and complex.

The Marshall Plan by itself will not solve them, but it will provide European countries with a "breathing spell" in which they can begin to work out their own solutions.

It will provide them with many of the materials necessary to begin putting their economic houses in order.

But if they are to succeed they must do the very best they can with the aid provided and do a lot of pulling on their own bootstraps.

They must work hard and they must work together.

PERHAPS THE Marshall Plan will prevent war in the future. Perhaps it won't.

But without some measure of world prosperity there is little possibility of peace—and there would be little possibility of prosperity without the Marshall Plan.

At least we're trying. At least we're going along with the theory that it's less costly to pay for peace than for war.

It's easy to outline theories on paper. It's easy to sit on the sidelines and offer advice. It's easy to make mistakes in guessing about Europe's future and the future of the U. S.

But when you're in Europe viewing the damage of war you cannot escape the feeling that "it must not happen again."

And we in the U. S. must do everything we can to see that it doesn't happen again.

Questions GE's Questionable Questionnaire

IN RECENT weeks, General Electric has taken full-page ads in 77 papers to ask 18 questions about labor laws. The questions are carefully framed to produce the "right" answers from GE's point of view. Take No. 14, for instance:

"Do you believe it should be unlawful for an employe to be prevented from working by the use of violence, force or intimidation?"

This one just begs for a "yes." But as union members know, what it really means is "Let's not be nasty to the scabs."

Textile Labor, official newspaper of the CIO Textile Workers, has presented its own list of 10 questions—being a little more modest than GE. Every one of them concerns present practice under the Taft-Hartley.

"Unlike GE, we do not provide boxes for 'yes' and 'no' votes," Textile Labor remarked. "We think there's only one answer in each case. But like the company, we hope you'll tell your Congressman how you feel."

The questions:

1. Do you think employers need help from the government to meet unions on even terms?
2. Do you believe a union should be required to get the employer's permission before organizing a plant?
3. Should it be legal for a boss to force his workers to attend an anti-union meeting on company time?
4. Do you think employers should be free to bring company spies, criminals or scabs into the mill to work alongside you?
5. Should an employer be free to set workloads without any consultation or agreement with the union?
6. In case of a strike, do you think the government should recognize scabs (instead of strikers) as "employes"?
7. Should you, as a union member, be forced to do the work of other union members who are on strike?
8. Is it all right to restrict picketing and other strike activities by unions, leaving the employer free to do whatever he wants?
9. Suppose a strike is threatened in a vital industry like the railroads. Should the government force the workers to stay on the job with no change in conditions, while the employers continue to collect profits?
10. Is it fair for the government to handle employer complaints against unions right away, while union complaints against employers are pushed aside?

"I know I promised them a wage increase this week, but my liquor bill came due."

Senate Unit OKs Labor Extension Bill

The Senate Labor Committee has approved a bill to set up a Labor Extension Service, which would create a system of classes and other services for unions and workers through state educational institutions. The bill, endorsed by every section of organized labor, is expected to pass the Senate and go to the House, where a similar bill is under consideration.

It's All Done By The Light Of Moon

"We plan our trips according to the weather forecast, we do our tooth pulling when the sun is on the feet, we expect our babies in the full of the moon and plant our turnips on the dark nights of August."

That is the type of statesmanly statements the good people of North Carolina's 5th District will get in the next two years.

That statement was made by Richard Thurmond Chatham (he calls himself Thurmond for short), U. S. Representative from the 5th N. C.

In case you naturally decide that the statement is nonsensical, we hasten to explain that Chatham thinks it is wholly sensible. It certainly takes all kinds of people to make up Congress.

Chatham—he's just a country boy who's made millions out of manufacturing open shop blankets—came to the big city of Washington in January. He looked around and got right lonely for his old almanac. So, he toted a raft of Blum's Farmers' Almanacs down to the Old and New House Office Buildings and presented one to every Congressman, even the Yankees.

Pehaps you ought to know something about Thurmond Chatham. Who's Who paints his career as a success story. Why, didn't he begin as a mill worker in the Chatham mill and, by "perseverance" and "natural ability" climb to the presidency and treasuryship of the mills?

Only a nasty mind would point out that Thurmond Chatham went to work for the mill—which his family owned—after coming out of Yale University.

THE BLUM'S Almanac (it's 121 years old) carries all the usual stuff that almanacs carry which explains the statement from Chatham at the top of this story and explains why it takes all kinds of people to make up Congress.

In addition, the Almanac has a lot of advertising—and what advertising!

Here are some examples:

- Love drops—"Just a tiny drop is enough."
- Female Beauty—you can get a book which carries "strange and secret photos."
- Cures—all sorts of them. Health Herbs. Reducers.
- Marriage—you can marry rich by writing to certain addresses.
- Dreams—dream books are there.
- Perfume—One is called "Mantrap," another "Love Me"—both manufactured by the Trulove Co.
- Hypnotism—You can learn it by mail.
- Gray hair—you can dye it.
- Dresses—used ones are to be had by mail.
- Gems—how about a Magnetic Lodestone?
- The Mind—There is available the secrets of Ancient Mysteries and also the Psychiana Movement.
- Fishing—A method for catching more fish.
- Luck—There's High John's Good Luck Roots. Some say "they bring good luck in love."
- Chew—You can get Bull of the Woods to chaw on.

Chatham's 5th District contains Winston-Salem, which is the home of a lot of the tobacco you smoke. He made Congress last fall after failing attempt in 1946.

He belongs to Winston-Salem's Twin City Country Club and can drop in at the Merchants and Racquet and Tennis Clubs when in New York.

"I hope this Blum's Almanac—the best—will take its rightful place, after the Bible, in your daily life," wrote Chatham to his fellow Congressmen in sending them the almanac.

They were struck too speechless to comment.
—A. R.

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE

Author Of Anti-Rent Control Tirade Revealed As Hitler Apologist

NEVER A publication to shy from giving a hearing to fascists and fascist sympathizers, the Reader's Digest February issue makes itself the vehicle for No Vacancies, an anti-rent control tirade by Bertrand de Jouvenel, once described in the New York Herald-Tribune as the "French Goebbels."

The magazine, which reaches 4½ million people in the U. S. alone, is also carrying on a broad campaign to distribute reprints of the article to realty boards, chambers of commerce and other allies of the real estate lobby currently operating against rent control.

At recent hearings on rent control conducted by the House Banking & Currency committee, reporters and visitors found reprints of the article prominently stacked on the front tables, along with piles of landlord testimony and printed anti-rent control propaganda.

Originally published by the Foundation for Economic Education Inc. of Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., an organization financed by Alfred P. Sloan (General Motors board chairman), No Vacancies holds up the horrible example of France, where many rents average only 1% to 4% of family income. (How would you like that, as a tenant?)

This is a result of sustained rent control, supported by intervening governments, both conservative and liberal, since World War I. And it leads, says the apologist for no rent control, to widening slums and total lack of building in France.

Phony as these arguments are, they are less damaging than the character of the "journalist" whom Reader's Digest and Sloan are foisting on the American public.

HERE IS A part of the dossier on Count Edouard Bertrand de Jouvenel des Ursins:

His long-time editor, Pierre Lazareff, identifies him as the man who, with Jean Luchaire (shot as the leading French wartime collaborator with the Nazis), introduced Hitler's Otto Abetz to Pierre Laval, thus starting the association that was to blossom into the Vichy dictatorship.

As a reward, in February 1936, Abetz arranged for de Jouvenel to interview Hitler. According to Lazareff's book of memoirs, the editor saw through the Nazi maneuver and sabotaged publication of the interview, which de Jouvenel had written on the train back from Berlin to Paris, with Abetz looking on and okaying the copy for Der Fuehrer.

Abetz, when the piece finally appeared, stormed into Lazareff's office and accused him of welching on their "deal." The interview had been intended to scuttle the Franco-Soviet pact, it was alleged. However, when the pact went through anyway, Hitler partly based his remilitarization of the Rhineland the following week on the "warning" to France he had given through his chosen mouthpiece, de Jouvenel.

When the Spanish counter-revolution broke out, de Jouvenel was assigned to cover Franco's armies (which he did sympathetically) for Paris-Soir. Later that year, in November 1936, John Elliott, writing from Paris, said in the New York Herald Tribune: "The French Popular party not only has its Hitler in Doriot, but also its Goebbels in Bertrand de Jouvenel. This charming and clever young man . . . is an avowed admirer of Hitler . . ."

THE LEADING French conservative journalist, Pertinax, in his book published during the war, The Gravediggers of France, says that on the eve of Abetz' expulsion from France (July 1, 1939), the editor of the pro-fascist weekly, Gringoire, entertained the German envoy, with Bertrand de Jouvenel in attendance.

Writing about a libel suit he filed against the same Gringoire, Pertinax tells of the paper "parading a string of witnesses whose shamelessness has become today (1944) a blatant scandal: Fernand de Brinon, Bertrand de Jouvenel, Edouard Pfeifer, Gaston Bergery, Paul Marion, Eugene Frot, most of them now bedecked with honors in Paris or Vichy."

Today, most of those witnesses have received their just "rewards," shooting or imprisonment, as Nazi stooges in France. De Jouvenel has become an "anti-deGaullist exile in Switzerland" as well as an outspoken royalist. And a leading fighter against U. S. rent control!

De Jouvenel's wartime activities, according to best information available here, consisted essentially of giving a course in economics, the lectures of which were published in Paris in 1944, with German authorization, as World Economy In The 20th Century.

Health Insurance—A Plan To

Medicos Set To Fight Pre-Paid Medical Care

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

FORCES ARE lining up for another hot fight over legislation to provide a National Health Program for the American people. The bill never got to first base in the 80th Congress.

Predictions are that the battle for passage of the bill, which has again been introduced in the Senate and the House, will be one of the bitterest facing the 81st Congress—rivaled only by the knock-down fight over repeal of the anti-labor Taft-Hartley Act.

Already verbal brickbats are flying thick and fast in preliminary skirmishes, as the two sides fling challenges at each other over the air waves and in speeches and statements reported in the nation's press.

What's the fightin' all about? The welfare of the American people now and in the future, is tied up in the outcome of this struggle; yet it's hard to pick out the facts and get at the truth. With so much shouting going on, you scarcely know what to believe.

THE FIGHT over national health insurance is not new. It's been before Congress since 1939. In 1945-46 extensive hearings

Medical Yardstick

"We must measure our resources and services against the actual health and medical needs of all the people, without regard for their individual ability to pay." **—From "The Nation's Health."**

were held in Congress on an earlier bill that contained all the essential principles of the one before the present Congress. Opposition was strong enough to keep it from coming to a vote, and in 1947 it was introduced again, hearings held and some important changes made on the basis of suggestions and criticisms expressed at the hearings.

These included extension of coverage to civilian federal employes and their dependents; decentralization of administration under a Board instead of a single Federal officer; special provisions for rural areas; guarantees of professional rights of doctors, dentists, and hospitals, and other modifications aimed to improve it.

The 1947 version also failed to come to a vote, and expired with the 80th Congress.

Powerful Supporter

In his State of the Union message to Congress on Jan. 5, this year, President Truman again recommended, as a part of his social security program, "a system of pre-paid medical insurance which will enable every American to afford good medical care." He urged that action be taken "without further delay."

Immediately thereafter a new health bill, identical to the 1947 version, with the exception of dates, was reintroduced in the 81st Congress. The new Senate Bill (S-5) is sponsored by Democratic Senators Murray, (Mont.); Wagner, (N. Y.); McGrath, (R. I.); Pepper, (Fla.); Chavez, (N. Mex.), and Taylor, (Idaho); and the companion House Bill (HR-783) by Congressmen Dingell, (Mich.), and Celler, (N.Y.)

So far this year, the controversy over the National Health Insurance Bill has been raging outside the halls of Congress, spiked by propaganda violently opposing such legislation cooked up by the American Medical Association, but hearings before Congressional committees are expected to start soon and the fight will grow even hotter.

JUST WHAT is this National Health Insurance and Public Health Bill that is provoking such a battle of words?

The CIO has been strongly in favor of it ever since it was first proposed, and many other groups including a number of socially minded doctors, want to see it become a law.

The Committee for the Nation's Health, headed by Dr. Channing Frothingham, eminent physician from Boston, was organized

Everybody's Business

"Health is everybody's business. Everybody should want and demand for himself and for those dependent upon him, the best of health and medical services. He must ask why he is not receiving them, and what can be done about it."—**From "The Nation's Health."**

to fight for the program set forth in the bill, and a number of prominent citizens, including CIO Pres. Murray and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who are ardent supporters of the bill, are serving as honorary vice-chairmen and board members of the Committee.

What does the bill contain that it can arouse such hearty support and such bitter opposition?

The big idea behind the proposed law as expressed in the bill itself, is that the health of the American people is of vital concern to the United States, and that it is the national policy to use all the country's resources necessary to make "adequate health services" available to all the people, no matter where they live, how much money they make, or what their race, religion or color is.

It is estimated that 85% of the population would be covered by the system of national health insurance set up under the proposed law, which would include both employed and self-employed persons, and their dependents.

Eligibility requirements are set so low—for example earnings of $150 in a year—that most people could qualify.

This would make eligible for services such groups as employes in industry, commerce, agriculture and domestic service; employes of non-profit institutions; farmers, business and professional men and women and others in business for themselves; recipients of old age or survivors benefits, or civil service pensions.

The wives, children under 18 (or over 18 if disabled), dependent parents, and disabled husbands of all the insured are also covered. Needy persons not insured through their own earnings will qualify if contributions are paid on their behalf by a public agency.

Services Available

Insured persons eligible for benefits would be entitled to medical and dental service from general practitioners and specialists, home nursing and hospital care, laboratory service, X-rays, prescribed medicines, eye glasses and special appliances.

Here's how it would work. If you or the wife or the kids got sick you could call in the family or some other doctor. If you're well, you could get special preventive treatments aimed to protect you from getting sick.

You could all get physical examinations regularly to make sure that nothing is wrong. You could go to a specialist if you needed one. In short, under it you could get all kinds of medical services, usually available only to those who have the money to pay big bills.

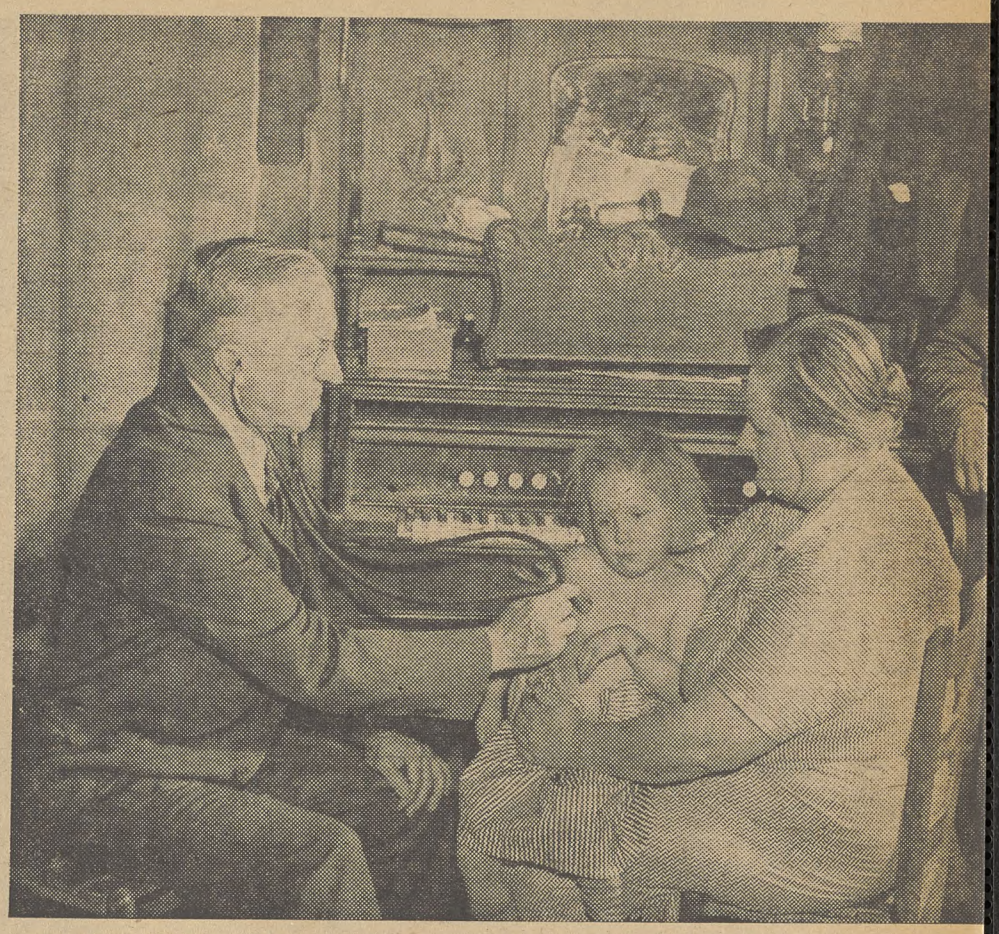
Or suppose your wife had to have an emergency operation. You wouldn't have to borrow money from a loan shark, or a kind-hearted relative not much better off than you are, or beg for charity to pay the hospital bill.

You wouldn't have to wait until you got a bad toothache before going to the dentist. You and the family could have your teeth cleaned regularly and filled—or pulled—when they needed it.

These are a few of the things that would come under the medical, dental, hospital and other services mentioned in the proposed bill as covered in the "prepaid person health service benefits."

Does this sound like a pipe dream to you? It shouldn't. This is no crackpot idea.

The right of every American to have his health protected by all the modern methods known should be regarded as fundamental. It should not have to depend upon how much or how little money a person has, or whether



RURAL DOCTORS NEEDED: This poverty-stricken farm family is luckier than many in rural areas throughout the country. They were able to get a doctor. There are a number of counties in physicians. Even brought doctors.

he lives in a city where hospitals and doctors may already be available, or on a farm where they are not.

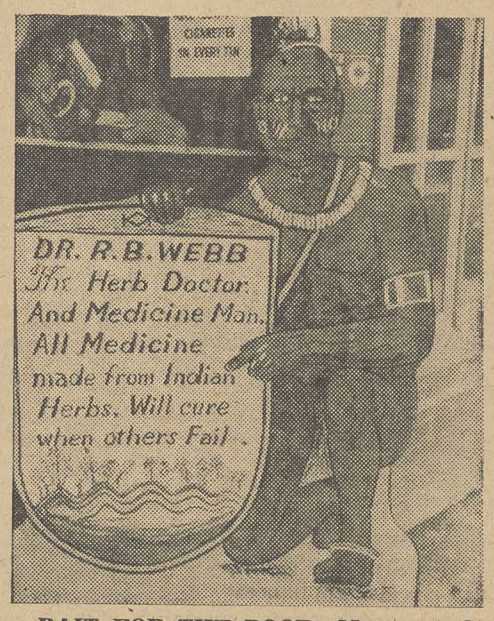
Who Pays the Bills?

But getting back to the "prepaid" business mentioned in the bill. All this would cost a lot of money. Who would "prepay" it and how? This brings up a ticklish point which is taken up on page 51 of this 84-page long bill—after a number of other matters have been dealt with.

It is mentioned briefly and not too clearly, but behind the words lie many long bitter arguments still unsettled.

THE BILL proposes a 1% tax on all wages up to $3,600 a year for the fiscal year ending June 1951, as a reserve; and a 3% tax for every year thereafter. It makes no mention of how the tax is to be paid. Presumably in the case of people who work for a boss, it would be divided equally between management and worker, each paying 1½%.

Self-employed persons apparently would pay the whole 3%, though these and other



BAIT FOR THE POOR: Many people who can't afford to see a doctor, fall for these quacks, who are often seen at country fairs and other places where they can get away with it.

details have been left to be thrashed out later.

The bill calls for the setting up of a separate account on the books of the U. S. Treasury, to be known as the "Personal Health Service Account," from which expenditures necessary to carry out the provisions for a national health service would be drawn.

What all this means as far as you as an individual are concerned, is that you would insure your health with the U. S. Government, just as you might take out life or fire insurance with some private company. You would pay the premiums to cover health insurance through "premium" deductions from your pay check.

Then when you or anyone in your family needed medical, dental or hospital care, you could get it. It would not be charity, or a government dole. You would have it coming to you for the insurance you were paying.

Choose Your Doctor

One of the things you're apt to ask: "Do I have any choice in the matter of medical care?" "Must I and my family go to whatever doctor the government tells me to?"

The answer is: The bill guarantees free choice of doctor and dentist, and the right to change if desired. Qualified doctors, nurses, dentists and hospitals are also given the right to participate or not participate in the health program, to accept or reject patients. There is no compulsion placed on either patient or medical personnel.

Payments for services would be made from the insurance fund, under guarantees that the amount of payment would be adequate and fair. Physicians and dentists may choose the method of payment they prefer. They can be paid either on a basis of fees for services rendered, on a per capita basis, or on a part-time or whole-time salary basis, or a combination or modification of these methods.

Provisions are contained in the bill for decentralizing the administration of the health program through local administrative committees, acting wtih the advice and assistance of local citizens, including members of the medical profession.

EACH STATE is given the right to administer the system through its own state agency, and to divide the state into local areas. The state plan, however, must meet certain general requirements specified in the bill. At the Federal level, administration is under a five-man board, assisted by an advisory council of lay and professional people.

In addition to prepaid personal health service provisions, the bill also sets up a

Cut The High Cost of Illness

nation where there are no resident of subsidies by the counties haven't

gram for grants to states for the develop-nt and expansion of health services, and construction of health facilities through amendment to the present Hospital Sur- and Construction Act.

o assist the states in carrying out health vices, the bill calls for the appropriation $100 million for the first year; $150 million the second year; $225 million for the d year, and $300 million a year for the t two years. To aid states in the con-uction of more hospitals and other health lities, it woud appropriate $75 million for first year, and $100 million a year for the t nine years.

More Progress Needed

Ve read that the United States has the hest standard of medical care in the ld, the best doctors, the finest hospitals. we are getting along so well, is it neces-y or justifiable to spend such vast addi-al sums of the people's money for health poses?

t certainly is, if we are to continue to ke the social progress of which America so proud.

U. S. Responsible

"No man really has that equality of economic opportunity which is the tradition of our American democracy if, through being unable to obtain the health or medical services he needs, he suffers ill health or disability.

"It is the Nation's responsibility, and to the Nation's advantage, to do its utmost to insure that all people everywhere attain the highest possible level of health." **—From "The Nation's Health."**

"A little over a hundred years ago, many hospitals were little better than pest houses, not the modern workshops of scientific medicine they have become," says Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing, in his report on "The Nation's Health."

They would still be pest houses, if the type of opposition now offered the present health bill had prevailed.

IT'S TRUE health conditions have improved enormously in recent years, but there are still a lot of things terribly wrong.

Here are some of them as explained in "The Nation's Health":

1. Millions of people still are deprived of even minimum health and medical service, because there are not enough doctors and nurses, and because they are poorly distributed.

2. We do not have enough medical colleges and training schools to turn out the professional people necessary in such a big country.

3. There are not half enough hospitals, and the ones we have were built independently without regard for one another or the overall national need.

4. Local public health departments are inadequate and under-staffed, where there are any at all.

5. We skimp on funds spent for medical research. Only 10% of the total amount spent on research goes for medical purposes. The bulk goes for industrial and military research.

6. Only about 20% of the American people can afford the medical care they need. About 50%, those with incomes of $3,000 a year or less, can afford little or no medical care. Another 30%, those with incomes of $3,000-$5,000, often find it difficult to pay for needed medical care.

"By and large, only the well-to-do and to a certain extent charity patients, get satisfactory medical care," says Ewing's report. It estimates that every year some 325,000 people die who could have been saved if they'd had the advantages of the skill and knowledge available.

Who are some of the people that suffer most under our present inadequate medical system?

MOBILE CLINIC: The British National Health Service—much like proposed U. S. plan—which has been in operation for eight months now, is growing in popularity. Picture shows mothers leaving the back door of a mobile clinic after having their children immunized against diphtheria.

Outstanding among them are children, old people, Negroes, the disabled and the mentally ill. "The Nation's Health" also reports:

From Pearl Harbor to V-J Day, 281,000 Americans were killed by war casualties. In the same period, 430,000 babies died in their first year of life. Every year, an average of 100,000 babies die before they are a year old, and 7,000 mothers a year die from accidents of childbirth. The rate for Negro mothers is 143% higher than for white women.

Handicapped Children

The figures on the number of handicapped children, many of whom could have been cured if they'd had proper medical care in time, show that four million have eye defects, one million have hearing defects; 500,000 suffer from rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart's disease; 200,000 have epilepsy; 175,000 have tuberculosis; another 175,000 have cerebral palsy; at least as many more are crippled by infantile paralysis; 35,000 have diabetes.

Chances of living to a ripe old age are better today than ever before. In 1900, people 45 and older made up only 18% of the population. Today this age group comprises 28% of the population.

There are now 10 million people in the U. S. past 65. And yet their long years of life have not been entirely a blessing to a large part of these old people, for many of them suffer from chronic diseases and ailments which make their lives miserable.

Chronic disease, most frequent among this older group, is responsible for 70% of all invalidism and partial disability.

More than 25 million people are victims of chronic diseases, with heart ailments and cancer leading as the two main killers.

Mental Disorders

Hundreds of thousands are incapacitated by mental disorders. Every year 150,000 are committed to mental hospitals. It is estimated that eight million people in the U. S. suffer from some form of mental disorder. Some time in his life, one out of every 20 persons will require psychiatric care. Half of the patients in a hospital on any given day are victims of mental disease.

Every year 250,000 men and women become disabled through injury or disease, many of whom could be helped to lead useful productive lives again. But only a small portion of them are receiving rehabilitation, mostly through voluntary agencies working with inadequate funds—thousands where millions are needed.

Endowments and gifts are failing as a source of revenue. Over the years they have remained fixed or declined in some cases, while need and costs have increased tremendously.

The death rate of Negroes is almost 50% higher than for white people. Their life expectancy is 17% below that of whites. They make up 10% of the total population, and yet they have only 2% of the doctors.

There are some of the groups that would be aided by a national health plan. As citizens of the richest country in the world, they are more than entitled to the best modern medical science has to offer.

Precious Resource

"This Nation owes its very beginnings to the inspiration and the drive of the people. They are the strength, the resource of our national existence—and health is their own most precious resource as well as the foundation of national security and prosperity."—**From "The Nation's Health."**

Health Bill in Nutshell

1. The National Health Insurance and Public Health bill, known as the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill (S-5 and HR-783) would set up a system of health insurance which would cover about 85% of the population.

2. You would be eligible, together with your dependents, if you are employed or self-employed; receive old age, survivors' or civil service benefits. Needy persons whose contributions to the insurance fund are paid by a public agency would also be eligible.

3. Medical care would be based on the insurance principle. You contribute another 1½% of your earnings up to $3,600 and your employer will contribute another 1½% up to $3,600. If you are self-employed, you will pay 3% up to $3,600 of your own earnings.

4. Insured persons eligible for benefits would be entitled to medical and dental service from general practitioners and specialists; 60 days' hospital care (except for tuberculosis and mental diseases); laboratory and X-ray services; expensive prescribed medicines; eye glasses and special appliances.

5. You would choose your own doctor, hospital, group clinic, specialist and other services from among all the practitioners and institutions in your community that serve under the Act.

6. Voluntary health insurance plans can continue to provide you with services under this Act, and be reimbursed from the Health Insurance fund.

Fancy Press Relations Job

THE Committee for the Nation's Health last week called the 12-point program recently announced by the American Medical Assn. to sidetrack the National Health Insurance plan, "a fancy press relations job designed to obscure the AMA's stubborn opposition to any program which would bring medical care within the means of the average man."

Dr. Channing Frothingham, chairman of the committee, which is a voluntary group of doctors and laymen backing the health plan, said most of the proposals advanced by the AMA either are on the statute books already, or are in President Truman's program now awaiting action by Congress.

The AMA, he said, is "belatedly jumping onto the bandwagon as it has in the case of most social advances in the past." He pointed out that the AMA recently hired a new and clever publicity firm for what is reported to be the biggest public relations fee in history.

THE ASSOCIATION hopes to pay for this drive against the health bill by raising a $3,500,000 propaganda fund through an assessment of $25 from each of its members. A large scale revolt within the AMA against this is now going on.

"That publicity firm has begun to pay off," said Dr. Frothingham. "Its first achievement is a fancy press relations job designed to obscure the AMA's stubborn opposition."

DETERMINED NEGOTIATORS: **Almost as if to show the Taft-Hartleyites that it takes genuine collective bargaining—not injunctions—to avert strikes, these representatives of the CIO Utility Workers, the Consolidated Edison Co., New York City, and the government get down to brass tacks, and head off a walkout. Seated, l. to r., Con.-Ed. Vice-Pres. A. A. Lowe; Acting Mayor Vincent Impelliteri and UWUA Pres. Joseph Fisher; standing, Daniel Kornblum and Joseph E. O'Grady, City Labor Relations Division; Con.-Ed. Pres. H. R. Seering; Regional UWUA Dir. Patrick J. McGrath, UWUA General Counsel Herman E. Cooper, and Bernard Forman, Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.**

Utility Workers Win 7-12c Hourly Raise

SOME 28,000 CIO Utility Workers, set for a strike on March 2, won a last-minute agreement from the Consolidated Edison Co., New York City, providing a 7c hourly increase for all employes plus an additional 5c for 24,500 of them.

Following a 98% vote of the membership to strike, the company sat down to some serious bargaining, reversed its stand-pat "no wage increase" position, and granted most of the union demands. Among the other concessions won by UWUA:

- A permanent, instead of provisional, pension plan to be mapped out by a joint union-management committee. The program will be management-financed.
- Automatic wage progression to the maximum, thus doing away with a merit increase system now in effect.
- Streamlined grievance procedure with arbitration as the final step.
- A union shop to become effective automatically on May 15, if Taft-Hartley is off the books by that time. If not, the union shop will be contingent on an NLRB poll, required by the law.

THE AGREEMENT, still subject to approval by the membership, is to run two years, with a wage reopening in a year.

The across-the-board increase is retroactive to Jan. 1. In addition. those employes eligible for the additional 5c raise will receive 2½c retroactive to Jan. 1 and the remaining 2½c on July 1.

Threat of a strike loomed when the company refused to grant any wage increase, pleading inability to pay due to a Public Service Commission order reducing the company's electricity rates by $21,500,000 a year. At the same time it permitted an increase in gas rates amounting to more than 11 million.

THE COMMISSION argued that the utility's request for a rate increase was unjustified in view of its rising profit level. During the first nine months of 1948, Consolidated Edison's net profit figure hit $27,985,413, compared with $23,801,272 during the same period of 1947.

UWUA Pres. Joseph Fisher expressed much satisfaction at the agreement and pointed out that it was in no way contingent on any Public Service Commission decisions regarding rates.

Shortly after agreement was reached, the union's counsel, Herman E. Cooper wired Sen. Elbert Thomas, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, that the Consolidated Edison experience demonstrated that "collective bargaining alone can resolve a labor dispute of national proportions."

An injunction, he said, would have created an atmosphere of discord and stalling, "rather than the harmony which here led to agreement."

Burke Offers Rights Bill For Women

Added support to proposed legislation to eliminate discrimination against women in industry has been given by Rep. Thomas H. Burke (D., O.), who introduced a bill calling for a Presidential Commission on the Legal Status of Women to investigate and eliminate such practices.

Burke's bill is a duplicate of a bill presented by Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Calif.) earlier in the session. The same bill also has been introduced by Rep. Stephen M. Young (D., O.) and other congressmen favorable to the legislation are expected to follow suit. The bills have been referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

In addition to providing for investigation of discrimination, the bill would establish a policy of equal status for women without endangering the special benefits afforded them because of differences in physical makeup and maternal functions.

The bill is characterized by Burke as an answer to a proposal to amend the Constitution to provide that "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Easy when you polish, dear. I just made a dent on the other side myself."

Humphrey Sees MVA As Boon To Nation

WHEN THE junior Senator from Minnesota rose last week to address the U. S. Senate for the first time, it was to deliver a plea for a project long close to the hearts of American liberals.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, (D.), devoted his maiden speech on the Senate floor to the development of the Missouri River valley.

As one of twelve sponsors of the bill which would do for the Missouri Valley what TVA did for the Tennessee River Valley, Humphrey said he considered the project essential to the nation's prosperity, as well as that of the ten states which would be immediately affected.

Among the bill's sponsors are Sens. James Murray, (D. Mont.), who has headed the MVA advocates in the Senate for the past 4½ years, and Sen. Gillette, (D. Ia.).

SHORTLY after the bill was introduced, John Brophy, chairman of CIO's Missouri Valley Committee, congratulated the 13 sponsors on "rendering a pronounced public service."

Brophy described the unified public plan for management of the Missouri River as "an imperative necessity."

That, in essence, was what Sen. Humphrey told the Senators. And then he told them the MVA story, which he likened to the story of Croesus, "who had all the wealth he might want—who instead was destroyed by his wealth.

"So it is with the Missouri. Wealth is locked in its stream—unused—and every year that potential wealth flows over its banks and destroys and does not build."

What would development of the valley mean for the 10 Midwestern states and the nation?

- For valley residents it would mean more and cheaper electricity.

(Today these people pay from 50 to 130% more for electricity than those in the Tennessee Valley pay.

"It is little wonder, then," says Humphrey, "that the electric power lobbies are fighting MVA, just as they fought TVA some years ago.")

- As a result of the new and cheaper power, new industries would locate in the region.
- It would mean, he said, more diversified agriculture.
- Cheaper transportion, resulting from the proposed waterway, would make possible cheaper consumer goods for the whole nation.
- The entire nation would benefit from cheaper fertilizer and light metals with the introduction of competition into these industries, now monopoly-controlled.

FOR THE past 4½ years the "Battle of the Missouri Valley" has raged, with the power lobbies, the railroad lobby, the National Reclamation Association ("a plush-officed lobby representing a variety of vested interests," according to Humphrey), the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange and other business interests on one side.

On the other side are the MVA proponents—residents of the valley, the nation's consumers and, says Humphrey, "the same spokesmen for the interests of the people who have constantly . . . represented honestly what all the people want and deserve."

"What we are asking," insisted the Minnesota Democrat, "is not a subsidy for the Missouri Valley, but rather a loan. That money will come back to the people in many ways."

CWA Unit Urges CIO Affiliation

Affiliation with the CIO, urged by national officers of the Communication Workers of America-independent, was endorsed by a resolution approved at the Third Annual Convention in Detroit of Michigan Division 44, CWA.

Organizationally Speaking

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

SEEKS FAVORABLE VOTE FOR CIO

I am at this time channeling all of the available energies and resources of the CIO into activities which, in cooperation and coordination with Communication Workers of America, are intended to acquaint all CWA members who will vote in the referendum on affiliation with CIO, with all of the facts and all of the benefits which will come to these CWA members through such affiliation.

Within the month that has passed since the CWA National Executive Board recommended to its members that they affiliate with CIO, action has been taken, either by conventions or the Executive Boards of 17 of the CWA Divisions, endorsing the National Executive Board's recommendation and urging that all CWA members vote for CIO affiliation. These CWA Divisions are: Research Division 8, Illinois Traffic Divson 14, Maryland Clerical Division 16, Mountain States Division 17, Sales Division 18, Wisconsin Division 23, Virginia Division 33, Washington Division 36, Michigan Plant Division 43, Michigan Traffic Division 44, Northwestern Division 45, Southern Division 49, Equipment Workers Point Breeze Division 54, New Jersey Traffic Division 55, Pacific Division 61, both in Southern California and in Washington and Idaho, Equipment Workers Lincoln Division 62 and Equipment Workers Buffalo Division 63.

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN

Seven new victories for the CIO's Southern Organizing Campaign have just been announced by Director Van A. Bittner. They include: The W. P. Morris Co., Gumberry, N. C., and The Burgess Lumber Co., Jackson, N. C., both Woodworkers.

General Motors Corp., Parts Division, New Orleans, La., Auto Workers; Douglas Public Service Corp., Marrero, La., Oil Workers; Tennessee Furniture Co., Morristown, Tenn., Textile Workers.

Trueman Fertilizer Co., Jacksonville, Fla., Transport Service Employes, and Pure Pep Co., Tuscaloosa, Ala., Oil Workers Union.

I arrived in Los Angeles last week and will remain there this week to analyze the problems of the Los Angeles Industrial Union Council and will attempt to find a solution for these problems. The Council is at present in the hands of unions representing a minority of the actual CIO membership in Los Angeles and opposed to the National policies of the CIO. The CIO unions representing the majority group in Los Angeles have preferred charges against the anti-CIO minority.

Court OKs State Anti-Labor Law

THE RIGHT of a state to dictate what kind of strikes a union can or cannot conduct has been upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.

With the Court's usually-liberal block of four dissenting, the majority held that the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act is neither unconstitutional nor in conflict with federal labor law.

Involved was the AFL Auto Workers at two plants of the Briggs & Stratton Corp. Negotiations on renewing the contract had been stalled since before the old pact's expiration on July 1, 1944. The union waited patiently until the war was over, then in November 1945 began to call union meetings on production time.

The company invoked the state law, which forbids unauthorized stoppages. Five justices upheld the state law and the company. In his dissent, Justice William O. Douglas wrote:

"The right to strike, which Congress has sanctioned, can in that way be undermined by state action.

Million Strong Organize For Columbia Valley Control

Private utility interests are engaged in a bitter cold—and hot—war against public power development.

They fought the TVA, and fortunately for the country's welfare, they lost. Now they're fighting similar proposals to develop our resources in other river basins—the Missouri, the Columbia, the St. Lawrence waterway and the extension of TVA itself.

CIO's 1948 convention called for extension of the "TVA principle" to other areas. Here's the dramatic story of the people's fight to develop the Columbia River Valley in the Northwest—to promote a CVA to avoid floods, build up power supplies, make jobs more stable.

The author's a former Seattle newspaperman, now working closely with the League for CVA.

By JOE MILLER

THE PRIVATE power lobby has dug up an old song they plugged during the Thirties and are doing their best to revive it around Washington these days.

The song? "The TVA Blues." Do you remember it? The refrain went something like this:

"TVA is socialism, fascism, a super-state,
"If it is inflicted on the American people,
"We will suffer an awful fate.
"TVA, TVA, stay away, stay away,
"We must stop it before it is too late."

The number wasn't popular; most people decided it was a "turkey" after TVA saved the Tennessee Valley from economic extinction and proved to be one of the finest examples of living democracy in America.

Now the private utility "song pluggers" are making another try. The reason is President Truman's intention to ask a Columbia Valley Authority for the Pacific Northwest. This announcement has, in the words of the New York Times, "aroused the power industry to a degree of opposition unparalleled since passage of TVA."

Typical was the comment of Purcell Smith, $65,000 a year lobbyist for the nation's private utilities. Cracked Smith from his luxurious Washington, D. C., office:

"The people of the Northwest neither want nor need a CVA.

"If it was brought to a vote out there, it would not pass."

Perhaps he doesn't know that all the Northwest region's farmer-labor organizations—representing more than a million of the Northwest's four million residents—are spearheading the CVA campaign.

Seattle's Roy W. Atkinson, CIO regional director, takes issue with Smith's statement. He says:

"The people of the Northwest know that a CVA will mean more industries, more jobs and a better living for all our people."

Argues For CVA

Atkinson, who is an officer of the League for CVA, adds that "the utter confusion exhibited by the existing agencies during last year's Columbia floods and this year's power shortage are impressive arguments for CVA."

Perhaps a farmer in Washington state's Columbia Basin, where the majestic Columbia bends gracefully to the north, might agree. As he watches the dark snow clouds gather over the distant Cascade Mountains, he wonders apprehensively, "Are the floods coming again?"

THERE IS good reason for his fear. Last June he was one of the thousands of Northwest farmers who lost his crops as Columbia flood waters destroyed 224,000 acres, cost more than one billion dollars in land and $75 million in homes and equipment, destroyed a city (Vanport) and took 60 lives. After one of the Northwest's worst winters, the people in the Columbia's path have no assurance she won't run wild again.

Perhaps they remember that when Washington Sen. Hugh B. Mitchell introduced the first CVA bill in 1945, the private power lobby scoffed:

"Flood control on the Columbia? What could be sillier! It's a needless expense, a waste of the taxpayer's money."

Mitchell, now a representative, is pushing the Truman-backed CVA bill, after spending the better part of the last three years selling CVA to Northwest leaders. And the Purcell Smiths have to find new arguments.

The worst power shortage in Northwest history has idled many hundreds of men this winter. A region that boasts almost 50% of the nation's total supply of potential hydroelectricity doesn't have enough to go around because only 5% of it has been harnessed.

This shortage has cost the Northwest many new industries.

"We're losing new industries every day," moans a high official of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. How badly these industries are needed is shown by U. S. Bureau of Census figures which tell us that both the Northwest's population increase and unemployment figures are twice the national average.

SCORES CRITICS: Rep. Hugh B. Mitchell (D. Oreg.) tells the Portland meeting that CVA opponents don't realize that the plan would spell greater prosperity for the Northwest. Utility companies lead the opposition.

Many an idle worker remembers that at a power hearing in 1946 spokesmen for three large private utilities held up construction of more dams on the Columbia by testifying that "we would have a surplus supply of power so great that it would leave us with a million kilowatts or more for a period of ten years."

The 80th (Taft-Hartley) Congress used this evidence to cut needed Western appropriations.

Murray For CVA

CIO Pres. Philip Murray called attention to this neglect of the Northwest when he spoke at an ADA dinner in Portland before the CIO convention last November.

"We must reclaim your lands, control the waters, harness your great river and develop these great natural resources," he said.

President Murray's stand is supported by the Northwest's No. 1 businessman, E. B. McNaughton, publisher of its largest newspaper, the Portland Oregonian, president of Reed College and chairman of the board of one of its biggest banks, the Portland First National.

McNaughton, who is a lifelong Republican, recently spoke for CVA at a luncheon of Portland businessmen and asked them:

"If Roosevelt had not given Bonneville and activated Grand Coulee, where would we be today?"

UNFORTUNATELY McNaughton is almost a lone voice crying in the wilderness of private enterprise. The giant private power combines, the hirelings of the absentee owners, many Republicans and what Bernard DeVoto terms the region's "astonishingly reactionary" press have immediately condemned CVA, although many admitted they knew little about it.

It is easy to see why the big electrical interests would not want to face the competition of a CVA. Northwest power rates are supposed to be low, but in 1944, a typical year, its residents paid $122,106,315 for private and public power. Under TVA rates, they would have paid $90,345,147—a saving of almost 32 million dollars.

Some other groups oppose CVA because they have profited from the Northwest's undeveloped colonial status. They want to halt CVA because it might stop them from greedily plundering a great region of its natural resources.

What they would seek to prevent is the creation of an over-all agency, located in the Northwest, which would coordinate these tasks:

1. Preparation of some 2½ million acres—most of it now covered with sagebrush—for immediate development. This will mean that many thousands of family-size farms will be made available to veterans and others.

2. Development of a river transportation system to provide the Northwest's great hinterland with cheap and easy access to the sea.

3. Full development of America's greatest hydroelectric source, the Columbia. This power will be of mighty and lasting value to our country, particularly in the atomic age. Its importance in this sense is shown by the location of the large atomic plant at Hanford, Wash.

4. Exploration of the region's untapped mineral wealth.

5. Development of power technology with a view to stimulating electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries of the West in the Northwest. A good start has been made. CIO Steelworkers in the Northwest produce 600,000,000 pounds of aluminum a year (one-third of the nation's total).

6. The protection and stabilization of our valuable fishing and lumbering industries. The men of the Alaska Fisherman's Union and the International Woodworkers of America know too well how these resources are being plundered. According to the U. S. Forest Service, there won't be any private timber left in 15 years at the present rate of cutting.

7. The exploitation of the unlimited possibilities of the region as a tourist and recreational area.

8. An adequate flood control program.

It is certain that the working people of the Northwest need and want a CVA, and that they are determined to fight to achieve it.

We Want CVA NOW!

A GRASS ROOTS campaign to consolidate popular support for a Columbia Valley Authority has been mapped out.

Meeting in flood-surrounded Portland, Ore., were the leaders of 11 farmer-labor organizations, which represent more than a million of the state's four million residents.

These leaders, together with public power proponents and other liberals, sounded this common battle cry:

"We want a CVA and we want it now"!

What amounts to the broadest farmer-labor coalition in Northwest history includes the Oregon and Washington CIO, the Washington, Oregon and Idaho Federations of Labor, the CIO International Woodworkers and the Farmer's Unions of Idaho, Oregon and Montana.

After being warned by several speakers that "reactionaries and the giant private utility combines will spend big money to beat CVA., this meeting unanimously voted to levy a two-cent per capita tax on its members to support the fight for CVA.

THIS WAS THE answer of the working people of the Northwest to claims made by private utility spokesmen that "the people of the Pacific Northwest neither need nor want a CVA."

It was also their answer to the Republican governors of Oregon, Washington and Idaho and other political diehards and the region's newspapers, all which have opposed CVA.

Rep. Hugh B. Mitchell (D., Wash.) told the meeting that "these foolish, shortsighted men do not realize that creation of a CVA will lead to the greatest period of prosperity the Northwest has ever known."

The Seattle legislator, who was reelected president of the League for CVA at the meeting, added:

"CVA is an urgent and practical necessity not a dream of do-gooders. It will be President Truman's 'Fair Deal on the Columbia'."

MITCHELL pointed out that Northwest unemployment figures had increased alarmingly in recent months, with 155,000 men thrown out of work because of the power shortage.

"This, and the spectre of more floods threatening the Northwest today should be evidence enough of the need for coordinated hydroelectric and flood control development."

Chet Dustin, Oregon regional CIO director, also warned of flood dangers and pointed out that flood control plans "are still in the blueprint stage because of inter-agency squabbling in the Northwest."

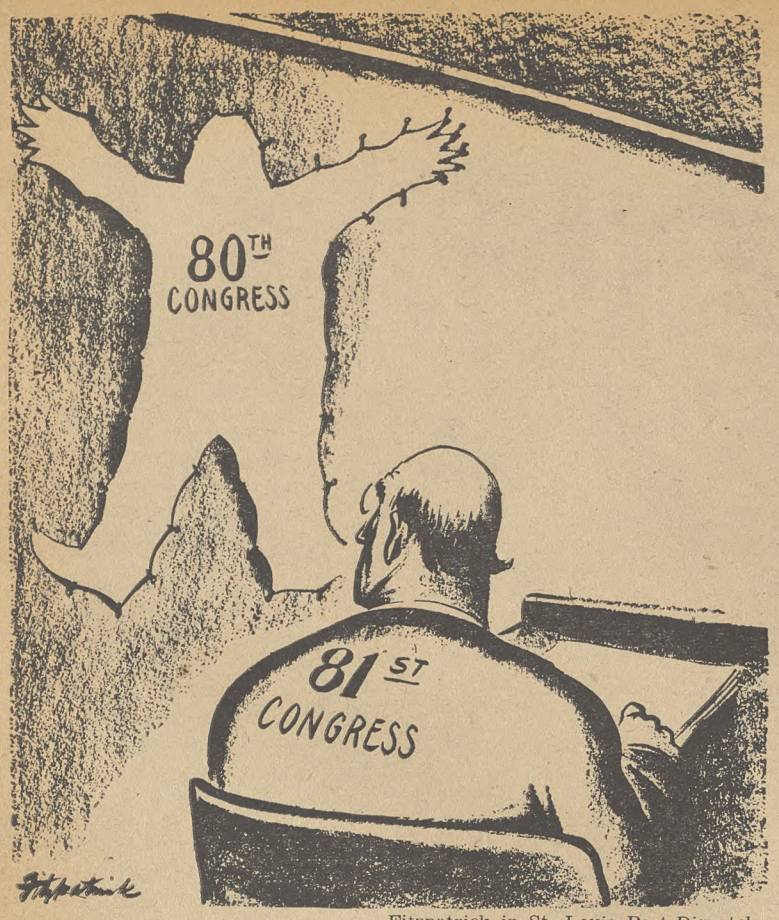
Dustin, George Roberts, PAC representative for the 11 Western states, and Roy W. Atkinson, Seattle regional director, promised that the CIO "will support to the fullest the fight for CVA."

Gibson Resignation On Truman's Desk

John W. Gibson, assistant secretary of Labor, says he has submitted his resignation to Pres. Truman.

No reference to the resignation has been made by the White House.

Gibson, a member of the CIO Auto Workers, is a former president of the Michigan State CIO Council.



Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

REMEMBER?

Ruling of NLRB Aide Is Boon To Dixie Drive

A **SWEEPING** victory for the CIO was contained in an intermediate report by an NLRB examiner ruling that the Anchor Rome Mill, Rome, Ga., must:

- Rehire the men and women who struck against the management.
- Make good for tne financial loss all who have applied but not been rehired since the strike ended in mid-January.
- Bargain collectively with the CIO Textile Workers.
- Post notices instructing employes that the company will not permit physical assaults or threat of physical assault for the purpose of discouraging membership in or activity on behalf of the union.

Director Van A. Bittner of CIO's Southern Organization Campaign hailed the trial examiner's report as the greatest boon to the Drive in Dixie since the Textile Workers won their strike against the Celanese Corp.'s giant mill in Rome.

COMMENTING on the NLRB report, Kenneth Douty, Georgia director for TWUA, said:

"The Board report is a complete vindication of the union's position, and should serve as a warning to other mills who refuse to bargain with their employes. It also places the responsibility on the company for the violence that occurred during the strike and means back pay amounting to thousands of dollars for the workers who made the fight for their rights.

"The courage and determination of the strikers has been rewarded and we are asking the company for an immediate conference for the purpose of resuming negotiations."

Frank Constangy, who recently appeared before a congressional committee in an effort to retain the Taft-Hartley Law on the statue books, served the Anchor Rome Mill as legal counsel in this case.

This strike, which started in March, 1948, was marked by company violence. On one occasion, two pickets on a railroad spur were attacked by more than 75 men who charged at them from the mill.

MEANWHILE, from Birmingham, Alabama, Carey Haigler, State CIO Director, and H. D. Lisk, TWUA Director, reported that an intermediate report of an NLRB examiner recommends that 142 former employes be re-employed with back pay by the West Boylston Manufacturing Company.

Bittner declared that such decisions will go far in aiding the CIO organize the South's unorganized industrial workers. The Southern Campaign Chief said:

"Fear has long been a basic material in the manufacture of Southern textiles. Management has long been able to bluff its employes out of the unions by use of discharges, intimidation threats of closing the mills, and other means of coercion.

"These report findings will be of great benefit in convincing the Southern working men and women that the days of unrestrained despotic management are through, and that the Government of the United States stands ready to defend the unions and their members against such vicious, discriminatory practices."

Godfredsen Gets Post With ECA

Appointment of Sven Godfredsen, labor information specialist attached to the Paris office, Economic Cooperation Administration, has been announced by Administrator Paul G. Hoffman, Godfreysen will handle labor informational work primarily for Denmark and Norway but will also have an itinerant assignment in Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg.

Godfredsen has had extensive experience in educational and journalistic work in the packinghouse ares. He is a member of the Packinghouse Union, CIO. He has served as editor of the Packinghouse Workers.

Ex-Fighter Held In CIO Man's Death

GUS DORAZIO, onetime heavyweight fighter turned member of the AFL Teamsters, has been indicted at Philadelphia on a charge of slaying Albert Blomeyer, a shop steward of the CIO Brewery Workers.

The Brewery Workers charged that Dorazio, who fought Joe Louis in 1941, assaulted Blomeyer while the latter was collecting signatures on a petition for a union shop election.

Aroused by the alleged slaying, the union's executive board contributed $500 to Blomeyer's widow and issued an appeal for more funds for Mrs. Blomeyer to the union's locals which had contributed $1596.60 by Feb. 23.

The CIO Brewery Workers have opposed for many years efforts by AFL Teamsters in their jurisdiction. The Brewery Workers won an important NLRB election among Philadelphia brewery employes in 1948.

House Measure Admits Orientals

A bill to end racial barriers against Orientals in U. S. immigration policy was approved by the House last week, but only after the measure was criticized for cutting down entry quotas for residents of the West Indies.

Rep. A. C. Powell (D., N. Y.) hailed the general purposes of the bill but fought vigorously against a provision pulling British territories in the West Indies out of the Empire's 60,000 immigration quota. The bill provides that only 100 West Indians may immigrate to the U. S. each year.

Powell and many other liberal Congressmen attacked the provision, but were unsuccessful in removing it from the bill. A motion to send the bill back to the committee for removal of the West Indies section was also defeated, 336-39.

The measure (H. R. 199) now goes to the Senate.

It provides that any immigrants legally living in the U. S. but proviously barred from citizenship may now become citizens. It also sets up regular immigration rights for Orientals along the lines of present laws covering China, India and the Philippines.

You Need PAC—
PAC Needs $1s

JOIN FRENCH UNION: Editor Allan L. Swim of the CIO News (third from left) waits his turn to sign a membership card in the Force Ouviere journalists union. FO is the non-Communist group which broke off from the French federation of labor (CGT) last year. L. to r., Secy. Andre Drom of the French journalist union; Andre Voit of FO; Swim; Cornelius Miller of the AFL, and William Gausman of the Labor Press Associates. The three Americans are touring the Marshall Plan countries of Europe and reporting labor participation in the program.

Packing Union To Seek More Pay and Security

A **GENERAL** wage increase and improved health and welfare provisions will be sought this year by the CIO Packinghouse Workers, Ralph Helstein, UPWA president, has announced.

In a nine-point program adopted by the UPWA executive board, the union noted the "sharp reduction in working hours which we predicted over a year ago has had a serious effect on weekly earnings."

The Board commented that the "reduced numbers of livestock available for slaughter can only mean continued short work weeks."

"Beyond that," the union continued, "packinghouse earnings are far below the figures necessary to approach" the Bureau of Labor Statistics' minimum budget for a family of four.

The union stated its "determination to secure health, welfare and retirement protection to go far beyond our present sick pay and to include medical care, hospitalization, disability, pension and death benefits."

THE UPWA also announced a campaign to secure national and local legislation prohibiting any employer from operating a plant or entreprise while a legally called strike is in effect.

The union recalled that three of its members were killed last year during the nation-wide meat strike as a result "of the decision of the employers to operate in face of our legal strike."

The program calls for union shop at all packing plants, union organization including the winning of a contract with Wilson & Co. support for government-aided housing, modernizing of building codes and sponsorship of cooperative housing whenever possible, expanded education program within the union.

Continued political action at local, state and national levels, and increased public relations activities were also advocated.

PAC's Got A Lot To Do—Give $1s

CIO Latin-American Committee Acts To Aid Mexicans, Cubans, Canal Zone Workers

THE CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee has taken three important steps to protect workers in Latin-American countries. They are:

1. A demand that the U. S. bar the illegal entry and economic exploitation of Mexican seasonal workers in this country. Conditions now border on peonage.

2. Protest this country's reduction of imported Cuban raw sugar by nearly one million tons.

3. Insistence that wage inequalities through discrimination be eliminated among the Canal Zone workers.

All three actions were taken by Committee Chm. Jacob S. Potofsky, who is president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

In a letter to Secy. of State Dean Acheson and Atty. Gen. Thomas C. Clark, Potofsky called for vital changes during the drafting of a new agreement concerning the employment of Mexican labor in this country. He made the following five-point proposals:

"**1.** Prohibition of, and adequate penalties against the hiring, harboring, concealing, or transporting of Mexican seasonal workers who have entered the United States illegally.

"**2.** Prohibition of allocation of Mexican seasonal workers to employers who discriminate against them on the grounds of race, color and national origin, and to all localities which refuse them equal access to public places or facilities.

"**3.** Full participation of bona fide labor organizations in all negotiations concerning these workers.

"**4.** Creation of a permanent supervising and grievance agency with full union participation.

"**5.** Guarantee of social and economic protection including union wages, decent housing, adequate social and health insurance and civil rights."

JIM BARRY

UNION PRESS

NOW I UNDERSTAND THE DETECTIVE'S WARNING, JIM! THEY'RE TRYING TO FRAME YOU FOR MURDER...

S-S-SURE! BUT WHO?

WE'LL FIND THAT OUT...WHEN WE CATCH THE MURDERER!

JIM AND HIS FRIENDS RETURN TO THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED LABOR PRESS TO FIND THE BODY OF "BIG JIM" FYKSOR—PROFESSIONAL POLITICIAN WHO HAD TRIED TO PREVENT TRADE UNIONS FROM TAKING A LEADING ROLE IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS! UNKNOWN TO JIM, THE KILLER IS HIDING ON THE LEDGE OUTSIDE THE WINDOW!

BEST THING TO DO RIGHT NOW IS TO PHONE DETECTIVE BUZZ AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS!

DEAR ME...THIS IS NO PLACE TO BE WHEN THE POLICE COME! I'LL HAVE TO CREEP ALONG THE LEDGE TO ANOTHER WINDOW... AND GET DOWN THAT WAY!

HOLD ON A MINUTE, JIM! I RECKON WE BETTER LOOK THINGS OVER, BEFORE YOU CALL THE COPS! THEY'D LIKE TO PIN SOMETHING LIKE THIS ON YOU...

LIEUTENANT BUZZ IS A STRAIGHT GUY, POP! HE WOULDN'T TAKE PART IN A FRAME—

ANYWAY, WE'VE GOT TO TAKE THE CHANCE AND— PHONE'S RINGING!

RING!

JIM BARRY? THIS IS LIETENANT BUZZ! I'VE GOT NEWS FOR YOU— GOOD NEWS! THE TWO KIDNAPPERS YOU BROUGHT IN ARE TALKING!

I HOPE IT HELPS...

HELP? I'LL SAY IT WILL! I'VE GOT THIS CASE CRACKED WIDE OPEN! I'VE ALREADY SENT OUT AN ALARM TO PICK UP THE MAN WHO ENGINEERED POP STORM'S KIDNAPPING...

AND WHO IS THE MAN?

NONE OTHER THAN "BIG JIM" FYKSOR... THE ELECTION "EXPERT" AND RACKETEER! I'LL HAVE HIM BEHIND BARS IN A COUPLE OF HOURS...

YOU CAN CALL OFF YOUR ALARM, BUZZ! "BIG JIM" IS RIGHT HERE... DEAD!

GULP!

WE JUST CAME IN AND FOUND HIM ON THE FLOOR— WITH A KNIFE STUCK INTO HIM... AND PLENTY DEAD!

DON'T TOUCH A THING! I'LL BE RIGHT OVER!

I BETTER CLOSE THE WINDOW, JIM...

DON'T TOUCH IT, WOODY! THE POLICE WILL BE HERE ANY MINUTE -- AND THERE MIGHT BE FINGERPRINTS ON THE WINDOW!

#218

Dixie Senators Fight for Filibuster; CIO Asks Curb by Majority Vote

The Truman Administration's determination that it will meet the filibuster situation head on was being fought noisily as usual by the Southern bloc.

As the CIO News went to press, the Dixie Senators were striving to avoid an immediate showdown.

Here is how the showdown would occur:

Sen. Scott Lucas (Ill.), the Majority Leader, is circulating a petition — requiring 16 names — which calls on Vice Pres. Barkley to rule whether or not the present cloture rule — a two-thirds vote—could be invoked now as a step towards getting filibuster curbs through the Senate.

Last year, Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), then President Pro Tem, ruled that the cloture rule could not be used on a motion to take up a bill, but only on the bill itself, after the take-up motion had passed. This gave the Southerners an open chance to filibuster Pres. Truman's civil rights legislation, when it was moved that those bills be taken up.

The Lucas petition would require Barkley to make a ruling on closing debate on the take-up motion.

No matter which way he rules, an appeal could be taken from the ruling. Or, possibly, a motion to table the ruling could be made. In either event, here would be the first clear indication of how strong the Southern bloc is.

The Republicans, who earlier in the session offered a phony resolution to take up cloture action immediately, now aren't talking about how they stand officially. But, voters recall that when they controlled the 80th Congress, the Republicans could easily, with the aid of liberal Democrats, have passed a curb on filibusters.

There was other filibuster news last week:

1. Pres. Truman said he favored a simple majority rather than a two-thirds majority, to vote cloture.

2. Nathan E. Cowan, CIO Legislative director, wrote Senators opposing the Hayden-Wherry Resolution, which merely applies the two-thirds majority to motions. "This is an evasion of the real issue," he said.

3. Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.), who led the fight at the Democratic convention to secure a strong civil rights platform, told Howard University Students that those who fight civil rights "would ignore a Golden Rule so that they can keep a Senate Rule. They tamper with the morality of a determined nation of people."

Truman's call for a simple majority was opposed by Sen. Lucas. Lucas favors the Hayden-Wherry measure.

Cowan awaits the Myers-Morse resolution, which embodies what Truman asked for. Cowan hit at the "strategy of senators which is aimed also at delaying, and, if possible, preventing repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and enactment of the major items of legislation for which the American people voted Nov. 2."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas-Lesinski Bill S. 249 HR 2032	Repeals T-H; restores Wagner Act and amends it on jurisdictional strikes, boycotts and natl. emergencies.	Senate Labor Comm. has approved, 8 to 5. House Labor Comm. starts brief hearings. CIO testifies this week.	Write Senators and Congressmen to pass Thomas - Lesinski Bill quickly, without weakening amendments.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements HR 3190.	House Labor Comm. due to report soon. Bill recommends 75c minimum, extended coverage.	House Labor Comm. has held hearings. Senate Comm. due to act soon.	Write Congressmen to pass Wage-Hour bill intact with 75c minimum and improvements.
Rent Control Extension S. 288	House Bill extends controls only 15 months, fails to check loopholes. Myers Bill (S288) is much stronger.	House Banking Comm. has reported out weak bill. Senate Banking Comm. holds hearings this week.	Ask Congressmen for 2-year rent bill, stronger enforcement power. Ask Senators approve S. 288.
Housing Bill S. 1070 221 bi-partisan sponsors in Senate	Provides 810,000 public housing units in 6 years, slum clearance, rural housing, etc.	Approved by Senate Banking Comm. Many bills introduced in House.	Ask Senators to approve housing program provided by S. 1070.
End-Filibuster Resolution S. R. 15	Cloture resolution applies debate limitation to all bills and motions in Senate, on two-thirds vote.	Polltax group filibustering against extension of cloture. Test votes due this week.	Wire Senators to end filibuster and adopt majority-rule provision to close Senate debates.
ECA European Recovery Funds HR 2362	Provides $5.4 billion to carry ERP through June 1950.	CIO voiced strong support at House hearings. Committee report due soon.	Ask Congressmen to approve full appropriation for ECA.
Reciprocal Trade Agreements HR 1121	Gives U. S. power to negotiate trade pacts 'til June 1951, lower tariffs, promote intl. commerce.	House passed bill. CIO voiced support at Senate Committee hearings.	Ask Senators to vote for extension of trade pacts.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Fair DP Law Urged By Murray

CIO Pres. Murray has endorsed "every effort . . . to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 into a fair and equitable law" which will restore to the U. S. its "reputation as a haven for the oppressed of all lands."

Murray's letter was sent to Rep. Francis Walter (D., Pa.), chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee on Immigration, which began hearings March 2 on possible changes to the act passed by the 80th Congress.

Murray voiced CIO indorsement of provisions in the bill introduced by Rep. Emmanuel Celler (D., N. Y.), which amend provisions of the present displaced persons law that "flagrantly discriminate against many of these up-rooted human beings because of their creed, race or country of birth."

Murray went on: "It is the firm belief of the CIO that to do our full share the U. S. should admit 100,000 displaced persons a year for four years.

"I wish to emphasize again that the interests of labor, in terms of employment or otherwise, are not in the least threatened by the admission of this handful of people, the vast majority of whom will be consumers rather than breadwinners."

"The CIO is also in favor of eliminating the house-and-job provision from the present law, as unnecessary, unworkable and not required of regular immigrants. This section of the law, if literally applied, could rule out all admissions.

"The amendment requiring guarantees that displaced persons are not to become public charges will properly safe-guard our interests."

Jobs Decline

A serious drop in employment over the New Year period touched all sections of the working population, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics report on non-farm employment. The figures show the loss of jobs was far greater than the usual post-Christmas slump.

To Union Members: There are indications that delaying tactics are holding up repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law.

We suggest that you fill out this coupon, place it in an envelope and mail it to your Congressman or Senator.

To The Congress

- I favor repeal of the Taft-Harley Law.
- I favor passage of the Thomas-Lesinski Bill (S249-HR2032) with no crippling amendments.
- I urge you to do these things as quickly as possible.

My name is .....

My address .....

.....

82 .....

GETS STATE POST: Antonio England, former assistant director of the Cotton and Rayon Division of the CIO Textile Workers, is sworn in as Mass. Director of Employment Security by Gov. Paul A. Dever. L. to r., Dever; England's daughter, Vivian; his wife, Mrs. Antonio England; his mother, Mrs. Erma England; his sister, Mrs. Leda Sousa; England, and Pres. J. William Belanger of Mass. CIO Industrial Union Council.

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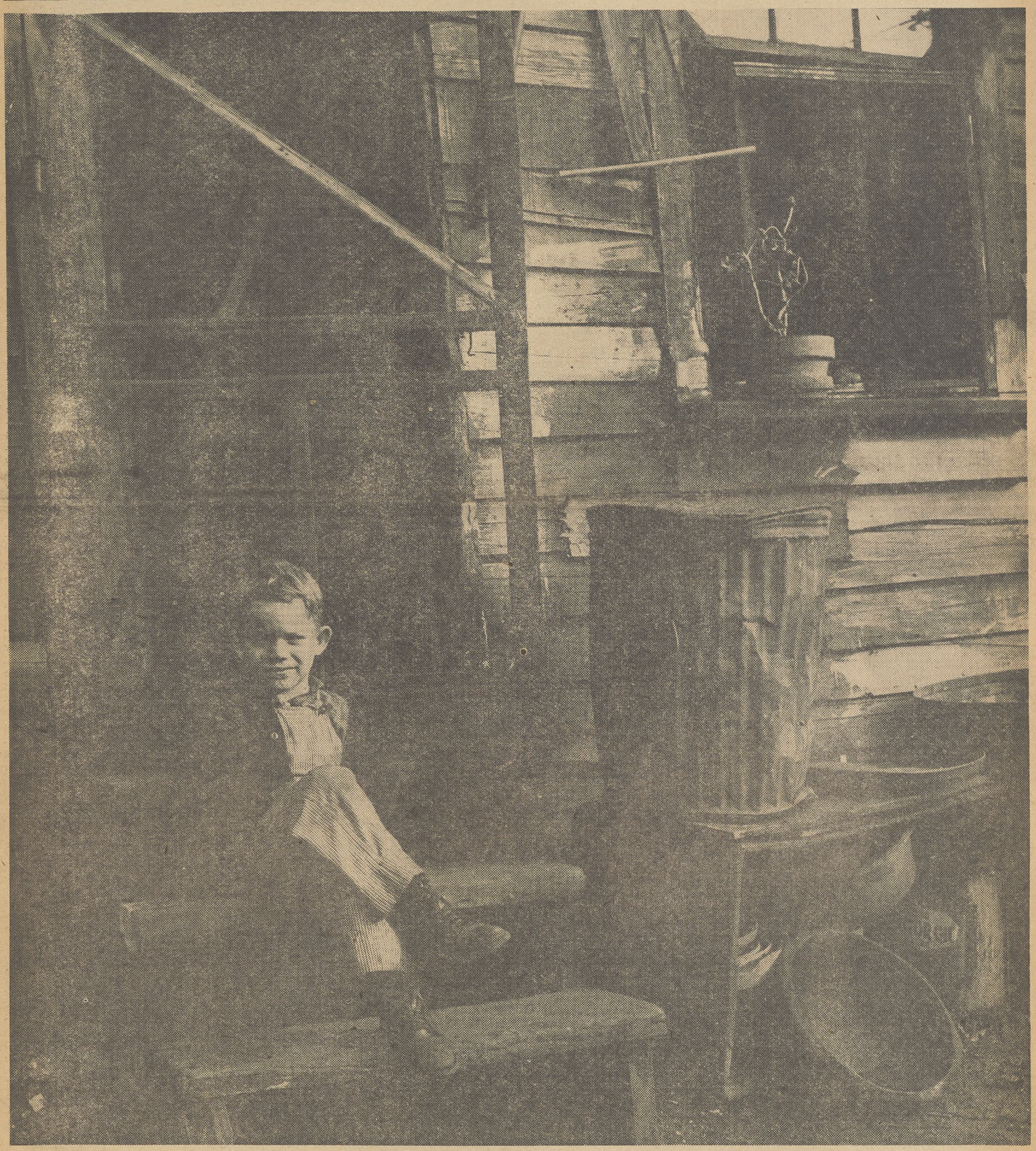


"Don't Boost Pop's Rent," the boy in this picture may well be thinking. Cincinnati's Better Housing League reports that 120,000 persons reside in this "Basin" area of the city where nearly 50% of the families live in two rooms or less. Plans have been proposed to replace these hovels with more livable quarters. An investigation by the city of furnished rooms reveals that violations of rent control laws were found in 50% of 5000 cases probed. Imagine the situation with no rent control. (See Page 8)

CIO Economists Warn

Unemployment—One Economic Danger Signal

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

What's happening to the economic machinery?

Are we on the threshold of depression or crisis?

Is the cost of living headed for a nose-dive?

Is unemployment moving up to pre-war levels of seven or eight or nine million persons?

What can we do to stabilize the economy at high levels?

These questions are matters of deep concern to workers, to union officials, to businessmen and to the government. They have been receiving serious study from CIO economists and researchers.

Here are the general views of the CIO research staff—views which will be presented in more detail in coming weeks to government agencies and Congressional committees:

THE ECONOMIC MACHINERY: CIO economists believe that the economy is neither in a state of serious illness or of complete good health. It is displaying symptoms of basic weaknesses, which, if not checked soon, can lead to serious complications.

Ever since the end of the war, the CIO has urged an anti-inflation policy to guarantee jobs for every worker, and income sufficient to permit a rising standard of living. But price controls were killed, and the 80th Congress took no action to meet the probem of nflation.

As a result, savings diminished; prices rose and buying power fell. Now, with the reservoir of buying power falling in the low and middle income brackets, supplies of consumer goods are piling up.

What the economists like to call "soft spots" are developing in many industries that provide products for the ordinary consumer—textiles, electrical home appliances, clothing, shoes, furniture. Those industrial "soft spots" are "hard spots" for workers who are forced to work part-time or to lose their jobs altogether.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Unemployment has increased in recent months. It is now, according to the Bureau of the Census, at a 3,200,000 figure.

Nevertheless, CIO economists do not believe that unemployment is going to snow-ball in coming months to pre-war levels.

As a matter of fact, although unemployment in February was greater than at any time since 1942, the number of people at work was also up from 1947. In February, there were 57,168,000 people on the job, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. That was a little more than in February 1948, and nearly two million more people working than in February 1947.

Between January 1948 and January 1949, the number of farm workers increased. So did the number of government employes. But, the number of jobs in manufacturing industry dropped by about 400,000.

The figures show that we are adding about a million people a year to the country's working force. In recent years, these new workers have been easily absorbed. This year, they are finding it much more difficult to get work.

That explains why there are more jobs, and more people out of work, at the same time.

The job figures, of course, are nationwide figures. In many localities, dotted throughout the country, there are "pools of unemployment."

Dept. of Labor figures, for instance, show these decreases—on an industry basis—in employment since a year ago: Leather, 33,000; Textiles, 95,000; Rubber, 20,000; Electrical manufacturing, 47,000; Furniture, 50,000; Transportation equipment, 26,000; General machinery, 47,000.

On the other hand, there is little unemployment in several durable goods industries—steel, aluminum, heavy industry—where production facilities have not been expanded and where inflationary pressures still exist.

But jobless men and women can't get much help from statistics.

A localized public works program must quickly be adopted to provide jobs for working men and women in the "pools of unemployment." Such programs must be geared to local needs in those communities where unemployment has become a major local problem.

Increased social security and unemployment compensation benefits are also needed; better re-employment services; and perhaps travel allowances to permit workers in areas with dim job outlooks to seek employment in other industries or areas.

COST OF LIVING: Will unemployment rise sky-high, and will the cost-of-living drop down to the cellar?

CIO economists think neither of these things will happen.

They believe that we have had a heavy seasonal drop in jobs, and that unemployment will be much lighter by late spring than it is today. They also predict that no major changes in the cost-of-living index will take place in coming months.

Both these factors—a limit to increasing employment, and maintenance of present price levels—are based on the probable effect of heavy government spending.

The military budget will approximate 15 billions; ECA costs will run over $5.5 billions; possible lend-lease to the North Atlantic Pact nations may be sizeable; and possible Latin American economic aid programs may also be under way.

Government spending on those projects will be a continued economic "pump primer," in terms of jobs and industrial activity. But government spending of this sort cannot be looked upon as a long term method of keeping the American economy on an even-keel, full-employment basis.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION: Altogether too much thinking, planning and acting by corporation executives has been done on the basis of the "inevitability" of depression, rather than for continued full employment.

This sort of corporation policy in itself helps bring on the depression which corporations presumably want to guard against.

In the steel industry, for instance, this thinking has kept many companies from expanding their facilities, so that all necessary steel will be available for industrial consumers. Shortages of steel have kept prices up, have swelled steel industry profits, and have brought about resultant shortages in many consumer industries. The whole process, CIO economists point out, has priced many goods out of the market, so that production falls and jobs decline.

What CIO predicted would be the result of inflation has already occurred in many of these consumer industries. It is urgent that these dead-end results of inflation be prevented in the durable goods industries before it is too late.

That is one reason why CIO and the Steelworkers have urged a government program to expand steel and other basic industries and to stop further price increases. More plant capacity, more steel production, would help cut shortages of automobiles—and the effect in jobs would be felt in many industries.

The economic stabilization programs outlined by Pres. Truman and by the CIO would curb inflation in heavy industry, promote production, and guard against the possibility of depression-breeding stresses throughout the entire economic system.

Some newspapers and some conservative Congressmen have played up lay-offs and unemployment, because they hope it will forestall an anti-inflation program. But adoption of such a program is more important now than ever, while inflationary pressures continue to exist at the heart of the economy.

LABOR'S ECONOMIC OUTLOOK: The basic fact remains that America cannot have a stabilized economy so long as its present stresses and strains are not corrected. With full employment threatened for the first time since the war, a forthright economic counter-attack is obviously called for.

What is needed?

- Substantial and continual rises in the buying power of workers, farmers, professional people—the mass of American citizens. Prices are not coming down, and wages must be lifted. Substantial wage increases will provide a great reservoir of buying power. They will help relieve the piling up of merchandise—and the drop in jobs—in the consumer goods industries.

- Present corporation profit rates—which are producing super-profits for American industry—must be trimmed for the common good. The high rate of profits (many companies are earning 20% a year) is throwing the economy out of kilter. It has led to cutting of production, and to limitation of expanded production capacity. The President's economic stabilization program will help remedy this situation.

- An over-all program, along the lines recommended by CIO, should be adopted—to institute a progressive tax policy, to improve social security benefits, to provide low-cost or low-rent homes, to improve minimum wages.

If the country fails to take these corrective steps, a serious depression condition is almost certain to develop.

That would have widespread repercussions—in terms of suffering throughout America and the world, and in threats to the democratic system everywhere.

Fewer Jobs in Tenn.

Unemployment has almost tripled in Tennessee since January 1948. With 1,457 new applications for jobless benefits filed with the state unemployment compensation office at Chattanooga, Tenn., the first two weeks of February, total claimants reached 7,500, highest since the war. A year ago the number was 2,748.

Annual Wage Seen As Solving Layoffs

A guaranteed annual wage plan has been proposed by a New York City arbitrator as the solution to the problem of layoffs in the city's brewery industry.

Arbitrator Theodore W. Kheel, to whom the issue went after a recent strike, urged the CIO Brewery Workers and the New York City Breweries to consider a program which would provide a guaranteed wage and amount of work each year. To evenly distribute the available work throughout the year, workers would not be permitted to work more than the allotted amount each year.

Yonkers City Workers Win Despite N. Y. State Law

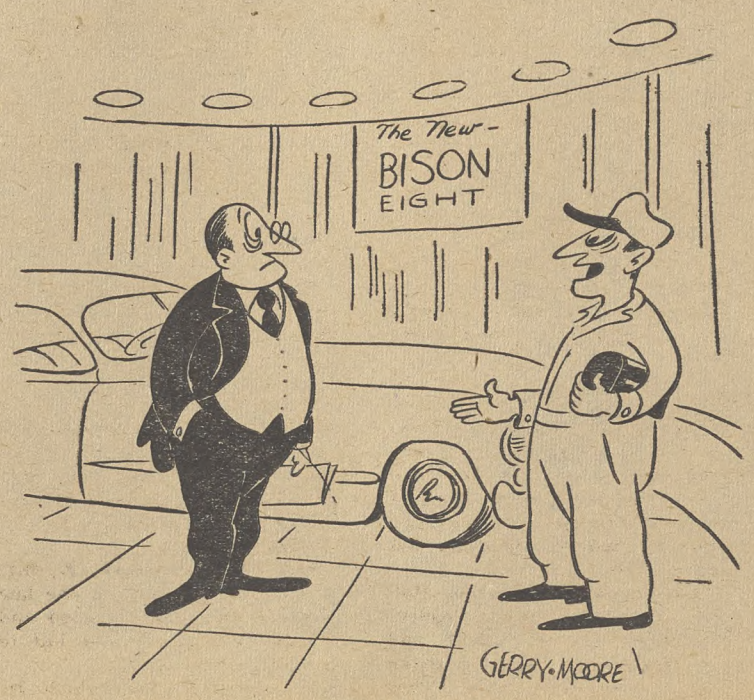
REFUSING TO succumb to pressure by the Yonkers, N. Y., city administration, 500 workers won reinstatement last week when Mayor Curtiss E. Frank announced a strike settlement.

The men who had been fired March 4 for striking in defiance of the Condon-Wadlin law, which bars walkouts by city employes, were restored to their jobs without discrimination. At the same time 18 workers whose firing had originally sparked the walkout also got their jobs back. Dismissal of the 500 men was the first attempt to invoke the two-year-old law.

Under the anti-strike law, reinstated strikers are required to serve on probation on their jobs for five years, with no tenure during that period. The law also bars any pay boosts for three years. Union spokesmen declared these provisions would not be enforced against the reinstated strikers.

The victory came after city officials were completely unsuccessful in their attempts to get strike-breakers to pick up garbage, which had accumulated on city streets during the eight-day walkout. Immediately before agreeing to terms of Local 1025, Government Workers Union, an affiliate of the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers (CIO), and Local 456, AFL Teamsters, the city obtained an anti-picketing injunction in state court. Under terms of the settlement the city will not press enforcement of the injunction.

A conference has been scheduled to work out details of pay for Sunday and holiday work, one of the key points of dispute.



"What, me buy a car? I only make 'em."

URWA Board Backs Conveyor Project

The executive board of the CIO Rubber Workers has adopted a resolution supporting the proposed construction of a belt line conveyor between a port on Lake Erie and the Ohio River.

The resolution stated that the production of materials necessary for the project, such as belting, rollers, steel and motors would provide considerable work for members of the URWA and other CIO unions.

"The construction of the conveyor will result in the reduction of the price of fuel for thousands of families in the area," the resolution said.

It was resolved that "the URWA, its local unions and its members supporting the pending legislation on the conveyor in the Ohio legislature."

Please, Brother, Give $1 For Your PAC

Congressmen Remind Industry Of Nov. 2

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

IF YOU HAD sat last week at House hearings on the Taft-Hartley Law repealer, you would have thought that industry didn't know that Nov. 2, 1948, had ever existed.

Industry representatives, arguing for their beloved T-H (they almost bowed their heads in mentioning the law) testified as if American people had not elected Pres. Truman and a liberal Congress pledged to repeal T-H.

But, the eight Democrats on the sub-committee soon made each witness well aware of Nov. 2—and well aware that T-H will soon be on its way out. The subcommittee of 13 members is considering H. R. 2032, which reenacts the Wagner Act with certain revisions.

The first week of the House hearings—under the chairmanship of Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D., Pa.) had these main developments:

1. Industry had developed a new party line on the non-Communist affidavits. Witness after witness urged that the affidavit be retained, but that management also would have to sign. "I would be proud to affirm that I am not a Communist," was the way it went.

Ignored by industry was the basic point that such an affidavit is an invasion of a man's personal rights, and ignored was the fact that the affidavit by its very nature presumes a man is a Communist until he signs it.

2. An admission by Rep. Frances Bolton (R., O.), who testified for retention of the "content" of T-H, that she was not familiar with the provisions of either T-H or the Wagner Act.

She had just contended that she never votes for a bill unless she has thoroughly perused it.

3. Ex-Rep. Hartley, who co-authored T-H, has often accused unions of being undemocratic in their elections, strike votes, etc. Last week, the committee heard read into the record a ruling by the Board of Standards and Appeals of the N. Y. State Labor Dept. that the Tool Owners' Union, of which Hartley is now president, is "facistic" because it has no democratic voting procedures.

The Tool Owners' Union, which claims to "represent" 50,000,000 persons, allows only three persons to vote — its founder, his wife and his partner.

4. The CIO Textile Workers, in a statement sent to the committee, accused the textile industry, "by outright trickery and crude economic pressure," of attempting to get its employes to sign questionnaires stating they favor retention of T-H.

REP. KELLEY

The union specifically named the Rock River Woolen Mills, Jamesville, Wis.; the Bemis Bros. Bag Co., which has plants in many states, and the Wyandotte Worsted Co., Waterville, Me.

The subcommittee did a lot of debunking of the one-sided General Electric and Fulton Lewis T-H questionnaires.

Government and labor witnesses are slated to be heard this week. Rep. John Lesinski, (D., Mich.) is chairman of the full committee.

Some witnesses appeared last week in person to testify; others handed in statements for the record. Here are some samples:

The Congressmen

Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (N. J.): In addition to denouncing Hartley, Rodino said his own father worked at General Motors and that the long UAW strike of 1945-46 naturally caused hardship in his family, "but thank God GM workers held out!" He noted that Gerard Reilly, former member of the NLRB, is now on GM's payroll as a $3000 a month lobbyist against legislation fair to labor.

RODINO

Reilly also represents GE and the printing industry.

Rodino noted several instances where T-H had destroyed locals in his district. In one case, NLRB Gen. Counsel Denham refused to seek an injunction against the telephone company though he sought injunctions against unions with "undue haste."

Rep. Raymond Madden (D., Ind.): "In 1947, when we were considering T-H (I was on the Labor Committee then), Hartley and Rep. Clare Hoffman (R., O.) made much of an alleged mandate given by the people in the 1946 Congresional elections.

"Now, it's high time the 81st Congress carries out the mandate—an unmistakable mandate—given to it by the people last Nov. 2."

He noted that in 1947, ten of the 12 Indiana Congressmen voted for T-H. He himself voted no and the liberal Rep. Louis Ludlow (D.) was ill. On Nov. 2, seven of the 10 were defeated and a liberal democrat—Jacobs—replaced Ludlow, who did not run.

"Last summer, Charles Halleck (Republican House leader) challenged the President and the Democratic Party to make T-H a campaign issue. That challenge was accepted. The people gave a mandate in electing Truman and giving him a Congressional majority."

REP. JACOBS

Madden denounced GE's T-H questionnaire as a misleading one, "which doesn't give a man a fair chance to answer." Of Rep. Smith, he asked: "Have you read Rep. Jacob's letter to C. E. Wilson of GE?"

Smith: "No, I haven't."

Smith had been praising GE's questionnaire.

Madden went on: "In 1947, 98% of the employers who testified to live within the Wagner Act.

"Also, in 1947, I asked Rep. Hartley to investigate the Tool Owners' Union. He refused. Now he's its lobbyist."

Rep. Daniel Flood (D., Pa.): "When T-H crossed the line of corrective action, it became destructive.

"I wouldn't sign a non-Communist affidavit, even though I hate and despise the Communist Party.

"It has been attempted to prove that the American people didn't know all about T-H when they voted last fall. That's not strange, since even we in Congress aren't conversant with all its details."

Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D., Ky.): "Doesn't the requirement for an affidavit put an undue burden on a citizen?"

Flood, "Yes, it does."

When McConnell asked Flood if T-H had not helped eradicate Communists from unions, Burke interrupted to deny that. He said that it had been leadership and the rank and file, such as in his own UAW.

Rep. Frances Bolton (R., O.): "I want the contents of the law retained. Discipline is good and necesary for those who fail to discipline themselves.

Jacobs asked her which restraint she would retain.

Mrs. Bolton: "I don't have a list handy and can't recall all."

Jacobs: "Well, what about the mandatory injunction?"

Mrs. Bolton: "I am against the use of them. Injunctions should be a last gasp procedure . . . I am against secondary boycotts . . . I am not familiar with the Wagner Act."

She has been in Congress for nine years.

She referred to "unfair domination" of labor leaders and the necessity for protecting them.

Burke told her that sounded strange. "Three of us on this committee have been labor leaders. Last fall, the people elected us to Congress. Doesn't that seem to mean the people, rather than thinking we dominated them unfairly, actually gave us a vote of confidence?"

Mrs. Bolton hastened to say that she was referring to only a small number of labor leaders.

She also said that there must be a time at which unions must stop asking for more. Burke said that time had far from come, noting that industry itself has far from reached the peak of technical perfection.

Within the course of two minutes she made two statements which startled the Representatives. In one, she said: "I never vote for a bill until I have digested it thoroughly."

In the other statement, she said: "I am not familair with the details of T-H."

Wier remarked dryly: "I am amazed you aren't cognizant of a law you back so vehemently."

Rep. Barrett O'Hara (D., Ill.): "T-H is bad and the people want to get rid of it.

"Last fall, I campaigned for repeal of T-H. My district, which embraces the Univ. of Chicago, is definitely not a working class section. Yet, I won.

"I have been a lawyer for years. I have never known a union which refused to deal with management. I have known many managements which refuse to deal with unions."

O'Hara, a former lieutenant governor of Illinois, represents the 2d Illinois District.

Rep. John Blatnik (D., Minn.): "You must reject the spurious argument that Taft-Hartley has some good points. It is a coordinated law and it is bad.

"Suppose you take honey and cream and drink it. It is fine. Next time, suppose you put a drop of arsenic in the honey and cream. The one bad ingredient destroys the whole drink.

"That's the way it is with T-H."

Blatnik began by saying: "I will speak frankly and to the point. I want T-H repealed in the shortest possible time. I maintain that it is a vicious and un-American measure which was written by labor-hating corporation attorneys who were in the pay of the NAM. It was adopted by the equally-reactionary and now-repudiated 80th Congress during a period of passion and 'lynch-labor' hysteria. Its one and only purpose was to shackle and eventually destroy the American labor movement.

"I also want the original Wagner Act reinstated in letter and principle. This law was based on the obvious truth that the public welfare requires the existence of strong and free trade unions who are able to bargain on equal terms with management.

"I am not against any constructive and honest proposals to improve the Wagner Act in the interests of better labor-management relations, and any recommendations offered in good

(Continued on Page 6)

The Committee

These are the members of the House Labor subcommittee:

Democrats: Chm. Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.), A. Clayton Powell (N. Y.), Cleveland Bailey (W. Va.), Leonard Irving (Mo.), Carl D. Perkins (Ky.), Andrew Jacobs (Ind.), Thomas Burke (O.), Ray W. Wier (Minn.).

Republicans: Samuel McConnell (Pa.), Wint Smith (Kan.), Richard M. Nixon (Calif.), Harold Velde (Ill.), Thomas H. Werdel (Calif.).

INTERVIEW: Rep. Wint Smith (R., Kan.) shown at right, gives some Taft-Hartley hearings views to a Chicago Tribune reporter. Smith and the Tribune are both for T-H.

Carey Says Pro-T-Hers Failed

PROPAGANDA organs and lobbyists of the special interests haven't been able to "sell" the Taft-Hartley Act to workers "because there are mighty few fools among union members.

Talking on a special broadcast March 12, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey said that union members "have eyes and ears and brains and common sense. They don't believe the steady drum of propaganda in behalf of T-H.

"They know T-H has weakened their unions, and that it has cost them money from their pay envelopes at a time when profits are the highest in all our history."

Carey appeared as a representative of CIO on the program, which was arranged by the Democratic National Committee. Others on the program were Sen. Elbert Thomas, head of the Senate Labor Committee; AFL Pres. William Green; Pres. George Harrison of the AFL Railway Clerks; and Pres. Harvey Brown of the Machinists.

The CIO official urged quick passage of the Thomas Bill, which would repeal T-H and bring back the Wagner Act. That, he said, "would restore rightful equality between employer and employe."

"We need the Thomas Bill just as we need laws to protect the rabbit from the hunter," he said.

"But we don't need a single, solitary law to prohibit the rabbit from taking the shotgun away from the hunter and turning it against him. T-H is a law to protect hunters from rabbits, and it's unnecessary."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer

Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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PASS SOME OF IT!

The 81st Congress, which convened Jan. 3, hasn't passed a single piece of major legislation.

It's true that the first part of the session was devoted to reorganization of the House and Senate, but we think it appropriate to quote part of an editorial we ran last Nov. 22:

"There is a strong inclination on the part of Truman supporters to count their legislative eggs before they've hatched.

"Many of them assume that the new Congress will jump at the chance to enact into law the program the President advocated during his campaign.

"In doing so they're making a bad mistake. They are discounting—or completely forgetting—the forces in Congress opposed to various portions of the Truman program.

"We're not predicting that Congress will toss the President's legislation plans into the ash can. Far from it.

"We're merely saying that it would be foolish for the voters who put the Democrats in power to ignore the realities of legislative procedure—to ignore the anti-civil liberties block in Congress—to ignore the need for reminding some of the lawmakers they have a mandate from the people.

"It is a reasonably clear mandate and the Democratic voters should not permit it to become clouded.

"And it won't become clouded if the 'folks back home' keep reminding the men and women who were elected that the 'do nothing for the people' attitude of the 80th Congress caused many political heads to roll."

None of our big legislative eggs has been hatched. Some of them haven't even been put in the incubator.

So, we suggest that the "folks back home" start telling their senators and congressmen that they want quick passage of the Truman Fair Deal measures.

Letters, postcards, telegrams, petitions and telephone calls are standard equipment for such a task. Use them!

'OTHER SIDE' TELLS STORY

Big business and many of the small special interest groups have been taking full advantage of the time that has elapsed since Congress went into session nearly 2½ months ago. They have really been turning on the heat in Washington.

If you believed some of the stories their lobbyists are telling, then the election of Nov. 2 meant nothing. The voters didn't vote for a change. Truman didn't really win. The Republicans weren't really defeated.

Unfortunately they've been able to sell some of their nonsense, largely because of the silence of those who put the Democrats back in control of Congress.

(Incidentally, some Congressional committee could perform a valuable public service by investigating the activities—and expenditures—of the lobbyists. And those who claim they represent "small business" shouldn't be skipped, either.)

It's time for those who spoke loudest at the polls last November to begin speaking again—directly to the men and women they sent to Washington to represent them.

It's time for them to tell again—in communications to senators and congressmen—the same story they told at the polls Nov. 2.

Task Is Big And Difficult

Much Must Be Done Before Europe Can Be Put Back On Its Feet

By ALLAN L. SWIM

MILLIONS of U. S. Marshall Plan dollars are being spent in Europe each month in a pump-priming operation designed to put war-devastated countries back on their feet.

There is strong evidence that this huge undertaking—financed by all Americans who pay taxes—has already saved a portion of Europe from bankruptcy and has considerably strengthened the economy of all nations participating in ERP.

But there is not yet equally strong evidence that the "pump" which is now being primed will be able to carry the load by itself by the time the ERP is scheduled to end—in 1952.

The lack of such evidence does not detract from the job the Economic Cooperation Administration is doing abroad. It merely focuses attention on the real problem—the establishment of a sound European economy.

DURING A recent five-week period I visited six of the key ERP nations of Western Europe.

I talked with ECA mission officials, with governmental leaders, economists, trade union officials, leaders of political parties, workers in factories, miners, industrialists, shippers, taxi drivers, production experts, union newspaper editors, industrial reporters and many others.

They agreed, generally, on two points:

1. Western Europe would have had virtually no chance to recover from the effects of the war had there been no Marshall Plan.

2. The "Marshall Plan" countries must take the fullest advantage of U. S. aid, must tighten their economic belts as much as possible during the next three years, must step up production considerably and must work together as they have never done in the past if there's to be economic advancement after the Marshall Plan expires.

But there was not general agreement on whether the various countries are now doing—or will do in the future—those things which need most to be done.

THERE IS not a country in Western Europe which can establish a high standard of living for its people without buying from and selling to its neighbors.

Thus a certain amount of overall economic planning and cooperation is needed. Such cooperation and planning is increasing under the guidance of the Office of European Economic Cooperation—but much more will be needed if real success is to be achieved.

Modern industrial and agricultural techniques are badly needed in many parts of Europe—but there is considerable opposition to change from practices that have been followed for years.

There is a great need for a better and more equitable distribution of wealth in some parts of Europe—but little is being done to bring it about.

DOLLARS FROM the U. S. can do much to help Europe get back on its feet but they alone cannot do the job that needs to be done.

They alone will not alter the system which in Italy permits thousands of agricultural workers to live in caves near large farms which contain idle acres used only as hunting preserves by the wealthy.

They alone will not alter the type of thinking which permitted the Nazis to rise to power in Germany.

They alone will not remedy the conditions which enabled the Communists to gain a real foothold in France.

They alone will not eradicate the trade barriers erected by nationalist-minded countries.

THIS IS not an appeal for the ECA to use U. S. dollars and its influence abroad to bring about badly needed social reforms. ECA should not become involved in the internal political affairs of the nations to which it gives economic aid.

This, however, does not alter the fact that social and economic reforms are badly needed in parts of Western Europe.

And it does not alter the fact that the lack of reforms may seriously hinder the effectiveness of ECA.

We must continue to pour our dollars into Western Europe for some time, but we shouldn't have any illusions about what they can and will accomplish.

Those who live in Europe—not in the U. S.—will largely determine their own future.

NLRB Reports Fewer Union Victories Under T-H

ANOTHER month of Taft-Hartley, another slump in the percentage of union victories in NLRB representation elections.

In January, the last month for which the NLRB has issued election figures, unions won only 66% of the collective bargaining elections in which they engaged. Included in this figure are CIO, AFL and many so-called independent unions, a number of which have a distinct company aroma.

In the previous month, workers expressed a desire for unionization in 67% of the elections.

During the 12 years of the Wagner Act, under which employer intimidation before an election was more rigidly prohibited, unions won, on the average, 81% of the elections. By the time Taft-Hartley ended its first year, union victories had slumped to 73%.

With the NLRB undergoing heavy attack in Congressional committee hearings as being anti-labor, the Board worked hard in January to prove it isn't so.

In one month the number of complaints against employers almost tripled. The board issued 48 complaints for unfair labor practices against management in January, compared with only 17 in December. Unions, on the other hand, drew complaints in three more instances in January than in December.

"It's almost March 15, and you men haven't figured out my income tax yet."

50% U. S. Shipping Of Aid Cargoes Approved

The House merchant marine committee has approved unanimously a bill requiring that 50% of all cargoes carried to foreign countries under programs supported with U. S. money shall be transported in U. S. flag vessels.

Demanded by American maritime unions as unemployment on the waterfront has been rising, the 50% requirement had been promised but abandoned in the first year of Marshall plan operation. The bill (HR 1340) would cover Marshall plan cargoes and others where U. S. loans or grants play a part.

The 50% requirement must be adhered to by each country for each of these three classes of carrier: dry bulk, dry cargo and tanker. It is to be calculated on the gross tonnage of the cargo.

Enforcement would be assured by requiring the U. S. Maritime Commission to report to Congress at regular intervals that the requirement is being met, or else list the government agencies not meeting it.

The Picket Line Changed Color Overnight

IT HAPPENED about 10 years ago in a Southern city which had a police department that boasted it was "tough on Negroes."

The attitude of the city administration toward race relations made the problem doubly difficult.

CIO leaders, completely familiar with the situation, anticipated there would be trouble as soon as the strike started — unless they were extremely careful.

The walkout started on schedule and ended sooner than most people expected, with a victory for the union.

But it was touch-and-go for a few days, and a quick change in tactics was required to avoid defeat.

IT TOOK CIO representatives only a short time to organize a fairly large plant which employed only Negroes in its production force.

Management refused to recognize the union until ordered to do so by the NLRB.

Negotiations finally got under way and dragged on for weeks, with the company refusing to grant what the union considered a decent wage increase.

Eventually a strike vote was taken and nearly every member of the union voted to walk out.

The date of the strike was set several days in advance and then a strategy meeting was held.

ONE OF THE white leaders of the CIO talked bluntly with the Negro strike committee as plans for the walkout were being made.

"Now, let's not kid ourselves about what's likely to happen," he said. "The city administration doesn't like the CIO and it likes Negroes even less.

"You're going to be heckled from the minute you form a picket line and the cops are going to use every trick in the book to cause 'trouble' which will give them an 'excuse' for arresting your men.

"We've got to play it smart. So instruct your men to keep absolutely silent while picketing — regardless of what anybody says to them. Tell them not to talk back to the cops or to management.

"You are likely to get a raw deal just because you're colored, but I believe we can outsmart them."

THE HECKLING began soon after the picket line formed and continued for several days.

The pickets maintained silence despite jibes and insults from the police. They opened up their lines every time a police squad car approached.

There was not a single incident which could be used as an excuse for making arrests.

Then the police began bringing white strikebreakers through the picket line in their squad cars.

The union was notified that the company had decided to replace its Negro force with white workers.

Another union strategy meeting was held and a new plan worked out.

The following morning not a single one of the regular pickets showed up for duty on the line.

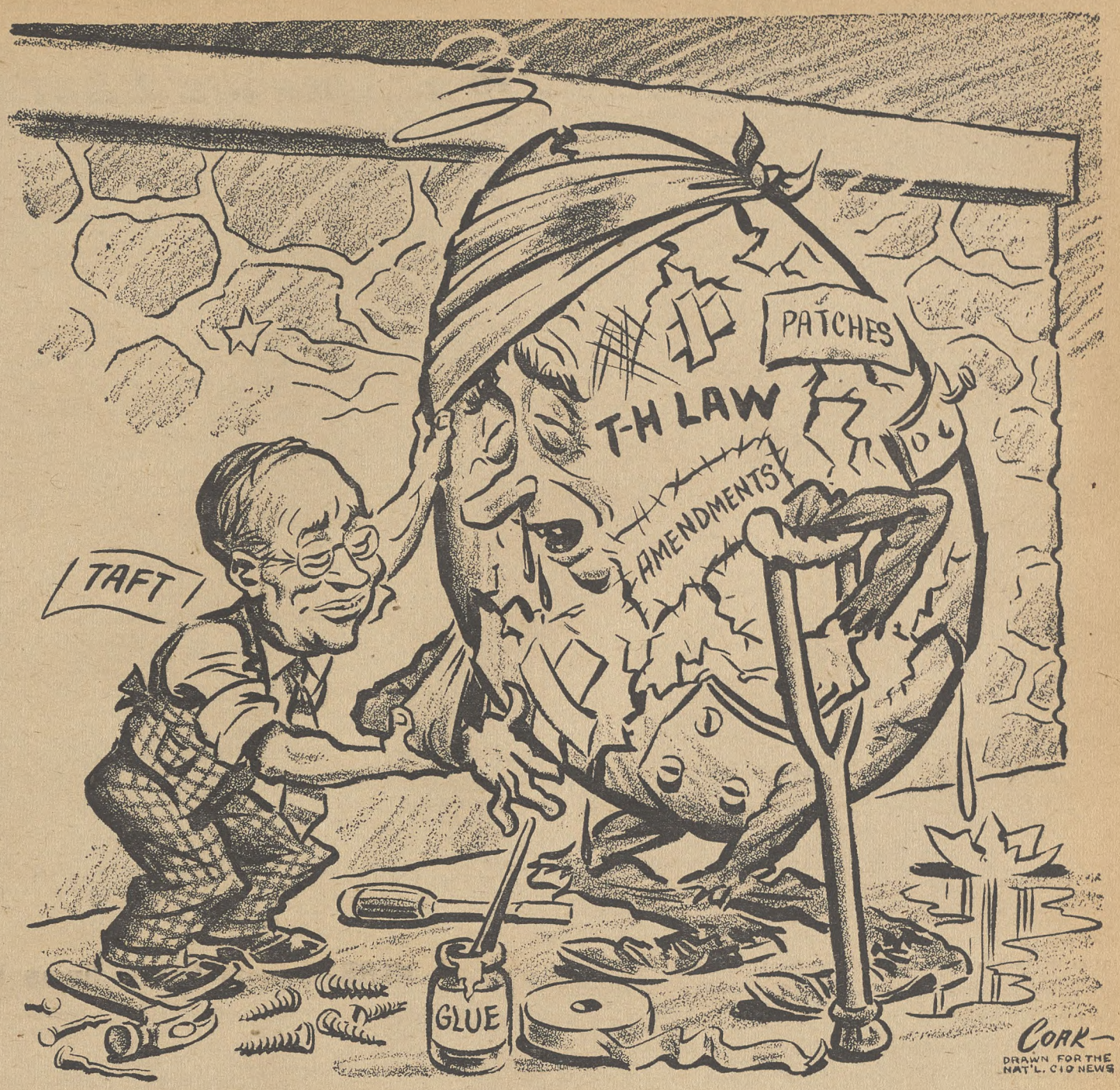
In their place were an equal number of the largest white men who could be recruited from nearby CIO-organized plants.

Soon the cops arrived with white strikebreakers in their cars. They took one look at the pickets, discussed the situation with the strikebreakers and then drove away.

Nobody went through the line that day or the next. On the third day the strike ended, with a good wage settlement.

A. L. S.

Putting Humpty-Dumpty Together Again



Truman Needed PAC To Win, Says Saturday Evening Post

"MR. TRUMAN could not have won without the Kroll machine," says the ultra-conservative Saturday Evening Post in a recent issue. In a lengthy portrait of the CIO-PAC director Jack Kroll, Hugh Morrow tells what makes "The CIO's Political Hotshot" tick. Following are excerpts:

John Jacob (Jack) Kroll, the director of the CIO Political Action Committee, is a fatherly, pipe-smoking man of sixty-three who looks like Santa Claus without a beard.... Kroll's importance was confirmed last November by the election of President Truman and a Democratic Congress. "Only two people thought Harry would make it—Harry and me," he is fond of saying. Other Democrats, in remarkable numbers, have tried since the election to talk themselves into the We Always Had Faith in Harry Club, but Kroll can prove his right to membership. He headed a 250,000-man political machine which helped to make the supposedly impossible Truman victory come to pass, and he not only predicted the final outcome accurately, both publicly and privately, but he also came close to forecasting correctly the state-to-state results.

Kroll's talent for remaining inconspicuous is so highly developed that he is one of America's least-known political leaders. Yet he has transformed PAC from a noisy campaign issue—which it was in 1944—into one of the most effective, quietly operating political machines in the country. Kroll thinks it is the most effective, and there is evidence to support his claim, not all of it indisputable. PAC was by no means solely responsible for the Democratic victory.... It is demonstrable, however, that Mr. Truman could not have won without the Kroll machine.

Now labor's power clearly is on the upgrade again. A series of events in January indicated the trend. President Truman's January-fifth message to Congress, proposing a social-welfare state, could have been written at CIO headquarters. In the House of Representatives, 102 Democrats fought for the nine vacant seats on the Labor Committee, which handles labor legislation or the repeal thereof, and when the smoke of battle cleared, PAC-backed Democrats were firmly in the majority on the committee—and on the Senate Labor Committee as well. "Labor is in politics to stay," CIO President Philip Murray announced in New York. "The CIO Political Action Committee will expand."

While other labor leaders do the lobbying in Washington, Kroll and his PAC are out in the field again, bearing down on the municipal elections taking place this year in 535 cities of forty-six states; gubernatorial elections in New Jersey and Virginia, and elections of legislatures in five states. A Supreme Court decision in January that the states have power to ban the closed shop and its variations prompted Kroll to demand as much hard work from his machine in local elections this year as it contributed in the national election of 1948. Object: more "progressive"—that is, pro-labor—officials and local laws

Kroll and (Sidney) Hillman led the famous 1910 strike of 40,000 garment workers against Hart Schaffner and Marx, and four years later organized a rebel faction in the United Garment Workers union which established Amalgamated.

Those were rugged times for a labor organizer. Kroll was thrown into jail so often that he lost track of the number of his arrests, but he takes pride in the fact that he was never convicted of anything. Every time Kroll hung around a clothing plant, trying to organize an union local, he could be reasonably sure of a ride in the paddy wagon. On one occasion, not being able to think up any other charge, a cop accused Kroll of staring at the ankles of women boarding a streetcar near the plant, and off he went to the hoosegow again.

From 1926 through 1934, Kroll led a strike every year in the men's-clothing industry at Cincinnati. Every year he lost, until 1935, when he sewed up the town for Amalgamated. He operates the same way in national politics. Labor's miserable showing in the 1946 elections, a few months after he took over PAC upon Sidney Hillman's death, did not discourage him.

Kroll Urges More PAC Work In Ohio

Ohio CIO-PAC isn't going to ignore the important city and congressional elections in so-called "off-years."

That was the promise made last week by Jack Kroll, Natl. PAC Director and President of the Ohio CIO Council, in a message to Ohio CIO members. "For us here in Ohio and for the people of the nation, there is no such thing as an 'off year'," Kroll said.

Kroll pointed to the record of reactionaries elected in Ohio's last two off-year elections, 1942 and 1946. The record shows the machine-controlled Republican vote in Ohio is much more stable than the liberal Democratic vote.

Both drop in off-year elections but the Republican vote slump is far smaller.

House Subcommittee Studying Taft-Har

(Continued from P. 3)

faith should be considered by the Committee.

"Perhaps some amendments will have to be considered at some later date when the Wagner Act is again operating as the law of the land. Such deliberations will require statesmanship of the highest order, and it is my feeling that now is not the time.

"During the last campaign I promised the working people of my District that I would fight for complete repeal of T-H, and for a return to the original Wagner Act. I know that the workers voted for me on this basis. Today all the major labor organizations — the AFL, CIO, and the Brotherhoods — are on record in support of complete repeal, and I stand with them on this issue."

T-H Proponents

Following the Congressmen, a group of anti-labor representatives paraded to the witness stand, read prepared statements and then faced the members of the committee. In every case it was a field day for the Democratic members of the committee. Especially was it a field day for Rep. Jacobs, who was supplied with part of their time by other Democrats, so he could carry out his adept questioning.

However, every Democratic member scored many times for a decent labor bill.

What did the Republicans do? Well, most of the time at least four of them were missing, with only Rep. McConnell, mildest of the lot, attending most of the sessions.

Here are examples of the pro-Taft-Hartleyites:

Jack Garrett Scott, general counsel, Natl. Association of Motor Bus Operators: This representative of the inter-city bus industry stated that "the members of our industry favor retention of T-H in its present form, primarily because it has worked out well in fact, both as to the carriers and their employes, and consequently the public."

Kelley asked Scott: "How do you know the law has worked out well for employes?"

Scott: "Ive heard that from employers."

Kelley: "Your argument that strikes have declined is not a good argument because you are comparing with the years immediately after the war, when strikes rose because workers were faced with stubborn resistance of industry."

Scott: "You may be right. I can't speak for employes." Scott, under questioning by Rep. Bailey, admitted that "I am not too sympathetic" with the T-H provision which allows strike-breakers to vote and bars strikers.

What's in a Name?

Charles M. Brooks, former associate of NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham, is in favor of one major change in the Taft-Hartley Law.

"I think the name should be changed, since that name has become a hated one with the American people."

REP. JACOBS then for the first time started developing one of his many cases against portions of the T-H law. He noted that Section (c) of the law provides "that what an employer may say about a union may not be used as evidence against him in an unfair labor practice charge. If a boss says publicly that a union is bad, then fires all the union officers, don't you think in logic that his remarks should be used as evidence?"

Scott: "I think so."

Rep. McConnell tried to get Scott into a discussion of the national emergency injunction features of T-H, but Scott said he didn't see how that would apply in his industry, since bus strikes are only local.

Hoyt P. Steele, in behalf of U. S. Chamber of Commerce and of Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co., Des Plaines, Ill.:

Steele said the C. of C. opposes all types of union security—union shop, as well as closed shop.

However, it was brought out that the Benjamin Co. has a maintenance of membership clause with the CIO Electrical Workers.

Steele stated that "adequate machinery should be set up to achieve a settlement when bargaining breaks down."

Kelley broke in: "That kind of procedure invites stalling on the part of one party."

Speaking slowly and with obvious emotion, Kelley said: "When you surround collective bargaining with procedures set up by law, collective bargaining is destroyed. I speak as an employer who has negotiated union contracts for years. There are bound to be results if you keep the parties talking around the table."

Kelley owns two bituminous coal mines and a coke plant at Mamoth, Pa. All his employes are members of the Mine Workers.

Rep. Irving took up the question of how a union could get its story to the general public. Steel said: "The American free press, the labor press, the pulpit and the radio are available to labor."

Irving—(he is an AFL official)—asserted: "In my union capacity, I have been refused advertising space to answer an employer who had inserted an ad in the same newspaper the day before. The radio is rarely available to labor. And you know as well as I do that union newspapers reach only union members, not the general public."

REPS. IRVING, WIER AND BURKE

WHEN THE Democrats finished questioning Steele, it was McConnell's turn.

"I object strenuously to the methods by which the Democrats are questioning this witness," he said. "Yesterday, Rep. Bailey read into the record a lot of material purporting to attack Ex-Rep. Hartley and the Tool Owners Union. Today, Bailey has called the Chamber of Commerce un-American."

Bailey said: "Will the gentleman yield?" and when McConnel did, he said: "I didn't call the C. of C. un-American. I said it was composed of rugged individualists."

Kelley then said: "I agree with part of the statement made by my good friend from Pennsylvania, Mr. McConnell. I think witnesses should be treated politely by Congressional committees, but unfortunately this is too often not true.

"However, I want to recall to the gentleman's memory that what my colleagues on the Democratic side are doing is mild compared to what the GOP did on this committee in the 80th Congress when the Republicans were in the majority. Labor witnesses were handled discourteously."

McConnell then withdrew his protest.

Harry P. Jeffry, George Drieke and A. H. Wilson, representing the Foreman's League for Education and Association:

Jeffry, an attorney, and the other two witnesses, both working foremen, urged that the new law contain a provision barring unionization of any sort for foremen.

Interruptions

The House hearings were interrupted by two important events.

One was the vital meeting of the full committee at which the 75c minimum was approved. The other was the time when the House went into a committee of the whole to act on rent control.

Sen. Thomas' Character And Career

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

SOON, A bill aimed at restoring basic freedoms to the workers of America will start its way through the United States Senate.

That bill will be under the leadership of Sen. Elbert Duncan Thomas (D., Utah).

Here are some facts to let you know why Sen. Thomas is well fitted to that job of leadership:

He has been a missionary, an author, a humanitarian, a scholar, an educator, a soldier, a politician and a statesman. In the U. S. Senate, his interests have been perhaps the most varied of any member of that body.

He has sponsored and worked for and won legislation for labor, for businessmen, for farmers, for war preparedness, for winning the war, for winning the peace, for veterans, for education.

New, he's chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. He used to be, just before and during the war, acting chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. He also serves on the Foreign Relations, Mines and Mining and Pensions Committees.

In addition to all that, he served on the famous LaFollette Committee, which exposed factory espionage and organized terrorism against working people and their unions.

HE RECALLS some anecdotes about those LaFollette Committee days.

Let him tell the story:

"One morning, representatives of a new General Motors plant at Baltimore were called before our committee. That was just after passage of the Natl. Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act) and industry was being advised that it should ignore the law, which the attorneys believed — or said they did — was unconstitutional.

(The Supreme Court had for years operated under the dictum that manufacturing, mining and agriculture were of local concern —Intrastate, rather than interstate.)

"I suggested that Sen. LaFollette let me 'go to school' with these GM representatives. With a constitutional test of the Wagner Act being considered by the Supreme Court, I asked them question after question.

"When that questioning was over, I had wrung admissions from them that virtually everything the GM plant would do was in interstate commerce. They got their steel from another state, labor from outside Maryland, their building plans were drawn somewhere else, their sales would be mostly outside the state, etc.

"I think that was the first time a Government record showed the fallacy of the Government dictum that manufacturing was intrastate. The same was logically true of mining and agriculture.

"I think that morning 'school' was a major factor in the Supreme Court's decision that the Wagner Act was constitutional."

ANOTHER anecdote of the LaFollette Committee days concerned the self-styled "constitutional" pressure groups.

"One witness told us his job was to save the American Constitution. I questioned him about the Constitution.

"Was it long or short?

"He didn't know.

"Was it in articles, or in sections?

"He didn't know.

"He knew nothing."

SEN. THOMAS has had a lot of experience in labor relations.

In 1922, he was a major in the inspector general's department, U. S. Army. That was the year of the big Utah coal strike. The governor of Utah declared martial law and Major Thomas was put in charge.

"At first, the unions thought I was their enemy. This was intensified when the employers ordered that the families of the striking miners must get out of company homes by the end of the month. The union shipped in a number of tents from other areas. I ordered that they not be unloaded from the freights.

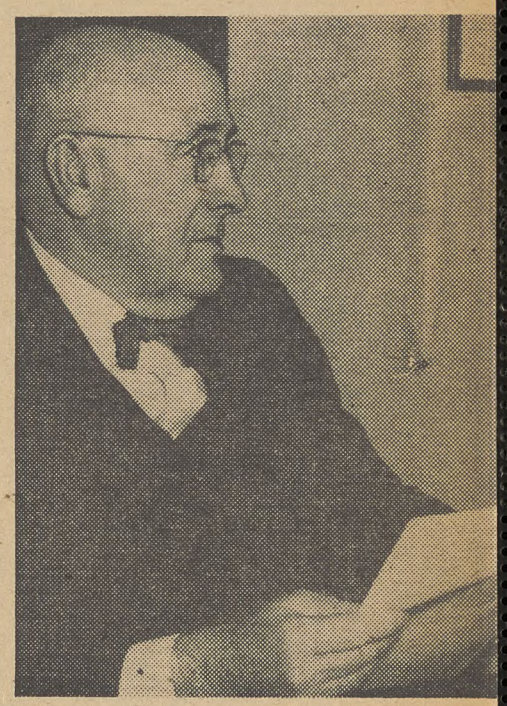
"The union members squawked — their children would be without homes, they said. But, they cheered at the end of the month when I forbade the company from evicting the strikers."

ELBERT THOMAS was, from 1907 to 1912, missionary and president of the Japan Mission, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Travelling widely throughout the empire, he learned to speak and write Japanese fluently. That knowledge came in handy during the Utah coal strike and proved of top value to this country during World War II as we shall see later.

In the Utah strike, Major Thomas ordered the men to end picketing, promising them that no scabs would be brought in.

"One day," he recalls, "a report came in that a mine operator in an isolated section had brought 41 Japanese from over the mountain to help mine the coal.

"I took a sidecar and went



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...ley Reminds Industry Who Won Nov. 2

...Fit Him To Lead Senate Fight On T-H

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relax the rule — the children hadn't had any religious classes for weeks.

Major Thomas' orders were so clear that he couldn't allow the Welshman to conduct classes.

Instead, the former missionary conducted them himself.

THOMAS was one of a large number of senators elected with Roosevelt in 1932. (He defeated Senator Reed Smoot, one of the biggest powers in the Republican Party.) Now, only Thomas, Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) and Sen. Harry Byrd (D., Va.) remain of the 1932 freshmen.

Thomas recalls that when the Senate Labor Committee was considering the Wagner act, he was the only member of the sub-committee who had experience in labor relations.

(Incidentally, Senator Thomas had the unusual distinction of becoming chairman of a Senate committee — Labor — in his first term.)

There was more experience beside Utah.

"As a youngster, I saw armed guards on trains during the Eugene Debs Pullman strike.

"Having lived in China and Japan, I saw the boycott in operation — the Chinese use the boycott even against their own government.

"I was in England during the 1926 general strike.

"I saw Hitler kill unions in Germany in 1934."

That sounds like a full life for a versatile man. It is. But, there's more.

HE IS A native of Salt Lake City, main city of the Mormons. In 1906, he took his B.A. degree at the Univ. of Utah. A year later, he married Edna Harker and soon they were on their way to his missionary assignment in Japan. While there he found time to write articles — in Japanese— for Nipponese magazines.

(His oldest daughter was born in Japan and they named her Chiyo, which means "a thousand years of happiness.)

Back from Japan, he went on the Utah U. staff as a Latin and Greek instructor. He held various jobs at the university (simultaneously with his inspector general department duties) and went to the Univ. of California in 1922 and won his Ph.D. degree.

(Incidentally, his thesis, on the theories of a Chinese dynasty, is considered a classic in that line.)

He was active in political science affairs and put that to practical use when he was elected to the Senate in 1932.

In the Senate, he accomplished these things — and is planning to accomplish much more:

For Businessmen: Sponsored bill for disposal of billions of dollars of surplus war goods.

The Farmer: Backed all of the broad agricultural program of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman — and saw to it that his prestige helped win enactment for these.

Education: The Educational Press Association in 1943 named him first in educational service to the nation. He is sponsor of the Federal aid for education bill; he has put forth and won many other educational measures and is sure he will see his aid bill win this time.

Preparation for War: Urged stockpiling of raw materials five years before World War II; air bases here and abroad were provided for by his legislation; in 1935 he fought for and won laws which led to air bases at such places as Dakar.

Winning the War: Put through major legislation in his capacity as acting chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

On New Year's Day, 1942 Senator Thomas spoke over the short wave radio to the Japanese, warning them in their native language that they could not win the war started so treacherously by their leaders at Pearl Harbor 24 days before.

Winning the Peace: Sponsored or helped win all of the crucial means under which it is hoped an amicable world can be achieved.

Labor: Was chairman of the conference committee which gained the Fair Labor Standards Act — the Thomas-Norton Bill — fostered the CCC — served on the LaFollette Committee whose achievements were monumental — fought against labor drafts — represented the U. S. at every Intl. Labor Organization conference since 1944 and took all ILO legislation through the Senate.

* * *

In 1946, following the death of his first wife, he married Ethel Evans, his capable secretary. She still works in the secretarial post.

* * *

These days, Senator Thomas smiles wryly when he receives telegrams urging him to vote for federal aid to education, for which he has campaigned throughout his 15 Senatorial years.

He also smiles wryly when he receives telegrams urging him to vote for the Thomas-Lesinski Bill, of which he is co-sponsor and for which he is making the most strenuous battle of a career which has seen a lot of strenuous battles.

* * *

That's the man who'll guide the Thomas-Lesinski Bill through the U. S. Senate.

To us, he looks well qualified.

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...u want the
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thing—freedom of speech—which you already have?"

Hank Strobel, who identified himself as a farmer, but who actually represented the notorious Associated Farmers of California:

Under T-H, agricultural workers are not covered; however, all the secondary boycott, mass picketing and injunction features of the law can and have been applied against the workers. In other words, there is no protection of their right to organize, but there is a way to punish them if they have to use direct action after they organize on their own.

STROBEL

Strobel was questioned about the contributions of manufacturers to the Associated Farmers. He said that they gave approximately $20,000 a year to the organization.

Perkins demanded he submit data to support the $20,000 statement. Strobel refused to submit such data, insisting that his figure is correct.

He was questioned concerning the DiGiorgio strike of the AFL Natl. Farm Labor Union in which there have been charges that the employer used violence and other methods in an attempt to break the strike. Perkins asked him if it were not true that Joseph DiGiorgio had made a profit of $3 million after taxes in 1946.

Blasphemy

Hank Strobel, official of the notorious Associated Farmers of California, entered a blasphemous statement into the subcommittee's records.

He said that God had permitted the severe storms of last winter because He was angered by the 16 years of the New Deal.

Strobel: "I don't know about that. To me he's just another farmer."

He also answered "I don't know about that" when questioned about an attempt to assassinate one of the strikers' leaders, who was seriously wounded in a shooting about which the Kern County authorities have done nothing.

It was also brought out that though Strobel was an official of the employers' organization against which the workers were on strike in 1946, Kern authorities had sworn him in as a deputy sheriff. Nearly 2,000 pro-management deputies were sworn in; not a single worker was made a deputy.

Reps. Nixon and Wardell were very solicitious in their questioning of the witness. Wardell, who represents the home district of Strobel and Di Giorgio, actually tried to give the impression that he was not acquainted with the witness. In one question he said: "Now, Mr. -uh—— I forget your name—oh, yes—Strobel . . ."

Lyle H. Fisher, director of industrial relations for the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., which he said has contracts with the AFL, CIO and Mine Workers:

Fisher gave a detailed set of things that MMM wanted in a new law, which, added all together, was just the same as T-H.

The MMM representative, like the one from the C. of C., had forgotten to include the non-Communist Affidavit in the set of things he wished in the law.

Rep. Wier said: "I want the record to show that the C. of C. did not urge that the oath be in the new law." Rep. Velde had to remind Fisher of his omission.

Jacobs noted that Fisher had made much of statistics purporting to show that strikes have declined since T-H. He said the witness' comparison between the T-H period of June, 1947 to the present time and the postwar strikes of from September, 1945 to June, 1947 was an erroneous way to move. He reminded the witness that the postwar strikes were brought on by management.

Fisher then said that there are always the same number of strikes after a war.

Jacobs said: "I suppose you mean the same number of persons involved in a strike, but you are wrong, because there were five times as many persons involved in strikes immediately after World War II as were involved after World War I."

Jacobs then led Fisher through a legal analysis of Section 9 of T-H and other sections which are applicable to Section 9. He showed that under this section labor has been taken back to the days previous to the time when yellow dog contracts were outlawed.

He said that after strikers had been barred from voting in an NLRB election and the strikebreakers have won that election, then the strikers are barred from attempting to organize the strikebreakers. Fisher said: "I don't think that's so bad."

Jacobs: "You mean the whole procedure?"

Fisher: "Yes, though I am not very familiar with it."

Jacobs: "Take it from me, one who has read the law carefully, Uncle Sam is set up as an absolute strikebreaker." Later he told Fisher to look at Section 8 (d), which concerns itself with decertifications.

Fisher: "I don't see anything about decertifications in (d)."

Roomy

In contrast to the Senate hearings, which were mostly held in a tiny room, the House sub-committee, under Rep. Augustine Kelley (D., Pa.), met in the huge Caucus Room.

Jacobs: "Oh, you're looking at the wrong (d). This law is so involved, it is easy for anyone to get confused."

David T. Roadley, a Northern carpetbagger who spoke for the Southern Cotton manufacturers.

Roadley, under questioning by Jacobs, defended the provision which bars use of the boss' statement against the union as evidence. He became confused under questioning by Jacobs and had to be set right on just what the law said in several instances.

ROADLEY

Said Jacobs: "I personally avoid becoming confused by arriving at the right conclusion."

At one point, he asked Roadley to read section 9 (b). Roadley asked: "(b) for boy?"

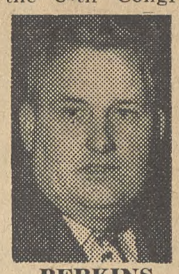
Jacobs: "(b) for boy—or (b) for boycott."

Jacobs also questioned him on the GE questionnaire. Roadley admitted that some GE questions could not be answered with either yes or no.

George J. Tichy and John C. Curran, two well-fed representatives of the Natl. Lumber Manufacturers' Association:

They were hot for the T-H, but particularly the non-Communist affidavit.

Perkins told them he thought the 80th Congress had "played into the hands of the Communists in adopting the affidavits. This was just one of those things put into this law to save face with the public and gloss over the unfairness of T-H."



PERKINS

Burke, reminding the committee that he is a former CIO official, said he had signed the affidavits. "But," he asserted, "My feeling was that I was presumed to be a Communist until I proved I wasn't."

REPS. BAILEY AND POWELL

Dixie, GOP Congressmen Riddle Rent Control

By GLORIA CAPLAN

A juggernaut of angry Southern Democrat and Republican Congressmen, with the assistance of Federal Rent Administrator Tighe E. Woods, last week rode roughshod over the President's rent control program, gutting it completely with landlord amendments.

Sen. Sparkman
Tenants' Hope

With the narrow defeat of an amendment sponsored by Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R., Mich.) to kill off rent controls after 3 months, the House, as this paper went to press, seemed assured of passing a 15 months extension, severely riddled with weakening amendments. Pluggers for strong tenant protection looked toward the Senate, now awaiting Sen. John Sparkman's committee report, for a ray of hope. But any Senate bill, however good, will suffer considerable whittling-down when Senate-House conferees finally get together for a compromise.

With controls due to die in less than two weeks, administration Democrats in the House began a feverish fight to save the program with three strikes against them.

Before the controversy hit the floor, these three developments had already occurred to undermine their efforts:

1. A Republican caucus of House members voted to kill controls by backing a move to turn controls over to the states following a three-month extension of the federal law. They also backed a Southern Democrat-sponsored "fair return" amendment.

2. Woods surrendered to pressure of the real estate advocates and agreed to support the so-called "fair return" amendment, which he earlier admitted was unworkable. Labor and administration spokesmen had fought the provision on the grounds that it was a cover-up for a general rent rise throughout the country.

They brought out in committee hearings that the government would be used to guarantee a profit to landlords whose property never had and ordinarily never would provide a profit due to poor administration by the owner.

3. Decontrol of 107 areas in 25 states became a certainty as Woods began circulating a list of areas he promised to decontrol if Congress allowed him to reimpose controls on those places when he saw fit.

Thus fortified before debate even began, the landlords packing the gallery had a gay time of it.

Against Control, Reds

The "fair return" amendment, sponsored by Rep. Paul Brown (D., Ga.), sailed through easily. Rejected in committee, the Southerner's proposal was his contribution to his fight against rent control and against "communism."

One Republican who crossed party lines to support rent controls was Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R., N. D.), who warned the Congressmen that "you can't walk off and leave 14 million people defenseless just because the shooting has stopped."

The landlords had come in for a scathing attack by 82-year-old Adolph Sabath (D., Ill.) as the floor fight got under way.

"I hope in view of what has taken place heretofore," said the House veteran, "that my Republican friends will join with us in passing this bill so that they will not find themselves in the position of those who voted for the vicious real estate lobbyists' bill in the last session . . ."

"The activities of the lobby have not in any way diminished and its representatives can be seen in the hotels, in the corridors of the House and Senate Office buildings, and in the galleries of the House and Senate, continuing their activities in full force, determined to kill this legislation in the interest of a few thousand owners of these big apartment buildings and hotels, most of which were acquired under distress conditions at 10, 15, and 20c on the dollar.

SEN. CAIN (R. WASH.)
Darling of the landlords, he pitched in to help the Southern Senators' filibuster, harangued against a presidential appointment for 6 3/4 hours, while rent controls moved toward expiration on March 31.

Lists Opponents

"They have spent over $3 million trying to beat this legislation, legislation in the interest of the American people, but I hope none of you new members and even some of you Republicans, will not fall prey to the ingenious and arrogant tactics of this lobby which, mind you, Mr. Speaker, is sponsored by the Natl. Association of Manufacturers, contractors, hotel apartment operators, and by certain groups and combinations of hotel organizations that are acquiring every hotel and apartment hotel it is possible for them to obtain."

Meanwhile on the other side of Capitol Hill, the rent control bill was scheduled to move right out of committee hearings into the stone wall of filibustering Dixie Democrats and helpful Republicans.

The week of Senate Banking & Currency hearings, like those on the House side, had been swamped with persistent landlords—and landladies—all decked out in well-rehearsed airs of martyrdom.

It was to them that Sen. Harry P. Cain (R. Wash.) played, badgering pro-rent control witnesses, then looking to his property owner audience for approval.

But at the hands of other Senators the lobby didn't fare so well.

Sen. Myers (D. Pa.), sponsor with Rep. Helen Douglas (D. Calif.) of the CIO-backed rent control bill, condemned the lobby for its "selfish, vicious attacks on decent housing legislation and decent rent control legislation." The Senate majority whip appeared as a witness at the hearing.

"Doesn't the real estate lobby know what hit them on Nov. 2, 1948? Doesn't the real estate lobby recognize that rent control was one of the big issues of this campaign, and so was housing?" he asked.

Likened To Reds

And then, the real estate lobby, which has hurled the epithet "communist" at every federal effort to protect housing-shortage victims, found itself likened to the communists.

To the prim landladies who had dutifully applauded every real estate witness's reference to the "un-Americanism" of controlling rents, it must have come as a severe shock. Said Myers: "I sometimes believe that in its tactics on rent control the real estate lobby has adopted the techniques of the Communist Party. Cause confusion, cause turmoil, throw gimmicks in the works, sabotage every worthwhile proposal, and let's have dog eat dog."

To the many small landlords who have written him, urging an end to controls, Myers said he has replied, advising them of their right under the law to obtain rent increases if they suffered hardship.

"In instance after instance," said Myers, "the small landlord who had written me originally protesting against the unfairness of rent control . . . sent me a further letter saying in effect that the increase wasn't worth bothering with and that all he wanted was an end to rent control, get him out from under, get him free, give him back his traditional rights to manage his property as he sees fit."

Myth Exploded

The widely publicized myth of the hard-pressed landlord under rent control had been exploded earlier in the hearings by professorial-looking Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.).

Sen. Douglas
Finds Profits

With Federal Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods on the stand, Douglas explored the landlords' profit position and found it rosy.

Because no provision for such national surveys was included in the Republican rent control bills of 1947 and 1948, the last nationwide study of landlords' profits was for the year ending June 30, 1946. At that time, according to the government study, net operating income of apartment house owners was 28% higher than in 1939. But the net operating income of owners of small structures had gone up much more —43%.

WHILE TENANTS SEARCH
This Chicago apartment house owner's son tacks up the notice that his father is joining the Tulsa landlord's "sitdown strike" against rent controls. Sen. Myers (D., Pa.) called such attacks on rent control "selfish, vicious."

Because "vacancies have virtually dropped out of the picture" and landlords have shifted decorating and repairs expenses on to the tenant, Douglas said, "the net income position of landlords has been improved to a much greater degree than you would think from the figures on gross rents."

From the landlord audience there were no cheers.

When the CIO had its "day in court," it brought up an issue that had not previously been discussed in the committee's hearings—company housing.

(The testimony was presented in the name of CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey by Legislative Representative John Edelman, Textile Workers, and CIO Housing Director Leo Goodman. Carey, scheduled to appear first thing in the morning, arrived to find that Cain's "filibuster" in committee had succeeded in keeping Woods on the stand beyond his scheduled time. The CIO secretary-treasurer waited throughout the morning session, then left to meet an out-of-town engagement.)

Under an administrative ruling by Rent Administrator Woods, the CIO witnesses charged, rents in company houses have been increased as much as 320%. Specifically mentioned were instances in Talladega, Ala., and Worcester County, Mass. Woods, they said, had applied the principle of "comparability" to such housing, which resulted in an increase of 320% in the first case and 140% in the second. In all such cases the rent boosts were used as a weapon by the company in collective bargaining disputes, Edelman pointed out.

Citing these and other actions by Woods, the CIO witnesses called for his replacement by an "able and fearless" administrator. Both a strong law and a strong administrator are needed, they said, to prevent a sudden rent rise such as "our economy couldn't stand at this time."

Urging approval of the Myers bill, the CIO representatives said any rent control bill should extend controls for at least two years; eliminate 15% "voluntary" increases; establish strong eviction controls; provide criminal penalties for violators; reimpose controls on "conversions," new houses and permanent residences in trailer camps, hotels, motor courts and tourist homes; and permit tenant and landlord appeal to the courts from administrative rulings.

SCANNING THE CIO NEWS: **Staff members of the Southern School for Workers and Pres. Charles Webber of the Virginia CIO Council in the school's headquarters at Richmond, Va. L. to r. seated: Helen Estes Baker, Polly Hayden and Director Brownie Lee Jones; standing, Bernice Cousins, school secretary; Ann Mason, CIO-PAC representative and Webber.**

ECA Spells Jobs and Productivity in Great Britain

By ALLAN L. SWIM

GREAT BRITAIN has a tough economic nut to crack and her people are fully aware of it.

There is no simple solution to her big problem. She is short on food, manpower, machines and raw materials for manufacturing.

She, however, seems to know where her difficulties lie and she's digging in for a long fight in much the same manner she did after Dunkirk.

The British are working hard and spending little time making excuses for their shortcomings. They are operating under strict controls which hold prices down and result in equitable distribution of food among all the people.

Her battle for survival should be of special interest to American trade unionists because Great Britain has a labor government.

BRITAIN'S economic troubles go back to the 1930's—not just to the beginning of World War II.

Free Bargaining

Although there are tight government controls on prices and rationing, there are no restrictions on free collective bargaining in the United Kingdom.

It is encouraged not only by the labor government but by a major portion of industry. The unions, however, have imposed "voluntary restraints" on wage increases.

Her production-consumption-financing machinery got out of whack during the pre-war period and then the war itself added new problems.

Britain cannot produce from her own resources everything her people require for a decent standard of living, and probably never will be able to do so.

She must depend on a complicated system of imports and exports for her existence. She must live largely on her ability to process raw materials and sell them on the world market.

And she must keep her belt tight and take the fullest advantage of Marshall Plan aid until she can achieve a favorable trade balance.

Tractors Doubled

Supplying its people with enough of the right kind of food provides Britain with a big problem.

Although her farms are already highly mechanized, a big increase in agricultural machinery is planned. Production of tractors has about doubled in the past two years.

Steel making, which must be stepped up if the nation is to carry out its industrial expansion program, has increased between 15 and 20% in two years.

YOU LEARN quickly about Britain's "austerity" program the first time you order a meal at a restaurant.

There is enough to eat but the food is simple—and the top price that can be charged for any meal is five shillings (about $1).

Britain produces only about one-third of the food she consumes, so she's engaged in a program to bring production up to 50% of needs by 1952.

She has a big textile industry but doesn't grow any cotton. She's short on copper and lead.

Her production machinery, generally, is not on a par with that found in the U. S. and her power facilities badly need expanding.

Despite these difficulties, industrial production is now running about 20% higher than in 1946 and about 24% higher than in 1938.

THERE IS NO unemployment in Great Britain, but government officials estimate some 1,500,000 would be jobless today were it not for aid extended by the U. S. through the Economic Cooperation Administration.

The British are inclined to measure ECA benefits as much in terms of men and women at work as in terms of specific materials manufactured for the export trade upon which Britain exists.

Workers mean production and production means economic life for Britain—if she can sell profitably the things she manufactures.

Great stress is being placed on increased productivity, which Britain figures she must have if she is to survive.

The experts disagree somewhat on whether British or American employes work harder, but statistics show that the output per man hour in the U. S. in about 2.8 times that of Britain. This is due largely to differences in equipment, labor-saving devices and the production of small orders as compared with mass production in the U. S.

The drive for greater productivity must bring about a change in the thinking of British workers if it is to succeed. Traditionally, they opposed labor-saving devices on the theory that it would eliminate jobs. There is considerable evidence that workers' views on this point are changing rapidly.

THE COMMUNISTS wield little power in the British trade union movement and there is no problem of labor-government cooperation in connection with the recovery program.

Labor controls the government and there is close liaison between the unions and governmental agencies.

The Commies are not conducting an open and effective campaign against ERP in Britain—as they are on parts of the Continent.

The Labor Party, through its health and social security programs and through equitable distribution of the necessities of life, has denied the Reds one of the chief propaganda weapons they use effectively elsewhere in Europe.

The low-income families of Britain unquestionably are better off today than they have even been in the past. "Austerity" puts its pinch on those in the upper and middle income brackets, where the Communists cannot hope to find any real support.

YES, GREAT Britain has a tough economic nut to crack and she will have to build an improved "nut-cracker" if she gets the job done.

One of her greatest assets can be best described as "spirit." Her people have plenty of it.

Management-labor relations are good. There is no major left wing-right wing battle within the unions to complicate matters.

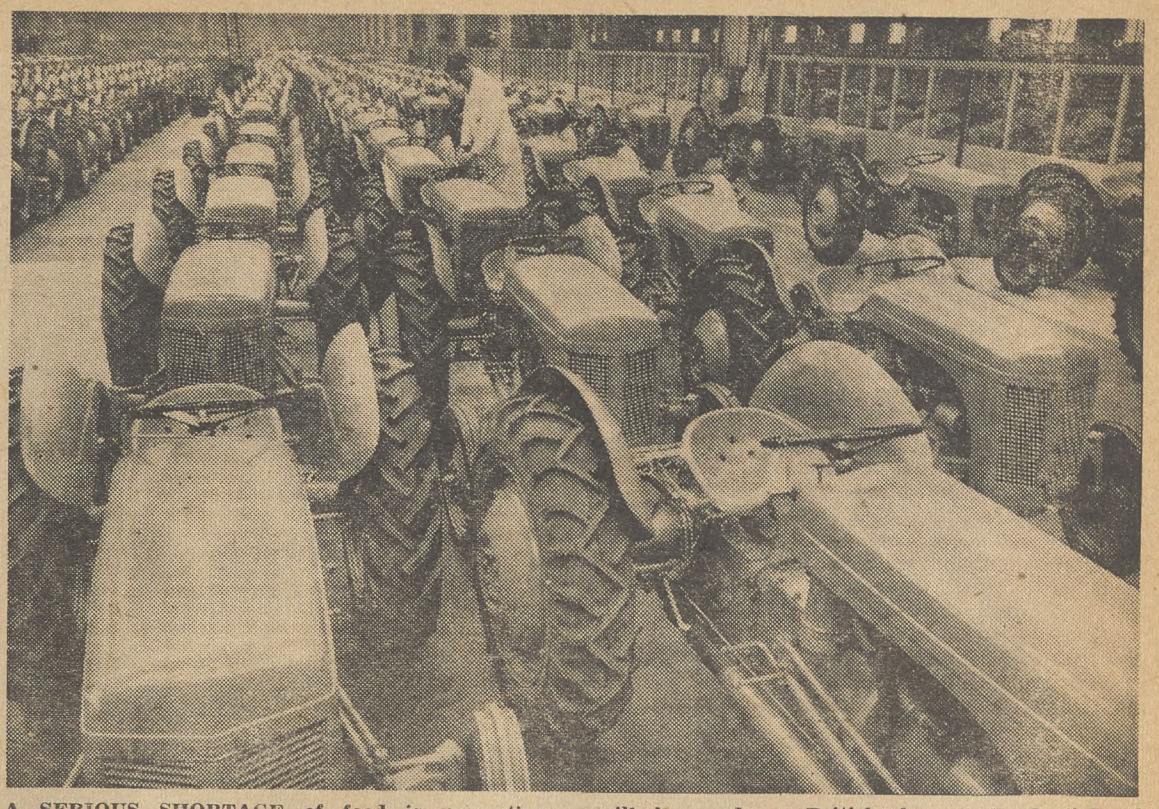
Most segments of labor and management agree that there must be greater productivity in industry and greater production on the farms.

They agree, too, that the U. S. neither can nor will solve Britain's economic problems. That, they say, is a job that Britain can and will accomplish with U. S. help.

There is a realism about conditions that can't be found in France or Italy. There is an awareness of the need for haste.

You get the feeling—after talking to union and industrial leaders and to government officials—that the British are fighting as a team.

Some of them may not like it too well because of political or other differences, but they're pulling in the same set of harness because of the lessons learned when the bombers were overhead.



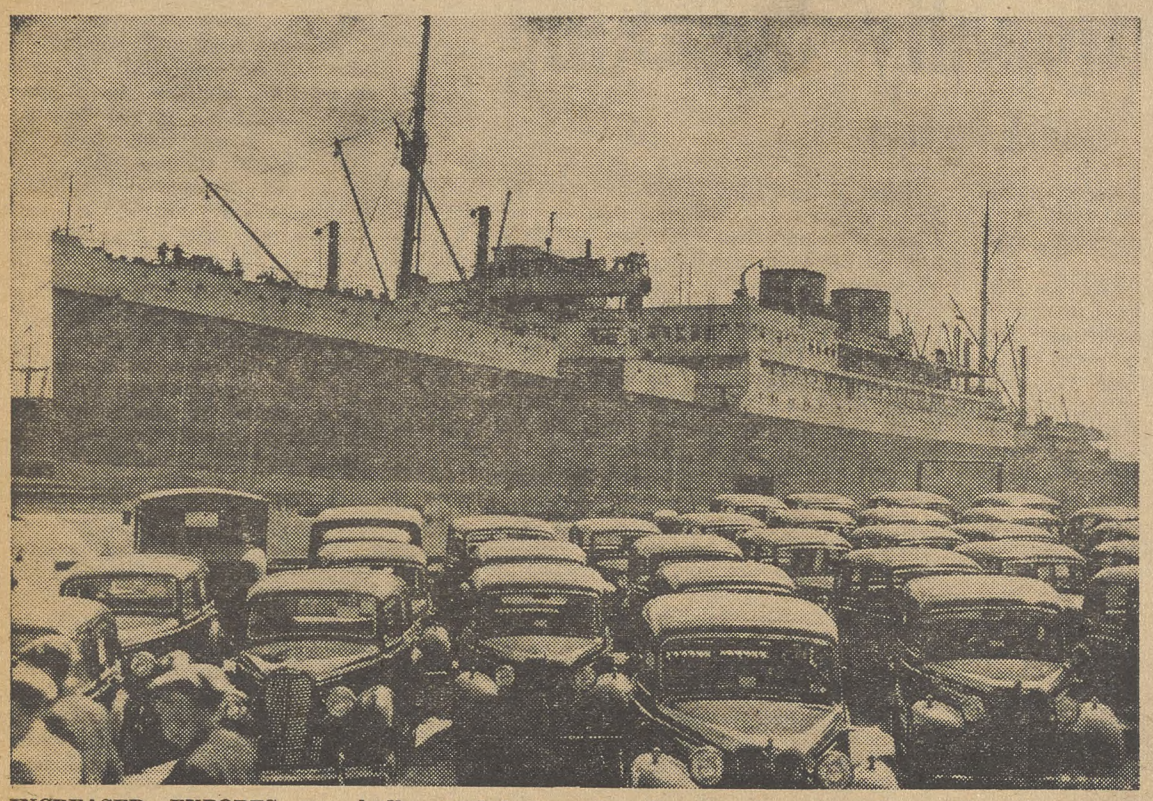
A SERIOUS SHORTAGE of food is prompting Great Britain to put on a real drive for intensified farming. Shown above are Ferguson tractors which will be used on British farms. Production of tractor has doubled in the past two years. British farms are already highly mechanized.

How ECA Helped

The ECA authorized the purchase of $1,093,400,000 worth of food, fuel, machinery and raw materials for the United Kingdom during the last nine months of 1948.

Major commodities provided were $242,000,000 worth of bread grains, $147,200,000 worth of non-ferrous metals, $119,400,000 worth of petroleum and petroleum products and $114,400,000 worth of machinery.

The total authorized for UK was about evenly divided between agricultural and industrial commodities.



INCREASED EXPORTS are badly needed to straighten out the British economy. Automobiles (such as the Austins shown above), locomotives, aircraft and motorcycles—along with various types of machinery—make up a large portion of the nation's exports.

Employment Up

Manpower in Great Britain is strictly controlled by the government in an effort to get enough workers in essential industries.

Employment in the nation is now about 2,000,000 higher than in years just before the war.

Recruitment of workers for coal mines poses a difficult problem.

Persons who worked in well-equipped war production factories often complain about the equipment in some of Britain's older industrial plants. They want better machines with which to work.

Three Firms Fined In Pigment Cartel

The Justice Dept. has announced that it had put a stop to an international cartel agreement in the white pigment field. The companies and company officials accused in its antitrust suit decided to pay fines rather than contest the case. Titanium pigment was the specific product involved.

A total of $43,000 in fines were levied on the corporations. Admitting guilt and paying up were the chemical giant, E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Natl. Lead Co. and Titan Co. and three individual officers of these firms.

House Group Votes Oleo Tax Removal

REMOVAL of all taxes on oleomargarine has been advocated by the House Agriculture Committee, on a 24-3 vote.

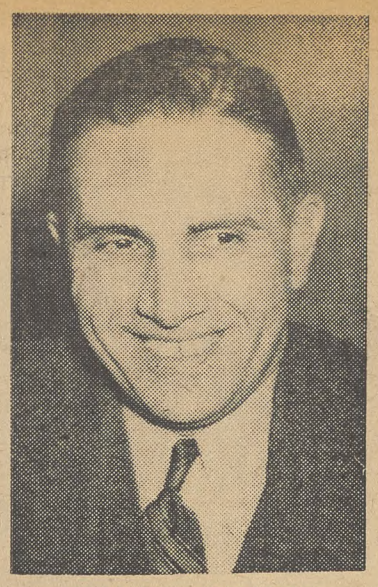
The committee, in approving H. R. 2023, also gave the nod to removing present license fees charged to manufacturers, distributors and retailers of oleo. But the committee banned interstate sales of yellow oleo by a 14-13 vote.

The ban on interstate sales was a victory for the dairy lobby, which has never liked the competition of lower-priced oleo. Butter is now selling at 75c a pound in Washington, while oleo is about 40c a pound cheaper.

Sale of yellow, pre-colored oleo would be permitted in only those dozen states where oleomargarine producing plants are located. In the remaining 36 states, housewives, husbands and children will still have to push the coloring into the white oleo.

Don Montgomery, auto union Washington representative, appeared before the Agriculture Committee and urged not only removal of the taxes but also free shipment of yellow oleo so long as it is clearly identified on the label as not being butter. Montgomery said butter is scarce, because milk is being sold at higher prices for use in other forms of food products. He charged that present high butter prices are a form of "rationing" to permit only high income families to buy it.

The butter shortage, he said, has led the dairy lobby to ease up on its opposition to removal of oleo taxes. But that lobby, Montgomery charged, is still fighting widespread use of pre-colored yellow margarine.



ASSISTS BITTNER

Intl. Rep. Lorne Nelles of the CIO Steelworkers (above) has been named an assistant director of the CIO Organizing Committee by Dir. Van A. Bittner.

Ford Proposes Pay Cut Just Like Last Year

THE FORD Motor Co. tried virtually the same thing last year—and failed.

This year it's making another attempt, and the CIO Auto Workers are determined that Ford will meet the same success it did last year. Last year Ford proposed a 5c hourly cut, and ended up giving a 13c hourly raise.

Now Ford has pay cuts on the brain again. If Auto Workers want an improved pension program, they'll have to pay for it themselves via a pay cut, the company advised in letters to its employes.

The union response was a call to the 200 members of the Ford wage policy committee for a meeting in Detroit beginning April 27. Strategy for negotiations, scheduled to begin May 15, will be mapped at that time.

The union's international executive board is meeting this week.

Meanwhile, the UAW, plagued by production cutbacks and layoffs, is pushing for production of cheaper passenger cars.

Plans for the manufacture of "a motor car named Desire" were all set to go at Chrysler before the war, tool and diemakers say, But post-war profits from heavy, expensive cars have been too attractive, so the plans are filed away.

In Australia, General Motors is already manufacturing a small cheap model. Ford is doing likewise in France. Kaiser-Frazer is reported to have such models ready to go into production.

But apparently the American consumer won't see any of these until he stops paying "Cadillac prices for Chevrolet cars," as UAW Pres. Walter Reuther has expressed it.

AMA Drive On British Plan a Dud

THREE NOTED British doctors invited to this country to address a recent meeting of the American Cancer Society in Memphis, Tenn., have unwittingly caused the American Medical Assn., much embarrassment.

Questioned by the press on what they thought of the British national health system which the AMA has been telling the American public is a flop, the English doctors all spoke highly of it.

Dr. B. W. Windeyer, noted cancer specialist, said that in the long run the great bulk of patients are going to get better medical care under the national program than they did before.

Dr. Stanford Cade, when asked about the truth of stories that British doctors were overloaded with malingerers and neurotics who were not really sick, replied that he had not seen anything of the kind. When the average Britisher calls on a doctor, he really needs one, he said.

The AMA which is trying to raise a 3½ million dollar fund to fight legislation setting up National health insurance for the U. S. similar to the British plan, has used as part of their propaganda, purported first-hand stories from English doctors claiming to show that the program there was a failure.

Many doctors in this country are opposing the AMA's drive to raise money through a $25 assessment on each member to fight the health insurance bill. Its largest unit, the New York County Medical Society, earlier this month withdrew its support from the drive, and revolts are brewing in other units.

Mag Apologizes

Editor & Publisher, longtime enemy of Pres. Woodruff Randolph of the AFL Intl. Typographical Union ate a little crow last week.

The management magazine the previous week said Randolph told the Senate Labor Committee that the union lost 6000 members under Taft-Hartley. Actually, Randolph was referring to a 1921 strike. E & P said it "regrets the reporter's error and offers an apology."

GETTING EDUCATION: Members of the CIO Textile Workers from Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland last week held an educational institute in the Nation's Capital. The picture was taken in the old House office building where they attended a meeting of the House Labor Committee, which is considering the Thomas-Lesinski bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. Their leaders were pipe-smoking Ben Segal, the Textile Workers' director of education in the upper South (near the top of the stairs) and David Gilbert, union's upper South PAC director (extreme left).

Organizationally Speaking

Allan S. Haywood

CIO Re. Dir. Fullerton Fulton reports that the employes of the Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co., Hutchinson, Minn., voted 113 to 63 to be represented by the CIO Chemical Workers.

Pres. Harry Sayre of the CIO Paperworkers, reports that the power house employes of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. mills in Covington, Va., Luke, Md., and Williamsburg, Pa., voted to continue their representation by the UPA. The vote was 118 for UPA and 13 for the AFL. Sayre and CIO Reg. Dir. William Mayo of Indiana report that the UPA won an election at the U. S. Gypsum Co., South Bend, by a vote of 32 to 0. UPA area Dir. Nicholas Vrataric and Rep. George McGrew were in charge of the campaign.

Mayo also reports that the Oil Workers won an election in the Swift Co. industrial oils plant at Hammond, Ind., by a vote of 55 to 0. Mayo has just completed negotiations for a contract which embodies raises of 15 and 25c an hour for employes of the Studebaker Cafeteria. These workers are members of LIU 1648.

George Brown, Director of Oranization, CIO, Intl. Woodworkers of America, announces that in an election held at the Publisher Paper Co., Salem, Ore., the workers voted 9 for IWA to 0 no union.

Helen Kingery, publications director, CIO Office and Professional Workers, reports the following NLRB elections: RKO Pictures, UOPWA 138, AFL 113, no union 7; RKO Service, UOPWA 175, AFL 70, no union 24; 20th Century Fox, UOPWA 300, no union 33; Loew's-MGM, 390, AFL 52, no union 27; Columbia, UOPWA 187, AFL 68, no union 7; Paramount, UOPWA 142, AFL 99, no union 19; Monogram, UOPWA 13, no union 0. She also reported that in a NLRB union shop election at National Screen the employes voted 176 for UOPWA, 0 for AFL and 13 no union.

CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone announces that the CIO Textile Workers won a NLRB election at the Uncas Finishing Co., Mechanicsville, Conn. Eligible 121, CIO 67, no union 44, challenged 3. The campaign was conducted by State TWUA Dir. Joseph White.

CIO State Director Ernest B. Pugh reports that CIO Oil Workers won an election at the Sinclair Oil Co., Portsmouth, Va., OWIU-CIO 4, no union 0.

Martin Gerber, Director Region 9, CIO Auto Workers announces that an NLRB election held at the Paul and Beekman Plant, Philadelphia, Pa., the workers voted 88 UAW-CIO, 4 no union.

CIO Reg. Dir. George De Nucci announces that in an NLRB union shop election at the Columbus Coated Fabrics Co., Columbus, Ohio, the workers voted 502 for CIO Textile Workers, 32 against. State Dir. Charles Bubb of the union was in charge.

More Funds Asked To Save Soil, Forests

ANTHONY Wayne Smith, assistant director of CIO Councils, last week told the Senate Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations that the amount of money the nation spends to preserve its forests is fantastically low compared to the amount various industries reinvest to maintain equipment.

Smith urged that appropriations for forestry and soil preservation be increased from $51,080,938, the amount set aside for the 1949 fiscal year, to $100,263,000 for the 1950 fiscal year. He urged that the appropriations be increased until they reached $139,429,000 for 1954.

He placed the total capital value of the forests along with their water resources at $100 billion. On the basis of this estimate, Smith said public and private spending for the maintenance and management of the forests is less than one-fifth of 1% a year.

"In the food and canning industry," he continued, "expenditures and additions to reserves are about 10%. If you take net value they are about 20%. In automobiles, if you take gross value, expenditures and additions to reserves are roughly 33%, and if you take net value, they are 100%.

"Contrast this with one-fifth of 1%, which seems to be the comparable figure for our forests. The result is fantastic, yet it suggests the difference between the value some place on machinery and property, against the value they place on living resources."

Turning to soil conservation, Smith said:

"Our present program is one of too little and too late. Present appropriations may be in large part lost, or in any event the amount that we will have to spend will be greatly increased, unless we speed up our operations. Doubling our expenditures in the next 20 years can mean the difference between success and failure."

PAC Can Do It Again In '49 With $1s

JIM BARRY

WHILE WAITING FOR THE POLICE TO SHOW UP, WOODY NOTICES THE OPEN WINDOW AND IS ABOUT TO CLOSE IT--NOT REALIZING THAT THE KILLER IS CLINGING TO THE LEDGE JUST OUTSIDE...

DON'T TOUCH THAT WINDOW, WOODY! THERE MAY BE FINGERPRINTS ON IT--AND THE POLICE WILL WANT TO HAVE A LOOK AT THAT WITHOUT HAVING YOUR PRINTS SMUDGE THEM!

SHUCKS! HOW CAN THE FINGERPRINTS HAVE GOTTEN ON THE WINDOW?

I REMEMBER CLOSING THIS WINDOW BEFORE WE LEFT THE OFFICE! IF IT'S OPEN NOW...ONLY THE MURDERER COULD HAVE DONE THAT.

WHY SHOULD THE MURDERER HAVE WANTED THAT WINDOW OPEN, JIM?

THAT'S A GOOD THOUGHT, PEGGY! HE'D PREFER TO HAVE THAT WINDOW CLOSED SO THAT NO SOUNDS COULD ESCAPE...ESCAPE!

GET BACK, PEGGY! WOODY! POP! STAND AWAY FROM THAT WINDOW!

I THINK THE MURDERER TRIED TO ESCAPE THROUGH THAT WINDOW... POSSIBLY ALONG THE LEDGE!

DEAR ME! THIS IS GOING TO BE VERY UNPLEASANT!

SHUCKS! NO MURDERER IS GONNA BE FOOL ENOUGH TO STAND OUTSIDE THE WINDOW ON A NARROW LEDGE!

HE WOULDN'T BE...EXCEPT WE MAY HAVE INTERRUPTED HIM AND HE WAS TRAPPED INSIDE THIS OFFICE! REMEMBER THAT THE DOOR WAS STILL OPEN WHEN WE CAME!

JUST THE SAME--I'M GOING TO LOOK OUT AND SEE FOR MYSELF!

CRACK!

JIM! YOU--YOU...

I'M OKAY, POP! BUT THAT BULLET MUST HAVE TAKEN SOME OF THE HAIR OFF MY HEAD...IT CAME THAT CLOSE!

OF ALL THE DURN NOTIONS, JIM--

I ADMIT IT, POP! BUT IT GAVE US AN ANSWER TO THIS WHOLE SERIES OF CRIMES! ALL WE HAVE TO DO IS GET OUR HANDS ON THAT MAN ON THE LEDGE! GET INTO THE NEXT OFFICE AND CUT HIM OFF FROM THE OTHER WINDOW!

FSA, Labor Dept. Fund Approved

THE HOUSE without a struggle last week approved funds for the fiscal year 1950 to run the Labor Dept. and the Federal Security Administration. The 30-odd members present passed the appropriations committee bill by voice vote, where a budget-cutting battle had been waged in earlier years.

The bill as passed gives the Labor Dept. virtually all the funds asked for it in the budget Pres. Truman presented in January. The bill carries an appropriation of $16,550,000 for the department. The committee will act later on a request $216,200 for Labor Dept. international activities. It did not pass on funds for a proposed $3 million program of aid to the states for administration of industrial safety laws, since that requires separate legislation.

The Federal Security Administration appropriation amounted to some $1,478,426,585, a $23 million cut below budget figures. Most of the appropriation is for social security and railroad retirement payments over which the Congress has no control. The committee appropriated more than the administration budget requested for three public health programs, namely; cancer research, heart disease and mental health.

Rug Workers Ask Repeal Of T-H

Immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley act and the passage of a $1-an-hour minimum wage were demanded at New York City by 100 delegates to a CIO Textile Workers carpet and rug conference.

A resolution passed by the conference pointed out that one of the primary issues of that election was the repeal of the Taft-Hartley act. The delegates called on Congressional liberals to ignore "Old Guard obstructionism and fulfill the mandate from the voters."

A second resolution said the the present 40c-an-hour minimum wage law falls far short of providing even a subsistence wage. The resolution asked the passage of a $1-an-hour minimum wage and the inclusion of all possible workers.

Correction

The wrong caption appeared under a picture on Page 9 of the March 7 issue of The CIO News. The caption should have read: Columbia Valley Authority Proponents: L. to r., Bruce Bishop of the CIO Woodworkers, George Roberts, PAC Western representative, and Chet Dusten, Oregon regional CIO director.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas-Lesinski Bill S. 249 HR 2032	Repeals T-H; restores Wagner Act and amends it on jurisdictiolan strikes, boycotts and natl. emergencies.	OK'd by Senate Labor Comm. Will come up in Senate after filibuster log-jam breaks. House Labor Comm. hearings end Mar. 18. CIO leaders testify Mar. 17.	Write Senators and Congressmen to pass Thomas-Lesinski Bill without weakening amendments. Send Union resolutions, petitions, etc.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements HR 3190	Bill provides 75c minimum wage, improved coverage and enforcement.	HR 3190 OK'd by House Labor Comm. Due soon for debate in House. Senate Labor Committee hearings scheduled.	Write Congressmen to pass HR 3190 without weakening amendments, improve coverage of farm workers.
Rent Control Extension	Rent controls expire Mar. 31. 15-month extension bill in House fails to check loopholes.	House due to pass weak HR 1731. Senate Banking Comm. hearings continue.	Ask Senators to pass Myers Bill (S. 288). Ask Congressmen to approve stronger bill in Senate-House conference.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend old age and survivors benefits, almost double benefit payments, set up national disability insurance, provide federal aid for needy families.	House Ways & Means Comm. holding hearings. CIO witnesses to testify this week.	Write to Congressmen and members of Ways and Means Comm. to pass promptly.
Housing Bill S. 1070 22 bi-partisan sponsors in Senate	Provides 810,000 public housing units in six years, slum clearance, rural housing.	Approved by Senate Banking Comm. Many bills introduced in House.	Ask Senator to pass housing program provided by S. 1070.
Reciprocal Trade Agreements HR 1121	Gives U. S. power to negotiate trade pacts 'til June, 1951, lower tariffs, promote intl. commerce.	House passed bill. CIO voiced support at Senate Comm. hearings.	Ask Senators to pass.
ECA European Recovery Funds HR 2362	Provides $5½ billion to carry ERP through June, 1950.	CIO voiced strong support at House hearings. Committee report due soon.	Ask Congressmen to vote full appropriation for ECA.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

How We're Doing

(From time to time, The CIO News will carry a check-list on progress of the CIO Legislative Program. This first listing was made March 10 at the end of about two months of first session of the 81st Congress.)

CIO LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM	CONGRESSIONAL ACTION
1. Repeal of Taft-Hartley; re-enactment of Wagner Act.	1. Thomas-Lesinski Bill (S. 249-HR 2032) approved by Senate Labor Committee. House Labor Committee holding hearings.
2. Anti-inflation program to roll back prices to reasonable levels, and to recapture excess profits.	2. Administration anti-inflation bill introduced. Senate Banking & Currency Committee hearings now scheduled.
3. Passage of comprehensive housing program, along lines of Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill.	3. Approved by Senate Committee.
4. Civil Rights Program—anti-poll tax, FEPC, anti-lynching, non-segregation in armed services, Washington home rule.	4. No action. Senate polltaxers fighting rules changes needed to help pass civil rights program.
5. Improvement of Wage-Hour Act, raising minimum pay to "at least $1 an hour" and increasing coverage of workers.	5. House Labor Committee approved HR 3190 which lifts minimum to 75c, provides some extension of coverage.
6. Strengthening and improvement of Social Security system, with improved coverage and increased benefits.	6. House Ways & Means Committee starting hearings on bills.
7. An adequate national health insurance program.	7. No action yet.
8. Federal aid to education and an effective labor education extension program.	8. No Committee report yet on federal aid to education. Senate Labor Committee aproved education extension bill.
9. Restoration and strengthening of Labor Dept., and return of its legitimate functions.	9. Labor Dept. Appropriations Bill gives Department more funds. Thomas-Lesinski Bill proposes return of Mediation & Conciliation Board to Labor Dept.
10. Adjustment of veterans benefits to meet higher living costs.	10. No action.
11. Support of TVA and other river valley and public power projects.	11. House passed bill for TVA steamplant. Bill now in Senate Committee.
12. A farm program geared to a full economy.	12. No action yet, but committee making studies of problem.
13. Extend power to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements.	13. House passed bill. Senate Committee held hearings.
14. Adequate funds for European Recovery Program.	14. House Committee holding hearings on $5.5 billion appropriation.
15. Improvement of Displaced Persons Act, to remove discrimination and increase entry quotas.	15. House Judiciary Committee holding hearings.
16. Removal of oleomargarine taxes.	16. House Agriculture Committee has recommended removal of oleo taxes.
17. Improved tax structure, to remove burdens from low income families, close loopholes, and increase corporation taxes.	17. No action.

House Unit Okays 75c Pay Floor

THE BILL raising the hourly minimum wage from the present 40c to 75c has finally been approved by the House Labor Committee, although Republican efforts to slice it to pieces came dangerously close to succeeding. The Committee held open hearings and closed sessions on the bill for more than a month.

The final vote on approval of the bill was 15-6, with four Republican members withholding their vote, but it was by an earlier crucial vote of 13-12 that attempts to butcher it were stymied.

The bill approved by the House Committee, which is expected to come before Congress later this month, raises the present hour minimum from 40c to 75c and extends coverage to an estimated additional two million workers in the processing, air transportation, retailing, local transit systems and other fields.

CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, in a statement issued for the CIO, called the bill reported out by the House Committee "an important step in the right direction," but expressed the CIO's disappointment that the minimum was not set at $1 an hour.

'We feel that workers on industrialized farms should also have been covered by the bill and its coverage generally widened," he said.

The Senate Labor Committee has scheduled hearings on the bill.

Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D.,W. Va.) proposed a substitute for the original legislation after Republicans, supported by some Southern Democrats, had been busily riddling it with crippling amendments. The substitute contained the essentials of the original bill with some compromises.

Bailey's motion squeezed through 13-12. Rep. Hugo S. Sims, Jr., of South Carolina, youngest member of Congress (he is 27). cast the decisive vote in support of Rep. Bailey's substitute motion, while three other Southern Democrats—Graham Barden (N. C.), John S. Wood (Ga.) and Wingate Lucas (Tex.)—lined up with the solid bloc of nine Republicans. Barden switched to the Democratic side on the final 15-6 vote reporting the bill out of the Committee.

Crucial Vote On 75c Floor

Here is the crucial vote on the substitute minimum wage bill proposed by Rep. Bailey (D., W. Va.):

For, All Democrats—Chm. Lesinski (Mich.), Bailey (W. Va), Burke (Ohio), Howell (N. J.), Irving (Mo.), Jacobs (Ind.), Kennedy (Mass.), Kelley (Pa.), Perkins (Ky.), Powell (N. Y.), Sims, (S. C.), Steed (Okla.), Wier (Minn.).

Against, Republicans—Brahm (Ohio), Gwinn (N. Y.), Kearns (Pa.), McConnell (Pa.), Morton (Ky.), Nixon (Calif.), Smith (Kans.), Velde (Ill.), Werdel (Calif.)

Against, Democrats—Barden (N. C.), Lucas (Tex.), and Wood (Ga.).

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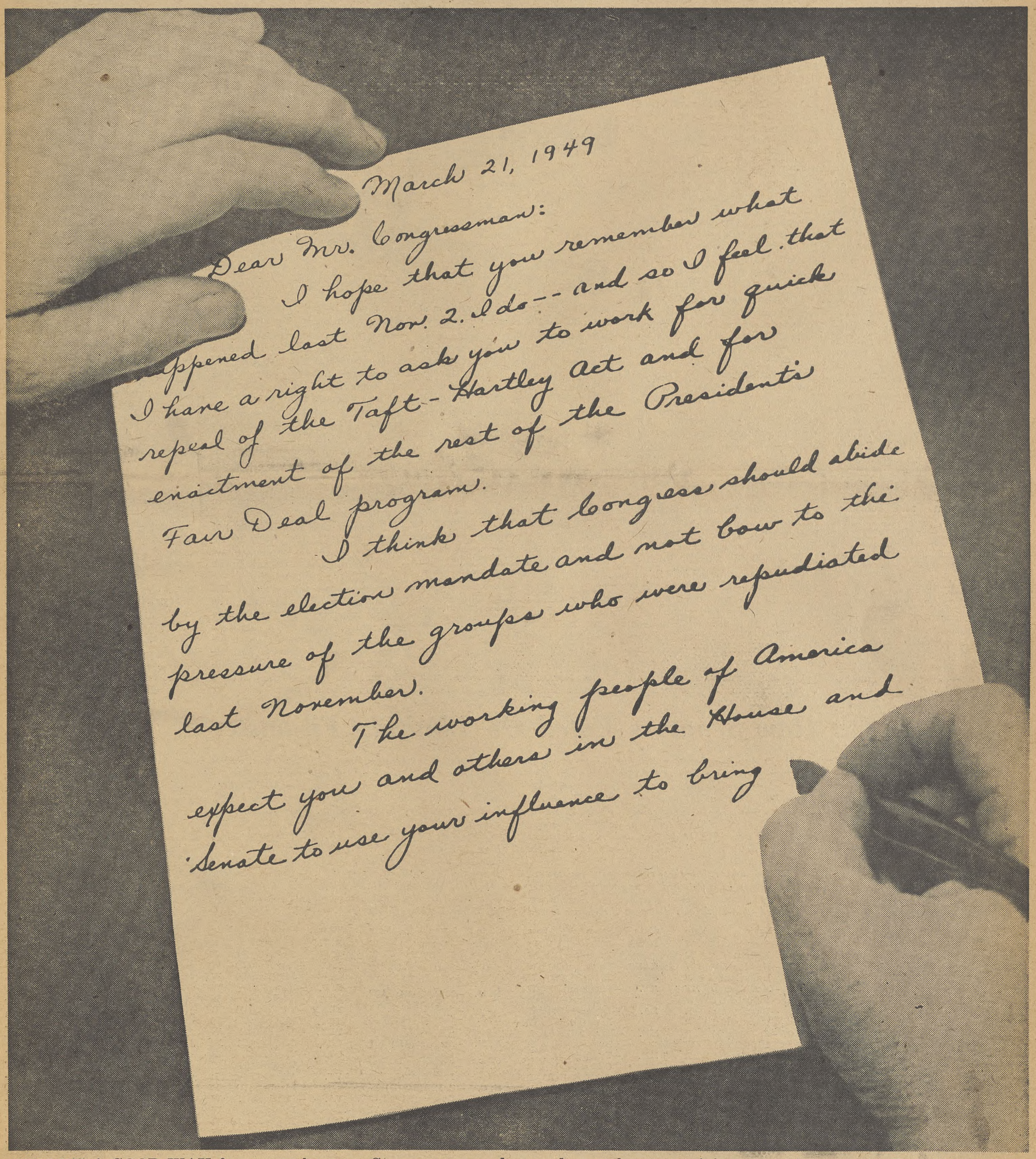


THERE'S A GOOD WAY for you to let your Congressmen and Senators know how you feel about President Truman's Fair Deal program. It's a simple way, too. Just send them letters, postcards or telegrams, giving your views on the Taft-Hartley Act, minimum wage legislation, rent control, civil rights, etc. Tell them how you voted last Nov. 2 and what you expect of them.

Coal Used As Excuse In Layoffs

MORE than 12,000 employes of the Altoona, Pa., Works of the Pennsylvania Railroad were laid off for two weeks beginning March 6.

The payless vacation was ordered by C. R. Clugh, superintendent of the factory, "because of the coal emergency caused by the miners' strike."

The railroad also served notice on 1,000 other employes in the Altoona area that they would soon be laid off.

Four hundred thousand tons of coal are stored in open air piles on Pennsylvania Railroad property in the area—enough, according to Tom Bloom, president of Local 1476, United Railroad Workers, CIO, to last Altoona Works for about two years.

The coal pile was described by eyewitnesses on Monday, March 14, as 20 feet high, a mile long, and wide enough so that trucks and derricks are running back and forth over it like a paved highway." Further investigation showed the pile to be even larger.

Pres. Green, president of the Shipbuilders Union, with which URRWA is affiliated, wired Sen. Elbert D. Thomas and Rep. John Lesinski, chairman of the Senate and House Labor Committees asking for a "prompt and thorough investigation" of the whole policy of layoffs of railroad workers throughout the eastern system.

Speed on Fair Deal Urged

Strong concern at seeing "the same reactionary forces running the legislative branch of our government today" has been expressed by Pres. Joseph Beirne of the independent Communications Workers of America.

In a detailed letter to Sen. Lucas (D., Ill.), majority leader in the Senate, Beirne said, "I fear the 81st Congress may become known as the group of lawmakers who paid so much attention to some hard-to-understand minority rights (of Senate minorities) that they failed to provide positive relief for the majority of people in the country.

"Sadly, I repeat that the Tafts, Donnells and their supporters are polluting the mails, the press and the public platform with propaganda which is confusing the average citizen," Beirne wrote.

"The leadership which the Republicans and Dixiecrats have usurped can be ended only by an outspoken and vigorous program on the part of the liberal Democrats and their supporters."

Beirne concluded:

"I believe that you and other administration leaders knew a filibuster would take place and you could have made plans that would have placed the Labor-Management Relations Act, the Rent Control Bill or measures of that kind before the Senate prior to the time it got tied upon the filibuster.

"I believe that emphasis on speedy relief in the labor relations field is necessary right now, and speedy action by Congress should be guaranteed right now."

Dixie GOP Talkathon Wins

THE Dixiecrat filibuster against changes in the Senate's rules—and against the civil rights program—was successful only because of the connivance of a majority of the Republican Senators.

That connivance was possible only because 23 Republicans turned their backs squarely on the GOP's platform in the 1948 elections.

It was what Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) called a "Republican sellout..." and what Sen. Morse (R. Ore.) described as "an unholy political marriage with southern reactionaries who are seeking to deny constitutional rights to millions of fellow Americans."

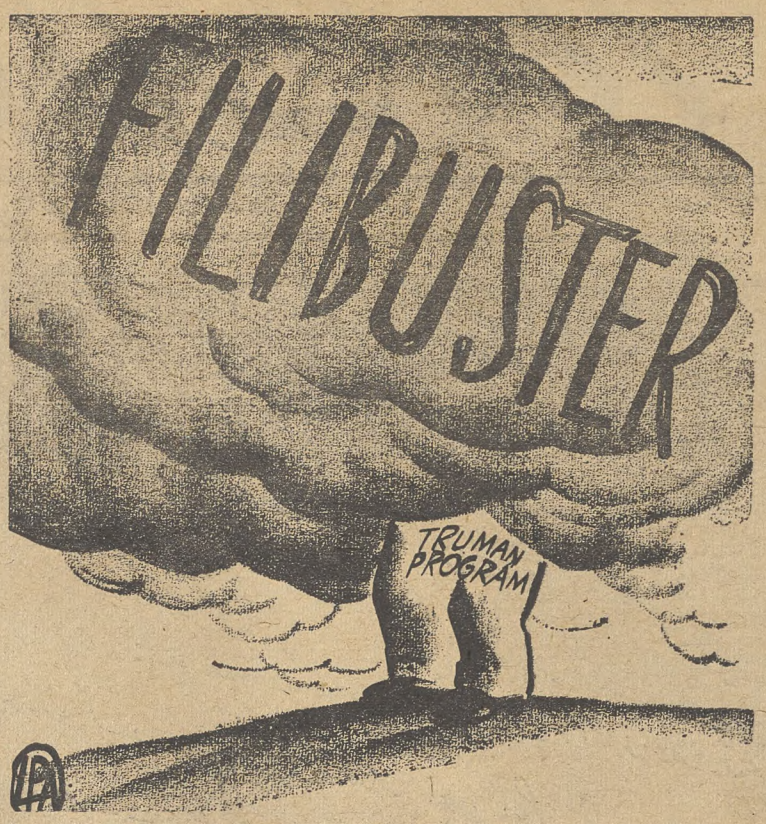
The issue at stake in the 15-day Senate filibuster was considerably more than the technical changes in the Senate rules. It involved the possibility of enactment of any phase of the civil rights program supported by labor, minority groups and the Democratic platform. It also concerned numerous other items in the President's Fair Deal program.

The Dixiecrat filibuster — with Republican assistance — was directed against a Democratic proposal to permit closing of debate by a two-thirds vote on any motion in the Senate. (CIO had supported a Morse-Myers proposal which called for majority vote to end debate.)

NORTHERN Democrats and many Republicans joined in a cloture petition to halt the filibuster. Vice-Pres. Barkley upheld their petition, ruling that debate-closing petitions can apply to motions merely to consider bills, as well as to debate on the measures themselves. The Dixiecrats challenged the Barkley ruling—and they picked up a total of 46 votes to over-rule the Vice-President.

The Dixiecrat opposition to steps to end minority veto power in the Senate was expected. But the Republicans had claimed for two years that they were the real guardians of civil rights. The vote showed considerable exaggeration in their claim.

The 46 pro-filibuster votes came equally from 23 Democrats—almost all from the South—and from 23 Republicans.



The 41 anti-filibuster votes came from 25 Democrats—including Senators Pepper (Fla.) and Kefauver (Tenn.)—and from 16 Republicans, most of them from the Northeast. (Every New England Senator voted against filibustering.)

THE TOP-LEVEL character of the Republican back-turning on civil rights was indicated in a summary written by Columnist Doris Fleeson.

She showed that five of the GOP's nine-man policy committee voted with the Dixiecrats. Fifteen GOP Senators who voted on a technical motion in February to show their "zeal" for civil rights, voted with the Dixiecrats. Eleven of 24 GOP Senators who signed debate-limiting petitions in 1946 and 1948 also voted with the Southern Democrats.

With one victory under their belts the "Dixie-gop" coalition then moved to guarantee that changes in the Senate filibuster rules will become almost impossible to achieve in the future.

Sen. Morse, a consistent advocate of improving the Senate rules, scoffed at the idea that the "Dixie-gop" filibuster was aimed at protecting the democratic rights of Senate minorities.

"...What rights?" Morse asked. "Only the right to engage in endless debate, the right to defeat the will of an overwhelming majority, the right to block legislation which, if I read the Democratic platform correctly, the Democratic Party is pledged to pass in the 81st Congress.

"These so-called rights are not rights at all. I think they represent an abuse of the legitimate right of full debate on the merits of legislative proposals."

In any case, they present the Truman Administration and the people who voted for the Truman program in November with a problem of the most serious nature. To many Dixiecrats and Republicans in the Senate, the repudiated do-nothing 80th Congress appears to be a model.

How Senators Voted On Limiting Filibuster

Here's how the Senate voted (46-41) to over-ride Vice-Pres. Barkley's ruling to limit filibusters and pave the way for possible action on civil rights and other Fair Deal legislation. (The vote was taken March 11.)

Twenty-three Republicans joined up with 23 Democrats—most of them from southern states—to override Barkley. Twenty-five Democrats and 16 Republicans —most of them from the northeast—voted to sustain the Vice-President.

Barkley had ruled that cloture petitions to end filibusters could be entertained on any motion before the Senate. By overruling that decision, the Republicans who joined with Dixiecrats destroyed the chance to end the filibuster, to liberalize Senate debating rules, and to move ahead with the President's program.

Votes marked (R) indicate support of Vice-Pres. Barkley's ruling to limit debate; votes marked (W) indicate opposition to that ruling. NV indicates not voting.

Senators Anderson (D., N. M.), Murray (D., Mont.), Wagner (D., N. Y.) and Tobey (R., N. H.), who did not vote, indicated they would have voted to support the Barkley ruling (R). Senators Gillette (D., Ia.), McClellan (D., Ark.), Martin (R., Pa.) and Williams (R., Del.) did not vote but would have opposed the Barkley ruling (W).

State	Name	Vote
ALA.	—Sparkman(D)	W
	Hill(D)	W
ARIZ.	—Hayden(D)	W
	McFarland(D)	W
ARK.	—McClellan(D)	NV
	Fulbright(D)	W
CAL.	—Downey(D)	R
	Knowland(R)	R
COLO.	—Johnson(D)	R
	Millikin(R)	W
CONN.	—McMahon(D)	R
	Baldwin(R)	R
DEL.	—Frear(D)	R
	Williams(R)	NV
FLA.	—Pepper(D)	R
	Holland(D)	W
GA.	—Russell(D)	W
	George(D)	W
IDA.	—Miller(D)	R
	Taylor(D)	R
ILL.	—Douglas(D)	R
	Lucas(D)	R
IND.	—Capehart(R)	W
	Jenner(R)	W
IOWA	—Gillette(D)	NV
	Hick'l'per(R)	W
KANS.	—Schoeppel(R)	W
	Reed(R)	W
KY.	—Chapman(D)	W
	Withers(D)	R
LA.	—Ellender(D)	W
	Long(D)	W
ME.	—Mrs. Smith(R)	R
	Brewster(R)	R
MD.	—Tydings(D)	R
	O'Conor(D)	R
MASS.	—Saltonstall(R)	R
	Lodge(R)	R
MICH.	—Ferguson(R)	R
	Vand'berg(R)	W
MINN.	—Humphrey(D)	R
	Thye(R)	W
MISS.	—Eastland(D)	W
	Stennis(D)	W
MO.	—Donnell(R)	W
	Kem(R)	W
MONT.	—Murray(D)	NV
	Ecton(R)	W
NEB.	—Wherry(R)	W
	Butler(R)	W
NEV.	—McCarran(D)	W
	Malone(R)	W
N. H.	—Bridges(R)	W
	Tobey(R)	NV
N. J.	—Hendri'son(R)	R
	Smith(R)	R
N. M.	—Anderson(D)	NV
	Chavez(D)	R
N. Y.	—Wagner(D)	NV
	Ives(R)	R
N. C.	—C. R. Hoey(D)	W
N. D.	—Langer(R)	W
	Young(R)	W
OHIO	—Taft(R)	R
	Bricker(R)	W
OKLA.	—R. Kerr(D)	W
	Thomas(D)	R
ORE.	—Cordon(R)	W
	Morse(R)	R
PA.	—Myers(D)	R
	Martin(R)	NV
R. I.	—Green(D)	R
	McGrath(D)	R
S. C.	—Maybank(D)	W
	Johnston(D)	W
S. D.	—Mundt(R)	W
	Gurney(R)	W
TENN.	—Kefauver(D)	R
	McKellar(D)	W
TEX.	—Johnson(D)	W
	Connally(D)	W
UTAH	—Thomas(D)	R
	Watkins(R)	W
VT.	—Aiken(R)	R
	Flanders(R)	R
VA.	—Robertson(D)	W
	Byrd(D)	W
WASH.	—Magnuson(D)	R
	Cain(R)	W
W. V.	—Neely(D)	R
	Kilgore(D)	R
WIS.	—Wiley(R)	R
WYO.	—Hunt(D)	R
	O'Mahoney(D)	R
	McCarthy(R)	R

U. S. Plans Big Scale Intl. Spying

THE UNITED STATES will be fully immersed in the international spy business within the next few weeks, if a hush-hush intelligence administration bill is passed by the Senate.

By a 348-4 vote, the House earlier this month approved a measure turning over administrative powers of a far-reaching nature to the Central Intelligence Agency. The bill (HR 2663) has already been approved by a Senate Committee.

CIA, a post-war successor to Gen. "Wild Bill" Donovan's wartime Office of Strategic Services, was given its first grant of power by the National Security Act of 1947. Its job is to get intelligence and information outside the boundaries of the United States. Some of its operations presumably are out in the open; but CIA also has power to use undercover operations to obtain its intelligence.

The new bill gives CIA broad grants of administrative powers with which to carry on its work. Many of these powers relate to routine personnel problems, and are much like those previously given to the armed forces for its officers, and to the State Department for foreign service officers.

THUS CIA can pay tuition for its employes at schools or colleges; can send employes and their families overseas and bring them home again; and can provide transport "to and from school, of children of Agency personnel who have quarters for themselves and their families at isolated stations outside the continental United States . . ."

Other powers, though, are more unusual. CIA can transfer to or receive from other government agencies; bring into the United States for permanent settlement 100 aliens a year; and keep secret all data on its staff, titles, functions, salaries or expenditures.

Intelligence agencies, of course, have never gone out of their way to advertise their activities, since the nature of intelligence work rules out much publicity.

But some Congressmen voiced strenuous objection to voting in the dark. Rep. Celler (D., N.Y.), although "not opposing" the bill, said he didn't like the hush-hush atmosphere.

". . . If the members of the Armed Forces Committee can hear the detailed information to support this bill, why cannot our entire membership?" Celler asked. "In Washington, three men can keep a secret—IF two men die. It's like the old lady who said 'I can keep a secret, but the people I tell it to, cannot.'"

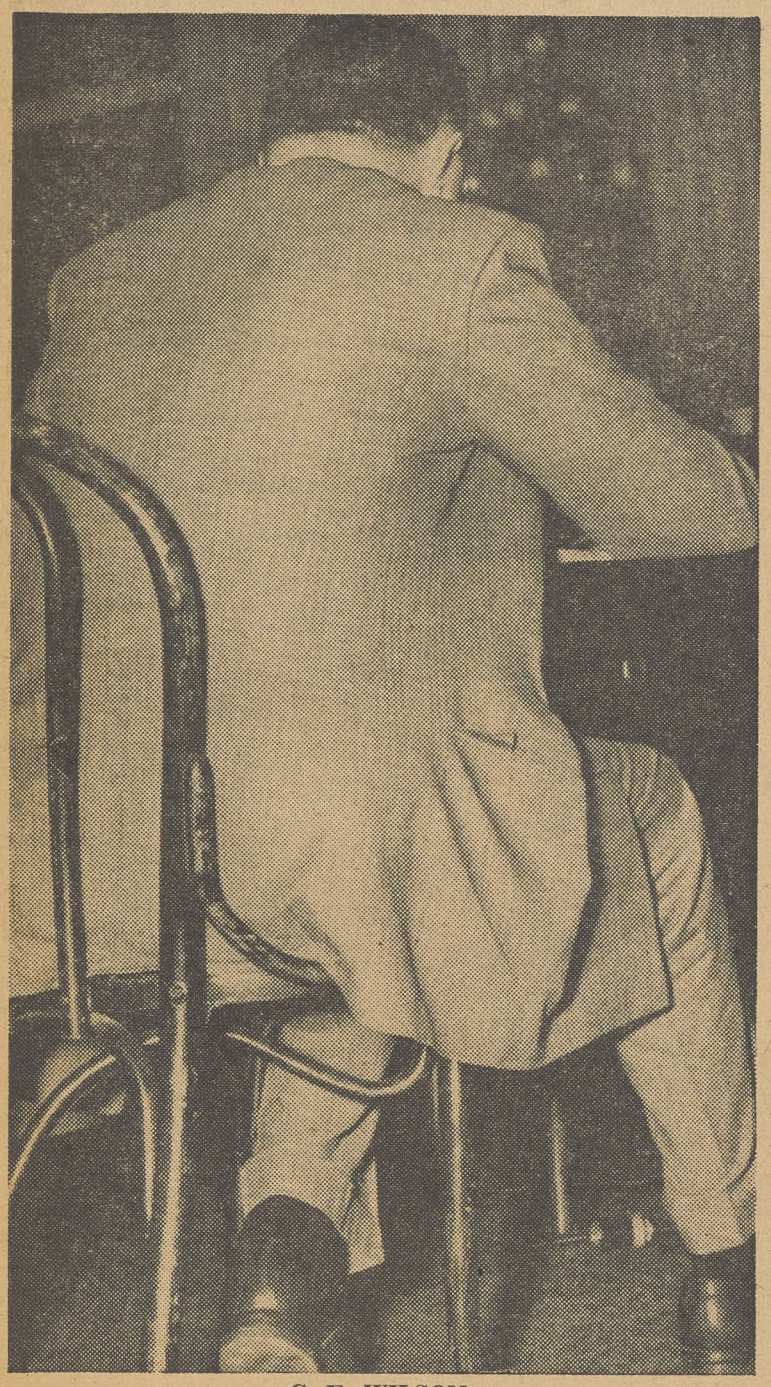
CIA has no espionage functions within the United States, where the FBI has jurisdiction. Central Intelligence officers or employes, however, may be assigned for special instruction, research or training with domestic or foreign public or private organizations—including labor unions.

But these programs would presumably be to train persons for overseas use, and not for domestic intelligence work.

The four Congressmen voting against the bill were Bosone (D. Utah), Marcantonio (ALP, N.Y.), Morris (D., Okla.) and Powell (D., N. Y.).

Give PAC $1, Make NAM Holler

ABSENTEES: Republicans, who had the gall to foist the Taft-Hartley Law on the public in 1947, apparently didn't want to listen to the attacks on their brainchild—or even to its defenders. Here, Chairman Augustine B. Kelley (D., Pa.), of the House Labor subcommittee studying T-H repeal, listens to a witness while the five Republican seats to the right of him remain vacant. At this time, the Republicans were all absent for 45 minutes. It was a rare occasion when all five were there at one time—and then usually to hear industry witnesses. Usually, it was one or two. Girl is the stenotypist.



C. E. WILSON

This is a spectators' view of the head of General Electric testifying on T-H—in favor thereof, natch.

CIO Winds Up T-H Repeal Hearings

BY ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE HOUSE hearings on the Thomas-Lesinski Bill (S 249, HR 2032) are scheduled to end this week, with the CIO as the last witness.

As soon as the filibuster situation is disposed of, the Senate is expected to open debate on S 249—The Taft-Hartley Repealer—with a long session in prospect.

Mitchell

The House hearings last week saw the windup of testimony by those who want all of Taft-Hartley, or who want almost all of it with minor concessions to labor or who want a toothier T-H. Appropriately enough, the final two pro-T-Hers were the NAM's Ira Mosher and General Electric's C. E. Wilson.

As the CIO News went to press, most outstanding non-union official points scored against T-H were by Clarence Mitchell, general counsel for the Natl. Association for Advancement of Colored People; James O. Monroe, publisher of the Collingsville, Ill., Herald, and Joseph A. Clorety, vice chairman of American Veterans' Committee.

Mitchell, speaking for the 500,000 members of the NAACP, asked for full repeal, declaring:

"Not until T-H was enacted was segregation made the law of the land. The Larus case, which was incorporated into T-H, stated that colored employes of the company could be represented properly by a union which segregated them into a separate local because of their race."

Monroe, who still holds a card in the AFL Intl. Typographical Union, told the committee:

"If someone tried to get a mandamus against me (referring to T-H injunctions), I wouldn't cool off, not by a damsite!

"If a union is not dominated by Communists, it will not elect Communists to office; and if it is dominated by Communists, it will be smart enough to elect officers who either are not Communists, or being Communists, will not hesitate to take the oath. Either way, the oath is futile."

Clorety: "We appear here as 'Citizens First, Veterans Second,' indorsing this legislation (HR 2032) because we believe its enactment is in the public interest."

C. E. WILSON must have made Wall St. weep. He had to have the aid of three lawyers, his vice president in charge of labor relations, L. R. Boulware, and three other executives. He referred so many questions to the others that one wondered how he had ever become head of the above-a-billion corporation.

Mosher didn't smile as he said he considered everything on a "broad, overall public basis." He declared the public had elected the 80th Congress and therefore by a "mandate" had "written T-H." He changed the subject when asked about Nov. 2.

OUTSTANDING contributions to the committee's study were made by Joseph A. Beirne, president, Communication Workers, and Carl Brown, president, Foreman's Association.

Brown noted that his organization "was on the receiving end of the hardest blows delivered by T-H." Walter McNally, a former foreman at the Murray Corp., told the committee how he and three other presidents of the local had been fired by the Murray Corp. for union activity.

Beirne held that the so-called free speech provisions of T-H enabled the A. T. & T. system to show its true anti-union colors, such as in the Chesapeake & Potomac bargaining election where C & P opposed both CWA and CIO.

Rep. Jacobs pointed out that the top 32 unions in America have assets of only $200,000,000 (millions that is) while A. T. & T. is worth nearly $10,000,000,000 (billions that is.)

Funniest sight of the sessions was the spectacle of Gerard Reilly, lobbyist, at fees of upwards of $75,000 a year for GE, GM and others, trying to show he knew something about the printing industry, for which he also lobbies.

Gerard Reilly

The ITU's Pres. Woodruff Randolph ($10,000 a year) made mincemeat of Reilly.

JOSEPH A. BEIRNE

CWA head hit T-H.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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WINDY DIXIEGOP VICTORY

The Dixiegops—a coalition of Dixiecrats and members of the GOP—last week won a noisy victory at the expense of the public and majority government.

In doing so they subjected the nation to the disgusting spectacle of two dissident groups ganging up on the Administration to provide continued protection for windbaggery.

Undoubtedly the victory brought great happiness into the hearts of the Senate's chattery Claghorns, but those who believe in majority rule felt pretty bad about it. They had hoped the talkathon method of blocking legislation would be curbed, if not entirely eliminated.

The Southern Democrats performed according to tradition, so nobody was surprised when they began giving their lungs an extended workout. They figured they had to preserve the filibuster if they were to win their battle against the civil rights legislation which they profess to abhor.

The Republicans, throwing support behind the Dixiecrats, played something closely resembling dirty political pool. The GOP, as you may recall, has some very stout civil rights planks in its campaign platform.

Obviously the Republicans had more than civil rights in mind when they joined up with the Southerners. It could be that they were hoping to form a coalition that would prevent passage of the program that was indorsed by a majority of the people at the polls last Nov. 2.

Let's forget for the moment the possible motives and indirect issues involved and give attention to the filibuster itself.

It is a parliamentary device by which meaningless hot air is substituted for votes to thwart the will of the majority. It should be outlawed.

★ ★ ★

YOU CAN'T CALL IT 'RENT CONTROL' LAW

The powerful real estate lobby won a real victory in the House when a "local option" measure described as a "rent control law" was approved by a vote of 261 to 153. Southern Democrats teamed up with Republicans to push the bill through.

The lawmakers who approved the local option feature by a vote of 227 to 188 would have been more honest had they called the amended measure a "rent decontrol bill."

The measure, in effect, passes the buck to states, counties and cities. It gives them—not the Federal government—the final say-so on whether controls will be retained or removed.

This, of course, makes a farce of rent control as an effective means of holding down the cost of living.

And, following the lead of the House, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee has reported out a bad rent bill.

★ ★ ★

IT TAKES ONLY A FEW MINUTES

If you're like us, you're a bit burned up about the trend of things in Congress, where Republicans and Southern Democrats have been teaming up in an effort to defeat the program which won re-election for President Truman.

Our suggestion is that you take a few minutes of your time to register your protests where it's most likely to count—with the Senators and Congressmen who make the laws.

Don't wait until tomorrow. Do it now. Tell them how you feel about things.

To heck with the fancy grammatical phrases. Just lay it on the line.

Are We Cutting Our Own Throats?

U. S. Following Dangerous Course Because of Hysteria and Fear of Reds

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE U. S. is going into the espionage business on a big scale and will have a first-class spy system if a bill passed by the House is enacted by the Senate, which seems certain.

Only four votes were cast against the measure in the House, which provides a pretty good idea of how the public mind is functioning these days.

This vote—and the probable Senate action which will follow it—should prove rather frightening to those who have fought for individual freedom and against secret police tactics.

But it should not come as a surprise to those who have been following the limitations placed by our lawmakers on liberty.

WHEN THE old House Un-American Activities Committee first started getting the headlines under the leadership of Martin Dies many persons considered the group relatively harmless.

Perhaps it was, in a strict sense, but it marked the beginning of a trend that has led the U. S. far from its original concepts of liberty and civil rights.

The committee, under the chairmanship of the discredited J. Parnell Thomas, trampled unmercifully on the individual rights of persons it called to testify and attempted to establish the theory of guilt by association.

The government loyalty program was another step in the same direction.

So was the Taft-Hartley Act, with its requirement that union leaders sign non-Communist affidavits or be denied the use of NLRB.

Still True Today

Benjamin Franklin said, "Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."

Editor William Allen White said, "Liberty is the only thing you cannot have unless you are willing to give it to others."

THE QUESTION all of us should be asking ourselves is, "Where do we go from here?"

Do we ride the present trend to the limit—to "thought control," to the prosecution of individuals because of their beliefs, to the institution of secret police?

Do we call a halt, throw the trend into reverse and proceed on the old theory that the U. S. is good enough and strong enough to withstand bombardment from peddlers of the Red ideology?

The trend is still strongly toward the imposition of "loyalty" restrictions.

Several states are considering the establishment of "little House Un-American Activities Committees."

A measure introduced in the national House by Rep. Walter of Pennsylvania would deprive native-born members of the Communist Party of citizenship.

Various civic and service organizations throughout the country are talking about setting up "loyalty" committees to "screen" their members.

A MAJOR portion of the American press, which once boasted it was the chief guardian of individual rights, has made no real effort to point up the trend and its dangers—and a number of papers have lent support to it.

There was only mild protest from the newspapers when Atty. Gen. Tom Clark made his dangerous wire-tapping proposal.

An Indiana publisher recently requested that his reporters—members of the CIO Newspaper Guild—sign "loyalty oaths." (They refused.)

Many editors gave support to the House un-American Activities Committee although occasionally criticizing some of its tactics.

BEHIND THE trend is an insidious form of hysteria that began spreading soon after the end of the war—and behind the hysteria, of course, is fear of Russia.

The U. S. certainly must not close its eyes to Russian efforts to dominate the world. It must safeguard its own institutions against subversive activities. It has a right to "crack down" on those who steal confidential documents and attempt in other ways to sell us down the river.

The purpose of this column is not to question the right—and need—of the U. S. to protect itself. Its purpose is to question whether the right steps are being taken.

We are coming dangerously close to following the cockeyed theory that we can preserve liberty by sharply limiting it.

New N. J. Law Hits Discrimination

CONGRESS wasn't doing anything about civil rights, but the New Jersey State Legislature was.

Although the bill was weakened by an amendment opposed by the CIO, the Legislature passed a measure which prohibits racial and religious discrimination in the field of education, recreation and places of public accommodation.

The latter include hotels, restaurants, taverns, theaters, swimming pools, bath houses, boardwalks, gymnasiums and bowling alleys.

The change opposed by the CIO was one which transferred original appeals to the lower courts, rather than starting from the superior courts. It was felt this delayed final action.

Penalties set up fines of as high of $500 and jail sentences up to one year. The legislation, which amends a previous law dealing mainly with discrimination in employment, arose out of studies by the State Commission on Civil Liberties.

Meanwhile, the American Bowling Congress agreed to meet with representatives of the Natl. Committee for Fair Play in Bowling, of which Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) is co-chairman. The ABC group which met with the committee's group turned out to have no authority and the time was wasted.

ABC confines its members to "male Caucasians."

The recent ABC convention refused to change the rules.

In Washington, D. C., a rugged 75-year-old real estate broker showed the younger men a thing or two.

William R. Brown, for 45 years treasurer of the West End Citizens' Association, is snorting "poppycock" these days.

It's all because the association suddenly adopted a rule that the officers must sign non-Communist affidavits.

"No one's ever questioned my loyalty before, and no one's going to do it now," snapped Brown.

As The CIO News went to press, Brown still was in the treasurership.

"So I said to him—'Unions are only a 1938 fad'."

Gets Welfare Post

Alfred W. Wagner, chairman of the New Jersey State CIO Community Services Committee, has been appointed to the program committee of the N. J. Welfare Council. He is also a member of the Council's Public Assistance Committee, and is labor relations secretary of the Neighborhood Community Chest of Passaic, N. J.

His Contract Said That It Was OK

A GROUP of CIO representatives and their wives were sitting around the dinner table one night recently, just "shooting the breeze" about this and that.

They talked about politics and lobbying, about horse racing and Europe, and about the quality of the food they were being served.

Finally the conversation swung around to wrestling.

"Say, I've really got a good story to tell you about a 'rassler'," said the big-broad-shouldered CIO man, who knocked holes in some of the country's best lines while playing college football back in the 1930's.

And his yarn illustrated what might be considered the ultimate view regarding the sanctity of contracts.

A CHARITABLE organization in the Mid-West needed some money with which to carry on its program, so it decided to sponsor a benefit football game.

One of the country's well-known professional teams agreed to play a group made up of graduates from one of the nation's top universities.

The job of getting the grads together posed a bit of a problem, but finally the team was assembled.

The day of the game arrived and the players were in their dressing rooms, donning their uniforms.

At this point the players were told about a little "deal" that had been worked out by the coaches.

THE GAME was for a worthy cause and, after all, the customers expected some action and thrills, the grads were told.

Because the two teams hadn't been playing in the same "league" nobody knew whether they could give the customers what they wanted— that is, without a bit of arranging.

So it had been decided, the coach said, that there would be a couple of staged "thrill" plays.

Early in the game one of the teams would be permitted to make a touchdown on the kickoff. Later the other team would be permitted to do the same thing.

It wouldn't really be cheating, the coach explained, because the rest of the game would be strictly on the level.

AMONG THE grads who listened to the coach's story was a young grunt and groan artist who always knew at the beginning of a wrestling match whether it was his night to win or lose.

He probably knew more about arranging the outcome of athletic events than anybody in the room, yet he was the one person who objected to the coaches' scheme.

No, sir, he declared, he wouldn't have anything to do with such a phony arrangement.

He didn't think that such a thing should be permitted—not even for the sake of charity.

He was adamant about it, declaring he wouldn't go on the field unless the game was completely on the up and up.

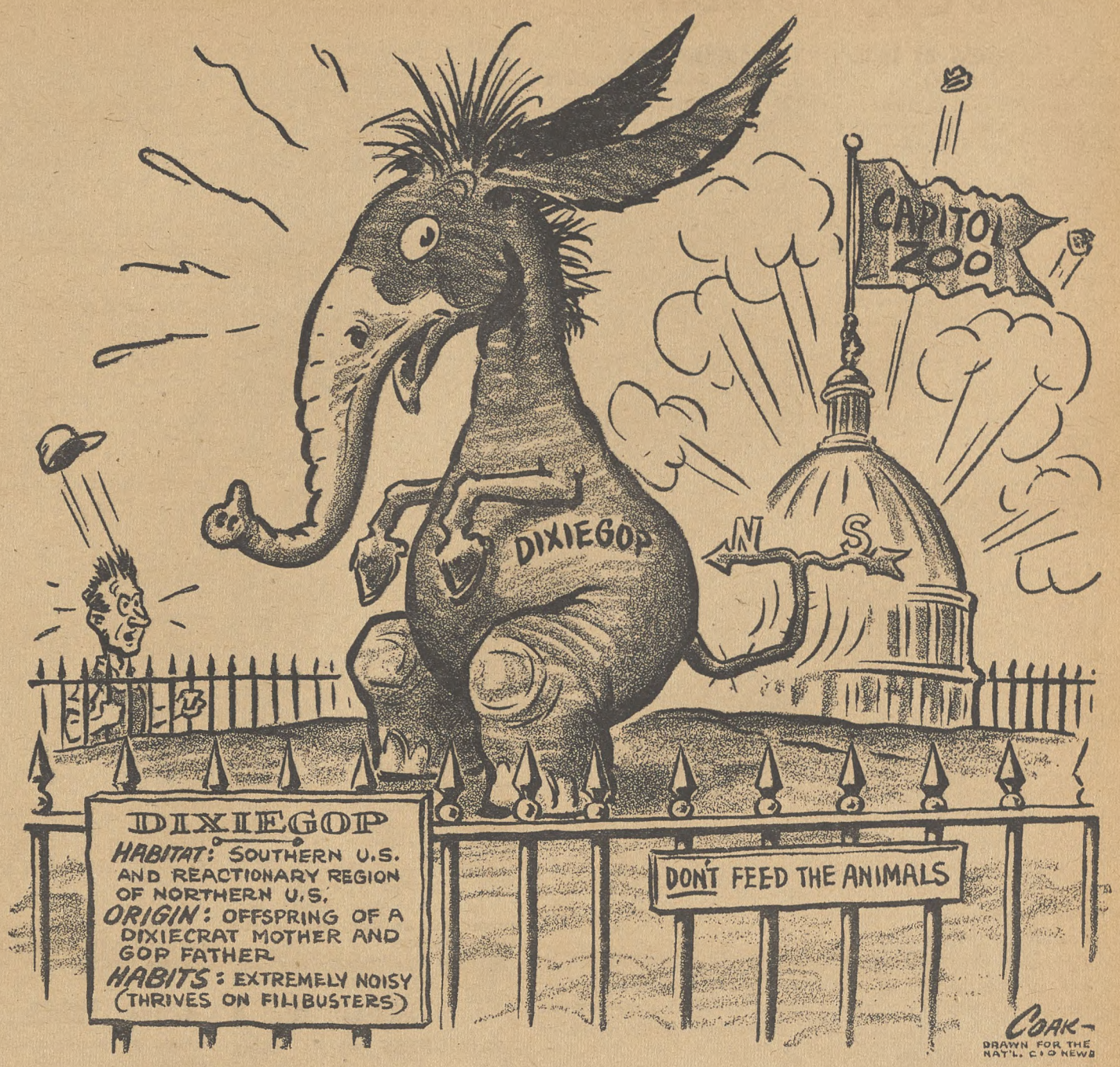
SOME OF his old college buddies started arguing with him, trying to convince him that there wasn't anything really wrong with the set-up.

The player who later became a CIO representative told him, "I don't see how you—of all people—can object. Why, you 'throw' wrestling matches whenever you're told to do so."

"Yeah, but that's different," declared the wrestler. "That's covered by my contract!"

A. L. S.

Who Said There Ain't No Such Animal?



Fort Wayne C. of C. Says 'Socialism Is Here'

JUST IN CASE you think that letters from the opponents of social legislation will not continue to be sent to Congressmen and Senators, take a look at these excerpts from the Fort Wayne, Ind., Chamber of Commerce News Letter:

"? ? ? ? ? ? MILLIONS FOR FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION? (S. 246 referred to the Public Welfare Committee, Elbert D. Thomas, chairman; Robert A. Taft, minority leader). Is there any child in this country who really **WANTS** an education who doesn't have the opportunity **NOW** to get one?

"Is there a single state who **WANTS** Federal aid, or who is not in much better financial position to take care of its own requirements? . . . this reformation of our American school system is as neat a piece of socialistic legislation as can be found in either England or Russia today! How's your writing arm?

"? ? ? ? ? ? BILLIONS FOR PUBLIC HOUSING? (S. 1070 approved by the Senate Banking Committee, scheduled for vote in the near future). The government's own census figures show that in 1920-30-40 the number of rooms available per person in the United States was .8.

"The 1947 U. S. Department of Commerce survey shows that this has risen since 1940 to 1.8! Rent ceilings have prevented any increase in the number of rental units, but have you noticed the number of houses for sale lately? And the price trends? If the government subsidizes the housing industry and 'gives' its citizens homes at a price less than it actually costs to build them, why not subsidize automobiles? Why not food? Why not everything else? Are we going to pay for our cost of housing what housing really costs, or are we going to pay even more for it through higher and still higher taxes: Housing shortage? Or political control? How's your writing arm?

"? ? ? ? ? ? BILLIONS FOR 'LIBERALIZING SOCIAL SECURITY FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE?' What security? The security of a bankrupt government and a collectivist dictatorship. If you don't believe us, get out your history books. The pattern is as old as time. How terribly 'under-privileged' were our Lincolns and Andrew Carnegies, only they don't know it!

"Isn't anyone for America anymore. Or has everyone fallen prey to the mistaken idea that central government can take care of us better than we can take care of ourselves? How's your writing arm?

"AND TO CAP THE ENTIRE NIGHTMARE we are faced with the incredible 'Spence Bill' (H. R. 2756) which would completely destroy the power of the legislative branch of our government. Impatient with Congress' deliberations, it is now proposed that the President shall have power to:

"1. Allocate all materials and supplies which **HE** deems in short demand.

"2. Regulate all wages and prices, with Washington approval necessary to change either!

"3. Control all production in order to maintain a 'balanced economy!'

"4. Put the government in any kind of business where **HE** is convinced that Private Enterprise has failed to meet the requirements of the 'people.'

"5. Launch public works programs whenever **HE** believes it necessary to meet the country's needs for employment and economic stabilization.

"Certainly this should awaken everyone to the fact that **SOCIALISM IS HERE.** Make no mistake about it! Only if we drag this monster out in the open and take a good look at his size, can we hope to lick him.

"LOOK IN THE MIRROR. What is the fellow you see there doing to steer this 'ship of state' which is headed so surely for the wrong port? This is war—just as if we were in mortal combat with the enemy—war against national bankruptcy and socialism. Your own future, the future of your children, and the destiny of your country are at stake . . . Are you **REALLY** too tired **OR** too busy to care?

"Or—will you join in this determination to let everyone know how **YOU** feel about this rapid abdication of a **FREE** America for a **SLAVE STATE** ? ? ? ? ?"

(Ed. Note: CIO member, how's your writing arm?)

Harvard Host To CIO

Old John Harvard entertained a new type of student body at Cambridge last weekend.

CIO union members from all parts of New England converged on Harvard's Littauer Center for a three-day CIO New England Conference. The confab was sponsored by the CIO Dept. of Education & Research.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey spoke at an opening banquet on the CIO program, and Asst. Sec. of Labor John Gibson was scheduled to address a Sunday afternoon closing session.

ECA May Fail in France Without Union Support

By ALLAN L. SWIN

THE GUYS WHO work in the textile mills of New England or Virginia may think they have no direct connection with the textile workers in the Roubaix-Tourcoing section of France, but they're wrong.

There may be no feeling of kinship between the auto workers in Michigan and the fellows who man the production lines of the Renault plant in Paris, but there should be.

Many of the miners in Alabama and West Virginia probably never heard of Lens, heart of the French coal fields, but they should learn something about the picturesque town and its people.

That's the impression one gets after touring some of the principal industrial areas of France, a nation which looms large in the overall picture of the European Recovery Program behind which the CIO has thrown its support.

CIO members and all other Americans who pay taxes are helping finance ERP. Their lives in the future will be greatly influenced by how well—or badly—ERP works.

THREE UNION newsmen from the U. S., including the writer, sat in a dimly-lit, unheated trade union hall in North France recently and discussed economics and politics with local unionists.

It was so cold our breath turned to "steam" as we talked.

"Back in 1938 an unskilled worker worked one day to earn enough to buy a shirt but now he has to work four or five days to buy the same kind of shirt," one of the unionists said.

"Before the war a worker could earn enough in an hour to buy one pound of meat, a gallon of wine or a dozen eggs. Now for an hour's work he gets enough to buy four ounces of meat—or less—about a pint of wine or three eggs."

The unionist was putting his finger on one of France's big problems—inflation.

Prices in France today are about 20 times as high as they were back in 1938, but wages are only about 12 times as high, according to the economic experts

There is an acute housing shortage and few buildings are being constructed.

FRANCE obviously has taken some firm steps on the path to economic recovery, but she has a long way to go.

Aid provided through the Economic Cooperation Administration has been an important factor Some of the persons most familiar with the situation say bluntly that France might be in bankruptcy today had it not been for ECA.

Industrial production is now 10 to 14% higher than in prewar days. Although many of the low-paid workers cannot afford everything they need, there seems to be almost enough food for the nation.

But France is beset by fear and doubt. There is little confidence in the ability of the government to straighten things out.

The French government has done little to inform the populace about the part the ECA is playing in the post-war recovery program.

Trade union leaders know about the Marshall Plan. The right-wingers among them support it strongly. The Communists never miss an opportunity to discredit it.

But it seems safe to say the average French worker has received only a small amount of accurate information about ERP.

The Commies, well financed and well equipped to handle propaganda, have done a fair job of selling French workers the idea that ECA is an American agency engaged in "imperialist expansion" in Europe.

MOST OF THE ECA officials in Paris say frankly that the trade unions may not be able to make the Marshall Plan a success in France but that they could make it a failure.

They hold a "balance of power" which might easily determine both the economic and political future of their nation.

Yet the French government has done very little to remedy the conditions under which the seeds of Communism grow best.

One of the nation's leading right-wing trade unionists put it this way:

"The workers cannot have faith in their government unless the government demonstrates that it it trying to distribute the benefits of recovery equitably.

"The government said it was going to freeze wages and prices, but it froze only wages.

"Although the non-Communist trade unions strongly support the Marshall Plan, the French government has not given these unions an opportunity to help make the Plan effective.

"We are never given a chance to discuss new recovery plans with officials. After the plans are made we're told about them.

"France, with help from the U. S., may win the battle for production but lose the ideological battle because too many workers' bellies are not well filled."

LEON JOUHAUX, head of the right-wing union group known as Force Ouvriere and president of the government's Council of Economic Advisers, said that "the Marshall Plan has helped France a great deal—and there can be no doubt about that."

He said France's food supply was not "really adequate" despite a good crop year in 1948 and that "the present price situation is not favorable to the workers."

Modernization of French industry and an increase in industrial production are needed badly, he said.

His organization, he said, is asking for elimination of government control over wages and a return to free collective bargaining.

Gaston Tessier, president of CFTC (Christian trade union organization), said his group threw its support behind the ECA program "as soon as it was announced."

He and other CFTC leaders said they "tried hard" to work out arrangements for cooperating with French governmental agencies in carrying out the ECA program but had little success.

CFTC also is seeking a return to free collective bargaining on the theory that it might wipe out wage-price inequities.

AT THE ECA'S general European headquarters in France and at the ECA French Mission you find a gradual shift in emphasis that is interesting to trade unionists.

During the early phases of their operations, ECA officials and their staffs thought largely in terms of dollars, credits, tons of materials, imports and exports.

Now they are beginning to think in terms of human beings.

They are becoming more and more aware of the fact that France's problem is ideological as well as economic.

They are saying more frequently that the trade unions hold the key to the future of Europe and perhaps to the future of the world.

It is impossible to tell how much of a shift has taken place, but it's obvious that "ECA thinking" in France has been undergoing a change.

One of ECA's top men used a Roosevelt-type phrase when he said, "What France has most to fear is fear itself."

And he stated—without quibbling—that France cannot achieve economic and political stability unless the standard of living of French workers is improved considerably.

UNCLE SAM, through ECA, has poured more than $450 millions into France since the Marshall Plan began operating.

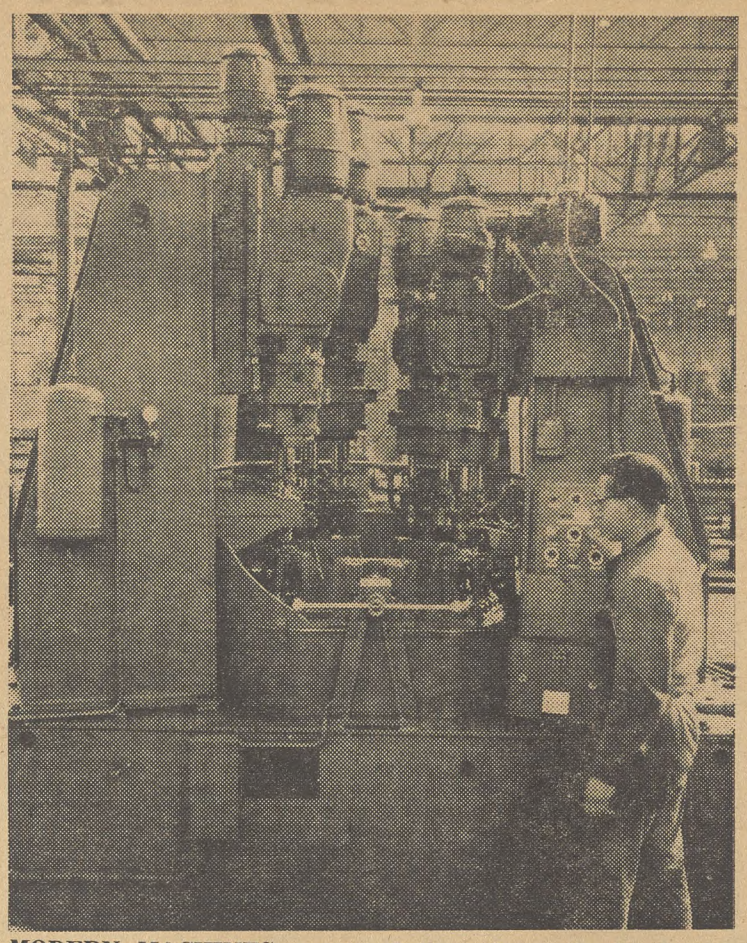
In various spots throughout the country you can find specific examples of how this money has kept industries alive or has served as "pump priming."

French industrialists with whom we talked placed emphasis on the power development and installation of machines which ECA is financing or fostering.

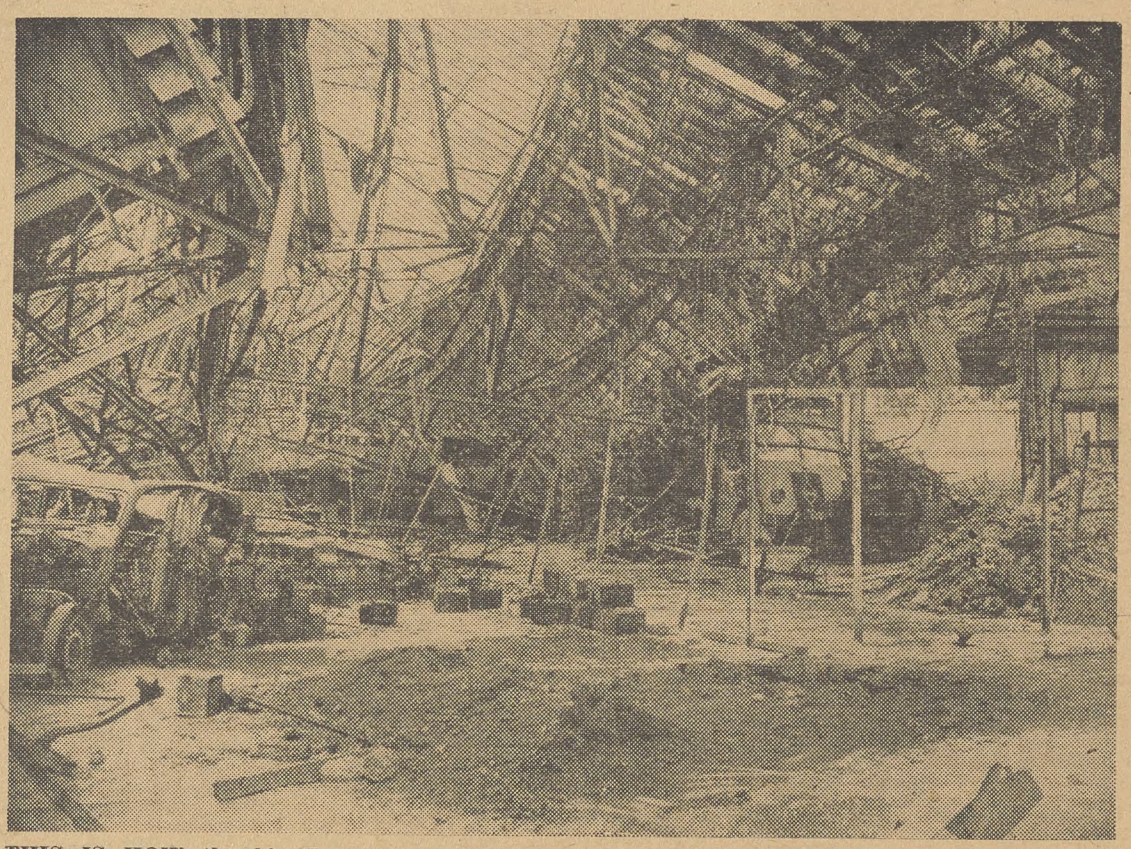
France's big need, they say, is to build an industrial machine capable of economically processing the raw materials which are available.

They admit, of course, that there are other serious problems, but from their standpoint increased production through greater use of power and technological development is the thing.

And most of the right-wing trade unionists go along with this idea, with the proviso that increased productivity must bring a higher standard of living to all Frenchmen.



MODERN MACHINES, many of them from the U. S., are being installed in French factories in an effort to step up production and bring prices down.



THIS IS HOW the big Renault automotive plant at Paris looked at the end of World War II. Bomb explosions turned it into a shambles. The plant has been completely rebuilt and has been able to resume production of cars.

Food Costly

Economists estimate the average French family spends between 80 and 85% of its total income for food.

Only about 3% of the income goes to rent, which has been "frozen" by the government.

The average French worker receives about $60 for 200 hours of labor.

CP Dominant

The Communists are the dominant force in the French labor movement. They are well financed and publish a large amount of propaganda material.

Membership figures are so unreliable that it's impossible to accurately compare the strength of Communist and non-Communist groups. Many persons familiar with France say the right-wing groups are gaining in strength and would make considerable progress if they had funds with which to hire organizers and publish more newspapers.

Major Problem

One of France's major production problems results from a shortage of coal and electric power.

A Communist-led strike last year seriously damaged coal production facilities because strikers permitted mines to become flooded.

House Votes For Local Rent Controls

AT THE hands of a group of Republicans and Southern Democrats, the administration bill for strong rent controls was torn to bits in both houses of Congress.

The deft hand of the real estate lobby—hundreds of whose members have moved in on Capitol Hill and persistently dogged the tracks of every Congressmen—was ever-present on the floor of the House and in the Senate Banking Committee. Legislators all but drowned in the tears that flowed for "mal-treated" landlords.

In the House the "Dixiegops" had a field day. Led by Rep. Paul Brown (D. Ga.), Jesse Wolcott (R. Mich.), and John B. Williams (D. Miss.), they shoved through (by margins of 39 votes in one case and 62 in another) two amendments which will do for rent control what the same coalition did to price control.

THE FIRST amendment — the Williams amendment—throws responsibility for rent control on the ctiy councils, county commissioners and state legislatures. If passed, it would permit any of these bodies to lift controls from their respective areas, by the simple passage of a resolution.

Such administration Democrats as Reps. Buchanan (D. Pa.), Spence (D. Ky.), Patman (D. Tex.), and Monroney (D. Okla.) tried vainly to describe the chaos such a provision would create. Patman referred to it as an "absurdity."

Only six Republicans joined the liberal Democrats in voting against the measure.

Also victorious in the House was Rep. Brown's "reasonable return" amendment, which, it was charged, would result in a sharp rise in rents throughout the country.

In addition, the House bill extends controls for 15 months and empowers the Housing Expediter to recontrol areas he previously decontrolled. Attempts to include criminal penalties for violation of the law, or provide stronger tenant protection against eviction were defeated.

ON THE SENATE side the tenants suffered another big defeat, when the Banking Committee approved a general 10% rent increase, to be put in effect in two lumps—5% on Oct. 1, 1949, and 5% on April 1, 1950. This was intended as an alternative to the House-passed "reasonable return" amendment, which was considered unworkable.

Instead of the 27-months extension urged by Sen. Myers and Sen. Flanders, or even the 15-months extension included in the House bill—the Senate Committee's bill extended controls for only 12 months, plus a three-months moratorium on evictions.

In deference to the House action on the Williams amendment —permitting local governments to decontrol—the Senate committee drew up its own version of a "states' rights" bill.

This provision would permit the state legislatures to decontrol an entire state or any given area. It would also turn over the administration of controls to the state whenever the governor informs the Housing Expediter of the existence of an "adequate" law in the state.

Only four members of the committee voted against this provision — Senators Sparkman (D. Ala.), Wagner (D. N. Y.), Taylor (D. Ida.) and Paul Douglas (D. Ill.).

As the CIO News went to press, the bill was scheduled to receive speedy Senate floor action. The present rent control law expires March 31, and the bill must still go through the Senate, into a conference committee of Senators and Representatives for a compromise, and back through both houses of Congress again before is reaches the President's desk.

'Tenants' Letter Exposed as Phony

The tactics of the real estate lobby's high-powered campaign to wreck rent control were exposed last week by Columnist Tris Coffin in the Washington Times-Herald.

Coffin calls it the "Aunt Kate"—approach—"the poor, widowed old lady who owns a rental house she bought from a lifetime of scrubbing floors and is losing her savings because of rent control."

These letters have been pouring into Congressmen's offices by the thousands, and wherever Congressmen have taken the trouble to check, large numbers have been found to be completely phony.

Rep. Frank Buchanan (D. Pa.), for instance, has received 10,000 such letters. An investigation by his own political workers revealed that many were from nonexistent persons, others from "crackpots" without rental properties.

Another phase of the campaign is a deluge of letters to newspaper editors. One signed by "Sarah H. Terriel," allegedly an 82-year old landlady, appeared in at least two eastern newspapers on the same day, Coffin reports. An identical letter, signed by "Sarah H. Levine" appeared in a New York City daily with a large Jewish circulation.

Lauds Reuther

Chm. Lesinski (D., Mich.) of the full House Labor Committee asked AFL Pres. William Green:

"Is it not true that the best job of routing Communists has been done by UAW-CIO Pres. Walter Reuther without the aid of T-H?"

"Yes," answered Green.

Vote On Giving Rent Control To States, Counties, Cities

Following is the roll-call in the House on the crucial Williams amendment to the rent control bill. This amendment, which permits states, counties or cities to decontrol their areas by resolution, was passed by a vote of 227 (primarily Southern Democrats and Republicans) to 188. The CIO and Administration Democrats consider the amendment the equivalent of complete gutting of rent control.

ALA.	—Andrews(D)	R		Lanham(D)	O		Perkins(D)	R		Colmer(D)	W		Keating(R)	W	OKLA.	—Albert(D)	R		Jennings(R)	W
	Battle(D)	W		Pace(D)	R		Spence(D)	R		Rankin(D)	W		Keogh(D)	R		Gilmer(D)	O		Murray(D)	W
	Boykin(D)	W		Preston(D)	W		Underwood			Whitten(D)	W		Kilburn(R)	W		Monroney(D)	R		Phillips(R)	W
	deGraffenried			Vinson(D)	R		(D)	R		Whittington			Klein(D)	R		Morris(D)	W		Priest(D)	R
	(D)	R		Wheeler(D)	W		Whitaker(D)	R		(D)	W		Latham(R)	W		Steed(D)	R		Sutton(D)	R
	Elliott(D)	R		Wood(D)	O	LA.	—Allen(D)	R		Williams(D)	W		LeFevre(R)	W		Stigler(D)	W	TEX.	—Beckworth(D)	R
	Grant(D)	R	IDA.	—Sanborn(R)	W		Boggs(D)	R		Winsted(D)	W		Lynch(D)	R		Wickersham			Bentsen(D)	W
	Hobbs(D)	R		White(D)	R		Brooks(D)	W	MO.	—Bolling(D)	R		Macy(R)	W		(D)	W		Burleson(D)	R
	Jones(D)	R	ILL.	—Allen(R)	W		Hebert(D)	W		Cannon(D)	R		Marcantonio			Wilson(D)	W		Combs(D)	R
	Rains(D)	R		Arends(R)	W		Larcade(D)	W		Carnahan(D)	R		(ALP)	R	ORE.	—Angell(R)	W		Fisher(D)	W
ARI.	—Murdock(D)	R		Bishop(R)	W		Morrison(D)	R		Christopher(D)	R		McGrath(D)	R		Ellsworth(R)	W		Gossett(D)	W
	Patten(D)	W		Buckley(D)	R		Passman(D)	W		Irving(D)	R		Multer(D)	R		Norblad(R)	W		Kilday(D)	W
ARK.	—Gathings(D)	W		Chesney(D)	R		Willis(D)	W		Jones(D)	R		Murphy(D)	R		Stockman(R)	W		Lucas(D)	W
	Harris(D)	W		Chiperfield(R)	O	ME.	—Fellows(R)	W		Karst(D)	R		O'Toole(D)	R					Lyle(D)	R
	Hays(D)	R		Church(R)	W		Hale(R)	W		Karsten(D)	R		Pfeifer, J. L.		PA.	—Barrett(D)	R		Mahon(D)	W
	Mills(D)	R		Dawson(D)	R		Nelson(R)	W		Magee(D)	R		(D)	R		Buchanan(D)	R		Patman(D)	R
	Norrell(D)	W		Gordon(D)	R	MD.	—Beall(R)	W		Moulder(D)	R		Pfeiffer, W. L.			Cavalcante			Pickett(D)	W
	Tackett(D)	W		Gorski(D)	R		Bolton(D)	R		Short(R)	W		(R)	W		(D)	R		Poage(D)	W
	Trimble(D)	R		Hoffman(R)	O		Fallon(D)	R		Sullivan(D)	R		Powell(D)	R		Chudoff(D)	R		Rayburn	
CAL.	—Allen(R)	W		Janison(R)	W		Garmatz(D)	R		Welch(D)	R		Quinn(D)	R		Coffey(D)	R		(D)	Speaker
	Anderson(R)	W		Jonas(R)	W		Miller(R)	W	MONT.	—D'Ewart(R)	W		Reed(R)	O		Corbett(R)	W		Regan(D)	W
	Bramblett(R)	W		Linehan(D)	R		Sasscer(D)	R		Mansfield(D)	R		Riehlman(R)	W		Dague(R)	W		Teague(D)	W
	Douglas(D)	R		Mack(D)	R	MASS.	—Bates(R)	W	NEB.	—Curtis(R)	W		Rooney(D)	R		Davenport(D)	R		Thomas(D)	R
	Doyle(D)	R		Mason(R)	W		Donohue(D)	R		Miller(R)	W		St. George(R)	W		Eberharter(D)	R		Thompson(D)	W
	Engle(D)	W		McMillen(R)	W		Furcolo(D)	R		O'Sullivan(D)	R		Somers(D)	O		Fenton(R)	W		Thornberry	
	Havenner(D)	R		O'Brien(D)	R		Goodwin(R)	W		Stefan(R)	W		Taber(R)	W		Flood(D)	R		(D)	W
	Hinshaw(R)	W		O'Hara(D)	R		Herter(R)	W	NEV.	—Baring(D)	R		Tauriello(D)	R		Fulton(R)	W		Wilson(D)	W
	Holifield(D)	R		Price(D)	R		Heselton(R)	W	N. H.	—Cotton(R)	W					Gavin(R)	W		Worley(D)	R
	Jackson(R)	W		Reed(R)	W		Kennedy(D)	R		Merrow(R)	W	N. C.	—Barden(D)	O		Gillette(R)	W			
	Johnson(R)	W		Sabath(D)	R	N. J.	—Addonizio(D)	R					Bonner(D)	W		Graham(R)	W	UTAH	—Bosone(D)	R
	King(D)	R		Simpson(R)	W		Auchincloss						Bulwinkle(D)	O		Granahan(D)	R		Granger(D)	R
	McDonough			Velde(R)	W		(R)	W					Carlyle(D)	W		Green(D)	R	VT.	—AL Plumley	
	(R)	W		Vursell(R)	W		Canfield(R)	R					Chatham(D)	W		James(R)	W		(R)	O
	McKinnon(D)	R		Yates(D)	R		Case(R)	W					Cooley(D)	W		Kearns(R)	W	VA.	—Abbitt(D)	W
	Miller(D)	R	IND.	—Crook(D)	R		Eaton(R)	W					Deane(D)	R		Kelley(D)	R		Bland(D)	R
	Nixon(R)	W		Denton(D)	R		Hand(R)	W					Doughton(D)	W		Kunkel(R)	W		Burton(D)	W
	Phillips(R)	W		Halleck(R)	W		Hart(D)	R					Durham(D)	W		Lichtenwalter			Fugate(D)	W
	Poulson(R)	O		Harden(R)	W		Howell(D)	R					Jones(D)	W		(R)	W		Gary(D)	W
	Scudder(R)	W		Harvey(R)	W		Kean(R)	W					Kerr(D)	R		Lind(D)	R		Hardy(D)	R
	Sheppard(D)	R		Jacobs(D)	R		Norton(D)	R					Redden(D)	W		McConnell(R)	W		Harrison(D)	W
	Welch(R)	R		Kruse(D)	W		Rodino(D)	R				N. D.	—Burdick(R)	R		Morgan(D)	R		Smith(D)	W
	Werdel(R)	W		Madden(D)	R		Thomas(R)	O					Lemke(R)	W		O'Neill(D)	R		Stanley(D)	W
	White(D)	R		Noland(D)	R		Towe(R)	W				OHIO	—Bolton(R)	W		Rhodes(D)	R	WASH.	—Holmes(R)	W
COL.	—Aspinall(D)	R		Walsh(D)	R		Wolverton(R)	W					Breen(D)	R		Rich(R)	W		Horan(R)	W
	Carroll(D)	R		Wilson(R)	W	N. M.	—Fernandez(D)	W					Brehm(R)	W		Scott, Hardie			Jackson(D)	R
	Hill(R)	W	IOWA	—Cunningham			Miles(D)	W					Brown(R)	W		(R)	W		Mack(R)	W
	Marsalis(D)	R		(R)	W	N. Y.	—Buckley(D)	R					Burke(D)	R		Scott, Hugh			Mitchell(D)	R
CONN.	—Lodge(R)	W		Dolliver(R)	W		Byrne(D)	R					Clevenger(R)	W		(R)	W		Tollefson(R)	W
	McGuire(D)	R		Gross(R)	W		Celler(D)	O					Crosser(D)	R		Simpson(R)	W	W. VA.	—Bailey(D)	R
	Patterson(R)	W		Hoeven(R)	W		Clemente(D)	R					Elston(R)	W		Van Zandt(R)	W		Burnside(D)	R
	Ridicoff(D)	R		Jensen(R)	W		Cole(R)	W					Feighan(D)	R		Walter(D)	R		Hedrick(D)	R
	Sadlak(R)	W		LeCompte(R)	W		Coudert(R)	W					Hays(D)	R	R. I.	—Fogarty(D)	R		Kee(D)	R
	Woodhouse			Martin(R)	W		Davies(D)	R					Huber(D)	R		Forand(D)	R		Ramsay(D)	R
	(D)	R		Talle(R)	W		Delaney(D)	R					Jenkins(R)	W	S. C.	—Bryson(D)	W		Staggers(D)	R
DEL.	—Boggs(R)	W	KAN.	—Cole(R)	W		Dollinger(D)	R					Kirwan(D)	R		Hare(D)	W	WIS.	—Biemiller(D)	R
FLA.	—Bennett(D)	W		Hope(R)	W		Gamble(R)	W					McCulloch(R)	W		McMillan(D)	W		Byrnes(R)	W
	Herlong(D)	W		Meyer(R)	W	MINN.	—Anderson(R)	W					McGregor(R)	W		Richards(D)	W		Davis(R)	W
	Peterson(D)	W		Rees(R)	W		Andresen(R)	W					McSweeney			Rivers(D)	W		Hull(R)	R
	Rogers(D)	W		Scrivner(R)	W		Blatnik(D)	O					(D)	O		Sims(D)	R		Keefe(R)	W
	Sikes(D)	W		Smith(R)	W		Hagen(R)	W					Polk(D)	R	S. D.	—Case(R)	W		Murray(R)	W
	Smathers(D)	R	KY.	—Bates(D)	R		Judd(R)	W					Secrest(D)	W		Lovre(R)	W		O'Konski(R)	O
GA.	—Brown(D)	R		Chelf(D)	R		Marshall(D)	R					Smith(R)	O	TENN.	—Cooper(D)	R		Smith(R)	O
	Camp(D)	R		Gregory(D)	R		McCarthy(D)	R					Vorys(R)	W		Davis(D)	R		Withrow(R)	R
	Cox(D)	W		Golden(R)	W		O'Hara(R)	W					Wagner(D)	R		Evins(D)	R		Zablocki(D)	R
	Davis(D)	W		Morton(R)	W		Wier(D)	R					Weichel(R)	W		Frazier(D)	R	WYO.	—AL Barrett	
			MISS.	—Abernethy(D)	W								Kearney(R)	W		Gore(D)	R		(R)	W

Ever Try Layoff On A. M. After

WANTED—Young skinny, wiry fellows, not over 18; must be expert riders, willing to risk death daily. Orphans preferred . . . This ad for Pony Express riders to carry mail over the Overland Trail appeared in 1860. Ah, what a boss could get away with in those good old days!

* * *

"OPERATION GODIVA"—*Who says the British don't have a sense of humor? A surprise move ending clothes rationing in England, Mar. 15, after eight long years was planned by the Board of Trade under the code name, "Operation Godiva." In case you've forgotten, Godiva was the legendary Saxon lady who rode through the town clothed only in her long hair.*

* * *

THOSE KINDLY BOSSES—"Reports of layoffs and cutbacks in other industries and a decline in job opportunities have had a sobering effect on our workers. Now they're more appreciative of their jobs."

"Everybody is hanging on, and you get more work out of a lazy old employe than out a lazy new one."

A reporter for the Wall Street Journal doing a piece on layoff trends and "worker output" quotes the above remarks made by employers. They're typical samples of a whole batch of similar comments from industrial big shots which he gives to back up his theme that "workers are putting more elbow grease into their jobs these days." A few quoted do show signs of realizing that workers are humans, too, but the large part seem to be looking forward gleefully to unemployment—for their workers, of course, not themselves.

* * *

UNION PLAN: *A Civic Full Employment Committee has been set up in Buffalo, N. Y., to study and recommend action in case a wave of lay-offs threatens the city. The idea is the brain child of CIO Council Pres. Hugh Thompson, who initiated a similar committee in 1945. Members of the Committee are appointed by the Mayor and serve without pay.*

* * *

POOR BUSINESS DEPT.—The CIO's Oil Workers Union has just moved its international head quarters from Ft. Worth, Tex., to Denver, Colo., where it has purchased a two-story building, address 1840 California St.

One of the reasons for the move was that the union was forced to occupy a ramshackle building in Ft. Worth because landlords with better accommodations didn't want to rent to a union.

Now that the Oil Workers International Union has gone, maybe the city's bright business men will be saddened to learn what a good financial asset they have lost.

The OWIU spent more than $400,000 a year in the city and took in about $4,000 a year in dues from its Local 208 members in Ft. Worth.

"Where else can you find an institution that spends a hundred times as much money in a city as it collects in that city?" asked union officials as they departed for Denver.

A Buck For PAC Will Pay You Back

Aged Ask Security; Not Relief

CALL HIM John Kelly. He wouldn't like it if we used his real name, for he has his pride and he's in trouble—real trouble.

It's not his fault, but mixed in with his indignation at a great injustice done is the shame most men feel who can't support their families. So we'll call him Kelly.

Kelly who lives in Maine, worked in a textile mill there until he was laid off in November 1947, when the textile boom began to drop. Since then he hasn't been able to find a job anywhere. Why? Well, he's 61 and he has only one arm. He lost the other in 1934 in an industrial accident. Who wants to hire a man with one arm who is 61!

"I am not looking for sympathy from no one," he wrote in a letter sent to his union, the CIO Textile Workers Union, "but I feel I am entitled to a job from someone who has a sense of fair play left."

What's to happen to John Kelly and many thousands of others like him? He got unemployment insurance for a short time, but that was soon exhausted. He's not old enough for a social security pension. He wants to work, and support himself and his wife but nobody is interested in hiring him.

KELLY'S story was told last week before the House Ways and Means Committee by Kenneth L. Kramer, director of the insurance and Health Dept., Textile Workers Union, at hearings on legislation to improve the nation's public welfare program.

Two bills on the subject have been introduced—the Forand Bill (HR 2645) which the CIO supports with suggestions for its improvement, and the Doughton Bill (HR 2892).

Both bills have many of the same provisions for an improved system of public assistance to be administered by the various states under Federal standards, and many of these the CIO favors.

Improvements are sought in the Forand Bill, particularly because it does not impose drastic limits on the size of payments to individuals which the Federal Government will match.

CIO Sec. Treas. James B. Carey, first CIO witness to testify at the hearing explained the CIO's overall social security program to the Committee which is headed by Rep. Doughton (D., N. C.) He emphasized the need of a complete program of full employment, and expanded social security benefits and coverage to whittle away the need for direct public assistance.

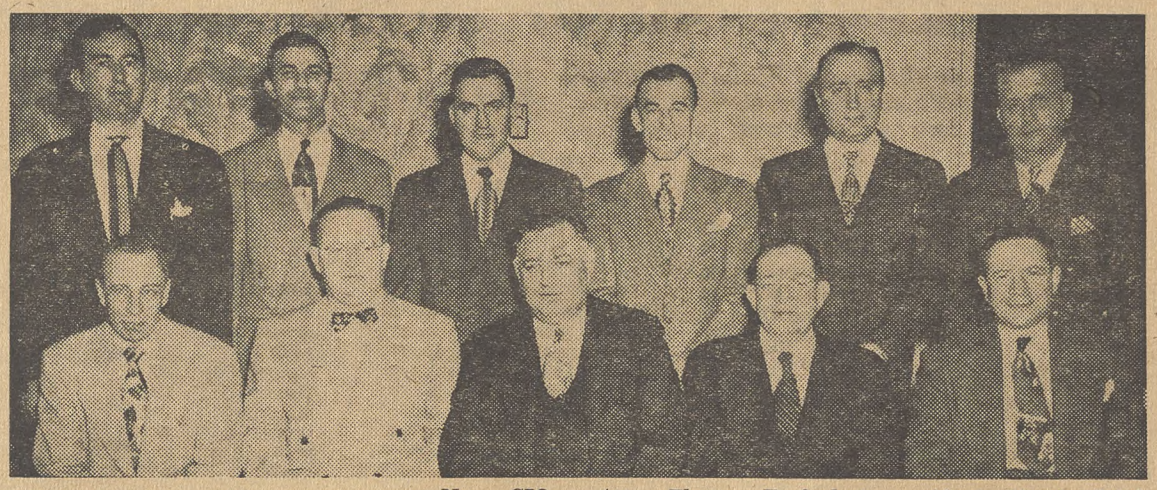
IRVING ABRAMSON, CIO representative and chairman of the CIO Community Services Committee, urged support for the bill "because it is designed to meet an elementary need of the American people," but he emphasized that it is "no substitute for an adequate social insurance and unemployment compensation program."

J. E. Stegall of Spray, N. C., told of the distress caused in southern textile areas by increasing unemployment and short time. He named a number of mills that have either completely suspended operations or curtailed production, throwing thousands of workers out of jobs.

Norris Tibbett, TWUA representative from Danville, Va., also told of the difficulties workers laid off by the big Dan River Cotton mills were encountering. He introduced to the committee two of the workers recently laid off by the Dan River mills who told their own stories.

George F. Lewey, 71, said he could not live on the Social Security old age pension he and his wife were getting. He receives $22.49 and his wife gets $29.40 a month.

Elisha McKinney, 67, said he and his wife together received only $36.36 old age pension. Both men worked in the Dan River mills although they were past the retirement age, until the company laid them off when it began to curtail production.



OPTICAL UNION'S OFFICERS: New CIO international's top officers and board members, elected at convention held in Washington last week, shown with CIO staff members loaned to the union. L. to r., first row: Arnold Woehling, executive board member; Earl Disselhorst, secretary; Thomas E. Andert, president; Morris Grief, financial secretary-treasurer; Sebastian Rebaldo, executive board member; top row, Bill Widman, CIO staff; Arthur Alberstein, international representative; Joseph Duggan, CIO staff; Cass Suski and James Beattie, both executive board members; and James O'Reilly, CIO staff.

Columbus CIO Council Goes To Symphony

"CIO GOES to the symphony" is now history in the Ohio State Capital. For the first time in Columbus, Ohio, a labor organization sponsored a special concert of a philharmonic orchestra.

In a civic gesture to support the Columbus Philharmonic Orchestra, the Columbus CIO Council underwrote a special concert March 13, making, in effect, a $2500 contribution to the symphony maintenance fund.

Council Pres. William Spratley said the concert was the brain child of George De Nucci, CIO regional director in Central Ohio.

De Nucci commented that "while we weren't as satisfied as we would like to have been with the turnout, we do feel that the concert proved to the good people of Columbus that trade unionists are good citizens. We intend to continue supporting the Columbus Philharmonic as we support every civic undertaking that is of value to all the people of the community."

Conductor Izler Solomon, who made nation-wide headlines last year when he flew to Palestine to conduct a symphony orchestra while that city was under Arab shell fire, praised the CIO for its undertaking. Said Solomon:

"We wish more groups in the city would show the same interest that has been shown by the CIO.

Attending as guests of the Columbus CIO were pupils at the city's orphanages, indigent blind, old-age pensioners and students in school music appreciation classes.

SELL CONCERT TICKETS: Members of Steelworkers Local 2173 sell tickets to the concert of the Columbus, Ohio, Philharmonic Orchestra sponsored by the Columbus CIO Council. L. to r., selling the tickets are Harold Burt, Phyllis Loudermilk, Gregory Stebbins, ticket committee chairman, and Anne Jones. Others in the picture are members of Steelworkers' Local 2173, button-holed as they left the plant.

CIO Sets Up Optical Union

THE CIO has a brand new international union—the United Optical & Instrument Workers of America. Although the group has belonged to the CIO since it came over from the AFL in 1937, it has functioned up to now as an organizing committee.

Steps to turn the committee into a full-fledged CIO International were taken at a convention Mar. 11-13 in Washington. Attending were some 60 delegates from the union's locals in towns and cities east of the Mississippi where the industry is concentrated.

One of the largest plants organized by the union is the American Optical Co., (Scientific Division) at Buffalo, N. Y., employing around 1,000 workers.

CIO Vice-Pres. and Organizing Director Allan S. Haywood delivered the main speech at the convention and swore in the newly elected officers and executive board members.

Haywood and his assistant, R. J. Thomas, who also spoke to the delegates, bitterly denounced the Taft-Hartley law and the ruling issued by the Natl. Labor Relations Board, barring the Optical Workers from Board elections.

THE BOARD ruled some weeks ago that the Optical Workers Organizing Committee was "an adjunct" of the National CIO and therefore ineligible to be on the ballot in NLRB collective bargaining elections, because national CIO officers had refused to sign non-Communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley law.

After the action taken at the convention, officers of the Optical Union, who had signed the affidavits, arranged to file these with the NLRB and a financial statement with the Labor Dept.

The union's officers stated emphatically that the Optical & Instrument Workers is completely free of Communist influence and has pledged to support CIO policy at all times.

"This has been the policy of the organization in the past," the officers declared, "and will continue to be the policy of the new Optical & Instrument union in the future."

Top officers, elected unanimously by acclamation at the convention, are: Pres. Thomas E. Andert, Secy. Earl Disselhorst, and Financial Secy-Treas. Morris Grief. Newly elected Executive Board members, also elected unanimously, are James Beattie, Sebastian Rebaldo, Cass Suski and Arnold Woehling.

NAM Cries Hoax

The NAM's Ira Mosher poohpoohed the Nov. 2 election in his testimony before the House Labor Committee.

All this unpopularity of T-H, he said, "is a cruel hoax on the American public." Then, said this business representative, "T-H hasn't hurt labor one bit."

He presented a long, legalistic brief for retention of T-H—only it would be a stronger T-H with even sharper teeth to bite labor. But, when questioned about T-H, he retreated with the statement that he wasn't familiar with the law "from the legal standpoint."

Union Guy—A Personalized History of UAW

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

AT SCHOOL the kids used to call him "Smokey" because of the coppery color of his skin. His grandfather was a Chippewa Indian. The boy was born in a log cabin built in a clearing in the wilderness of Michigan, where his father trapped, hunted, fished, and (on the side) ran a small store in the front part of the cabin.

His story begins like a tale of the early pioneers, but it isn't. It's the true story of what the press calls a labor leader, or "pork chopper," as he calls himself—meaning he is on a union payroll. He does publicity work for the CIO United Auto Workers in Detroit.

Clayton Fountain tells his story in "Union Guy," a fascinating book about what happened to him and millions of other workers during some of the most stirring times in recent American life. Into his personal story is woven a vivid inside account of the rise and growth of his union, the UAW-CIO, to which he has belonged for 12 years, and the rough and tumble struggle of labor-management relations.

UAW BOOKSHOP DISPLAY: Clayton Fountain (right), author of "Union Guy," is shown in the United Auto Workers' Bookshop in Detroit with his wife and Bookshop Manager Bob Marshall. The bookshop has good reason for plugging the book because it is a history of the union.

Pioneer Life

Born at Scotts Point, Mich., in 1909, Fountain spent his childhood in one of the more isolated areas of the country where the pioneer way of life hung on past its time. The story starts off on a note peculiarly early American.

All the rest of it, however, is distinctly USA today, dealing as it does with the rush and roar of the modern auto industry and the fight of its workers to build a strong union. Fountain, although only 40, has had the unusual experience of having lived in two vastly different eras.

Author A Worker

Clayton W. Fountain, who is part American Indian, was born in Michigan, where he still lives. He came to Detroit 21 years ago when he was 19 years old. He went to work for General Motors in 1933 and now has 15 years seniority there. A member in good standing of the UAW-CIO since 1937, Fountain now does publicity work on organizational campaigns for the union.

His early working life followed a course common to countless other young men starting out to earn a living—and many a CIO worker can find similarities in it to his own experiences.

Kitchen flunkey on a lake steamer; dishwasher and cook in a hamburger stand; grease monkey in a used car lot; landscaper's helper; truck driver—these were some of his varied early jobs.

Worked At Packard

Then he got work at the Packard plant in Detroit, as a press operator on the night shift at 50c an hour and bonus, a job, he says, that needed only the "traditional strong back and weak mind."

He worked a 12-hour shift, sometimes more, and averaged between $40 and $50 a week, until he got sick, stayed out three days without reporting his illness, and was fired.

In 1929 he found a job at the Briggs body plant in Detroit, then a notorious sweat shop, where he made $6.50 to $7 a day on piece work, and spent his evenings running around with gay young friends. The same year he married a 16-year-old waitress, then decided it was a mistake, and set out on a jaunt about the country with a friend who had a Ford.

They got as far as Kansas City, went broke, and Fountain took a job in a small shop running a punch press, until one night the first joint of his finger was clipped off. He settled with the boss for a $150 award and quit.

A 10-day stretch in the Shelby County workhouse in Tennessee where he labored on the roads in chains, and a job driving a tractor on a cotton and corn plantation where he learned about the sad lot of the sharecropper, were some of his other experiences. Then, he returned to Detroit in the spring of 1930 and was reunited with his wife.

Here Fountain's story follows the pattern common to so many workers in the depression 30's. Through his father-in-law, a truck driver for the Detroit Public Lighting Commission, he got a job as a laborer, making $27 a week. It didn't last long.

In February 1931, just two weeks after his wife bore him a daughter, he was laid off. The depression was on. It was 2½ years before he received a regular pay check again. As Fountain puts it, he became one of "the hapless legion of men who haunted the welfare offices in Detroit."

Couldn't Pay Rent

The young couple couldn't pay rent on the little relief money they got, so they doubled up with his wife's aunt and uncle in a three-room shack. There were seven of them, four adults and three children.

Fountain remembers the winter of 1932 as a long and terrible nightmare of hunger, misery and hopelessness for thousands in Detroit. On March 8, that year, his son was born. It was the day after the Communists organized a hunger march to the gates of the Ford River Rouge plant, where four men were killed by machine-gun fire.

It wasn't until the next July, by an unexpected stroke of good luck, that he got a job as press operator at the Chevrolet Gear & Axle plant at $3.75 a day, almost as much as the family got from the welfare for a week.

Fountain was to continue working in this plant for seven years, and to accumulate eight more years seniority on leave for union business, but some big events were to transpire before he reached this state of affairs, then undreamed of.

Learning about the union shortly after he went to work at the Gear & Axle plant, Fountain had joined the UAW and plunged ardently into union activities. Meanwhile the sitdown strikes at General Motors plants in Flint and elsewhere were erupting, and the situation at his plant was tense.

Already under suspicion of talking union in the plant, he was fired abruptly one day after he had refused to sign a company-sponsored petition attacking the union and the "un-American" sitdown strikes.

He can remember the day well, for it was his daughter's sixth birthday, and when he got home he found a party in progress. Fountain put off giving his wife the bad news as long as possible, but it finally had to come out.

World Smashed

When she heard what had happened, his wife didn't say anything, Fountain recalls. "She just sat there across the table from me, her face strained with emotion, while the two youngsters chattered away, all unaware that our little world had been smashed by a policy issued from GM headquarters in Wall Street."

Although the UAW won the GM strike and Fountain got his job back in a few weeks, his wife never grew to understand or accept union ideas. Relations between them became more and more strained as Fountain's union activities increased, until they finally separated and later were divorced. Several years later he married again—a union girl this time, whom he met at a labor conference.

But before this split came, another event occurred that was to have a big influence on his development. One afternoon in May 1937, he joined the Communist Party. He signed up, he recalls, "in a cramped little apartment in Paradise Valley, the East Side Detroit slum where thousands of dark-skinned Americans are packed into rotten buildings infested with rats and vermin."

He was assigned to build a party unit in UAW Local 235, at the plant where he worked. The Communists were very active in Detroit in these stormy days, and Fountain, in his deep resentment against injustices he saw all around him, took part in eviction riots and other Party-organized affairs, inside the union and out.

For a time he was Detroit correspondent for the Midwest Daily Record, the CP paper started in Chicago in '37 under Louis Budenz as editor.

Doubted CP Tactics

"Fermenting doubts," however, soon began troubling him, he says, as to the wisdom of CP tactics, and he took to discussing his ideas with comrades. He thought the Party should follow in the tradition of American democracy of the basic right of people to fight oppression.

When the CP brass hats took him to task for some of his spoken and written remarks, and gave him orders as to what he could and could not read and think, he was through.

"These men were telling me that I had no right to select my own reading matter," Fountain says. He left the Party in '38, after defying the CP's comical instruction to write a 10,000 word treatise denouncing Jay Lovestone, former member the CP considered a "renegade," as a stooge for the fascists.

"The point the Communists miss," Fountain writes, in reflecting later over his brief sojourn with them, "is that political democracy has been a living, dynamic thing here in America for more than a century and a half.

"It's different here from the way it is in European nations, where lack of freedom has generated a higher degree of political militancy among the workers.

"There is no need in America to waste our time with Marxist mumbo-jumbo about dialectics and stuff: there is no need to idolize Lenin or obey Stalin. What we need in America is a homespun political organization that will harness the historic American sense of justice and fair play."

For a time after he left the CP, Fountain had a hard and lonely time. He was frozen out by his former associates and distrusted by their opponents, but his personal difficulties were soon submerged in the union's struggle with factions inside the UAW, and its battles with management.

Interunion Fight

Fountain relates in detail the long-drawn-out factional fight over the union's erratic president, Homer Martin, who was finally defeated at the 1939 convention by R. J. Thomas, and other crises in the union's early years which it weathered successfully.

Some of the interesting things he has to say about this period concern the 1939 GM strike, which he thinks was the turning point in the UAW's history. Conducted on the strategy devised by Walter Reuther, then the union's vice-president in charge of its GM division, the union struck only the skilled operations, while the production workers stayed on the job to the tail-end of the 1939 production line.

The dispute was settled Aug. 4 and was a tremendous victory for the union. GM signed a company-wide agreement, the first in its history, recognizing the UAW as sole bargaining agency in 42 plants.

Using this dispute as an outstanding example of the "justification of the strategic use of the strike weapon," Fountain gives a persuasive argument in its defense aimed at well-meaning liberals who criticize the strike without understanding

"Violence," Fountain writes, "is relative. It exists in forms other than stoppages of work and brawls on picket lines. There are varying degrees of violence.

"Let us assume that an imaginary employer is paying his workers starvation wages and driving them like slaves in the plant. This is one degree of violence. But it does not stop there.

Violence's Victims

"The wives and children of oppressed workers are also the victims of this violence. If they do not get the proper amount and quality of food, if they are ill-clothed and ill-housed, if they are denied sufficient medical care—all because of low wages—an enormous degree of violence has, in effect, been inflicted on them by the employers."

An Inside View

Clayton W. Fountain, author of "Union Guy," says his book "is intended to give the reader an inside view of the working of a powerful labor organization to help to inform him on the labor problems about which so many people shout so loudly and know so little."

Fountain's book gives the complete and colorful history of the auto union from the time it broke away from the AFL in 1936 and took its few thousand members into the CIO down to its present status as one of the world's most powerful unions with a membership of more than a million.

It is the inside story of the UAW told by a "pork chopper" who came up the hard way. Certain parts of Fountain's account may go into the union's inner affairs in too much detail for some readers, but the overall impact of the book is powerful.

Not only labor people, but also those on the bosses' side of the fence who have no idea of what makes workers tick, will find it well worth reading.

Although it is not a preachy book, "Union Guy" definitely has a pro-union message. By telling frankly and honestly what happened to him, Fountain shows how the union can bring meaning and understanding into workers' lives by offering them a chance to unite with others in a democratic way to protect themselves from injustice.

In a way it is a new kind of American success story. Perhaps some day when our schools come to recognize more clearly the great contributions unions have made to the country, "Union Guy" may take its place alongside the story of the famous immigrant, Jacob Riis, whose "The Making of an American," has been read by millions of school children.

Union Guy By Clayton Fountain; Viking Press.

UE Says 80,000 Are Idle In Electric Industry

UNEMPLOYMENT in the electrical industry rose to 80,000 in the last half of 1948, Pres. A. J. Fitzgerald of the CIO Electrical Workers has said in a letter to Pres. Truman.

At the same time, Fitzgerald said a UE study of unemployment figures, based on findings in the electrical industry, has led to an examination of governmental figures for the entire country.

In the letter to Pres. Truman, made public at a press conference held by Russ Nixon, UE's Washington representative, Fitzgerald said the union's study indicated unemployment figures of about 4,800,000. The Bureau of Census has reported about 3,220,000 out of work.

The Census Bureau figures—for February 1949—indicated a 100% rise in joblessness since last October.

The CIO Dept. of Education & Research, however, said that Census figures have in fact "reflected the recent rise in unemployment, which although serious and requiring continued attention and rigorous action, is still below depression size."

THE DIFFERENCE between the UE's estimate and the Census figure develops from statistical questions over the inclusion of certain groups of people in the unemployment total.

The UE pointed out the Census does not include as unemployed those workers on "temporary" layoffs or waiting to start new jobs; those who may be involuntarily working a very short workweek, either at their regular jobs or in other lines of work; and those persons willing to work but not actively looking for a job at any particular time.

Fitzgerald said there are 80,000 unemployed at present in the electrical industry, warned against a "dangerous tendency" to underestimate joblessness, and accused the government of "looking the other way" from unemployment problems.

CIO economists agree that an estimated quarter-million workers suffering from "temporary" layoffs should be included in the unemployment figure.

On other problems—concerning which a standing committee of CIO research directors has been meeting for some time with government statisticians — they do not think that "sufficient information is at hand for either us or the Census Bureau to make a considered judgment as to changes to be made in handling" the figures.

Bill To Kill Warrant Against Bail Approved

A bill cancelling deportation warrants against Sec.-Treas. Alex Bail of the CIO Playthings & Novelty Workers has been passed by the House and forwarded to the Senate.

Bail came to the United States from Russia in 1926. A member of the Communist Party in its early days, he was expelled in 1929 because he "spoke out" against its policies. A number of people have filed affidavits with the Justice Dept. attesting to Bail's loyalty to the United States and "to his efforts against Communism in the labor union field."

The bill, introduced by Rep. Klein (D. N. Y.), would nullify an old Dept. of Justice order deporting Bail as a "foreign-born Communist."

Cleveland Guildsman Wins Willkie Award

Simeon D. Booker, unit officer of the American Newspaper Guild local in Cleveland, Ohio, and executive board member of the Cleveland CIO Council, has won a Wendell L. Willkie award in Negro journalism for 1948. The selection was made by the Nieman Foundation of Harvard University.

The Cleveland Call & Post reporter won the award for "a searching series of feature articles exposing discriminatory conditions in Cleveland's public schools."

Other Willkie winners were the Norfolk, Va., Journal and Guide for best public service, and Louis R. Lautier, Washington correspondent for the Atlanta Daily World. Judges were Nieman fellows.

HAT IN RING FOR POST IN WISCONSIN

Former Rep. Thomas R. Amlie from Wisconsin has announced his candidacy for the vacancy on the Wisconsin Supreme Court, which will be filled in an election next April 5. The sole Democratic candidate, Amlie is indorsed by PAC.

CIO Helps Get Pact For Guatemala Union

THINGS ARE looking up for Chiquita, the lady who tells you NOT to put bananas in the refrigerator.

For a time during the past month, it looked as though there'd be no more bananas coming here from Guatemala—one of Latin America's big banana-producing areas.

More serious, it looked as though a strike by Guatemala banana workers would produce serious international complications and cause hardship to the people of Guatemala.

But the strike of Guatemala dock workers and banana plantation workers and the powerful United Fruit Co. has now been settled. The CIO Latin American Affairs Committee, headed by Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, lent a strong helping hand in working out the settlement.

The Guatemalan strike started in February after the Union of Banana Workers had spent a fruitless year seeking to get United Fruit Co. to bargain collectively. Wages and other grievances of the workers were involved.

When the big U. S. corporation, whose influence in Central America is extensive, refused to bargain, the liberal Guatemalan government tried to mediate, but without success.

THAT WAS followed by circulation of a strike petition among the workers, but intimidation by company spokesmen prevented the union from getting enough signatures. That was followed by a workers' slowdown, and a company speed-up at Puerto Barrios docks, where new conveyor equipment had been installed.

The company retaliated with a boycott of Guatemalan ports—an action that caused widespread unemployment and hardship to the country, whose economy is based on banana exports. Meanwhile, Washington lobbyists were busy seeking to persuade members of Congress that the dispute was not over wages and working conditions, but between the company and an allegedly "communist" government.

At that point, Manuel Pinto Usaga of the Guatemalan unions established contact with the CIO. In Washington, CIO Sec.-Treas. Carey brought representatives of the United Fruit Co. together with Usaga. Carey said American workers would not be fooled by the "red" charges of the company, and demanded that bargaining be instituted at once.

Usaga returned to Guatemala with a promise from the company to bargain, and on March 7 an agreement was signed.

USAGA, IN A letter to Carey, voiced thanks "for the valuable collaboration of the CIO. I am satisfied with the results of my visit to your organization, and so are all the workers involved in this dispute."

The agreement was signed, Usaga reported, despite United Fruit Co. propaganda from Guatemalan papers, foreign press services and radio stations. The situation was further complicated by the fact that the company's Guatemalan attorney is considered to be a conservative candidate for president in the next national elections.

Commenting on the propaganda build-up against the Guatemalan unions, Carey said the "CIO is deeply concerned when it sees the already preponderant power and wealth of a giant American corporation over the life of a small neighboring republic supported by extremely partisan statements on the floor of the U. S. Congress."

Carey said he was shocked by the company's "callous efforts . . . to poison American public opinion over the economic issues involved." He voiced fear it would have a bad effect on the Good Neighbor Policy throughout Latin America.

Now that a settlement has been reached, Carey voiced pleasure that CIO had been able to help bring about a constructive solution and he congratulated the United Fruit Co. for finally engaging in collective bargaining with the union of banana workers.

He said that "continued action such as this would help the Good Neighbor policy."

Organizationally Speaking

Allan S. Haywood

CIO Reg. Dir. James Leary reports that the employes of the Wilson & Co., Kansas City, Kans., chose the CIO Packinghouse Workers as their collective bargaining agency by a vote of 989 to 278.

The UPWA delegates to the Greater Kansas City Industrial Union Council meeting, expressed their appreciation and thanks to the CIO Director and his staff, the secretary, other officers and delegates of the City Council and the affiliated Unions for their cooperation and assistance during the campaign.

Leary also reports that the powerhouse employes of the U. S. Gypsum Company, North Kansas City, Mo., voted 5 to 1 in favor of retaining CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers as their union in an election which resulted from an attempted AFL raid. The work in this election was done by CIO Field Reps. Henry A. Schwarzott and William E. Lewis, and Emery Aubrey, Local President.

Leary also reports that the Utility Workers won a union authorization election among the employes of Middle States Utility Company of Bethany, Mo., by a vote of 103 to 16. Field Reps. Schwarzott and Lewis and Local Pres. Lee Williams and Local Sec. Ross Barber participated in this victory.

Dir. Paul E. Miley of UAW Region 2A announces an overwhelming NLRB election victory among the workers of the E. L. Wiegund Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Nearly 95% of the 719 eligible voters participated in the election and gave the UAW an overwhelming proportion of 33 to 1.

A. T. Stephens, director of organization of the Packinghouse Workers, reports additional election victories. The Harris Soap Co. workers in Buffalo, N. Y., voted 11 to 0 for the union. The Central Packing Co., Kansas City, voted 49 to 0 for the union. Employes of the Chicago Plant of the Wilson & Co., gave the UPWA 2578 votes out of 3284 cast to win CIO representation by an overwhelming majority. In a union shop election at the Pet Milk Co., Mayfield, Ky., the employes were in favor of the union by a vote of 97 to 5.

CIO Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton reports that the Chemical Workers won an election at Smith-Douglas, Inc., Albert Lea, Minn., by a vote of 35 to 2.

Southern Campaign

Van A. Bittner, National Director of the CIO Organizing Committee, has announced seven more victories for the Southern Organizing campaign. Four of these mean new local unions for the Oil Workers and one each for the Utility Workers, the Lithographers and the Textile Workers.

ALABAMA: Dir. Carey Haigler reports the employes of two of the Gulf Refining Co. establishments in Birmingham, voted unanimously for the Oil Workers.

VIRGINIA: Dir. Ernest Pugh reports the employes of the Sinclair Refining Co., Portsmouth, voted unanimously for the Oil Workers.

TEXAS: Dir. Robert Oliver reports employes of the Panhandle Refining and Producing Co., voted affiliation with the Oil Workers, while employes of the Texas Public Service Co., Port Arthur voted affiliation with the Utility Workers.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Dir. Franz Daniel reports employes of the Calico Engraving Co., Spartanburg, chose the Textile Workers as their collective bargaining agency.

FLORIDA: Dir. Charles Cowl reports employes of the McDonald Printing Co., Tampa, chose the Lithographers as their bargaining agent.

The writer has just returned from Los Angeles, Cal., having been there dealing with the problems of the Los Angeles Council. This matter is discussed in full in another column. While in California, a number of telephone meetings were addressed also.

Upon the writer's return to the East, Sunday, March 13, he attended and spoke at the first Constitutional Convention of the Optical Workers, which has been changed from an organizing committee to a National Union. Tom Andert and associates are to be complimented.

CWA Votes Soon on CIO Affiliation

The affiliation program of the Communication Workers of America is moving ahead with the transmission by the union to its divisions of the official ballot. Ballots will be distributed to the CWA membership by each division which will also collect and tally the vote in its jurisdiction. Official tallies will be forwarded to CWA headquarters in Washington and the final results will be compiled on May 5.

To date, 22 CWA Divisions have endorsed the action of the Executive Board recommending CIO affiliation and have urged their membership to vote favorably in the referendum. Seventeen of these Divisions were listed in an earlier column. The new ones are: Indiana Plant and Accounting, Division, 1; Indiana Traffic Divison, 56; Lincoln, Nebraska Division, 31; Cincinnati Division, 46, and Washington Traffic Division, 50.

All CIO Regional Directors, staff people and TWOC Representatives in the areas in which CWA Divisions are located are cooperating with the CWA officers in seeing that the widest distribution is given to the CWA membership of all of the facts and advantages of CIO affiliation. Reports from these directors indicate a favorable reception in most places.

A Buck For PAC Will Pay You Back

JIM BARRY

POP--YOU GO TO THE NEXT OFFICE--BREAK IN THE DOOR IF YOU NEED TO--BUT CUT HIM OFF FROM THE WINDOW!

I WILL, SON! BUT JUST YOU KEEP YOUR HEAD INSIDE AND DON'T TAKE NO FOOL CHANCES! THE POLICE WILL BE HERE ANY MINUTE!

TRAPPED ON THE EDGE OUTSIDE THE WINDOW, THE MURDERER OF "BIG JIM" FYKSOR FIRES A SHOT AT JIM WHEN HE LOOKS OUT OF THE WINDOW...

GIVE ME YOUR HAT, WOODY!

SURE, JIM... BUT IT WON'T STOP A BULLET! SO WHAT'S THE IDEA!

JUST AN OLD TRICK THAT ALWAYS SEEMS TO WORK...MAINLY BECAUSE PEOPLE DON'T THINK WHEN THEY GET EXCITED—AND I'VE GOT A HUNCH THE KILLER IS PLENTY EXCITED NOW!

COUNT THOSE SHOTS, WOODY! I DON'T WANT TO MAKE ANY MISTAKES ABOUT IT...TAKE YOUR FINGERS OUT OF YOUR EARS!

DON'T WORRY... I CAN COUNT THEM THROUGH MY FINGERS!

BANG! BANG!

HEY! MY HAT!

DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR HAT, WOODY! I'LL BUY YOU A NEW ONE--IF THAT WAS HIS LAST SHOT...AS I THINK IT WAS!

I'M GOING AFTER HIM BEFORE HE HAS A CHANCE TO RELOAD!

DON'T JIM! STOP HIM, WOODY!

OH, DEAR! I'VE NO MORE BULLETS! THIS IS MOST ANNOYING...MOST ANNOYING INDEED!

NOT HALF AS ANNOYING AS PLANTING A MURDER ON ME, LITTLE MAN!

CLINK!

SO YOU'RE ANNOYED, LITTLE MAN, I'M MAD... AND THAT MEANS YOUR GAME IS LOST...WHA--!

ANNOYING IS WHAT I SAID, SIR! NOT HOPELESS—AS YOU WILL KNOW IN A MOMENT!

AH, YOUNG MAN...YOU ARE CLINGING TO A STRAW! WHY NOT LET GO AND HAVE IT OVER? OR MUST I—

...CONVINCE YOU FORCEFULLY TO DIE? SORT OF STAMP MY ARGUMENTS UPON YOU, SIR!

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14 Veteran NLRB Men Are Fired

A GROUP of western Natl. Labor Relations Board trial examiners are preparing a legal fight against Civil Service "disqualification" orders which have resulted in notices of their dismissal at the end of June.

Fifteen of the NLRB's 41 trial examiners were found disqualified by a group of Bar Association lawyers acting as consultants to the Civil Service Commission. They judged trial examiners from a number of government agencies.

But their recommendations hit hardest at Labor Board trial examiners who have been with the agency since its Wagner Act days, before June, 1947.

Of 28 NLRB pre-Taft-Hartley trial examiners, 14 were ordered fired, and 14 were given an o.k. Of 13 NLRB trial examiners appointed since Taft-Hartley, only one was ordered dismissed.

AMONG those reportedly receiving disqualification orders were men of long legal experience with high reputations in the trial examining field. Among them were many of the men who have ruled favorably for unions in important NLRB cases, and who have over-ruled some of the worst of the anti-labor efforts of NLRB General Counsel Robert Denham.

This law provided a new and improved status for hearing examiners, making them independent of discharge by their own agency. But the law also provided for the examination of each examiner for fitness.

The Civil Service Commission set up the standards under the law by which these men were to be judged. A consulting group of six lawyers, touted as outstanding members of the legal profession, did the actual judging.

Observers noted:

1. The make-up of the consulting board which considered each examiner was quite conservative, including two former presidents of the American Bar Association.

2. The examination included interviews with associates of the examiner under scrutiny and with lawyers who had appeared before him, and what the Civil Service Commission called "a review of his personnel record and the quality of his work." The consultants also examined case records and reports he had written and gave him an oral interview.

3. The system taken as a whole disqualified, for instance, NLRB men who have for years handled labor cases. It may send to the NLRB in their place "qualified" examiners with experience only in agencies handling far different matters, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission.

UNITED AGAINST T-H: **CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey (r.) in a broadcast March 12 urged quick passage of the Thomas-Lesinski Bill, which would repeal T-H and bring back the Wagner Act. He was joined in his appeal by (l. to r.) Pres. Harvey W. Brown of the Intl. Association of Machinists (independent), AFL Pres. William Green and Sen. Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, one of the sponsors of the bill.**

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas-Lesinski Bill S. 249 HR 2032	Repeals T-H; restores Wagner Act and amends it on jurisdictional strikes, boycotts and natl. emergencies.	OK'd by Senate Labor Comm. Will come up soon in Senate now that filibuster is over. House Labor Comm. hearings end Mar. 21.	Write Senators and Congressmen to pass Thomas-Lesinski Bill without weakening amendments. Send Union resolutions, petitions, etc.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements HR 3190	Bill provides 75c minimum wage, improved coverage and enforcement.	HR 3190 OK'd by House Labor Comm. Due soon for debate in House. Senate Labor Sub-committee, hearings scheduled.	Write Congressmen to pass HR 3190 without weakening amendments, improve coverage of farm workers.
Rent Control Extension	Rent controls expire Mar. 31. 15-month extension bill in House fails to check loopholes.	House passed weak HR 1731. Senate Banking Committee OK'd 10% general rent hike. Senate debates this week.	Ask Senators to pass Myers Bill (S. 288). Ask Congressmen to approve stronger bill in Senate-House conference.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend old age and survivors benefits, almost double benefit payments, set up national disability insurance, provide federal aid for needy families.	House Ways & Means Comm. holding hearings. CIO witnesses to testify this week.	Write to Congressmen and members of Ways and Means Comm. to pass promptly.
Housing Bill S. 1070 22 bi-partisan sponsors in Senate	Provides 810,000 public housing units in six years, slum clearance, rural housing.	Approved by Senate Banking Comm. Many bills introduced in House.	Ask Senate to pass housing program provided by S. 1070.
Reciprocal Trade Agreements HR 1121	Gives U. S. power to negotiate trade pacts 'til June, 1951, lower tariffs, promote intl. commerce.	House passed bill. CIO voiced support at Senate Comm. hearings.	Ask Senators to pass.
ECA European Recovery Funds HR 2362	Provides $5½ billion to carry ERP through June, 1950.	CIO voiced strong support at House hearings. Committee report due soon.	Ask Congressmen to vote full appropriation for ECA.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

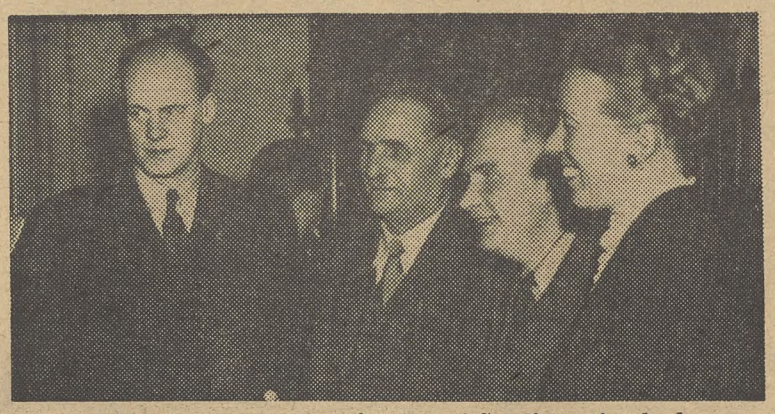
U. S. Labor Greets Swedish Union Officials

TWELVE Swedish union officials received a warm welcome from every branch of American labor when they visited Washington last week at the beginning of a month's tour of this country.

The group, brought to the U. S. under auspices of the Economic Cooperation Administration, will visit American industrial cities to see our production methods and to meet with union officials and members. They will travel to Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit and New York.

At a luncheon attended by officials of the CIO, AFL, railway brotherhoods, ECA and the Labor Dept., Axel Strand brought greetings from the million and a quarter members of the Swedish Federation of Trade Unions, which he heads. "We hope that when American labor comes to Europe, you will come united, so that we will know that all American labor is behind us," Strand said.

Present at the luncheon were CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood, AFL Pres. Green and others. Carey pointed out that CIO and AFL—as well as labor and management—"get along a lot better than you have been led to believe."



SWEDISH UNIONISTS: **A group of Sewdish union leaders are touring this country under the auspices of ECA to study U. S. methods of production. Here are some of them at a reception in Washington, l. to r., Erik Ostrand, of the Metal Workers Union; Birger Ohqvist of the Papers Workers Union; Sture Lindblad of the Stockholm Longshoremen. Esther Peterson of the CIO Clothing Workers is at the right.**

The delegation spent several days in Washington visiting union headquarters and conferring with officials of ECA and the Department of Labor.

L.A. Bodies Accept CIO Peace Plan

A FORMULA for bringing together two warring factions in the Los Angeles, Calif., CIO, has been concluded under the direction of CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, and an administrative committee has been appointed to direct the affairs of the CIO Council until its reorganization next month.

A nine-day visit by Haywood to the trouble spot brought the following agreement, signed by representatives of both the Council and the L. A. Committee for CIO Policy, which had charged the Council with refusal to follow CIO policy and interference with local unions:

- An administrative body, composed of Natl. CIO Rep. Richard Leonard and two assistants—Albert T. Lunceford, L. A. Committee secretary, and William L. Lawrence, Council president—was put in charge of both groups, beginning March 21.
- Officers of both groups were to have resigned, effective March 21.
- On April 23-24, a convention will be held, to which all CIO locals in the area may send delegates. At that time officers of the reorganized council will be selected by roll call vote, and the constitution will be subject to a complete overhauling.
- Between now and the convention, both groups will cease attacks on each other.

In accepting the agreement, the Council recognized for the first time the role of CIO Councils as an instrument of CIO policy, rather than as an autonomous unit, such as the international unions.

BOTH sides acknowledged that the "duty of officers of the Council is to support, implement and enforce the policies and program of the Natl. CIO, that the councils are instruments of Natl. CIO.

"Any officer who refuses to carry out Natl. CIO policy and who makes public utterance against CIO policy shall resign. Failing to resign, he shall be removed as per the Natl. CIO Constitution and Rules Governing Industrial Union Councils."

The dispute within the Council began about a year ago when the group voted to maintain a neutral position on the Marshall Plan and the third party.

THE L. A. Committee for CIO Policy was formed by the Lunceford group shortly thereafter, and today claims 80% of the CIO membership in the area.

Several months ago the Committee forwarded a petition to CIO Pres. Philip Murray, making 12 charges against the Council and urging revocation of its charter.

Haywood's entry in the situation followed receipt of the petition.

The new agreement, Haywood said, will make it possible for the L. A. Council to "be of great assistance to Natl. CIO. Any at- other purposes is outlawed and will be resisted."

CIO Councils Dir. John Brophy described the arrangement as a "complete meeting of the position of Natl. CIO and the Councils Dept." and said he welcomed it as a basis for "advancing the interests of all CIO in Southern California."

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T-H REPEALER SENT TO FLOOR; KEEP YOUR EYE ON CONGRESS

Morgan: GOP Natl. Committee paid him to write T-H

Legislators Readying For T-H Debate

The halls of Congress are about to resound with debate on the Taft-Hartley Law. Committees of both houses have now reported out the Thomas-Lesinski Bill, which would wipe out T-H and put back a streamlined Wagner Act. The hearings have brought out mobs of unanswerable arguments against T-H, not the least of which came willingly from two of the men pictured on this page and unwillingly, obviously, from the third. For further details, turn to pages 3, 6 and 7 of The CIO News—and don't forget to let your Congressmen and Senators know that you wanted the end of T-H when you voted for the Fair Deal on Nov. 2.

Kheel: T-H hindered settlements in Key N. Y. disputes

Kornhauser: Debunked poll questionnaires

Local Option Weakens Rent Control Bills

By GLORIA CAPLAN

A CONFERENCE committee of 12 House and Senate Banking Committee members last week began ironing out differences in the House and Senate versions of a rent control bill.

Working against a March 31 deadline, when the present rent control is scheduled to die, the conference began fashioning a single bill out of the two the day after the Senate passed its versions by a vote of 68 to 10.

Senate members of the joint committee are: Burnet R. Maybank, S. C., John Sparkman, Ala., Paul Douglas, Ill.—Democrats; and Ralph E. Flanders, Va., and John Bricker, Ohio—Republicans.

House members are Reps. Brent Spence, Ky., Paul Brown, Ga., Wright Patman, Texas, Mike Monroney, Okla.—Democrats; and Jesse P. Wolcott, Mich., Ralph Gamble, N. Y., and John C. Kunkel, Pa.—Republicans.

A rent control measure as strong as that advocated by the CIO and Pres. Truman is now out of the picture, since both bills fall considerably below that mark.

MOST WEAKENING feature contained in both bills and assured a place in the final bill—is one which permits state or city governments to decontrol their areas, subject to the governor's approval. This provision in the Senate bill was inspired by a House amendment which permits States, counties and city governments to decontrol their areas by passage of a resolution.

As a concession to the House action, the Senate Banking Committee inserted a provision in its bill which permitted state legislatures—but not counties or cities—to decontrol. When the bill reached the Senate floor, this section was brought closer to the House version by an amendment sponsored by Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.). The amendment, adopted by a vote of 45 to 35 after bitter protests from Senators Sparkman and Hubert Humphrey (D. Minn.), permits cities to lift controls, subject to gubernatorial approval.

Of this amendment Humphrey said: "In the years 1947 and 1948 the Property Owners Associations and the real estate lobbies really began to feel their strength. I say with all reverence, may God pity the city councils and may God pity the mayors of all cities if the Fulbright amendment shall be agreed to. Rent control will become the plaything of local politics. Effective rent control can be destroyed by this amendment."

CIO SPOKESMEN strenuously opposed three other actions by the Upper House:

- A provision permitting a 5% general increase in rents on Oct. 1, 1949, and another 5% increase on April 1, 1950. (This section was intended by the Senate Committee as an alternative to a House provision insuring a "fair return" to landlords, considered unworkable by administration supporters.) However, in no case is the rent increase to exceed 15% of the rent established on June 30, 1947. Therefore, tenants who have agreed to voluntary 15% increases since that date would not be subject to further increases.
- Extension of rent controls for only 12 months—instead of the two years asked by President Truman—with a three months' moratorium after that, during which landlords cannot evict tenants for refusal to pay higher rents.
- Defeat of a section imposing criminal penalties on wilful violators of the act.

On the credit side, however, CIO leaders pointed to a number of provisions in the Senate version, which were advocated by the CIO at its 1948 convention. These are:

- Elimination of the "comparability" test for rent increases in company housing. Using "comparability" as his guide, Federal Housing Expediter has raised rents in company houses as high as 300%.
- Strong eviction controls, similar to those in operation under OPA.
- Recontrol of trailer camps, motels, and motor courts.
- Right of the tenant to appeal any rules or regulations of the Housing Expediter.
- The addition of one person in each rent office to assist both tenants and landlords in protecting their rights under the law.

In agreeing to permit two general 5% increases, the Senate committee apparently felt that such increases would head off the large number of those currently being granted by the Housing Expediter. In its report it stated:

"In view of the provision for over-all rent increases, your committee hopes that during the next year the occasions on which the Housing Expediter shall be called on to grant hardship adjustments will become few in number."

1-29-49

Dear Mr Huber.

I am writing to you as one who should be interested in the "Fair Deal For All." as promised by President Truman.

For the last seven years I have rented a house here in Akron for $18.00 a month. it should rent for $35.00. The Federal Rent Office here has given me no relief in spite of higher costs for improvement. I am a widow & need a few dollars profit from this house. Can you help me?

Gratefully,
Anna Ward
135 Mayfield
Akron Ohio

Feb 16, 1949

Dear Mr. Huber.

The rent control office called me about your letter they received. I told them my property was in New Jersey & my sister looks after it. They didn't tell you about that & made you think I wasn't telling the true. They said if there was under rent control. Thank you very much.

Anna Ward.

LANDLORD METHODS: **When Rep. Walter Huber (D. C.) received the "hardship" letter shown above (left) he asked the Akron rent director, Charles G. Mitchell, to investigate. Michell learned that the writer, who is totally deaf, is the housekeeper in the home of Dr. C. F. Wharton, head of the local Property Owners Association; that she owned no property in Akron and that she never requested assistance from the rent office. When the trick was publicized, a second letter signed by "Anna Ward," arrived, explaining that her property was in New Jersey. (The first letter says "here in Akron"). But an affidavit from Mrs. Ward's sister, Gladys Reed, states: " . . . . Anna denies that she ever wrote any letters to these gentlemen or that she knows who may have written . . . I know that it is not my sister Anna's handwriting nor her signature . . . To the best of my knowledge, my sister Anna Ward does not own any property . . . " Democratic Congressmen believe this is but one of thousands of make-believe "hardships" used in the real estate lobby's letter-writing campaign.**

Senate Vote On Giving Cities Rent Control

Here is the roll call in the Senate on the crucial Fulbright amendment to permit cities, with the governor's approval, to decontrol rents in their areas. It passed by a vote of 45 (mostly Southern Democrats and Republicans) to 35. R indicates a vote against the weakening amendment; W indicates a vote for it; and O means not voting. Sen. Humphrey warned the amendment would make controls a political "plaything."

ALA.	—Hill(D)	R	IOWA	—Gillette(D)	W	MONT.	—Ecton(R)	W		Myers(D)	R
	Sparkman(D)	R		Hicken-			Murray(D)	R	R. I.	—Green(D)	R
ARIZ.	—Hayden(D)	R		looper(R)	W	NEB.	—Butler(R)	W		McGrath(D)	R
	McFarland(D)	W	KAN.	—Reed(R)	O		Wherry(R)	W	S. C.	—Johnston(D)	W
ARK.	—Fulbright(D)	W		Schoeppel(R)	W	NEV.	—Malone(R)	O		Maybank(D)	R
	McClellan(D)	W	KY.	—Chapman(D)	W		McCarran(D)	W	S. D.	—Gurney(R)	W
CAL.	—Downey(D)	R		Withers(D)	R	N. H.	—Bridges(R)	W		Mundt(R)	O
	Knowland(R)	W	LA.	—Ellender(D)	R		Tobey(R)	R	TENN.	—Kefauver(D)	R
COLO.	—Johnson(D)	W		Long(D)	W	N.J.	—Hendrick-			McKellar(D)	W
	Millikin(R)	W	ME.	—Brewster(R)	W		son(R)	W	TEX.	—Connally(D)	W
CONN.	—Baldwin(R)	O		Smith(R)	R		Smith(R)	O		Johnson(D)	O
	McMahon(D)	R	MD.	—O'Conor(D)	R	N. M.	—Anderson(D)	R	UTAH	—Thomas(D)	R
DEL.	—Frear, Jr.(D)	R		Tydings(D)	W		Chavez(D)	R		Watkins(R)	W
	Williams(R)	W	MASS.	—Lodge, Jr.(R)	R	N. Y.	—Ives(R)	O	VT.	—Aiken(R)	R
FLA.	—Holland(D)	W		Saltonstall(R)	R		Wagner(D)	O		Flanders(R)	R
	Pepper(D)	R	MICH.	—Ferguson(R)	W	N. C.	—Hoey(D)	W	VA.	—Byrd(D)	W
GA.	—George(D)	W		Vanden-		N. D.	—Langer(R)	R		Robertson(D)	W
	Russell(D)	W		berg(R)	W		Young(R)	W	WASH.	—Cain(R)	O
IDA.	—Miller(D)	R	MINN.	—Humphrey(D)	R	OHIO	—Bricker(R)	W		Magnuson(D)	R
	Taylor(Prog.)	R		Thye(R)	O		Taft(R)	W	W. V.	—Kilgore(D)	R
ILL.	—Douglas(D)	R	MISS.	—East-		OKLA.	—Kerr(D)	W		Neely(D)	R
	Lucas(D)	R		land(S.R.)	O		Thomas(D)	O	WIS.	—McCarthy(R)	W
IND.	—Capehart(R)	W		Stennis(D)	O	ORE.	—Cordon(R)	W		Wiley(R)	W
	Jenner(R)	W	MO.	—Donnell(R)	W		Morse(R)	O	WYO.	—Hunt(D)	O
				Kem(R)	W	PA.	—Martin(R)	W		O'Mahon'y(D)	R

T-H Repealer Goes To Floor Of Congress

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE hearings are over. So now, Congress must at long last decide what to do about Taft-Hartleyism.

The people who spoke their minds against T-H in no uncertain terms Nov. 2 are now reminding their Representatives and Senators that they knew what they wanted Nov. 2 and that no propaganda drive by Fulton Lewis, Jr., by General Electric, by the "free press" will change their minds.

These were the key legislative occurrences on T-H last week:

1. The House Labor Sub-committee, of which Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D., Pa.) is chairman, ended its hearings—CIO officers were the last witnesses—and then voted, 8 to 5, to recommend to the full committee approval of HR 2032, which would repeal T-H and reenact the Wagner Act with certain revisions.

For HR 2032: Reps. Kelley, Powell, Bailey, Perkins, Irving, Jacobs, Burke, Wier, all Democrats.

Against HR 2032: Reps. McConnell, Wint Smith, Nixon, Werdel, Velde. all Republicans.

2. The full Labor committee, of which Rep. John Lesinski (D., Mich.) is chairman, then voted approval of the bill, 13 to 10.

For HR 2032: Reps. Lesinski, Kelley, Powell, Kennedy, Bailey, Irving, Perkins, Howell, Sims, Jacobs, Burke, Steed, Wier, all Democrats.

Against HR 2032: Reps. Lucas, Democrat, and Reps. McConnell, Gwinn, Brehm, Smith, Kearns, Nixon, Morton, Werdel, Velde, all Republicans.

Present but not voting: Rep. Barden.

Absent: Rep. Wood.

3. The Senate Labor Committee, which had indorsed S249—identical with HR 2032, issued a report stating its reasons for the action. Said the committee, of which Sen. Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah) is chairman:

"The past two years constitute an unfortunate chapter in the history of Federal labor legislation." (The past two years have been Taft-Hartley years.)

The CIO's case was presented by Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey: General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg; Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald, of the Steelworkers; T. A. Johnstone of the Auto Workers; Exec. Vice Pres. George Baldanzi, Textile; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Amalgamated Clothing; Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald, Electrical; Pres. Joseph Curran, Maritime; Pres. O. A. Knight, Oil; Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber; Pres. John Green, Shipbuilding.

Carey, Goldberg, McDonald, Buckmaster, Johnstone and Knight gave oral testimony. Since the committee's time had expired, the others entered their briefs into the record.

Several other CIO unions, which had not been scheduled for oral appearances, also had briefs entered into the record.

Chairman Kelley used the same procedure with both AFL and CIO. He asked the national bodies to nominate witnesses from unions where the act hit hardest at the most members.

PARLEY: Joseph Jarosz (standing), research specialist for the House Education & Labor Committee, answers a request from the Labor Subcommittee chairman, Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D., Pa.), who is at the right. To the left is Rep. Cleveland Bailey (D. W. Va.), a member of the subcommittee. Jarosz is former president of Local 227, CIO Auto Workers, De Soto, Detroit, where he worked as an assembler on the line. He was on the UAW-CIO staff before coming to Washington. On the recommendation of the subcommittee, the Labor Committee reported out the T-H repeal bill which is supported by CIO.

CIO TESTIFIES: James B. Carey (right), secretary treasurer of the CIO, leads off CIO's witnesses at the House subcommittee hearings. With him is Arthur Goldberg, general counsel.

BEFORE CIO appeared, three witnesses gave perhaps the most sensational testimony of the 10-day hearings. They were:

Theodore Kheel, former director of the Division of Labor Relations of New York City and, during the war, an official of the Natl. War Labor Board, now a practicing attorney; Arthur Kornhauser, professor of psychology and research psychologist, Institute of Industrial Relations, Wayne University, Detroit, and Gerald D. Morgan, an attorney.

Kheel, who handled such touchy New York labor situations as the longshore, tugboat, teamster and transit difficulties—all of which were of the "emergency" type, had this to say of T-H:

"I have come to three definite conclusions:

"1. A 'cooling off period' will not contribute to the settlement of labor disputes. The use of injunctions serves as an irritant.

"2. Fixed procedures specifying time limits and other requirements for the various stages of collective bargaining will not help to settle.

"3. The most effective way of settling disputes is to concentrate all efforts to bringing about a settlement within the time limits set by the parties themselves.

"4. The use of citizens' committees can be of great help in bringing about settlements if they are composed of outstanding men whose stature and ability command the respect of the parties. These committees should have the power to make recommendations, but should not be required to make recommendations. That should be left to their judgment."

Kornhauser, noted as an expert on public opinion polls, said:

"I refer particularly to the circulated lists of questions by General Electric, by the Revere Copper & Brass Co. and by Dr. Claude Robinson, Opinion Research Institute (Look Magazine).

"It seems clear that any short list of 18 questions composed in language simple enough for at least many citizens to understand, cannot adequately reflect the actual complications and indirect implications and interrelations of the provisions in a law such as T-H.

"One of GE's questions reads:

"'Should labor law protect employes against unfair practices by unions and management.'

"Since we are all against unfairness, an affirmative answer is easy to give. But the problem arises over what are unfair practices, in what way are they to be prevented and by what specific procedures are they to be dealt with when they occur. These essential matters are completely sidestepped in the question.

"A few questions are open to criticism because of biased wording. From the Revere questionnaire:

"'Should the union shop, under which a person is forced to join a union a short time after his employment, be unlawful?'

"Americans are likely to react against anything a person is 'forced' to do—especially when, as here, no explanation or justification is offered as to who forces whom or why. The question would be a little nearer to the law and less open to charges of bias if it mentioned that a majority of employes have entered into an agreement with the employer and that under this agreement, employes are required to join the union.

"In my judgment, it is totally impossible to frame questions on the points in T-H in a way that will be simple enough to be understood and answered by the ordinary voter and that will be at the same time adequate in their reflection of the actual import of the law."

Morgan, a Washington attorney, claimed he had written the draft of the T-H law for former committee Chairman Hartley and the Majority members. He said his fee was not paid by the committee, but:

"Several months after the bill became law, through the good offices of Mr. Halleck (former Republican Majority Leader), I received compensation for my time from the Republican Natl. Committee."

Under questioning, he said his fee was $7,500.

Two days later, Sen. J. Howard McGrath (R. I.), chairman of the Democratic Natl. Committee, assailed the newspapers of America for failing to give prominence to Morgan's statement.

Most papers actually ignored the startling admission.

Fish Story

CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week received this letter from George C. Williams, president of the State Bank, Evanston, Ill.:

"I have just returned from a fishing trip at Key West with Frank Rathje, former president, American Bankers. He caught three whip rays. (He enclosed a snapshot.) The spots on the back of one ray are all C's, I's and O's. This is all very discouraging to us capitalists."

'Our Best'

Rep. Smith (R., Kan.) remarked that he had met CIO Oil Pres. O. A. Knight when the latter was touring Army camps during the war while Smith was in the Army.

"Yes, Mr. Smith," replied Knight. "At that time, you and I, each in his way, was doing his best for our country."

Last year, Knight and his union were sued for $31,000,000 under T-H during the California strike. The OWIU's war service was forgotten.

Other T-H News On P. 6 & 7

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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THAT MORGAN DEAL

We often refer to it merely as the T-H Act but perhaps we should call it the Taft-Hartley-Morgan-Reilly-Iserman measure.

And, somehow or other, we ought to work the initials "RNC" into its title.

No, we're not trying to talk in riddles. We're merely commenting on the solution of a riddle that's been troubling us for some time.

The story goes like this:

A Washington attorney named Gerald D. Morgan appeared before the House Labor Committee recently to give his views on a successor to T-H (or whatever you prefer to call it).

Under questioning he admitted he was retained at the request of Rep. Fred Hartley as a special counsel to help draft the Taft-Hartley Act.

He was aided in this project by two "experts" in the field of management-labor relations—Gerald Reilly, now counsel for General Electric, General Motors and the Printing Industry of America, and Theodore Iserman, counsel for Chrysler Corp.

Furthermore, Mr. Morgan revealed, his $7500 fee was paid by the Republican National Committee. (So we add the initials RNC.)

Far be it from us to question the right of a House committee to employ counsel when writing difficult legislation.

But there's something very, very smelly about the Morgan Deal, because of the manner in which he was paid.

However, the deal has its good points. It enables the public to get a better idea of the birth of T-H.

Among its creators in the House were a Republican congressman, a lawyer paid by the Republican National Committee and two industry lawyers.

And some people still have the nerve to refer to T-H—or the Taft-Hartley-RNC-Morgan-Reilly-Iserman Act—as a "bill of rights for the working man!" ★ ★ ★

CONGRATULATIONS, SENATOR GRAHAM

A little man from North Carolina, who has done many big things during his 62 years, has taken on a new public assignment—the job of serving his state (and the nation) in the U. S. Senate.

He is Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, appointed by Gov. Kerr Scott to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator J. Melville Broughton.

"Dr. Frank," as he is affectionally called by his students and former students, is well known for his many public services—with the National War Labor Board, the Consumers Board of the National Recovery Administration, the Good Officers Committee of the United Nations, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Security, the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies and other agencies.

People in the labor movement probably know him best for his work with NWLB and his attempts to strengthen civil rights. In recognition of the latter he was given the Sidney Hillman Foundation Award early this year.

When presenting the award, Pres. Jacob Potofsky, of the CIO Clothing Workers, said of Dr. Graham:

"He has never asked, 'Is it safe?' His only concern has been, 'Is it right?' "

We want to congratulate Senator Graham on his new assignment and commend Gov. Scott for appointing such an outstanding citizen.

Ridicule Won't Do The Job

But Strong Trade Union Movement In South Could Unseat The Dixiecrats

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THOSE WHO call themselves liberals or progressives seem to get a lot of personal enjoyment out of heaping ridicule upon the Dixiecrats.

Sometimes they become adamant in their denunciation of the "states righters." Often they work themselves into a fine lather over the fight Southern politicians make against civil "rights" legislation.

We on the CIO News have done our share of ridiculing and denouncing. We get hot under the collar, too when the boys from below the Mason-Dixon line stage one of their "rights" filibusters.

The Dixiecrats, however, continue to return to Congress and keep on following the same old line.

Obviously more than heated words is needed to change the situation.

ONE OF the CIO's legislative representatives put his finger squarely on the need the other day when he returned from a session on Capitol Hill.

"After witnessing the Senate filibuster and seeing what the House did to rent control I suddenly—for the first time—realized the full importance of the CIO's Southern organizing campaign," he said.

This representative, whose home is in the North, added, "I now understand what CIO leaders meant when they said that the entire nation will be greatly affected by the success of our organizational work down in Dixie."

His changed viewpoint resulted from having seen Southern Democrats and Republicans team up to defeat the Administration's attempt to curb filibustering.

THE TRUTH of the matter is that the Dixiecrats, for the most part, represent the viewpoints of a majority of the people who elect them.

Many of the unorganized workers of the South don't take the trouble to vote. Others are limited in their voting by the poll tax and racial discrimination.

Consequently, a minority of Dixie's citizens run things politically—and a majority of this limited group follows the Dixiecrat line.

The group in the South which is making the strongest attempt to alter this situation is the CIO—and the CIO has been ineffective in many parts of the region because of its lack of members.

In some sections, where the CIO is well organized, the Dixiecrat line has been weakened or broken.

But no major changes in the Southern political line-up can be expected until Dixie is more strongly organized.

LET'S SPELL this thing out in simple A-B-C terms that place the emphasis where it belongs.

The CIO is in politics to stay—because it has to be. Its political arm—PAC—has proven its effectiveness where there are strong concentrations of CIO members.

There are CIO strongholds in the South but not enough of them as yet to change the political complexion of the region as a whole.

CIO strongholds are built the hard way — by the day-by-day grind of union organizing.

Thus the men and women who are handbilling plants and signing up new members today are making a real contribution to the political scene of tomorrow.

THE CIO is not conducting an organizing campaign in the South merely to provide new muscle for its political arm. Far from it.

The main objective is to set up strong unions which can bring about improvements in wages and working conditions.

Strong unionism of the CIO type, however, produces worthwhile by-products.

One of these is a desire to wipe out discrimination, upon which many of the Southern politicians thrive.

Another is the creation of political awareness—the first step toward effective political action.

Ridicule and condemnation may have their place in our scheme of things, but what we need in the South is the very thing the CIO Organizing Committee is building—union membership.

More Druggists Favor Health Plan

"THE MORE the retail druggist knows about the Truman proposal for national health insurance, the more likely he is to favor it," says the March issue of the "American Druggist."

Reporting on the result of a post card poll taken among the nation's druggists, the magazine found that 16.8% of the druggists favor the Truman Health Plan today, in contrast to 8.2% who in 1946 approved the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill — essentially the same program.

The American Druggist reports that in metropolitan areas of over 500,000 people, the percentage skyrocketed to almost 40%. "In eastern large cities, 50% of the druggists favor the plan," it states.

The article, written by Bernard Zerbe, managing editor of the monthly, has the mystifying head, "A Danger Signal," for Zerbe goes on to say:

"In December, 9.4% of all druggists favored the plan, but when they knew how it would work, 13.3% favored it. In the current tabulation, when all druggists know how it will work, 16.8% favor it."

The retail druggist should know all he can about the health plan, says Zerbe, "for 15 million Americans visit drug stores every day. If their questions go unanswered, pharmacy will be remiss in its responsibilities."

The magazine received 2,501 return post cards in the poll, representing a 4.8% cross-section of the druggists throughout the country.

REMEMBER?

Assistant Secretary Of State Quotes Carey

"The only safeguard against the exploitation of labor must always be the ability of labor to protect itself against either management or bureaucracy."

That's what Asst. Secretary of State George V. Allen, told foreign students attending the New York Herald-Tribune High School Forum.

"Labor has this power in the U. S. through our great, free trade unions which are constantly expanding their membership," Allen declared.

"Jim Carey of the CIO told me yesterday that the medicine men of Moscow picture labor in the U. S. as a helpless body, ground under the heels of Wall St. I hope you have had an opportunity to see that this also is a wholly imaginary picture of the western world."

I'll Quit, She Said, If It Happens Again

AS A RULE she was a pleasant, talkative person—but on this particular night she was silent and moody.

She didn't give her husband—a union member—the customary greeting as she alighted from the bus on her way home from work.

Together — silently — they entered their house, and then he saw her brush tears from her eyes.

She had behaved in this manner only once or twice before. Obviously something was wrong, but he was a bit skeptical about asking questions.

PERHAPS, HE told himself, she was just too tired to be pleasant and chatty.

Maybe their financial difficulties were weighing too heavily on her. After all, she didn't make much as a receptionist at a large hospital, and he had been out of work nearly a year because of illness.

Thoughts like that ran through his mind for a few minutes, and then he decided to find out what was troubling her.

"Oh, it was just routine," she said, "but tonight it was a lot worse than usual."

He asked her to explain—and she told the following story.

AN ELDERLY man approached her desk at the hospital and asked to be admitted as a patient.

She began asking him the usual questions about his name, age, address, etc.

Then she came to what she termed the $64 question, "Can you pay a week's room rent in advance?"

"No, lady," he replied. "I have been ill for three years and all of my money is gone."

It was obvious from his appearance that he was broke and in need of help.

AFTER A slight hesitation the elderly man continued with his story—a story similar to those the receptionist had heard before.

"I had heard that this hospital was experimenting with cancer, and Walter Winchell said that the Damon Runyan Foundation had given over $100,000 to this institution," the man said.

"I thought, perhaps, that you might take care of me.

"I have been to 'charity' institutions and one of them removed a large portion of my tongue in an effort to cure me.

"But, you see, I'm trying to get the best, but it looks hopeless. This is my last resort and if you can't help me I don't know what will eventually happen to me.

"I used to be young—and I worked hard and saved my money, but this malady struck me and now all my funds are gone.

"Goodbye, lady."

THE RECEPTIONIST, aware of the fact that the man's jaw had been nearly eaten away by cancer and that he obviously was in bad shape, told him to wait a minute.

She hurried to the manager's office and explained the situation to him. "We don't take charity patients," he told her.

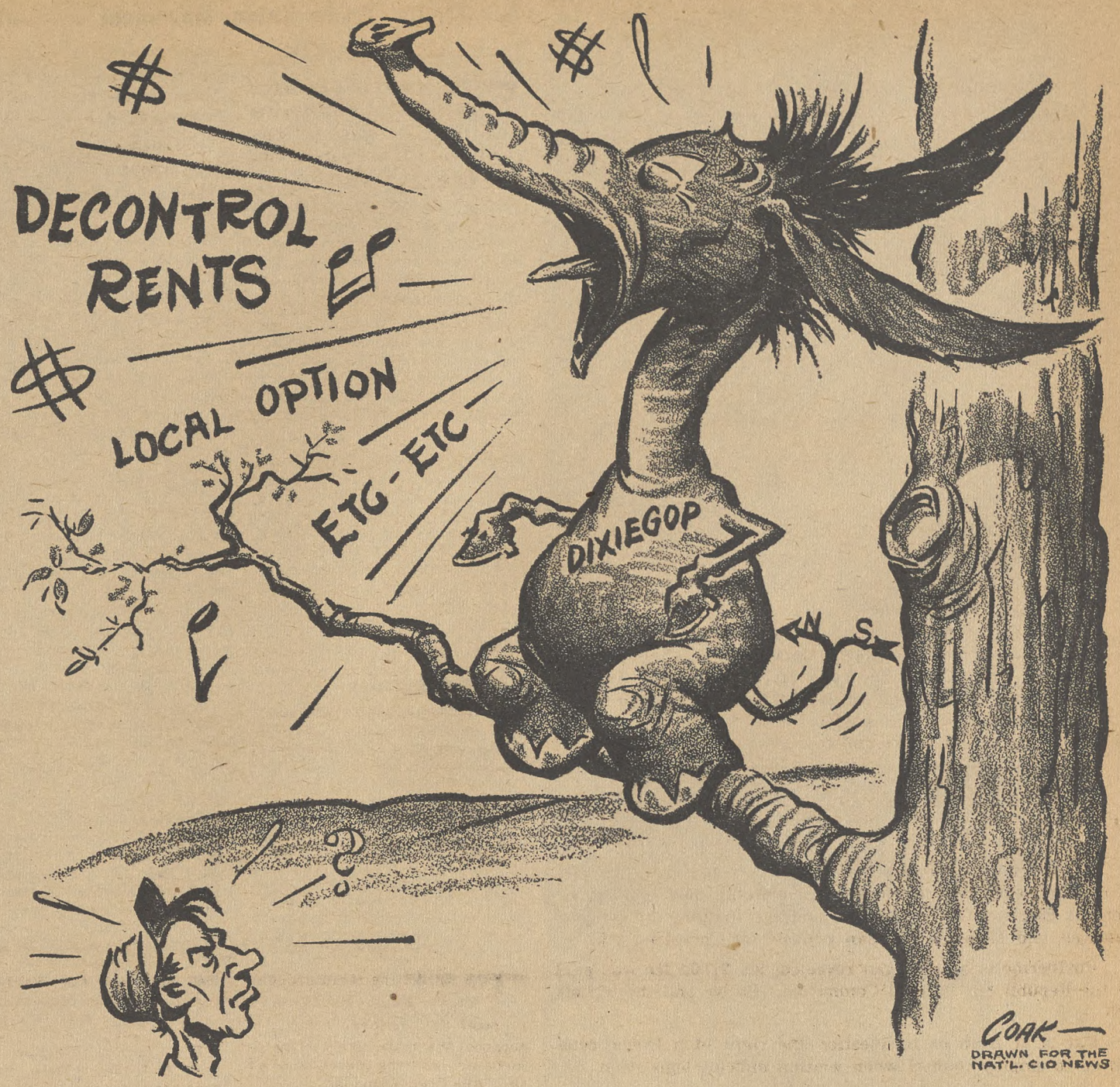
That ended the story, as far as the receptionist was concerned, but, tearfully, she added to her husband:

"This health insurance that the doctors call 'socialized medicine' might work a hardship on the doctors, but it would take care of people like that old man.

"I don't know what happened to him, but I know what happened to my nerves—and if it happens again I'll be looking for a new job!"

A. L. S.

The First Robbin' of Spring



Improved DP Bill Is Seen Facing Dixiegop Opposition

REP. FRANCIS E. WALTER, chairman of the House Sub-Committee on Immigration, has indicated to a CIO delegation from his district in Pennsylvania's Easton-Bethlehem area that improvements in the Displaced Persons bill, as recommended by the CIO and Pres. Truman, will have tough sledding in his sub-committee.

The delegation—composed of John D. Shannon, Clothing Workers, area PAC director; Eddie de LaSalle, Steelworkers; Pat Ninno, Clothing, and Joseph Rader, Textile—came to Washington to confer with Rep. Walter on the DP bill now under the sub-committee's scrutiny.

Dispute on the Displaced Persons bill in Congressional cloakrooms has centered around three main issues:

1. The number to be admitted.
2. Admission by nationality and religion.
3. "Mortgaging" of quotas.

("Mortgaging" is a device, included in the DP Act passed by the 80th Congress, by which each nation must "pay back" in future years the immigration quotas taken up by Displaced Persons. To do this, up to 50% of regular annual quota allotted a country by our immigration laws is withheld for a period of years until the number of that nation's DP's admitted here is "paid for.")

Rep. Walter, himself sponsor of a bill which incorporates the measures advocated by the CIO, told the delegation he will push in committee for admitting 400,000 DPs, the number originally requested by Pres. Truman two years ago.

Some members of the committee are now attempting to reduce this number to 280,000. They argue that the figure originally requested by the administration constituted 40% of the estimated million DPs then in the camps. Since that time, a number have been repatriated in other countries—over 80,000 in England, 43,000 in Canada, and many in the new Jewish state of Israel.

Still remaining in the camps are about 700,000. Congressmen who would reduce to a minimum the number of DPs to be admitted here say that U. S. should open its doors to only 40% of those DPs still remaining—280,000, in other words.

Administration supporters and spokesmen for the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, of which CIO Pres. Murray is an officer, reply that the 400,000 for which they ask would constitute less than half the unused regular immigration quotas of the war period. About 900,000 were unused.

Asked about his stand on "mortgaging" future quotas, Rep. Walter asserted that while he is personally opposed to such a concept, he would suggest a compromise in committee. Instead of mortgaging up to 50% of the regular quotas, as the law now provides, he said he would propose mortgaging 5% of a nation's quota annually for 10 years.

(The CIO convention resolution urged the removal of "provisions of the Act which require future immigration quotas of regular immigrants to be reduced by up to 50% to pay back for DPs admitted under the Act.")

Elimination of the present law's selection of DPs on the basis of religion and nationality also seemed in for rough treatment. The Sub-Committee chairman said he would continue to oppose, as he has in the past, such discriminatory features, but indicated that this method of selection has strong support within the committee.

CIO spokesmen have described this section of the law as unworkable, "anti-semitic," "anti-Catholic" and one of the reasons why only 7,000 DPs have so far entered the country in the nine months since the 1948 law was hurriedly enacted. An estimated 75,000 DPs should have already entered under the law, since it permits entry of 100,000 in the first year, CCDP spokesmen say.

Truman Wants More DPs Here

Democratic Rep. Francis E. Walter, chairman of the House Sub-Committee on Immigration, told the CIO News last week that Pres. Truman, with whom he had just conferred, said he felt strongly that a "determined effort" would have to be made to improve the Displaced Persons Act.

The President, Walter said, expressed himself strongly in favor of admitting 400,000 DPs, and eliminating the present law's "mortgaging" provision.

(See accompanying story for explanation of this provision.)

Atomic Workers Order CIO News

More and more members of the CIO Chemical Workers are subscribing for the CIO News.

The "atomic workers" local of the union at Oak Ridge, Tenn., recently sent in an order for 1694 copies of the paper each week.

Herbert R. Locke, financial secretary of Local 138 in Brooklyn, N. Y., has been putting on a one-man campaign to get members of his union to subscribe to the CIO News as part of an educational program.

CIO Witnesses Show Unfair

STEEL: Thomas Harris, assistant CIO general counsel, talks things over with Steelworkers' Secy.-Treas. David J. MacDonald (left) before the latter took the stand at the House subcommittee hearings on HR 2032, which is the bill to repeal T-H.

MARTIME: Joseph Curran (right), president of Maritime Union, checks with NMU General Counsel Herman Cooper, before being called to the stand in the T-H hearings. Curran testified from bitter experience on what T-H has done to NMU, particularly on the hiring hall.

SONS: Members of Congressmen's families often attend Congressional sessions. Here, two sons of Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D., Pa.), chairman of the House Labor Sub-committee, read CIO testimony during the hearings. They are Regis, a law student, and Hilary, a mining engineer.

BRIEFS OFFERED by CIO and its affiliates made a big impression on the Labor Subcommittee. Here's why:

CIO: The organization's general case was presented by Secy.-Treas. Carey, who was accompanied by General Counsel Goldberg. The latter turned in a 126-page brief giving detailed information on the workings of T-H.

Carey said: "Today, the second-guessers and the Monday morning quarterbacks are busy manufacturing tortured reasons to explain that the act had nothing to do with the elections.

"In the 20 months the law has been on be books, the workers have learned what it means to have free collective bargaining destroyed by arbitrary restrictions and regulations. They profoundly resent a law which prevents them from agreeing with their employers on such matters as pensions, welfare funds, checkoffs and union security."

Goldberg: "Our opposition to T-H is not based on 'slogans and generalities', as sponsors of the act insist, but on a detailed picture of the vicious effects of this law which will refute the glib claims that nothing specific in the act can be condemned.

"The press and highly-paid lobbyists are seeking by every means to give the impression that T-H is not bad; that labor does not really want it changed; that the Thomas-Lesinski Bill will create national emergencies.

"The press devoted little or no time to testimony before the committee of top experts in the field of labor relations who urged repeal of T-H.

Goldberg was referring to William H. Davis, former chairman of the Nat'l. War Labor Board; William Leiserson, former chairman of the Nat'l. Mediation Board, and Nathan Feinsinger, former member of the NWLB.

"This law has not served the needs of industrial peace. It has turned back the clock on progress in the field of industrial relation."

Clothing: Amalgamated's brief, by Jacob S. Potofsky, the union president, remarked:

"T-H interfered with free collective bargaining by imposing technical and rigid restriction upon bargaining with respect to health and welfare funds and pensions.

"Let us conclusively establish that our representative form of government accurately reflects the desires of the people and translates their desires, without temporizing, into action."

Auto: brief offered by T. A. Johnstone, assistant director, General Motors Dept.:

"The Congress, in enacting T-H, mistook the symptoms of labor unrest for causes of that unrest

"The causes were (1) attempts of employers to hold down wages while prices and profits before and after taxes were rising, and (2) the action of Congress itself in prematurely destroying price controls, priorities and allocations of scarce necessary commodities such as building materials, steel and other items.

"Congress misread the wage disputes and the costly strikes of 1945-6—costly in terms of wages and delayed production but less so in profits. Sitting in judgment, Congress overlooked the cause, which was an inflation set loose in part by its own acts, and attempted to pin the blame on labor, to punish labor with T-H. In the words of Sen. Morse, the 80th Congress missed the apple and hit the boy.

"There are some people of good will, not too well-informed about labor-management relations, who believe that T-H is good in spots. Like the addled egg served the visiting preacher which he said was good "in spots," T-H is bad in so many spots that for all practical purposes it is bad all over.

"Were T-H to remain in force, and were the 81st Congress to sit idly by while our economy continues another vicious cycle of a short boom and a long bust with resulting large-scale chronic mass unemployment, the full evil of the act would come into play."

Electrical: brief submitted by UE Pres. Fitzgerald:

"The real T-H issue between the corporations and the people is that the corporations enjoy an anti-labor law and want to keep it and the people suffer under T-H and want to get rid of it.

"At the highest peak of the 1946 strike were on the average du was a few with the paralysis ca in the 30s. jobless, and unemploym a decade.

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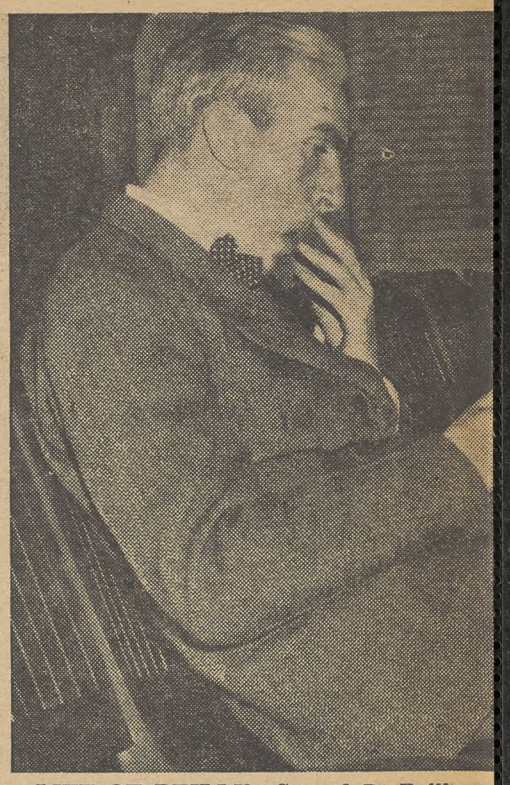

LIFE OF REILLY: Gerard D. Reilly, w makes a lush living—at least $75,000 a ye possibly over $100,000—from lobbying agai labor, scratches his nose while listening

AUTO: At the table are (left or right) Irving Levy, general counsel for the Auto Workers; T. A. Johnstone, of the UAW's General Motors division, and Donald Montgomery, UAW Washington representative. In front of the table is Chairman John Lesinski (D., Mich.) of the House Labor Committee, who's from Detroit, UAW's home town.

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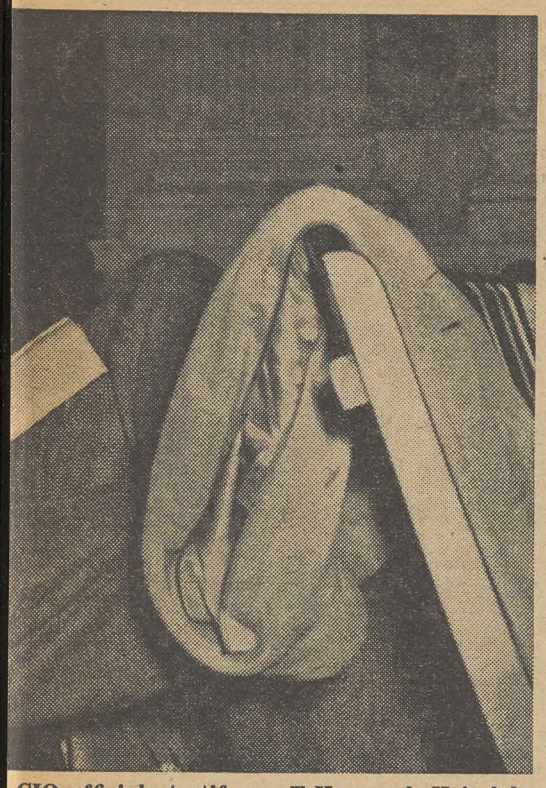

CIO officials testify on T-H repeal. He's lobbyist for GM, GE, the printing industry, the Inland Press Association, a coal company, and maybe others, too.

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"Many employers refuse to arbitrate arbitrable grievances, claiming that employes cannot go on strike in view of Section 8(d) of the act.

"The OWIU was sued for over $31,000,000 for daring to call a strike on the Big Six (the California oil strike). Fantastic injunctions and damage suits took on a typical California razzle-dazzle.

"In addition to naming all union officers, they named thousands of 'John Does.' One suit named 'Does 1 to 2000' inclusive, the Does being unidentified union members.

"Such citations were printed en masse and passed out like handbills on picket lines by process-servers. Cameramen stood by to take pictures of the pickets as the citations were thrust into their hands, thus establishing identity and proof of service. Particularly bizarre in Hollywoodism was the naming of 'Doe Associations 1 to 20,' to include any unions which might be assisting OWIU."

Knight said the damage suits hal all been dismissed, but that the fight against them had been extremely expensive.

Rubber: L. S. Buckmaster, the union's president, asserted:

"T.-H is a one-sided law, dishonest in its motives and obviously of harm to the public good.

"Only by adopting HR 2032 can justice and equality be restored to the field of labor relations.

"This should be done quickly."

Ship: John Green, president of IUMSWA, told the subcommittee:

"There is no doubt that the demands which shipyard management made upon the union and which led directly to the shipyard strike of 1947 were based upon prescience of the passage of T-H.

"The passage in the midst of the strike prolonged it for many months."

Steel: David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer, spoke for nearly 1,000,000 members:

There are fundamentally different philosophies between the Wagner Act and T-H. I think we in America have chosen. We have chosen the fundamental philosophy of Wagner. The choice is plainly reflected in the recent election.

"We have found in plant after plant that T-H has interfered with free collective bargaining. We have found that even among employers of good will, the act has created serious obstacles to harmony and to mutual agreement on important matters in the collective bargaining field."

Textile: George Baldanzi, executive vice president of TWUA, declared:

"Our industry is concentrated in New England, in the Middle Atlantic States, and throughout the South in small towns or mill villages, where the mill dominates the lives of all who work in it and live within its shadow.

"If it is a mill village, the employer owns the house the worker and his family live in; the school his children go to; the store at which his wife shops. In addition to this direct ownership, the mill owner usually dominates the local church, press and radio.

"At the Frank Ix plant, Charlottesville, Va., the union organizer was constantly followed by the personnel manager, the plant superintendent and groups of foremen when he visited workers' homes. The company even tried to rent a room overlooking his residence.

"Workers found talking to the union organizer were harassed in the plant; one was beaten for wearing a union button; another was followed to the rest room to prevent him from talking about the union.

"The company sent stool pigeons to union meetings and boasted openly of its gestapo's efficiency. Foremen usually informed pro-union workers that one of the watchmen was a 'dead shot with the revolver.'

"The company's bulletin board carried brazenly anti-racial and anti-religious propaganda. Workers who had won company awards for efficiency were accused of doing bad work when suspected of union sympathy.

"An elderly worker who had been called to task told a foreman:

"I had three sons who went over to Germany to fight for my right to think as I please. One of my boys died over there."

The foreman replied:

"'It would have been better if they had all died there than to have come back and joined the CIO.'

"The situation is typical of our experience generally throughout the South."

TEXTILE: George Baldanzi (right), executive vice president of the Textile Workers, chats with Alex Barkan, the union's PAC dircetor, on "CIO Day." Baldanzi spoke particularly of southern experiences.

ELECTRICAL: Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the Electrical Workers, sits with James Matles, UE's director of organization. They hit hard at pro-T-H propaganda of industry.

SHIP & OIL: John Green, president of the Shipbuilding Union, and O. A. Knight, head of the Oil Workers, get a few tips from Nathan Cowan, CIO's legislative director.

RUBBER: L. S. Buckmaster, president of the Rubber Workers, and G. L. Patterson, his counsel, listen to CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey testify in back is James Gildea, of Carey's Staff.

Southern School Grows With Workers' Needs

IDEAS ARE often born in many ways. Sometimes a shock will start one going.

Several years ago a local of the CIO International Woodworkers was holding its regular meeting in a North Carolina town. During the course of the meeting, as usually happens at such affairs, the secretary of the local passed out some mimeographed material for consideration of the 40 or more members present.

MISS JONES

A visitor sitting in on the meeting noted curiously that as soon as the material was handed to them, all but two of the members folded their copies carefully and put them in their pockets without even glancing at them.

The visitor, who happened to be Miss Brownie Lee Jones, director of the Southern School for Workers, with headquarters in Richmond, Va., was puzzled by this action. Weren't the members interested in the material their union gave them? Did they think from past experience that it would be deadly dull?

Startling Answer

As a workers' education specialist concerned about such matters she wondered what was wrong, so after the meeting she asked the local's president about it. The answer startled her.

Only two of the union members present could read. The rest always carried their copies home to have them read aloud by somebody who had schooling.

That's how Brownie Lee Jones' idea of running literacy classes for workers as part of her school's activities, was born.

She reflected that people who can't read, can't vote. Upon further inquiry she found that there were many other union members similarly handicapped.

Brownie Lee, who is small, bright-eyed and full of energy, wasted no time after this was confirmed. She started organizing literacy classes. At first she ran into a snag. People don't like to admit that they can't read. They were ashamed.

But Brownie Lee, who has tact and patience as well as energy, set about breaking the ice. Attendance was pretty small at the first class, and then it began to grow as those who had come to the initial meeting started bringing their friends.

No Regular Classrooms

The Southern School for Workers has no regular classrooms. Meetings are held in a local union hall, in the backyard of a home, or some place convenient for the worker students. A blackboard may be a roughly painted black square on the side of a chicken house.

Polly Hayden, one of the school's staff members, says it's "truly amazing" how fast the students progress in the literacy classes as they learn to write simple words and understand their meaning. "Self consciousness disappears after the first few classes, and is replaced by an intense desire to learn," she says.

Literacy classes are only a small part of the school's activities. Other courses include elementary economics, practical English and public speaking, Parliamentary law, health education and dramatics.

Working with co-operating unions in the South, and with the Natl. CIO Education Dept., the school helps set up labor institutes, conferences, political action activities and other special educational programs.

One of its projects of particular interest is a School for Government. For the past three winters, the school has brought a group of southern workers to Washington for a week's study and observation of our national government at work.

The third year's group, comprising union workers from Virginia, visited the nation's capital several weeks ago. They attended sessions of Congress and hearings on the Taft-Hartley law; talked with Senators and Representatives, and visited National CIO headquarters and various government agencies.

Enthusiastic Boosters

William W. Weiss, publicity director for the CIO Organizing Committee in North Carolina, reports that the school has many enthusiastic boosters among CIO union officials in the south. William Smith, CIO director in North Carolina, and Boyd Peyton, director of the Textile Workers Union in Virginia, are two who have high praise for Brownie Lee Jones and her staff.

Weiss says that Smith attributes much of the recent success of a long strike at the Green Bros. Lumber Co., in Elizabethtown, N. C., to the classes and strike relief work done by Carla Meyerson, one of the school's field workers, who assisted the union there for several months.

Peyton has found the work of the school most helpful in supplementing the activities of TWUA organizers in Virginia.

The CIO Paperworkers, Woodworkers and other CIO unions in Virginia have also availed themselves of the educational advantages offered by the school, from its headquarters in Richmond. Pres. Charles Weber of the Virginia State CIO Council, which has 80 affiliated locals with a membership of 40,000, says that the council has received 100% cooperation from Brownie Lee Jones and her staff whenever it has asked for assistance.

Pres. Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina, who is a member of the school's advisory committee, has this to say about the school.

"The increasing interest in the Southern School for Workers is one of the most important signs that the New South is beginning to be aware of and to respond to the needs of its citizens. I have watched the growth of this school for 15 years, and have seen its usefulness expand as the necessity has grown for educating a growing army of southern industrial workers."

LEADERSHIP TRAINING: Ben Segal, Textile Workers education director for the upper South, showing how to swear in officers at a mock union meeting. This was one of the workshop courses held at a school run last summer at New Windsor, Md., by the National CIO Educational Dept. with the aid of the Southern School for Workers.

Teaching Workers For 22 Years

The Southern School for Workers, now 22 years old, is the outgrowth of the Southern Summer School, which held its first session at Sweet Briar College in Virginia in the summer of 1927.

In the early years, the SSS held resident six week's courses for industrial women workers on the campus of various schools and colleges in the South, and did limited extension work during the winter.

Later the school opened its course to both men and women, changed its name, and instead of holding regular resident summer schools, modified its program to emphasize year-round work with local union groups. The school also cooperates closely with the National CIO Education Dept.

RE-ELECTED

James J. (Scotty) Mitchell has been re-elected General Secretary-Treasurer of the CIO Shoe Workers for his seventh consecutive term. He was unopposed in a general election of the union March 15. Mitchell is also acting president of the Shoe Workers.

A successor to the late Pres. Rocco Franceschini will be appointed by the executive board in May.

Donner Resigns From Legal Staff

Frank Donner has resigned as assistant general counsel of the CIO and of the United Steelworkers, in order to enter private labor law practice in New York City.

Donner came to the CIO more than four years ago, after serving five years with the National Labor Relations Board as a principal enforcement attorney. A graduate of Columbia University Law School, Donner engaged in law practice in New York before joining the NLRB at its Washington headquarters.

A recognized expert on the Wagner and Taft-Hartley Acts, Donner helped write many of CIO's most important legal briefs on cases under these two laws.

Donner finishes his work at the CIO on April 1. No successor has yet been selected, according to Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel.

Laski To Speak Here

Harold J. Laski will deliver a series of ten lectures in various parts of the country on behalf of the Sidney Hillman Foundation, set up by the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers in honor of the union's late president.

BACK ON JOB: This latest picture of CIO Pres. Murray was taken on his return to his Pittsburgh home. Murray entered Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, Jan. 15 for a rest and a check-up, underwent an appendectomy Feb. 7, and went to Atlantic City later to recuperate. He returned to Pittsburgh March 18.

$15,000 Is Won For Ga. Workers

An arbitration award will cost the Celanese Corp. of America's plant in Rome, Ga., a minimum of $15,000, according to J. D. Pedigo, manager of the Textile Workers' Northwest Georgia Joint Board.

Pedigo said that an arbitration board has ruled that persons who had not been returned to their positions after a strike was won several weeks ago, must be paid.

The case came to arbitration after TWUA learned that the company was holding a number of non-strikers on its payrolls at the expense of the men and women who had been on strike for 17 weeks to bring to Georgia Textile workers the same benefits granted by the company in its Cumberland, Md., plant, Pedigo said.

Dir. Van A. Bittner of CIO's Southern Organizing Campaign, said: "In their strike these Rome Textile workers served every Southern man and woman who makes his living in the mills and went a long way towards eliminating the north-south pay differential which management would like very much to increase."

Good Indonesian Relations Is Key To Dutch Recovery

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE LAND of the tulip, the windmill and the dyke took a terrible pasting during the last war.

Bombs did great damage to her famous docks at Amsterdam and Rotterdam during the long conflict. They completely destroyed some 85,000 of her homes and damaged about 450,000 others.

The Dutch sabotaged much of their own production machinery to keep the Nazis from using it.

When the Germans finally began their withdrawal from the Netherlands they damaged or destroyed additional dock and industrial production facilities.

Many Dutchmen were on the verge of starvation when V-E Day arrived, but they dug in soon for another battle—a battle for economic recovery.

They have made considerable progress despite the touchy and complicated Indonesian situation —thanks to their own ability to plan and work hard and to financial aid from the U. S.

THE Netherlands, which depends heavily on trade, lost about half her shipping tonnage during the war.

She also lost a large portion of her trained work force.

With the odds against making much progress immediately, the Dutch launched a recovery program of their own soon after liberation from the Nazis.

Then, as many had foreseen, the nation ran out of U. S. dollars, which were badly needed.

The Economic Cooperation Administration then stepped into the picture with the kind of currency the Dutch needed most.

"If the ECA hadn't provided aid when it did the gains the Dutch already had made would have been lost and there would have been a sharp decline in the economy of the country," said Dr. A. C. Valentine, head of the ECA mission at The Hague.

Complicating an already complicated situation was the outbreak of trouble in Indonesia—chief supplier of raw materials for Dutch industry — which prompted Netherlands officials to order military action and prompted the ECA to cut off aid to Indonesia.

Unless the Dutch can establish good relations with the Indonesians they will have an extremely difficult recovery problem — regardless of help from the U.S.

Nothing To Say

The only trade unionist in Holland who refused to discuss economic conditions with three American union editors (including the writer) was a Communist building construction worker. When told the editors were interested in the Marshall Plan, he turned his back on them and walked away.

Job Training

The Dutch government has established 36 training centers at which workers are receiving training for what are considered "essential" jobs.

THERE ARE about 900,000 trade unionists in Holland, which has a population of 9,800,000.

The largest group—about 360,000—is affiliated with the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions. The second largest—the Catholic union group—has about 260,000 members. The Protestant unions have a membership of about 160,000.

These three groups are strong supporters of the Marshall Plan and backers of their own country's recovery program.

The Communists affiliated with a fourth union group—estimated to number 100,000 or less—oppose ERP, as do Reds throughout Europe. Their strength and influence are on the decrease, according to leaders of non-Communist unions and government officials.

Union members with whom I talked in industrial plants, on the docks and on construction projects have a fairly wide knowledge and understanding of the Marshall Plan.

Most of them said they believed they would be eating considerably less food and that there would be more unemployment in the Netherlands had aid from the U. S. not been provided.

Several top union officials estimated the standard of living of their members would be 25% lower than it is today had there been no Marshall Plan.

AT THE CLOSE of the war, Dutch workers were receiving enough food to provide an average of 400 calories a day—a "starvation" diet.

The average worker now gets about 1775 calories daily, and the Dutch hope to increase this to 2850 by 1952.

The present diet is generally considered as being adequate in calories but is too starchy and poorly balanced. There is an acute shortage of meat.

Housing provides the Dutch with a major problem. In many parts of the nation two to three families are now living in the space occupied by one family before the war. Because of a shortage of materials and skilled workmen there is expected to be little improvement in the housing situation during the next three years.

Despite these and other problems, over-all production in Holland is now about 18% higher than it was just before the beginning of World War II.

Dutch leaders said their job is not one of merely duplicating their pre-war economy. They must make many changes in their production set-up so as to be able to take the best advantage of conditions as they exist today and as they are likely to exist in the future, they say.

MANAGEMENT-labor relations in The Netherlands are regarded as being extremely good at the present time.

Union leaders reported there was "extremely good cooperation" between Dutch government officials, the trade unions and the American ECA representatives stationed at The Hague.

All of the bona fide unions have representatives on the ECA Trade Union Advisory Committee, and this committee is consulted by Dutch officials before recovery program decisions are made.

The union movement was almost completely destroyed during the war, but now it is much stronger than it was before the conflict began.

In the late 1930's about 15% of Dutch workmen were under union contracts. Today about 85% of them are under contract or governmental rules which establish pay and working conditions similar to those provided by contract.

Day-shift workers put in about 48 hours a week. Night-shift workers average about 42 hours.

Highly skilled workers receive enough pay to cover living expenses and save a little. The pay of average workmen provides the bare necessities of life.

THE DUTCH have an extremely difficult problem on their hands and most of them seem to realize it.

The population of The Netherlands is increasing rapidly, and the death rate is decreasing.

Although agricultural production is being increased, Holland must import about one-third of its food and feed.

Markets in which the Dutch sold much material before the war are no longer able to buy from them.

Indonesia, upon which the Dutch must depend for a major portion of their industrial raw material, is a real trouble spot.

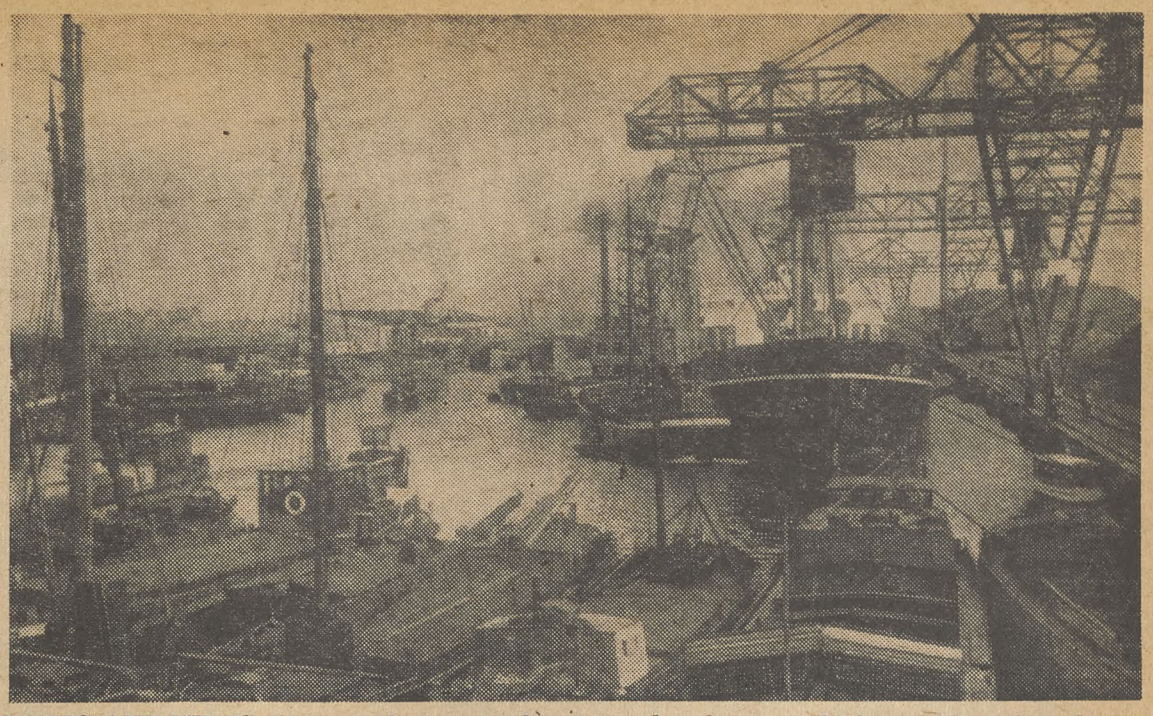
Nevertheless, The Netherlands has dug in for another war— a war against poverty—and obviously is trying to take advantage of every opportunity to get back on her feet.

One Peril

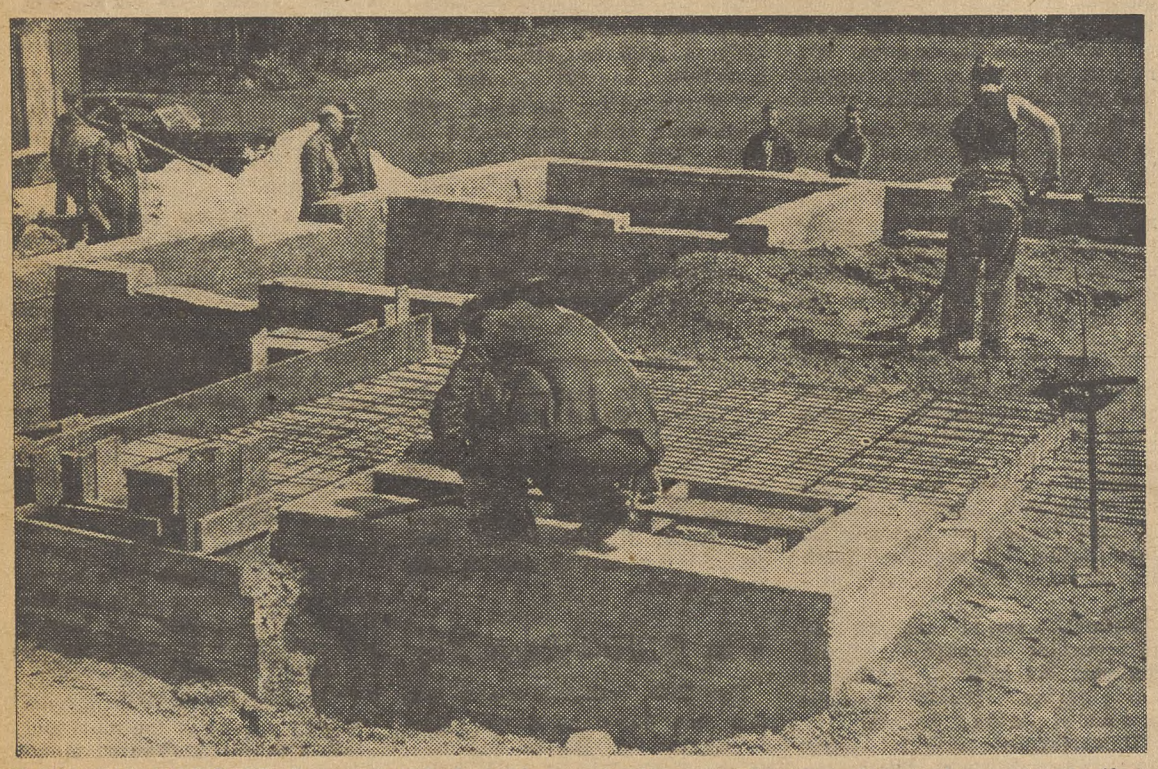
Non-Communist trade unionists in Holland report the one thing which could give the Reds a real foothold in their country would be a serious depression.

Controls May Go

Dutch government leaders predict that a number of strict controls under which the country has been operating since the end of the war will be removed quickly if economic conditions improve.



BOMBS AND MINES did great damage to the docking facilities of Holland, a country which depends heavily on shipping. Much of the damage has been repaired, and there is a heavy flow of traffic in and out of the excellent Dutch harbors.



LACK OF HOUSING has created a major problem in Holland. There is an acute shortage of building material and skilled building craftsmen. The men shown above are erecting a residence that will be occupied by a coal miner and his family.

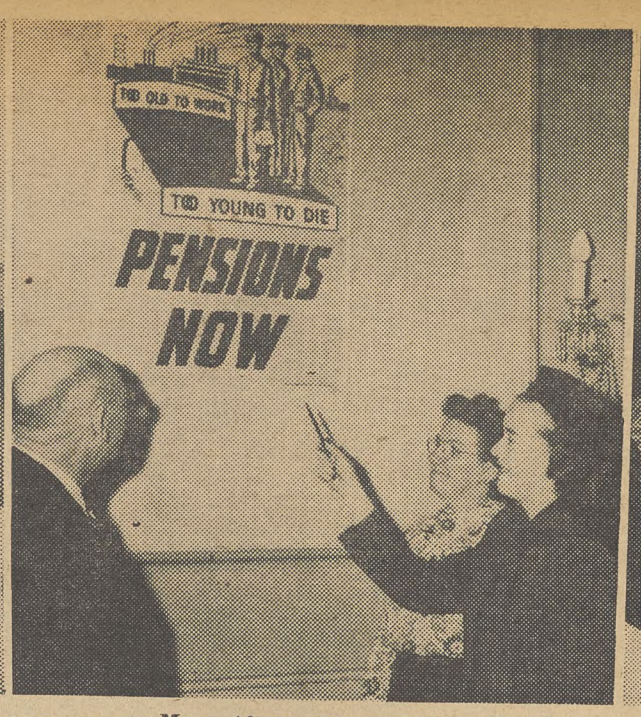
CIO Host To British Unionists

A GROUP OF leading British union officials were scheduled to be guests of CIO at a Washington luncheon March 27, with the talk ranging over problems both of Marshall Plan reconstruction and the formation of a new international labor federation.

Included among the visitors are Vincent Tewson, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress; Arthur Deakin, transport union secretary and former president of the World Federation of Trades Unions; Will Lawther, British mine union head, and others.

Tewson, who with Deakin arrived in the U. S. before the rest of the group, conferred in Pittsburgh last week with CIO Pres. Murray, Secy.-Treas. Carey and Intl. Affairs Director Michael Ross. It is understood that they discussed possibilities of quickly establishing the new international union body. The CIO is anxious to move ahead along these lines, but some leaders of the AFL are very conscious of technical problems.

Nevertheless, it is hoped that progress may not be delayed during coming weeks.



CIO VISITS HARVARD: More than 150 CIO members and local leaders did their studying at Harvard University, during sessions of the New England CIO Regional Educational Conference there March 18-20. They received briefing on CIO legislative program and on union technical problems. Above, left: Asst. Sec. of Labor John Gibson, who spoke at Conference luncheon, talks things over with George Guernsey, CIO associate director of education, who managed the conference. Center: A Vermont textile worker, a Connecticut CIO education official, and a girl steelworker, show interest in pensions-for-workers programs. Above, right: Albert Brogle, American Union of Telephone Workers, goes into a huddle with TWOC delegates.

CIO 'Pupils' Hold Classes At Harvard

"Up in Manchester, New Hampshire, there are more people out of jobs than ever before. We've got a lot of veterans who had to buy their homes, at inflated prices, right after the war. Now they're out of jobs and having trouble keeping up the payments. What can we do about it?"

* * *

"About every month, we go through the mill getting collections for various charities—the Red Cross, the Community Chest, and what not. It's all done by the union, and the girls chip in a lot of money. But the union never gets any credit—the papers always make it sound as though the gifts came from the company. How can we change that?"

* * *

"What's holding up Taft-Hartley repeal?"

* * *

"Almost all the Senators from New England voted right on the civil rights filibuster. What more can we do to help the civil rights program—and the 75c minimum wage?"

* * *

THOSE WERE the sort of questions that kept popping up at the CIO's New England Educational Conference, held March 18-20 in the Ivy League surroundings of Harvard University at Cambridge, Mass.

The questions — and a good many of the answers—came from more than 150 union members in every state in New England. The confab was one of a series scheduled by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research throughout the country.

"Students" attending the sessions were given a cover-to-cover briefing on the whole CIO legislative program, on problems raised by Taft-Hartley, and on union functioning on problems of unemployment, public relations, educational and community relations.

Opening speaker at the conference was CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey, who summarized the CIO's campaign to push through a Fair Deal program "for all the American people." He described CIO's major contributions to developing the Marshall plan machinery and its demand for adequate voice for labor in governmental affairs.

The group heard Asst. Sec. of Labor John Gibson—a CIO dairy union member from Michigan—warn that they'd have to get a heavy mail into Congress if they want Taft-Hartley repealed.

Gibson reminded the New England CIO-ers that a good many votes—in both the Senate and the House—are still in doubt. Unless those wavering votes can be swung into line by the voice of the folks back home, he said, Taft-Hartley repeal may be endangered.

PROF. JOHN GAUS of Harvard, chief speaker at the Saturday night banquet, warned New England unionists that area plans for development of water power, navigation and transportation deserve top priority.

Warmly praising the TVA and other valley authority programs, Prof. Gaus predicted that densely-populated New England areas will have to work out new forms of government authorities to meet their economic problems.

Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO director of research and education, urged the New England unions to give full support to the Economic Stabilization Bill, which sets forth the President's anti-inflation program.

Failure to act, he said, will lead to spreading unemployment and distress, and make more difficult any program to provide new jobs and added purchasing power.

Unemployment was a subject of considerable discussion at the confab, with delegates reporting widespread lack of jobs or short work-weeks in many textile, shoe and electrical manufacturing centers.

The educational conference was managed by George Guernsey, assistant CIO director of education, and Stuart Brock and Jane Mandel of the education staff at CIO headquarters.

Dollar Drive, This Year's Elections Stressed at Phila. PAC Dinner

By IRVING FAGAN

ALMOST 1000 CIO members attended the Philadelphia CIO-PAC 1949 Dollar Drive kick-off dinner March 19 at the Broadwood Hotel.

They heard Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas of California; Jack Kroll, national CIO-PAC head; the four Democratic Congressmen whom Philadelphia elected last November; Sen. Francis Myers; Joseph Kelly, head of Philadelphia CIO-PAC, and Richardson Dilworth, 1947 Democratic candidate for mayor and leader of the Independent Democrats.

The guests included L. S. Buckmaster, president of the United Rubber Workers and member of the executive board of National CIO-PAC; Harry Boyer, president, and Harry Block, secretary of the Pennsylvania CIO; George Craig, CIO regional director, and James Finnegan, chairman of the Democratic City Committee.

Declaring that the labor movement is the very core of the liberal movement in the United States, Rep. Douglas said that if labor continues as it did in 1947 and 1948, "we are indeed going forward, not backward." She added: "Yes, we get setbacks, but we are not discouraged. You have to continue to fight, because the liberal movement, spearheaded by the labor movement, is the hope of the world."

"THE 1948 election," she said, was notice to the world that the American people govern themselves, that they cannot be propagandized, and are going forward, not back. Nov. 2, 1948, strengthened the democratic way of life all over the world."

She pointed out that two-thirds of the world's population is colored, that the colored races are on the march, and that America "can give them leadership," because unless we do, they will adopt another way of life.

"The program you fight for," she continued, "is not just narrowly labor's program alone. It is the only program that will carry us through."

KROLL DECLARED, "The opposition wants you to get discouraged, but you would have no unions if you got discouraged and quit after you lose a fight. If those reactionaries think we'll give up they're simply nuts. You have a job to do in Philadelphia. You need money to do it.

"You need the money now, and not the day after elections. You've got to get started immediately to collect those PAC bucks. You need the money if you're going to continue to win elections." He stressed the need of registration drives, of constant work, of not letting up between elections.

Kroll reminded his audience that PAC has a job to do this year in Philadelphia.

(Officials to be elected this year include judges of county and municipal courts and of state superior and state supreme courts; controller, city treasurer, coroner, seven magistrates, ward constables, and judges and inspectors of election.)

He charged that "the men who walked out of their Democratic party at the Philadelphia convention are calling the shots on Capitol Hill . . . The reason this minority is able to hold up the will of the majority is that the proud party of Abraham Lincoln—the party that last October was so sure it was going to occupy the seat of power—that party today has become the willing stooge of the Dixiecrats."

DILWORTH also stressed the importance of the Philadelphia elections. Kelly appealed to his listeners to start organizing their PAC drives now.

The four Democratic Congressmen who spoke were William Barrett, William Granahan, William Green, and Earl Chudoff.

Senator Myers declared, "We Democrats have just begun to fight. The Democrats will continue to fight for the party platform pledges, but we need your help, constantly, day in and day out."

Chairman of the dinner rally was Henry Shipherd, president of the Philadelphia CIO Council.

Win $4500 Back Pay

The CIO Textile Workers has just won $4,500 as a back pay award for five former employes of the Swift Mfg. Co. of Columbus, Ga., discharged for union activities.

Congressmen Back Labor Extension

CONGRESSIONAL sponsors of the Labor Extension Service bill promised at a dinner meeting given in their honor last week in Washington to use their best efforts to help speed passage of the proposed legislation.

Representatives of the CIO and other labor groups, educators and Dept. of Labor officials, in addition to 11 Congressmen were among some hundred guests at the affair, sponsored by the National Committee for the Extension of Labor Education.

Six Senators who have endorsed the bill planned to attend but were prevented from coming at the last moment by a night sesion of the Senate, and were represented by their aides.

House sponsors of the legislation who attended and were introduced by Miss Hilda Smith, chairman of the National Committee were: Andrew Biemiller (D. Wis.), James Fulton (R. Pa.), Charles Howell (D. N. J.), Augustine Kelley (D. Pa.), Ray Madden (D. Ind.), George M. Rhodes (D. Pa.), Thor Tollefson (R. Wash.), Richard Welch (R. Calif.) and Sidney R. Yates (D. Ill.).

TWO OTHER Representatives also present were Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse (D. Conn.), who said she was a warm supporter of the bill, and Rep. T. B. Morton (Ky.), who jokingly introduced himself as "a black reactionary Republican."

The bi-partisan measure (S-110) to establish a Labor Extension Service under the U. S. Dept. of Labor was reported out favorably by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in February and is now awaiting a date on the Senate calendar for debate and vote on the floor.

Its supporters are Sens. Wayne Morse (R. Ore.), Elbert D. Thomas (D. Utah), George Aiken (R. Vt.), Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), Edward Thye (R. Minn.) and Hubert Humphrey (D. Minn.).

Twelve Representatives have sponsored separate bills in the House. These, like the Senate bill, call for an extension service for labor comparable to the Agriculture Department's service for farmers.

The proposed legislation is designed to meet the problems of workers through a broad program of information and instruction.

JIM BARRY

FOLLOWING THE KILLER OUT ON THE LEDGE, JIM BARRY DISCOVERS THAT THOUGH WITHOUT BULLETS FOR HIS GUN, THE KILLER REFUSES TO GIVE UP...

House Bill Aids Labor Dept. Little

WHEN the House of Representatives approved the appropriation recommended by the President for the Labor Dept. recently, it was hailed by the newspapers as an administration victory. But American labor, which has supported the President in all other aspects of his program, had that old let-down feeling.

Although the appropriation was $2,176,850 more than the rock-bottom figure doled out last year by the "penny-pinching" 80th Congress, it failed to restore most of the Department's services, curtailed by a whittled-down budget.

That's because the increases that were allowed for all the divisions of the Department will have to go mainly for in-service pay raises, provided by Public Law 900.

Only service scheduled by the House appropriation to receive a noticeable boost is the Bureau of Labor Statistics, on which both labor and business groups have made increasing demands in the past few years.

But for the illegally-employed children, the low-paid victims of chiseling employers, the workers exposed to industrial accident hazards, there will be no more —and possibly less — protection than last year.

Of the $2,176,850 increase over last year, $991,000 will go for in-service pay raises and $1,129,000 will go to the BLS. The Women's Division wil be able to add 10 members to its staff, which was cut sharply last year. But the other divisions, among them the important Wage-Hour Division, will remain static.

THE APPROPRIATION is now under consideration by the Senate Appropriations committee.

Appearing last week before the committee as a representative of CIO, Katherine Pollak Ellickson, assistant CIO research and education director, appealed for an increase in the Labor Department's appropriation to at least $25 million.

She noted that this amount would be $8 million less than the department had three years ago. It would represent, she said, an expenditure of 50c for each employed worker in the country, as compared with the Dept. of Agriculture's expenditure of $200 annually for each farmer.

"Is Congress now more willing to vote money to maintain the health of farm animals than of factory workers?" Mrs. Ellickson asked, noting that many of the committee members are from farm areas.

DISCUSS LABOR: American and Italian labor leaders talked things over at Washington during a visit of the latter to this country. They are, l. to r.: George Baldanzi, executive vice president of the CIO Textile Workers and head of the CIO Italian-American Affairs Committee; Appio Rocchio, general secretary of the Executive Committee for Labor and Economic Affairs of the (Italian) Republican Party; Giovanni Canini, a vice secretary of the General Confederation of Labor; Guilio Pastore, secretary-general of the Christian Labor Union, and James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer. The Economic Cooperation Administration sponsored the visit of the Italians.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas-Lesinski Bill S. 249 HR 2032	Repeals T-H; restores Wagner Act and amends it on jurisdictional strikes, boycotts and national emergencies.	Ready for debate, probably within a week, in House. (Approved 13-10 by House Labor Comm.) Debate due soon in Senate.	Right Now—Wire your Representatives to pass Lesinski bill without amendments Write Senators to pass Thomas Bill without amendments.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements HR 3190	Provides 75c minimum wage, improved coverage and enforcement.	Approved by House Labor Comm. Will probably follow T-H repeal on House calendar. Senate Labor sub-committee hearings due soon.	Write Representatives to pass HR 3190 without weakening amendments.
Rent Control Extension HR 1731	Extends rent control for 15 months, but with weakening amendments —including local decontrol powers.	Bill passed by House and Senate. House bill weaker than Senate's. Bill now in conference. Action due before Mar. 31 expiration.	Wire Senators and Representatives to force strongest possible bill.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors' benefits, public assistance, etc.	CIO witnesses appeared at House Ways and Means Comm. hearings, urged passage.	Write to Congressmen and members of Ways and Means Comm. to pass promptly.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Organizationally Speaking

Allan S. Haywood

UAW Reg. Dir. Paul E. Miley reports the employes of the Chevrolet Cleveland Division, Parma Plant, voted 836 to 184 to be represented by the UAW. The AFL was the contesting union. The drive was under the direction of UAW Intl. Rep. John Troeter who was assisted by UAW Reps. Lewis Ress and Charles Mobley and an organizational committee of 60 employes of the plant.

Ray T. Aylor, Oil Workers Representative, reports an election victory over the AFL Chemical Workers at Quaker State Refinery, Farmers Valley, Pa. The Oil Workers received 193 votes, the AFL 2.

CIO Reg. Dir. James J. Leary, reports that the employes of the Moundridge Milling and Elevator Co., Moundridge, Kan., voted 12 to 3 to be represented by the UAW. This plant was organized by UAW Rep. Vernon Welling.

Thomas J. Gallagher, Director of Organization, Shipbuilding Union, reports that the employes of the Bushey Shipyard, Brooklyn, N. Y., voted 139 to 14 for a union shop.

Pertinent History Sixteen years ago this month a new president of the United States took oath of office. The nation, employer and worker alike, was in despair. Unemployment prevailed. Unions, driven almost out of existence by the depression, were on the ropes.

But the few remaining union members, former union members, and millions who merely longed for the right to be union members had voted for him. Philip Murray, Sidney Hillman and others who later formed CIO and PAC supported and worked for him.

F. D. R. was that man.

He knew that while laboring people were denied democracy by injunctions, police terror and anti-labor laws there could be no real democracy for anyone.

Because labor urged it, and because he believed in it, he sponsored Section 7A of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Under this, unions revived, grew, became powerful and were heard by employers and in legislative halls.

Then the Supreme Court declared the NIRA unconstitutional. The Blue Eagle was killed by a chicken. F. D. R. joined anew with labor and the Wagner Act was passed. Unions again grew. Workers again benefited and made great gains.

Recently those who hate labor, decry democracy and resist progress seized upon a temporary reaction to pass the Taft-Hartley Act. Last week, the Congress received HR 2032, the T-H repealer.

It is our responsibility to see that the mandate given by the election to President Truman and the Congress to return to the liberalism and democracy of F. D. R. is not defeated by dishonest or fearful men. We must mobilize our memberships to urge passage of the kind of an act which will restore to workers the rights made law in the Wagner Act.

N. Atlantic Pact Given CIO Okay

THE NORTH Atlantic Pact, aimed at the military defense of western European countries, has received endorsement from the CIO.

"The CIO would not support a pact which diverted money aimed for reconstruction to the purchase of arms," the statement said. "Fortunately that is not the purpose of this agreement, and the CIO is happy to go on record as a firm supporter of the principles and purposes of the North Atlantic Pact."

The statement charged that the Soviet Union has "done everything in its power, short of war, to wreck the ERP" and that its propaganda machine has sought to spread fear and distrust throughout Europe.

"In the opinion of the CIO," it continued, "the North Atlantic Pact is the necessary reply to this terroristic campaign. More important than that, however, is the fact that the Pact will insure the full operation of the ERP."

Europe's "astonishing and heartening comeback" proves the correctness of CIO's faith in the Marshall Plan, "but the CIO regrets the present-day conditions which make the Atlantic Pact necessary."

Acceptance of the Atlantic Pact, it continued, with prove to the world that the U. S. "is ready to cooperate within the limits of her resources to preserve the social and political freedom of the North Atlantic community."

Appointment Of Graham Hailed

Appointment of Dr. Frank P. Graham of North Carolina to the U. S. Senate brought immediate cheers from labor and liberal groups.

Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, was a public member of the Natl. War Labor Board, and in 1947 of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Two months ago he received the first Sidney Hillman Memorial Award for public service.

Graham was appointed to the Senate by Gov. Kerr Scott to fill a seat left vacant by the death of Sen. Melville Broughton, who had been elected with labor and liberal support.

In a wire to Gov. Scott, CIO Pres. Murray said workers are "gratified by your splendid appointment . . . Dr. Graham has demonstrated his exceptional knowledge of the economic and human factors involved in labor-management relations."

To Graham, Murray wired that the public "knows well your devotion to the American democratic principle, and they look forward to the great contribution which your experience and understanding will make to the Senate of the United States."

Warn Of Communists

British unionists have been warned, in a pamphlet issued by the British Trade Union Congress, of the activities of Communist party members in the unions. British Communists carry out policy determined "at the instigation of bodies outside these shores," the TUC warned.

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The CIO News

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EX-TEXTILE WORKER George F. Lewey, 71, was employed at a textile mill for 43 years. He remained on the job as long as he was needed but was discharged when production dropped off. Because of a technicality he cannot participate in the company's pension plan. To learn how he and another "disqualified" textile worker get along on Social Security benefits turn to Page 9.

Postal Hike Seen Blow To Labor

THE CIO has warned that proposed increases in second-class mailing rates would make "heavy inroads" on the ability of labor and other non-profit publications "to transmit their message to their organizations and to the public."

The statement, signed by Allan L. Swim, CIO director of publicity, was sent to members of the Senate and House Post Office Committees.

The bills, if passed, "would have serious repercussions on the trade union press of this country," Swim declared.

"The CIO News, the official publication of the CIO, made a survey to determine the effect of HR 2945 on its own postage costs. This survey, based only on one of the several editions published by The CIO News, showed an increase of roughly 350% in postage costs."

SWIM URGED retention of the present postal regulation providing special treatment for publications issued by "religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor or fraternal organizations or associations not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any stockholder or individual . . ."

At present, such organizations, when authorized by the Post Office Department, may mail their publications anywhere in the United States at the rate of 1½ cents a pound.

"The CIO feels that in eliminating this special rate for non-profit organizations, HR 2945 and S. 1103 are going counter to the basic purpose of the second-class mailing system," which, Swim said, is to enable Americans to be "best informed."

WHITE HOUSE VISITORS: These rank-and-file members of the CIO Textile Workers from Alabama are on their way from the White House, where they left a letter for Pres. Truman telling him that the Dixiecrats do not speak for the general membership of the Democratic Party in their state. They are William Lamb, Huntsville; H. D. Lisk, Alabama director of TWUA; Ed. Cochran, Cordova; Dallas Mayo, Gadsden; Earl Ivey, Huntsville, and Burns Cox, Gadsden. They came to Washington to ask the Congressional delegation from their state to vote for the 75-cent minimum wage bill. The bill has been approved by the House Labor Committee.

Greek Unionists Reported Supporting War Against Communists; Say Unions Are Free

FULL SUPPORT for the armed campaign to destroy the Communist guerrilla fighting force in northern Greece has been pledged by the country's 200,000 free trade union members, two Greek labor leaders visiting America told the CIO News last week.

John Patsatzis, treasurer-secretary of the Greek General Confederation of Labor, and Stephan Lolos, secretary of the Greek Tobacco Workers Union, are in this country to acquaint American unionists and government officials with the needs and problems of the Greek unions.

Their principal problem: a mass of incorrect information which has been circulated abroad about the status of the labor organizations in non-Communist Greece.

"Free Greek unions have functioned without interference from the government," Patsatzis told the CIO News. "Despite stories circulated abroad by friends of the Communists, not a single union leader or member has been arrested because of his union activities.

"WHERE unionists have been arrested, in every case it's been because of political activities of a treasonable nature—and not because of their union work.

"The government made a mistake in promulgating the anti-strike law a year ago. But that law has never been inforced, and now it has been removed from the law books altogether."

A man of probably 50 who bears an unusual facial resemblance to CIO Pres. Murray — Patsatzis pointed out that economic conditions in free Greece are extremely bad, and that considerable corruption exists among the small high-income group in Athens.

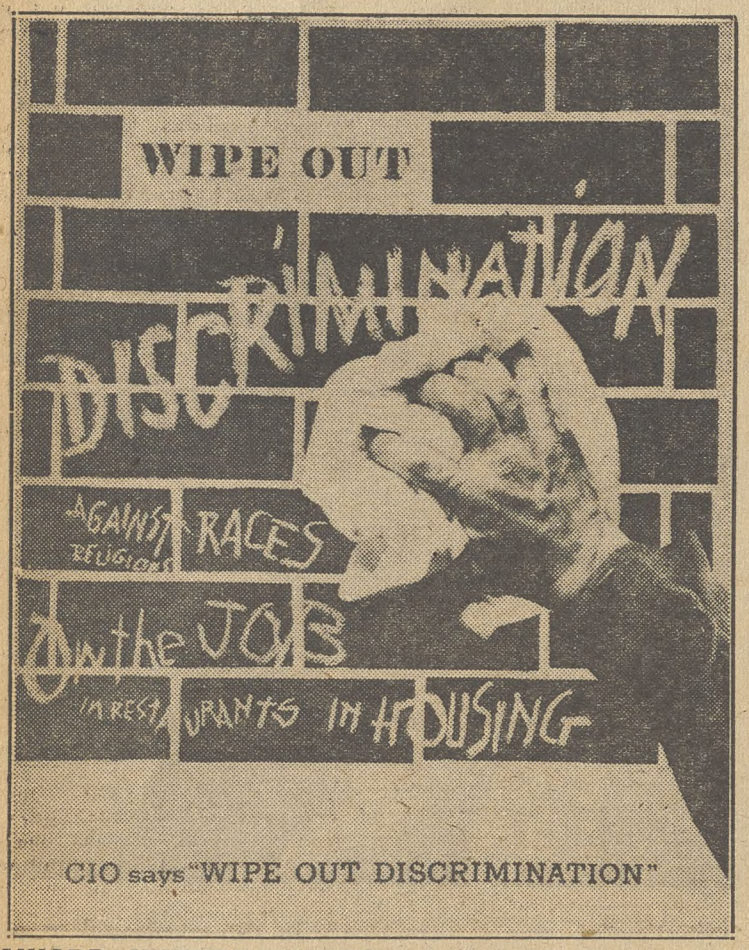
THESE RICH families are doing little to help the military campaign against the Communist guerrillas, the Greek union official official said. The real support comes from "the rank and file of the people, who are inspired by a desire to defeat the enemy and win democracy and decent living conditions.

"After the war, I think the Greek people will call for an accounting by those rich men who profited out of the war and did nothing to help it," he said. "The Greek people look forward to a liberal regime, with strong efforts to rehabilitate Greece's war-torn economic machinery when the campaign against the guerrillas is over.

"Greek standards of living can and must rise when peace comes, and the people and the unions mean to see that that happens."

Patsatzis and Lolos arrived in New York March 15, and plan to visit Baltimore, Richmond, Pittsburgh and New York before they leave the country.

They have talked with leaders of all branches of labor, and with officials of ECA, the State Dept. and the Dept. of Labor.



AWARD WINNER: This CIO poster has received an Award of Distinctive Merit from the Art Directors Club. The poster was produced by the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination and the CIO Research and Education Dept. in cooperation with the Natl. Labor Service.

CCL Disciplines UE and MMSW

The Canadian Congress of Labour's executive council has disciplined two CIO affiliates.

One of them, the Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, has been suspended from the Congress indefinitely. The other, the Electrical Workers, has been barred from council meetings.

The action against MMSW, the council said, was based on the refusal of the union "to comply with the majority decision of the Congress" and on attacks on the Congress and its leadership.

UE was excluded from council meeting "as a result of complaints made by the Ontario Federation of Labour," an AFL body.

Anti-Trust Holiday Fought

A SENATE proposal to provide a two-year moratorium with respect to the application of certain anti-trust laws to individual, good faith, delivered pricing systems and freight absorption practices should be rejected, the CIO asserts.

Otis Brubaker, research director of the CIO Steelworkers union, last week appeared before a Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, speaking for the CIO as a whole.

Brubaker told the subcommittee that the Steelworkers made a three-month survey of the industry to "determine the effects of the switchover to an f. o. b. pricing system in steel."

"In that survey," Brubaker said, "we looked for all effects, actual, alleged and potential. Our opinion of the results is not builded on our own prejudices or on some hypothetical arguments about the desirability of either f. o. b. or basing point pricing. We have seen both at work in a key industry and we want neither."

In brief, here are the findings:

1. No evidence of shutdowns, layoffs or plant relocation traceable to the pricing change.

2. No "ghost" towns had made their appearance.

3. Not one single construction plan for a new steel plant has been abandoned.

4. There was no evidence that small companies would suffer any more under f. o. b. than under a basing point arrangement.

Brubaker, in addition to saying the 2-year moratorium (S-1008) was "unnecessary," said that it does not "clarify" the law, will probably legalize price discrimination and price-fixing systems as long as they use delivered prices.

"It will, in any event, serve as an open invitation to the steel and cement industries, which have abandoned their illegal basing point 'systems', to resume use of these price-fixing devices outlawed by the Supreme Court in the cement case.

Wasn't That A Dainty Dish To Set Before GM?

"The king was in the counting house,
Counting up his money."

The kings of several big corporations counted up the money made in profits during 1948. The figures were pretty terrific.

GENERAL MOTORS, leading the profit parade, reported earnings —after taxes—of $440,447,724. That comes out to $1,205,884 for every single day of 1948. That also comes out to $50,245 profits for every hour of every day of the year.

GENERAL ELECTRIC reported profits up nearly three times from the high 1946 level. GE, which has already said "no" to preliminary CIO union demands for a wage raise, showed profits of about $125,000,000 for the year.

(Nevertheless, GE Pres. Charles E. Wilson said profits were too low to act as a satisfactory "cushion" against possible drops in sales!)

U. S. STEEL reported, in preliminary figures, that its 1948 profits amounted to $129,552,424—an increase of about $2½ million over 1947. But experts say U. S. Steel's profit statement did not include some $70,000,000 in additional earnings, which had been concealed in other accounting devices.

328 CORPORATIONS—reported by the Wall Street Journal from 22 industries—registered a 23.7% profit jump in 1948. The 328 firms reported $4,400,000,000 net profits—compared to just over $3½ billion in 1947.

Biggest percentage jump—66.1%—was reported by 18 oil companies. Their combined profits rose to $729 million for the year. Nineteen auto and equipment companies had profit increases of 45.3%—to $640 million.

Total profits for 1948 are estimated at about $21 billion.

Disorder In Rules Hearing

(See Page 7 for more T-H news)

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

IF YOU'LL pardon use of the word, it was damnable.

Beetle-browed Gene Cox (Ga.) feigned sleepiness, but rarely ever kept quiet, whether or not he had the floor.

Howard Smith (Va.), who looks like he hoards his lunch money, was carried away with the sound of his own voice, the louder the better.

William Colmer (Miss.), who would pass unnoticed in any crowd, snarled and snorted—and talked.

All three of those men call themselves Democrats.

Saggy-chinned Clarence Brown (O.) ranted and ranted.

Stringbean Christian Herter (Mass.) leaned back and looked like a Harvard man—but didn't act like one.

Brown and Herter are Republicans.

That was the picture last week as the House Rules Committee held "hearings"—all you could hear was Cox, Smith, Colmer, Brown and Herter—on what kind of a rule to grant the Thomas-Lesinski Bill.

In House parlance, a "rule" determines when a bill reaches the floor, whether or not amendments can be offered and how much time is allowed for general debate. An "open" rule allows offering of amendments; a "closed" rule bars them.

Dixiegops Cox, Smith, Colmer, Brown and Herter—joined occasionally by James Wadsworth (R., N. Y.)—insulted every pro-Administration member of the House Labor Committee, refused to let them finish sentences, boorishly interrupted them—sometimes all of them talking at the same time; and insulted the venerable chairman of the committee, Adolph J. Sabath (D., Ill.), whose 83rd birthday was April 4.

Newspapermen, who agreed this was perhaps the most disorderly and childish hearing ever held on Capitol Hill, had a hard time to keep from cheering when Rep. Andrew Jacobs (D., Ind.) walked out on the committee.

Jacobs later told newsmen: "This is a filibuster. It is political shuttlecock. I judge a Democrat by the way he votes. There is not a Democratic majority on the Rules Committee. There are at least three on this side of the table (the Democratic side) who should cross the aisle where they belong."

As The CIO News went to press, no rule had been issued.

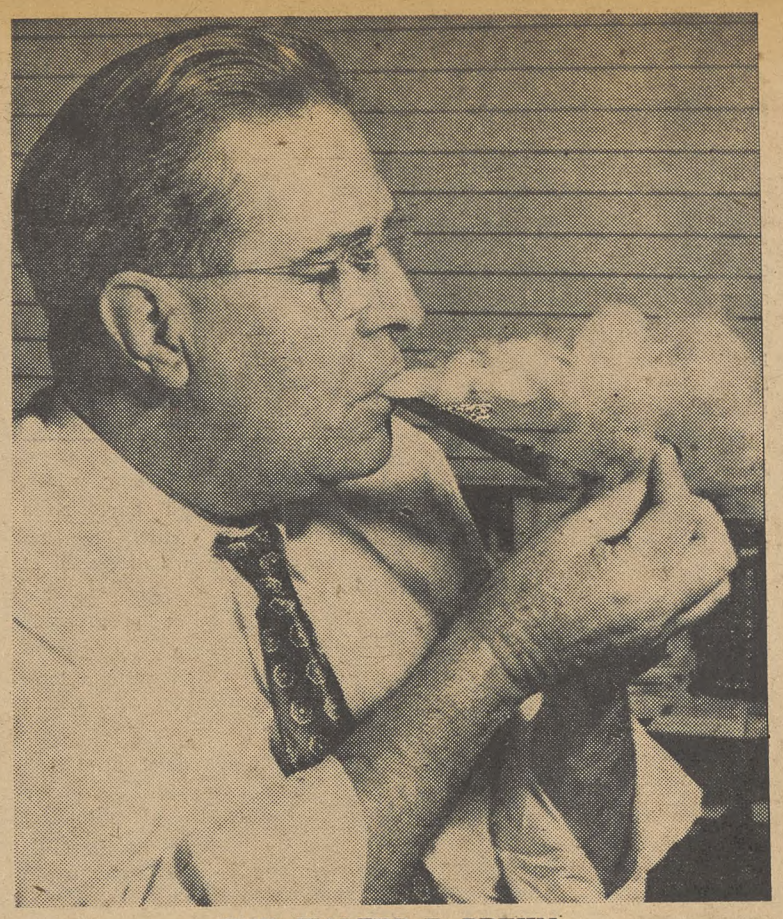
* * *

Meanwhile, Rep. Walter E. Brehm (R., O.) said the Administration labor bill, particularly in its national emergency provisions, was far superior to the Taft-Hartley Act.

He indicated he would vote for the bill.

Hearing Granted

The U. S. Supreme Court has agreed to hear appeal argument in the perjury case of Harold R. Christoffel, former leader of the CIO Auto Workers local at the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. plant in Milwaukee. Christoffel was convicted of perjury and sentenced to prison on the ground he lied when telling a House labor probe committee of the 80th Congress that he was not a Communist.



REP. WALTER E. BREHM
Leans toward Thomas-Lesinski.

Connecticut Council Maps Plan To Curb Unemployment

THE Connecticut CIO Council last week faced the unemployment problem—more than 70,000 jobless in the state—at a special conference in the state capitol at Hartford, and came up with a specific program which calls for:

- Improvement in unemployment insurance through bills supported by the CIO, AFL, the Machinists and the railroad brotherhoods. A joint state Senate-House labor committee is considering the many proposed measures.)
- Adoption of union counselling programs to aid unemployed union members.
- A state public works program, to begin immediately.
- A state study of the causes of unemployment.
- A labor-management conference.

Gov. Chester W. Bowles conferred with business representatives while the CIO conference was in progress, and later met labor leaders.

Speakers included Hyman Bookbinder, assistant research director, CIO Clothing Workers; Julius Rothman, Eastern area representative, CIO Community Services Committee, and Howard Hauseman, director, unemployment compensation division, Conn. Labor Dept. Hauseman blaimed the failure of the unemployed to receive relief checks promptly on inadequate appropriations by Congress for administering the fund.

Council Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff presided at the conference, which was planned by a committee consisting of Daniel J. Gallagher, council vice president and assistant state director for the Textile Workers; Rep. Anthony Miller, Meriden, CIO member, and Clarence Senior, Conn. CIO publicity director.

New Rent Law Kills 15% Voluntary Rises

THE NATION'S tenants were able to give an unexpected sigh of relief last week when a surprisingly strong rent control bill sailed through Congress a short time before the old law expired.

Signing the measure which is expected to hold rents down more effectively than the expired law, Pres. Truman described it as a "crushing defeat for the real estate lobby."

The lobby had financed a stay of several months in Washington by hundreds of landlords in its efforts to convince Congressmen that "the people" wanted the death of controls.

PASSAGE of the bill was hailed in Labor and Democratic Party circles as a major victory for the administration. The Natl. Association of Real Estate Boards, guiding light of the real estate lobby, seized on the bill's one major concession to the "decontrol" forces, and also hailed the measure as a "victory."

Here are the major improvements, from the tenants' standpoint, over the 1948 law:

- The old law's allowance of 15% "voluntary" increases is out.
- Protection of tenants against evictions is strengthened by a provision permitting the Federal Housing Expediter to set up adequate eviction controls.
- Certain housing units, such as conversions, trailer camps, hotels and—in New York City and Chicago—non-transient hotels are put back under control.
- The Housing Expediter can sue willful violators for treble damages, which he couldn't do under the old law.
- Use of the "comparability" formula as a basis for tremendous rent increases in company housing, such as occurred under the 1948 law, is out.
- Local rent advisory board recommendations for decontrol must be approved by the Governor. Under the old law, a number of "stacked" boards succeeded in lifting their areas from control without the necessity of obtaining gubernatorial approval.
- Areas which have been decontrolled by the expediter can be recontrolled, if the necessity arises.
- Tenants, as well as landlords, now have administrative review and the right to appeal to the federal courts.

TWO of the bill's provisions are regarded as weaknesses by the CIO. The provisions, however, are an improvement on those contained in other proposed bills.

Out of the joint House-Senate conference committee came two compromises: Instead of the "fair return on a fair investment" provision passed by the House, the final bill provided a "fair net operating income."

Although none of the conferees explained the compromise term, the Senate committee hearings disclose a detailed analysis of the difference between the terms by Sen. Paul Douglas (D. Ill.). The term which was finally written into the bill permits a fair net profit—after such expenses as taxes, upkeep, decorating costs, etc.

These latter expenses, Douglas illustrated, have gone down, since landlords have mostly turned such responsibility over to the tenants. The almost non-existent vacancy rate has further raised landlords' "net operating income." The other term "fair return," it is believed, would not have taken such elements into account, and would have permitted much greater increases.

THE OTHER "weaknesses," from the CIO viewpoint, is the section permitting state legislatures to decontrol their state or part of it. Local governing bodies also may vote for decontrol and obtain it if the move is approved by the governor.

With the Democrats holding a majority of the governorships, it was believed that few would approve the lifting of controls. (New York's Gov. Thomas Dewey announced immediately that he would disapprove any such recommendations.)

Natl. CIO Housing Committee Director Leo Goodman pointed out that the new law, which will run for 15 months, meets the standards set up by the national CIO convention in Portland in all but four instances.

In addition to the "fair net operating income" and the decontrol provisions, the bill fell short of CIO objectives in failing to include full criminal penalties against violators and in failing to roll back unwarranted increases granted under the old law.

Visits

The Pennsylvania CIO, through its president, Harry Boyer, is urging members in states near Washington, D. C., to send delegations to visit Congressmen when they are home over the weekend.

Purpose of the visit: Urge prompt action on HR 2032, the T-H repealer.

I'm Grateful For Little People's Money, Huber Replies To Akron Paper's Blast

IN AKRON, O., there is a paper called the Beacon Journal, which has a daily newspaper monopoly.

The Journal is angry at Rep. Walter B. Huber (D., O.), who represents the Akron district, because Huber does not join the paper in kowtowing to Akron's financial bigwigs.

HUBER

Last week, the B. J. carried a story from Washington concerning Huber. "Rep. Huber received $2500 in campaign contributions from organized labor prior to the last election," the dispatch said.

"This is shown in the campaign statement filed by Huber, as required by law, to the clerk of the House.

"The Akron Congressman listed $1000 from PAC, $750 from Railway Labor's Political Action League, $500 from Firestone Local No. 7 of the CIO Rubber Workers, $250 from the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers."

An editorial which followed said "Walter—you've got to give him credit—has never made any bones about being the CIO's Congressman."

HUBER WROTE the B. J.:

"Surely, you are aware, Mr. Editor, that after the election I filed my expense account, setting forth each dollar spent and received.

"Why, Mr. Editor, have you waited nearly five months to give front page publicity and editorial comment to this matter? Why have you waited until the eve of Congress' consideration of the Taft-Hartley Act to make comment on my campaign contributions?

"I am proud of the many fine establishments in the 14th District, but your unfair tactics cause me to be ashamed of my home town newspaper. Don't forget, Mr. Editor, that the contributions to my Congressional campaign by labor groups were in many cases the nickels, dimes and pennies from the pockets of working men and women.

"I was proud and grateful to accept and use the money of these 'little people' and I know that they, too, are grateful to me because I have never let them down.

"WHILE YOU are most unfair in labelling me as 'CIO's Congressman,' nevertheless, if I must be labeled, I am thankful that the label is not that of NAM, C. of C., newspaper or utility Congressman.

"Incidentally, you knew that I received a substantial contribution from one of Akron's major institutions the day after the election, and that I returned same, using Truman's language to explain what they should do with it. Why didn't you publish this, Mr. Editor?

"I'm really not angry about your treatment, because only so long as I have the opposition of the B. J., will I enjoy the full and complete confidence of the citizens of the 14th District."

Huber won by 117,770 to 115,145 in 1944; by 88,178 to 77,674 in 1946, and by 125,346 to 92,535 in 1948, all with the opposition of the B. J.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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'PARSON JACK' AND COPS

The NLRB apparently has clipped the wings of old "Parson Jack" Johnston, the bombastic Columbus, Ga., minister-editor-publisher who has served as "union buster" for Southern textile manufacturers for years.

"Parson Jack" used a tabloid newspaper called the Trumpet to do for the manufacturers what they could not legally do for themselves. He hid behind "freedom of the press" privileges, and those who used his services attempted to do the same thing.

The Board, of course, could take no direct action against "Parson Jack." But it did rule that Bibb Manufacturing Co. was guilty of an unfair labor practice because it used the Trumpet to fight the CIO Textile Workers.

This, in effect, served notice on manufacturers throughout the South that they'll run into trouble if they use the Trumpet to fight union organizational efforts.

And the Board's ruling should serve as notice that other small newspapers issued solely or principally to combat unionism are taboo if supported financially by employers.

Union organizers—particularly those in the textile field—have been plagued for years by such papers as the Trumpet and the Militant, the latter a tabloid printed at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Principal function of these sheets was to prevent workers from joining the CIO. Their chief weapons were an appeal to race prejudice and repetition of the charge that the CIO is a Communist organization.

Publishers of these papers operated unhampered for a long time because they were not actually employed by union-fighting employers. The employers merely subscribed to the paper for all of their workers.

The NLRB ruling involving the Trumpet also took a slap at the use of police as "union busters." The Board held that Bibb completely dominated the town of Porterdale, Ga., and was illegally responsible for Porterdale police engaging in anti-union activities.

This should serve as notice to those who "run" other company towns.

NLRB, which we've frequently damned for its shortcomings, deserved a pat on the back for its Bibb decision. ★ ★ ★

THEY'LL ATTEMPT TO CRIPPLE IT

If we read the signs correctly, the Taft-Hartley Act as it now exists is a dead duck. Our concern is over the legislation that will be enacted to replace it.

And if we read some other signs correctly, anti-union forces in Congress will do everything they can to make the new act resemble the old one as nearly as possible.

The "crippling" amendment is the instrument they hope to use to bring this about.

Organized labor supports the Thomas-Lesinski Bill, which has the approval of the Truman Administration. It should be enacted without crippling amendments.

Why don't you write your Senators and Congressman today and tell them how you feel about the situation? ★ ★ ★

IT'S THE SAME FIGHT, SAME FIGHTERS

In our concern over the Taft-Hartley Act let's not forget about other legislation we support—legislation such as that which would increase the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour.

Those fighting repeal of T-H are, for the most part, those who are fighting to retain the present 40-cent minimum.

And among those who are hurt most by T-H are many who would benefit most from a realistic minimum wage.

We've Got A 'Tin Lizzie' System

Our Social Security Set-Up Is Badly In Need Of Realistic Streamlining

By ALLAN L. SWIM

MAYBE IT IS hard to get excited about social security—but it's easy to get excited about the lack of it.

If you doubt it, just ask the fellow who's trying to live today on an old-age pension that was designed for pre-war conditions.

Or ask the fellow who's lost his job during the recent rise in unemployment and is trying to make ends meet on unemployment compensation.

Or, better yet, ask the man who has used up all of his unemployment benefits and still can't find a job.

They can tell you how hard it is to get along in this period which most persons refer to as "prosperity."

OUR SOCIAL security system is like the old Model-T, a good machine for its era but sadly lacking in modern improvements.

Ford's "tin lizzie" was a great improvement over the horse and buggy—and the social security legislation enacted back in the 1930's was a great improvement over the old system of going hungry or going on local charity when things got really tough.

The present system is badly outdated if for no other reason than that a "dollar ain't a dollar any more."

This Year!

There is no logical reason for the present Congress to refrain from strengthening our social security system this year.

The CIO is supporting HR 2893, an old age and survivors' insurance bill, and HR 2645, a public assistance measure.

Since it came into being, prices, profits and wages have risen sharply. Social security benefits in the main haven't increased at all.

So, actually, we've "progressed" backwards.

We'll have to go quite a long distance to catch up with where we've been.

LET'S TAKE A good, hard look at the situation and see what's lacking in our present set-up.

Suddenly, because of no fault of your own, you're out of a job for the first time in years.

After a "waiting period" you can begin drawing unemployment compensation, which ranges from about $16 to $25 a week in the various states.

If you're still out of a job after the compensation period ends, you can apply to some local charity for help. A federal public assistance program is needed to plug up the "charity" loophole.

Maybe this seems unimportant if you've got a good job—but it doesn't if the wolf is gnawing at the knob on your back door.

SUPPOSE YOU'RE a healthy specimen of manhood or womanhood who's thought only vaguely about retiring some years in the future.

Suddenly, because of an accident, you're flat on your back in a hospital. In a few days the doctor tells you the sad news: You'll never be able to work again!

If you're insured to the hilt—with the right kind of insurance—you'll be able to care for your family and escape becoming a public charge.

But those who need insurance most are those who can't afford it.

Then, why not disability payments as part of the federal social security system?

WE, OF COURSE, will always have with us those who try to discredit social security by ridiculing it as "cradle to the grave stuff."

Well, why not from the cradle to the grave? Everybody lives that long.

And there's no iron-clad rule in the book which says that a country as wealthy as ours must operate on the theory that people can't appreciate life unless they spend a bit of time on the verge of starvation.

ACW Gives Million To Social Funds

THE CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers has made public its annual financial statement, showing a balance of $6,620,218 as of Dec. 31 last, a gain of $934,420 over 1947.

In its report issued by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum the union showed that its assets included $4,587,428 in U. S. Government securities, and $1,265,327 invested in financial institutions sponsored by the Amalgamated itself.

The Amalgamated, its joint boards and local institutions contributed, during 1948, more than $1,000,000 to United Nations and community relief funds and educational, charitable and civic organizations.

The union's income for 1948 totalled $3,296,314, of which $2,858,290 was dues per capita.

The Amalgamated spent $1,311,379 for organization expense. Its total expenditures for the year 1948 were $2,361,894.

Commenting on ACW's financial statements, the New York Herald Tribune said:

"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, one of our most respected unions, in making public its financial report for 1948, lists one million dollars in contributions to charitable, educational and civic organizations.

"There are two points of interest in this brief news item: (1) the union has made its financial report public—a practice of most unions, despite the too widely prevailing notion that a majority of unions conceal these facts, and (2) the union's interest in and concern for civic and community activities expressed by its generous gifts.

"With the growing public acceptance of trade unions as an integral part of our economic and social life, many unions are giving just such demonstrable proof of their feeling of responsibility for our common undertakings. Organized business and organized labor share time and again in local community drives for worthy causes.

"Every such shared endeavor strengthens our social structure and gives heart-warming proof of the vigor of our democratic ways."

"I had to work three weeks for these—you think I'll ever take 'em off!"

Senate Given Women's Bill

A bill designed to eliminate discrimination against women on the basis of sex has been introduced by Sen. Kefauver (D., Tenn.) on behalf of himself and Sens. Morse (R., Ore.), Murray D., Mont.), Wagner (D., N. Y.), Johnson (D., Colo.), and Chavez (D., N. M.).

The bill (S-1430) declares that it is the policy of the Federal government to abolish distinctions based on sex in the administration of U. S. agencies, except such as are reasonably justified by differences in physical structure or by maternal function.

The language of the bill is designed to avoid the main defects of the so-called Equal Rights Amendment which would have the effect of wiping out protective legislation for working women, sponsors say.

A Presidential commission would be set up to study and report on all phases of the legal, economic and social status of women in the U. S. today.

Wheels of Justice Really Grind Slow

WHEN THE decision was finally handed down, George flashed a smile that stretched almost from ear to ear.

He had won a victory involving only a small number of people but he had a hunch it might have far-reaching consequences.

And, too, the waiting was over—and he had had to wait from the spring of '47 to the spring of '49.

The case illustrates one of the difficulties of union organizing and demonstrates again that the National Labor Relations Board doesn't always set speed records.

THERE WERE 28 persons eligible for union membership in the John Deere Plow Co. warehouse at Atlanta when George decided to organize the place.

Within a short time 25 of these signed membership application cards and 22 paid initiation fees. In addition, 20 paid two months' union dues in advance.

It was in the bag, George told himself. But that was before the company went to work on its employes.

When an NLRB election was held the union received only five votes.

George then engaged briefly in that pastime known as "blowing your top." He said some very unkind things about company officials.

EARLY IN 1947 George filed charges with NLRB against the company, alleging that it had refused to bargain with the union and had then destroyed the union's majority at the warehouse.

Several months later a one-day hearing on the charges was held.

The hearing officer said that the company had violated the Wagner Act by restraining workers from exercising their "free choice" in the election.

The trial examiner's intermediate report recommended that the company bargain with the union.

George felt pretty good about the report—but, then, the company refused to follow its recommendations.

The case was then started toward the Board in Washington for final action.

THE SUMMER, fall and winter of 1947 passed—and so did the spring, summer, fall and winter of 1948.

It looked to George as if the case would never be settled.

Then—on last March 15—a decision was handed down. Although George didn't win every technical point he had a victory.

The Board ruled that the company would be required to bargain with the union.

Furthermore, it ordered that the company "cease and desist" the tactics which resulted in loss of the election and that it post notices of its "good intentions" in the warehouse.

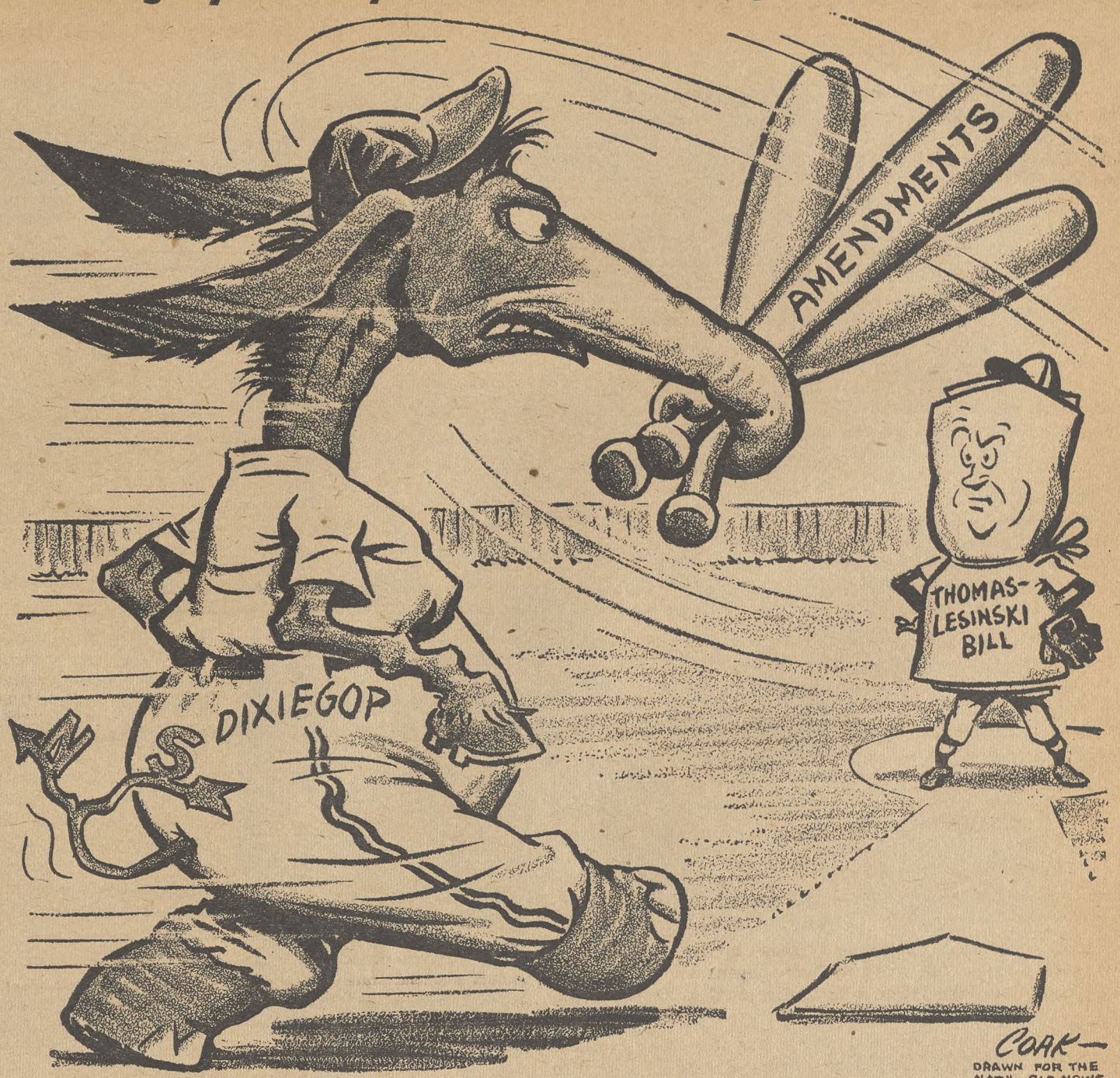
GEORGE—George Guest, UAW representative—said on a recent visit to the CIO News office that he realized the case wasn't an important one "if viewed merely from the standpoint of the number of people involved."

"But, darn it," he added, "it was important to me and to the fellows at the warehouse—and it's important to everybody interested in organizing because of what it illustrates.

"We had a clear-cut majority and then the company interfered. Then it took about two years to get a ruling from the NLRB.

"That's a long time to have to wait—for anything." **A.L.S.**

'Mighty Casey Was Advancing To The Bat'



Newspaper Flays Dutch Policy in Indonesia

The attitude of The Netherlands toward the Indonesian Republic is verbally flayed in the following editorial from the Providence (R. I.) Evening Bulletin:

United Nations Delegate Warren Austin has creditably upheld this country's position on Indonesia by his recent statement insisting once again that the Dutch must permit the youthful Indonesian Republic to resume functioning as a free state.

American opposition is now almost all that stands between the Dutch and continued implementation of their plans for the East Indies region, since they seem determined to ignore United Nations protests and resolutions. We must continue to stand firm, both for the sake of democracy in Indonesia and the prestige of the UN.

There seems little doubt now that the Dutch plan to retain military control over the Indonesian Republic until they can sponsor the establishment of a United States of Indonesia closely tied to the Dutch crown.

LAST DECEMBER, shortly before the Dutch invaded Indonesia, a UN good offices committee attempting to arrange peace in the region filed a bluntly-phrased report with the Security Council. Dutch actions, the report declared, had strengthened the impression that "The Netherlands Government has been proceeding unilaterally to establish ultimately a United States of Indonesia on its own terms and without the Republic." Such a move, the committee warned, would "greatly complicate a negotiated settlement" and could create "serious unrest in Indonesia."

Certainly the Dutch moves since then have done nothing to discredit the committee's conclusions. After invading the Republic and imprisoning its government, they proceeded to mop up the entire region and establish firm military control. Now they have recognized a new group as "more representative" of the area and want to negotiate with them on Dutch terms and without consulting the deposed Republican Government.

We do not believe peace and order can be brought to Indonesia by a sword, particularly by a Dutch sword. The people of this troubled region have been seeking independence for nearly half a century.

IN RECENT years they have been desperate enough to grasp at freedom no matter by whose hands it was proffered. Thus natives of the region were widely disposed to welcome the Japanese invasion of 1942, recalling a cherished legend that predicted a race of men from the north would come down to drive out the white men, remain for 100 days and then leave Indonesia to the Indonesians.

The present Dutch tactics will only serve to make the Indonesians even more receptive to promises of freedom from any quarter—including the Communists. If we wish to foster democracy in Indonesia we must see to it that independence is achieved under the aegis of the United Nations, not the Kremlin.

A modification of The Netherlands position must be the first step in that direction, and Mr. Austin's stubborn insistence may be the only influence that can budge the determined Dutch.

N. Y. Guild Picks Award Winners

WINNERS OF the Newspaper Guild of New York's annual Page One awards have been picked by a special jury of newspapermen. Eleven persons and organizations received awards and five others received citations.

Consisting of a bronze stick of type, mounted and boxed, the awards will be presented at the union's Page One Ball May 20 at the Hotel Commodore. Among the winners were:

Scripps-Howard columnist Thomas Stokes for distinguished Washington correspondence. John Crosby, New York Herald Tribune radio critic, for consistently distinguished writing and for raising the standards of radio criticism. Herald Tribune writer Homer Bigart for distinguished foreign correspondence.

Sidney Kingsley, for the portrayal of newspapermen and policemen in his new play, Detective Story. Awards also went to the play, Death Of A Salesman, and the musical comedy, Kiss Me, Kate.

THE QUIET One, a documentary about a Negro boy's life in the slums, a film which broke new ground and demonstrated that the highest quality is possible in this country on a very low budget. A citation also went to John Huston for his film, Treasure Of Sierra Madre.

Levi Jackson, Negro, and the Yale football team, a joint award for unusual sportsmanship which caused Jackson to earn and the team to give him the captaincy.

Sidney Bechet, jazz saxophonist, for extraordinary creative musicianship.

Chairman David Lilienthal of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, for distinguished and disinterested public service and for his statement of a magnificent creed of democracy.

NLRB Finds Use of Anti-Union Paper Unfair Practice

THE NLRB has finally called the turn on "Parson Jack" Johnston of Columbus, Ga., and his labor-baiting Trumpet.

It also has taken a swipe at the use by employers of police in anti-union campaigns.

These actions came in a case resulting from charges filed by the CIO Textile Workers Against Bibb Manufacturing Co.

"Parson Jack," a Baptist minister who has been preaching at Columbus for 18 years, has long been a "crusader" against unions in general and the CIO Textile Workers in particular.

The Trumpet, a tabloid newspaper edited and published by "Parson Jack" since 1932, has been used frequently in opposition to CIO organizational efforts.

THE POLICE involved were those at Porterdale, Ga., a "company town" dominated by Bibb.

Bibb, the Board held, had a "constitutional right to campaign against the union by expression of views and opinions, free of coercion and restraint . . . However, it is abundantly clear that at least some statements in the Trumpet were designed to defeat self-organization, not by appealing to the employes' sense of reason but by inciting physical violence, by threatening loss of employment and by promises of benefits."

Bibb officials admitted at a hearing that many of their employes at Porterdale and Macon, Ga., received the Trumpet as a result of subscriptions paid for by the company.

"An examination of copies of the Trumpet convinces us that it is not a 'newspaper' in the usual sense of the term," the Board reported. "At all times material in the Trumpet was directed particularly to textile mill employes, containing little current news other than on labor developments.

"Its columns were in large measure consistently devoted to attacks against the union's organizational activities among Southern textile mills, including the respondent's, and against the CIO, of which the union is an affiliate.

"In threatening the employes with loss of employment, the publication presumed to speak authoritatively for management.

"In our opinion, the Trumpet can hardly be viewed as more than an anti-CIO tract, with its coercive effectiveness dependent upon its reaching textile mill workers.

". . . We are convinced that the respondent (Bibb) intended to, and did, use the Trumpet as a coercive instrumentality for the purpose of defeating self-organization among its employes."

USE OF THE Trumpet by Bibb, the Board ruled, went beyond "the permissible mounds of free speech" and constituted an unfair labor practice.

The Board upheld the finding of Trial Examiner Thomas S. Wilson that "the police officers and police department of Porterdale, Ga., engaged in illegal surveillance of organizers of the union."

"The surveillance activities of the police force had the necessary effect of intimidating the employes and . . . curtailed the dissemination of union information," the Board ruled.

"Whatever may be the employer's privilege of instigating legitimate police activities, it is clear that an employer cannot utilize a police agency to engage in intimidatory trailing and surveillance where no legitimate police function is served thereby. Here there was no breach, actual or anticipated.

"To interfere with peaceful and lawful activities protected by the Act on the assumption that union activities are inherently dangerous to the peace of the community negates the principle upon which the act rests.

". . . We are convinced . . . that the respondent sought to, and did, use the police department as an instrumentality to impede self-organization of its employes."

The Board pointed out that all of the property within Porterdale, except for a railroad right-of-way and churches which Bibb donated to various religious organizations, is owned by Bibb Manufacturing Co.

All of Porterdale's municipal officers are employes of Bibb, the Board reported, and Bibb "effectively controls the civil life of Porterdale."

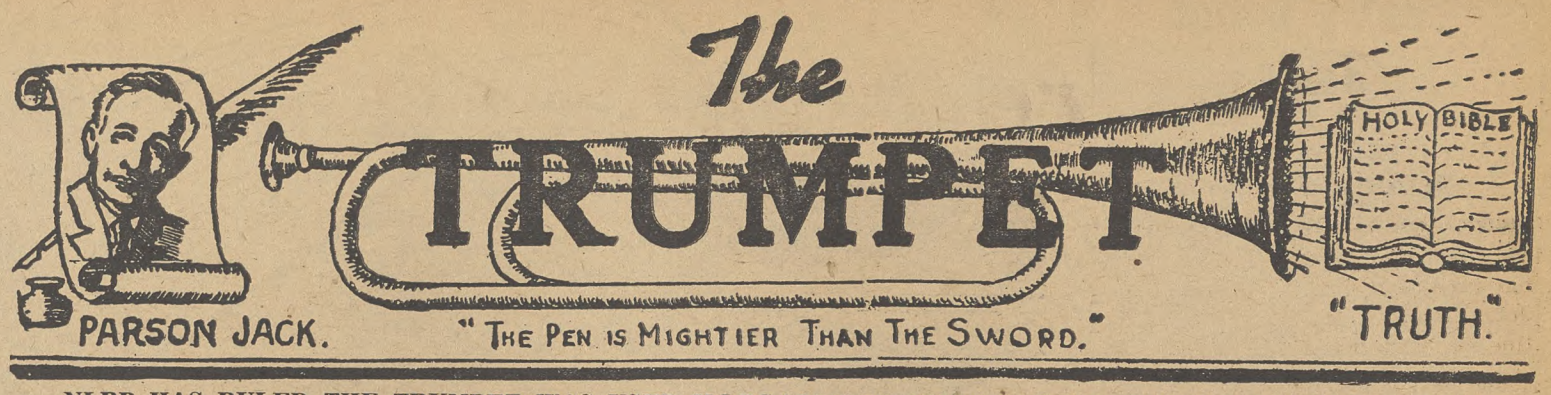
The Board issued a "cease and desist" order instructing Bibb to:

1. Refrain from sending to its employes the Trumpet or other publications "which contain a threat of reprisal or force or promise of benefits."

2. Refrain from "surveillance" activities and use of police in such activities.

3. Refrain from discouraging union membership by firing workers or by entering in coercion and intimidation.

4. Reinstate, with back pay, three workers at the Bibb Macon mill, discharged for union activity.



NLRB HAS RULED THE TRUMPET WAS USED ILLEGALLY TO FIGHT THE CIO TEXTILE WORKERS UNION.

"PARSON JACK" JOHNSTON

To him, union busting is holy

Accusations

"Parson Jack" Johnston has frequently hurled the charge of Communism against the CIO Textile Workers although it is strongly anti-Communist.

He frequently plays on race prejudice in his anti-union campaigns.

Prosperous

The "Parson Jack" tabernacle at Columbus—now called the Roberts Memorial Baptist Church—is valued at considerably more than $100,000.

The first tabernacle building was donated by Columbus Roberts, a Coca Cola Bottling Co. official who has numerous industrial interests.

Given Away

A survey made by the Textile Workers several years ago revealed that the employes of at least 20 Southern textile mills were receiving copies of the Trumpet regularly although they had not subscribed for it.

LABOR

DANGERS

- OF -

The C. I. O. MOVEMENT

...By...

"PARSON JACK"

P. O. Box 629

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

A SAMPLE of the anti-union work of "Parson Jack" is shown above.

Anything Against Unions 'Fit To Print'

The Trumpet, anti-union paper published at Columbus, Ga., was characterized by NLRB Trial Examiner Thomas S. Wilson as follows:

"The paper itself is illiterate, often unintelligible, illy informed, if not deliberately misinformed and dishonest. Anything was fit to print as long as it was anti-union. The Trumpet utilized every conceivable propaganda device from fear, hatred, race discrimination, bias and prejudice to loyalty to country and to employer, to promises and inducements of better wages and better conditions purporting to come from manufacturers, in order to prevent the textile employes from joining the union and to keep the union out of the South.

"The Trumpet is anti-everything except 'Parson Jack's' personal interpretation of religion, the status quo, and the Southern textile manufacturers. The paper is viciously anti-union, although in the issues in evidence its attacks upon unionism are almost exclusively restricted to the Textile Workers Union of America and the CIO."

U. S. Seeks Division Of Alcoa Operations

The giant Aluminum Co. of America, which allegedly produces over 85% of this country's aluminum supply, must be broken up into smaller units in order to end its monopolistic hold on the industry, the Justice Department told a Federal Court in Washington, D. C., last week.

In a petition asking the court to divide up the Alcoa operations, the Justice Dept. produced a previous order holding that the company is a monopoly, and said that it has used its size and power for 50 years to restrain trade in the industry.

Meet Mr. Lesinski And Mr. Kelley— They're Fighting Your Battle

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE JOB of piloting the Thomas-Lesinski Bill through the House has been placed in the hands of Reps. John Lesinski (D., Mich.) and Augustine Bernard Kelley (D., Pa.).

And they are doing quite well, thank you.

Lesinski is chairman of the House Education & Labor Committee, which approved HR2032—the Thomas-Lesinski Bill. Kelley is chairman of the Labor subcommittee which held hearings on HR2032, which would repeal the Taft-Hartley Law and reenact the Wagner Act with certain revisions.

Paradoxically, both men are employers. Paradoxically, no two other men in Congress have fought so hard for the cause of labor.

They have another thing in common. Both are fathers—and on a large scale. Lesinski has seven children; Kelley has nine.

In 1944, Mrs. Kelley, the former Ella Marie Bates, was selected as the Catholic Mother of America.

John Lesinski, who was one of 15 children, is a native of Erie, Pa., the son of a Polish immigrant who was a millwright (in Poland, a millwright was a combination first class carpenter and a miller of flour.)

Young Lesinski was educated at SS. Cyril and Methodiusz Seminary and Detroit Business University.

REPS. KELLEY AND LESINSKI

Against Us

Here are the members of the House Labor Committee who voted against the Thomas-Lesinski Bill:

Democrat: Wingate H. Lucas (Tex.).

Republicans: Samuel K. McConnell (Pa.), Ralph W. Gwinn (N. Y.), Walter E. Brehm, Wint Smith (Kan.), Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.), Richard M. Nixon (Calif.), Thruston Ballard Morton (Ky.), Thomas H. Werdel (Calif.), Harold H. Velde (Ill.).

Rep. Graham A. Barden (N. C.), voted present; Rep. John S. Woods (Ga.), was absent. Both have expressed opposition to the Thomas-Lesinski Bill.

He went into a partnership with a carpenter-contractor and soon was in the real estate subdivision field. At the age of 26, he had constructed 4000 homes, the nucleus around which Hamtramck (pronounced Ham-tram-ick), the famous "city within a city" (Detroit) was built.

He still operates two lumber yards, one in Hamtramck and another in Dearborn.

He has long been active in Polish-American affairs. During World War I and for 13 years thereafter he was president of the Polish Citizens' Committee of Detroit. That group was part of the national organization, of which the famous pianist, Ignace Paderewski was honorary chairman. Paderewski later became first president of Poland.

Lesinski assisted in organizing the Polish Army recruited in America and sent to France—it was known as the Haller Army.

Later, the new Polish government awarded him the Polonia Restituta.

In the 73d Congress, he became the first Representative from the newly created 16th District. He's been there ever since. Last fall, his margin was 98,826 to 57,730.

His children are Mrs. John Heindenrich, the oldest, who's wife of a doctor; John A., assistant manager of one of the yards;

Mrs. Maxine Pityn; Delphine; Raymond, who's in the Army and preparing to enter West Point;

Beverly—"she's the top student in the fifth grade at St. Mary's School, Monroe, Mich."—and Edwin, the youngest, who attends kindergarten in Washington.

Lesinski's determined that labor will regain its rights in this Congress—rights which he fought so hard to preserve against impossible odds in 1947.

THE KIND of a liberal Gus Kelley is is exemplified by this story:

In his district, no paper ever supports him. One went even so far as to attack him for sending the government pamphlet, "Infant Care," to the mother of every newborn child in his district.

For Us

In addition to Reps. Lesinski and Kelley, here are the members of the House Labor Committee who cast their votes for the Thomas-Lesinski Bill:

Adama Clayton Powell, Jr. (N. Y.), John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Cleveland M. Bailey (W. Va.), Leonard Irving (Mo.), Carl D. Perkins (Ky.), Charles R. Howell (N. J.), Hugo S. Sims (S. C.), Andrew Jacobs (Ind.), Thomas H. Burke (O.), Tom Steed (Okla.), Roy W. Wier (Minn.)—all Democrats.

"Kelley's such a New Dealer that he's even trying to make New Dealers out of our babies," the paper said.

Most of the district must be New Dealers—for Kelley won last fall, 64,943 to 39,517.

Kelley owns two coal mines and a coke plant—and all of his employes are members of the Mine Workers. He's proud of his own brand of labor relations, for the UMW has backed him every time he's run for Congress—and he's won every time.

He has another interest in life besides labor legislation and raising nine children. in development of prosthetics—artificial arms and legs. He studied the problem as chairman of the House Education & Labor Committee's subcommittee on Aid to the Physically Handicapped.

Now he's a member of the Veterans Administration's Advisory Committee on Prosthetic Devices, on which he works closely with Col. Robert S. Allen, famous newspaperman, columnist and radio commentator, who lost an arm with Patton's Army.

After the war, it was discovered that American medical science was far behind in prosthetic equipment.

Kelley fought hard to eliminate employers' prejudice against hiring the physically handicapped. "A higher percentage of them are good workmen, better than you find among those with no handicaps," he says.

Miners aren't the only laborers who back Gus Kelley in the 27th of Pennsylvania, which has sent him to every Congress from the 77th on. In the district, which covers all of Westmoreland county (that's the one just east of Allegheny, of which Pittsburgh is the major city), there are Steelworkers, Rubber Workers, Glass Workers, Electrical Workers, etc.

Though the district is a right good distance from Washington, Kelley averages at least one trip a week back among his constituents.

He lives in Greensburg; his mines are at Mammoth and Acme, Pa.

He has served Greensburg on its Board of Education.

He was educated in Greensburg's schools and attended West Point. Holds a life membership in the Association of Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy. Belongs to the Army Athletic Association.

Congress has twice sent him to conference of the International Labor Organization as a delegate. In 1946, he went to Montreal; in 1947, to Geneva.

HE HAS six sons—five of whom saw military service, and three daughters.

They are:

A. Regis, the oldest and a law student at Catholic U., who was in service five years; Robert B., who followed his Marine duties by entering medical school at Georgetown U., where he is in his third year;

Richard B., late of the Army and now of Catholic U. Law School; J. Hilary, an officer in the Army Combat Engineers, who now is taking a doctorate at Penn State College, where he received his mining engineer's degree; Paul A., a West Pointer now stationed on active duty in Japan;

Marcella Marie, who attended Trinity College, Washington, and who now lives in Chicago as Mrs. H. B. Brown, Jr.; Therese Eleanor and Kathleen Ann, students at the Sisters' College, Catholic U.; James Reeves, the youngest, who's at Georgetown Prep.

Elizabeth Richards, a pretty Greensburg girl who's been Kelley's secretary for five years, says he puts all of his energy in his favorite causes.

Employer Kelley is positive he and the rest of the liberals on the House Labor Committee will wipe out the curse of the 80th Congress—the Taft-Hartley Law—stock and barrel.

Univ. Of Calif. Cancels Laski Talk

Prof. Harold J. Laski, barred recently from lecturing at the University of California at Los Angeles, has accepted invitations to speak at two other universities not on the original schedule.

Howard University, Washington, D. C., invited him to lecture in the Medical School auditorium, April 1, and Harvard University asked him to appear at the Harvard Law School Forum on April 26. His cancelled dates at ULCA had been for April 14-15.

Laski, professor of political science at the University of London, is making a lecture tour of American campuses under the auspices of the Sidney Hillman Foundation, created in memory of the former president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Following cancellation of the lecture at UCLA, ACW Pres. Jacob Potofsky and chairman of the Foundation, announced that plans were being made for a mass meeting for Prof. Laski in Los Angeles, to which UCLA students and others will be invited.

A Buck For PAC Will Pay You Back

CIO Indorses Cancer Drive

CIO Pres. Murray and CIO Secy.-Treas. Carey have indorsed the 1949 campaign of the American Cancer Society for $14,500,000.

April has been dedicated to cancer control by Act of Congress and Presidential proclamation.

The cancer society says that at least a third of the 200,000 Americans who died annually of cancer could be saved with surgery and radiation if the disease were treated in time.

Film Tells How To Bury T-H

"HOW TO BURY TAFT-HARTLEY"—a new film-strip and movie—is ready for distribution by the Film Division of the CIO Dept. of Education & Research.

The film-strip contains photos taken during Senate Labor Committee hearings on T-H repeal, and records the voice of President Truman calling for removal of Taft-Hartley at his famous Jackson-Jefferson Day speech.

The film strip, containing 46 picture frames and a 16-inch, 33⅓ RPM recording, may be obtained for $7.50.

A 16mm., one-reel sound movie, based on the same material, is available for unions which own or can rent sound movie projectors. It can be obtained for $17.50.

Orders and inquiries should be rushed to Film Division, CIO Dept. of Education & Research, 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Be sure to specify whether you want the movie or the filmstrip of **"HOW TO BURY TAFT-HARTLEY."**

President's Conference Report:

'Safety is Primarily the Employer's Obligation'

A COMMITTEE of the President's Conference on Industrial Safety has gone a long way in fixing responsibility for accidents.

"Safety primarily is the legal and the moral obligation of the employer," the committee on labor-management cooperation for safety reported to the conference in Washington.

Safety regulations have been written into state laws, and ways for improving legal safety requirements were discussed at the conference. But the committee on labor-management cooperation spelled out the moral responsibility of the employer in eliminating accidents.

The report did not stop there. It continued:

"Cooperation in the safety program is the moral obligation of each individual employe . . . In unionized plants the welfare of the employe places upon the labor union a moral obligation to cooperate in accident prevention, within the framework of its agreed upon participation."

The chairman of the committee on labor-management cooperation was Harold C. Zulauf, vice-president of Alexander Smith & Son Carpet Co., Yonkers, N. Y.—which has a record of good relations with the CIO Textile Workers. Among the signers of the report was Carroll E. French, director, industrial relations division, Natl. Association of Manufacturers; Pres. Joseph A. Fisher of the CIO Utility Workers, and Harry Read, executive assistant to CIO Secy.-Treas. Carey.

Both CIO Pres. Murray and AFL Pres. Green were members of the coordinating committee of the conference. Head of this committee was William L. Connolly, director of the Bureau of Labor Standards.

CIO members serving as committee vice-chairmen were Harry Becker, director of the Auto Workers' Social Security Dept., education committee; Frank Burke, Steelworkers' safety director, laws and regulations committee, and Solomon Barkin, Textile Workers' research director, research committee.

The conference was attended by 1200 delegates representing labor, industry, the states and insurance companies. There were 75 CIO members present from international unions, state and city councils and local unions. A number of CIO representatives also served on various conference committees.

The conference approved a proposal—of the coordinating committee—that there be established a continuing national safety conference, to meet in future years.

GENERAL VIEW OF CIO DELEGATES TO THE PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.

A PARLEY LEADER

Harry Read, executive assistant to CIO Secy.-Treas. Carey, served as alternate to CIO Pres. Murray on the coordinating committee. He was one of the CIO members named to draft the conference report. Other committee members include Frank Fernbach of the CIO Research and Education Dept. and Frank Annunzio, Illinois Labor Commissioner and former Steelworkers district director.

CLOSE-UP OF CIO DELEGATES: Seated, Jack Owens and Herbert Sniderman, both of Electrical Workers Local 601 and Pittsburgh CIO Council; Lloyd Utter, who's with the Health and Safety Division of the Auto Workers; Pres. Karl F. Feller of the Brewery Workers; standing, Frank Burke, Steelworkers' safety dir.; John R. Kumpel, and a member of the safety conference's coordinating committee; Barney Shields, Local 1397, Steelworkers, Homstead, Pa.; William Hanscomb, Oil Workers' Washington representative; Tom Fuson, president, Local 145, Clothing Workers, Indianapolis; Max Gardner, Woodworkers.

SAFETY STORY

Martin Mahler, chairman of the N. Y. City Chapter of the American Federation of the Physically-Handicapped, told the conference that disabled workers are not only safe workers but cause other employes in a plant to be more careful. Mahler, an industrial engineer, was blinded in a plant accident.

Quick Answer

When John Lovett, head of the Michigan Manufacturers' Association, beefed about "political manipulation" of state-enacted safety codes at the President's Safety Conference at Washington, Harry Read of the CIO had a quick answer. "You can judge what a man means by an aversion to politics by how he voted Nov. 2," said Read, who is executive assistant to CIO Secy-Treas. Carey. The majority of the voters, the CIO man said, support state regulation of industrial hazards.

Merger Vote Set

The CIO Fishermen's Union is preparing to conduct a referendum on the question of merging with the Longshoremen's Union. The merger was recommended at conventions of both unions earlier this year.

The proposal would make the Fishermen's union a division of the ILWU.

Highest Inventories

Inventories in manufacturing rose by $600 million in December and at the end of the year were at the highest level in history—$31.5 billion. Widespread layoffs resulted.

UE Asks Court For Injunction Against Atomic Body, GE

CIO Electrical Workers appeared in District Court, Washington, D. C., seeking an injunction against an Atomic Energy Commission order to General Electric Corp. not to bargain with UE.

The union also asked $1,000,000 damages from AEC and GE for violating its constitutional rigths and its contract.

AEC Commissioner David E. Lilienthal last year banned UE from atomic installations, ordering General Electric not to recognize the union in its atom plant at Schnectady, N. Y. AEC's lawyer argued in court that UE officers with Communist sympathies influence the UE local in Schnectady, thus creating a dangerous situation for security reasons.

GE lawyers argued that, even if the corporation violated its contract with the union it had to carry out the orders of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Cancellation of the GE contract was a union-busting scheme, UE attorney O. John Rogge declared.

National CIO filed a brief supporting the UE position, "If they were really worried about security," said CIO assistant counsel Tom Harris, "they would just have to tell GE not to go into negotiations with people who weren't cleared."

Hits Denham

The CIO Longshoremen's Union has accused NLRB General Counsel Denham of being a "disturber of industrial peace."

ILWU accuses Denham of (1) refusing to postpone a hearing called during the union's forthcoming convention; (2) of refusing a plea from shipowners, who "asked him to withdraw unfair labor practices charges against the union so that the West Coast might swing back into the normal share of cargo tonnage."

Child Labor Violations

Hundreds of children were employed illegally on farms in New York state in 1948, a State Labor Dept. survey revealed. Of 13,817 workers covered in the study, 2,840 were under 16. Of this number, nine out of 10 had no working papers. The state agency prosecuted a number of fruit and vegetable growers and contractors who violated the child labor laws.

Some Broke Even

In 1947 about 56% of families with incomes below $1,000 and 41% of families with incomes between $1,000 and $2,000 either spent more than they earned or barely broke even.

They've Earned Better Pensions Than They Get

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

TWO fine old southern gentlemen visited National CIO headquarters in Washington recently. They weren't the kind you sometimes read about—those who sit on big white pillared porches sipping mint juleps while they complain about high taxes and lazy servants.

These two gentlemen own no plantations, have no servants, clip no coupons, control no mills. Yet as far as looks and manners go, they could hold their own with any bank president or mill owner.

And when it comes to useful achievements, they could boast plenty, if they weren't so modest.

Proud of Union

The CIO's southern visitors were two elderly ex-textile workers from Danville, Va., George F. Lewey, a weaver, 71 years old, and Elisha McKinney, 67, an oiler. They are members of the CIO Textile Workers Union and are proud of it.

Both were working until recently at the giant Dan River Cotton Mills in Danville, which employs around 10,000 production and maintenance workers. Although they were past the retirement age of 65 set by the management, Lewey and McKinney had been permitted to continue at their jobs as long as the company needed them. But when production dropped and fewer workers were needed, they were laid off.

Both Unhappy

Both Lewey and McKinney are unhappy about losing their jobs. You might think that anybody who had put in as many years of hard work as they had would be glad for a chance to get a well deserved rest and to enjoy the rest of their lives peacefully on their old age pensions.

The two men thought this idea was very funny. They looked at each other and laughed; why we'll see later, but first here's a brief sketch of their working histories:

Elisha McKinney, who was born in 1882 on a farm in Caswell County, N. C., and still has something of a farm boy's shyness about him, was 13 when he got his first job in a textile mill. It was at the old Riverside mill, which later grew into the present Dan River plant, which claims to be the world's biggest cotton mill under one roof.

And it was the same one that laid him off 54 years later.

25 Cents a Day

He recalls that he was paid 25 cents a day and that the mill had a 12-hour working day. He learned to be a doffer. McKinney worked there only a few months at this time. Some years later he again got a job as a weaver at the Danville mill for a time, and worked there on and off on several occasions, the last time from 1947 to 1949 when he was laid off from his last job.

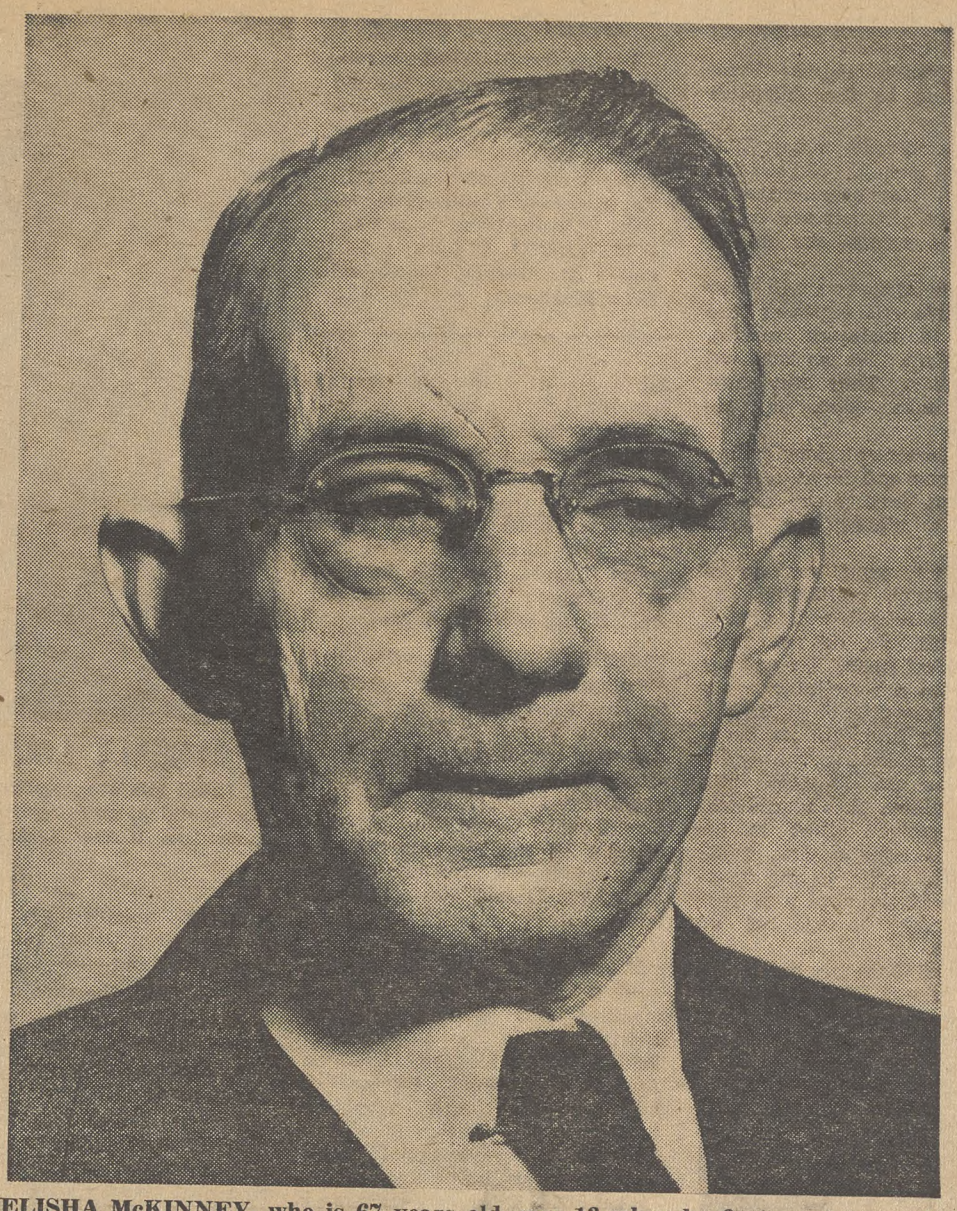
The rest of McKinney's full working life was spent in succession of jobs in other textile mills, furniture shops, dry cleaning firms, car barns and other places where he was able to find work. When hard times came, as they did often enough to gobble up small savings, he considered himself lucky to get anything. During the last depression he lost his home.

McKinney and his wife live in Danville with their married son, daughter-in-law and 'teen-age granddaughter in a five-room house for which they pay $25 a month rent. His son is a city fireman. Another grown son works for the Dan River Mills.

Mill Romance

George Lewey's working history is easy to record, for most of it was spent in the Dan River Cotton Mills. He worked there for 43 years. His wife worked in the same mills for 45 years. They got "hooked up" in 1903, Lewey said. It was a mill romance.

Lewey, born in 1877 in Rockingham County, N. C., got his first job as a boy



ELISHA McKINNEY, who is 67 years old, was 13 when he first went to work in a textile mill. Read his story on this page.

in the White Oak mills in Greensboro, N. C., where he worked for six years.

He recalls that when he went to work for Dan River Mills years ago, he was paid $10.08 a week, for a 12-hour day, six-day week. He ran four looms. When he was laid off in 1948, he ran 20 looms and was making $60 a week.

It wasn't because he loved his job that Mr. Lewey regrets being laid off. Although he still has plenty of energy and zest for life, he admits that the work went hard with him. It was the terrific heat he couldn't take in his later years. And the noise—3,000 motors roaring in the room where he was tending his looms. He remembers the time he "passed clean out" and had to be carried away.

Long sicknesses and big medical bills plagued him and his wife. Payments for these bills were taken out of their pay checks—$2 a week each, he says, or $4 for both of them. Once he was in the hospital for eight weeks. This cost him $1,500. Then there was an operation for hernia and an appendectomy together which cost him $350. Mrs. Lewey also had several serious illnesses and an expensive operation.

Mrs. Lewey's 90-year-old mother, who lives with them, often needs medical care, too.

Lewey agrees that a national health insurance program such as proposed in the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill now before Congress, would certainly have saved the Leweys from many haunting fears.

Now that Lewey and McKinney have been declared too old to work, how are they going to manage? They must be entitled to a good Social Security pension after all their years of hard work. Can't they settle down and live in comfort on this?

Smiles Bitterly

That's the question that made them smile bitterly. Lewey receives $22.49 and his wife gets $29.60—a total of $52.09 a month.

McKinney's monthly pension is $24.94 and his wife's is $12.12—a total of $36.36.

But the Dan River Mills has a retirement plan which has been given much publicity in Danville. Don't McKinney and Lewey get anything from that? No, for neither of them qualify.

The plan, started only a year ago, was devised for workers who grow old in the future, rather than for those already at the age of retirement when the plan was introduced. There's a provision for past service benefits for those who worked for the mills before the plan went into effect, but these amount to very little for older workers.

In Lewey's and McKinney's cases they don't count at all, for both are disqualified by other rules. Employes to be eligible must be past 30 years of age and have at least five years' continuous service. This disqualified McKinney, who had only two years' continuous service at Dan River.

Disqualified

Another rule states that anyone away from the mills beyond 12 months through lay-off or leave of absence must start all over again as a new employe if he returns. This disqualified Lewey because his service record was broken by absences beyond the 12-month limit.

Under the company-instituted program, a worker making $40 a week who has 25 years' past service when he joins the plan at 55 years of age, will get about $27 a month for his 25 years past service benefits, plus the $14 he will get for the 10 years he has belonged to the plan, or a total of $41 a month.

Both the employe and the company contribute to the plan, on a sliding scale. If a worker earns $34 or less, he pays 2¼% of his wages. If he makes $35 to $57, he pays 2¼% for the first $34.61 plus 3% of all over that. Workers earning $58 or more, pay an additional 4½% of everything over $57.69.

The company claims that it adds enough to what the employe contributes to make the monthly retirement check four times as large as if the worker contributed alone.

Employe contributions range from 72c a week for a worker earning $30, to $3.38 a week for one receiving $100. If an employe leaves the company he gets back only what he has paid in.

Some Examples

Here are examples of what employes would get: A worker who earns $30 a week and has no past continuous service before 1948, will get $5 a month, if he is 60 when he joins; $19.50 if he is 45 and pays in for 20 years and $34.25 if he is 30 and pays in for 35 years.

An employe earning $60, will get $11.50 a month if he is 60 when he joins; $45.50 if he is 45, and $79.75 if he is 30. These benefits, of course, are in addition to Social Security old age payments, but these are so low that added together with with the Company pension, they bring the 60-year-old group up to only $37.50 a month for a worker earning $30 a week, and to $57.75 if he earned $60 a week.

Lewey and McKinney are the kind of American workers we like to boast about to the world. They are fine, intelligent citizens who know what the American standard of living we brag about means. They want to live within that standard.

It's plain that neither the present Federal old age pensions nor company retirements plans like Dan River's meet the problem of millions of workers who, like Lewey and McKinney, have worked hard all their lives helping produce the things which have made America the richest country in the world.

WORKING TOGETHER: The St. Louis Girl Scouts practice the national policy of the organization that its program is "a democratic one and open to all girls, regardless of race or creed." Here are members of the steering committee for the 1948 Senior Girl Scout Conference of Greater St. Louis (left to right): Laura Rose Poliquin, Mrs. Howard F. Baer, conference advisor; Beverly Wecker, Evelyn Inukai, Audrey Hoffman, conference chairman, and Anna Jane Mathews.

Ship Re-Elects Officers; Bars Dues Rise

By GLORIA CAPLAN

IT WAS ONE of those unusually frank and sober union conventions in which the officers laid all the cards on the table.

They met against a background of severe unemployment and layoffs in a limping industry. For the past year the union also had been suffering after-effects of the long, bitter 1947 shipbuilding strike. Internal political bickering had taken further tolls. Management resistance and Taft-Hartley had sapped still more of the union's strength. The struggles of the past year had resulted in wage gains—but it had taken a whale of a lot of money, and now the international was operating in the red.

Such was the picture within the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers when its 374 delegates packed the grand ballroom of New York City's Hotel New Yorker for the union's 14th annual convention last week.

Intl. IUMSWA Pres. John Green in his opening address, and the international officers in their report to the convention, had the unhappy task of telling delegates that to recoup losses of the past and to build a strong union it would take money—much more than the present 65c per capita payments to the international brought in.

It was the sort of hot potato a Congressman juggles when he backs a tax increase.

In his opening address Pres. Green put it to the delegates bluntly:

"Organization costs money. Education costs money. Negotiation costs money. New organization is always costly. Strikes are costly and that is where our money went . . .

"Our financial reports will show that we have cut expenses and yet tried to maintain service. They will show that we have not wasted money. They will show that we have eaten up reserves . . .

"Do not pass resolutions calling for campaigns and improvements without first passing the amendment for a higher per capita tax . . .

"No matter what you do at this convention, politically, and you can do what you want please, I plead with you, do not make this a political issue. Do not use this issue as a bargaining medium. The very life of IUMSWA, and the very future of its members are at stake . . ."

That was on Monday. On Thursday night, the administration's determined effort to increase the minimum dues to $2 and the per capita to the international to $1, failed of a ⅔ vote necessary for passage of an amendment.

Opponents of the per capita, led by John Driscoll, chairman of the Progressive Metalworkers Council, chalked up 198½ votes. Amendment supporters voted 291½ for it, but that wasn't enough.

Despite the defeat of the key to the administration's program, the three international officers were unanimously re-elected the following morning. They are: Green, president, who has headed the union since its inception in 1933; John Grogan, vice president, and Ross Blood, secretary-treasurer.

EARLIER THE convention had dispensed with other parts of its business, had heard guest speakers James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer; Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and organizational director; and the Rev. Donald Harrington, national director of the Workers Defense League and executive board member of the United World Federalists.

Foreign Affairs

Focusing primarily on foreign affairs, Carey announced that a meeting between AFL, CIO and British Trades Union Congress leaders in Washington, D. C., on April 7 is planned. Purpose of such a meeting, he said, would be to discuss organization of a non-Communist international trade union organization.

The CIO secretary-treasurer loosed a bombshell when he said he had been informed that Donald Henderson, international president of the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers, was planning to attend a WFTU meeting in Paris this month in defiance of Natl. CIO policy. The CIO withdrew from the WFTU last January.

IN HIS ADDRESS, Haywood threw his support behind Green's efforts to get the union into the black—financially. He also pleaded for a cessation of political dissension within the union.

"Shipyard workers," he said, "you've got a good union. But don't think it can't be destroyed. It can be destroyed from the inside.

"The dreams of those who work without unions must not be destroyed by internal dissension. Thousands of men, women and children have died to establish these unions you now have . . ."

Much of the delegates' actions concerned national legislation on which the union's three major divisions—shipbuilding, railroad and metal working—are dependent.

Specifically, the union:

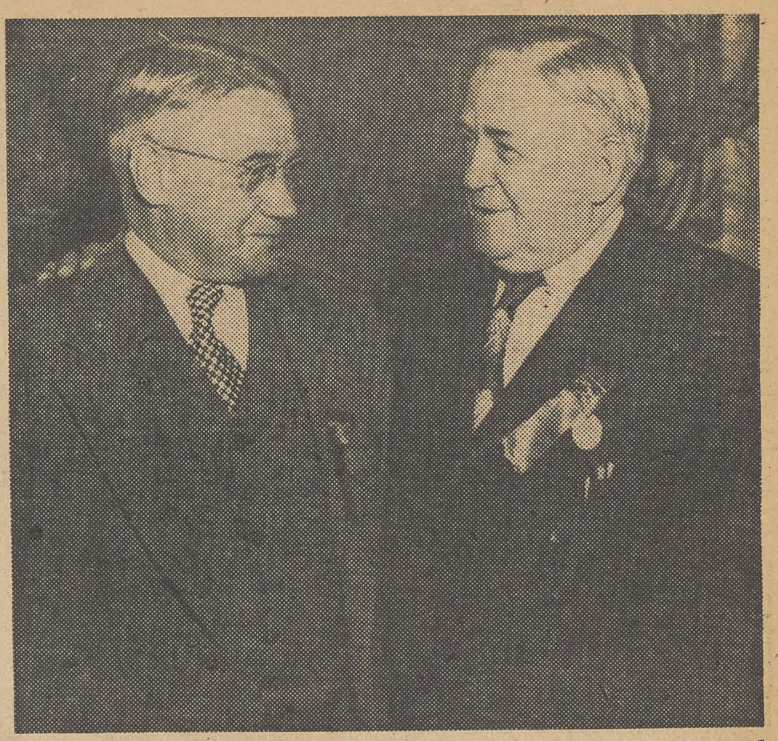
- Renewed its campaign for national legislation to insure the construction of a modern merchant marine.
- Sought legislation to assure railroad workers the same protection in their organizing efforts that other workers enjoyed under the Wagner Act.
- Urged revisions in the Railroad Retirement Act to correct certain inequities in the pension plan for railroad workers. The union charged that through their 6¼% contributions to the pension fund, railroad workers are financing the companies' past pension obligations, and are receiving only a minute share in benefits themselves.

Other convention resolutions:

Commended Natl. CIO for withdrawing from the WFTU; pledged the union to seek wage increases; made it mandatory for locals to abide by the international union's wage policy, as established by the executive board; condemned American communists and "all totalitarian groups," and instructed the union's delegates to the Natl. CIO convention this year to seek to bar Communists, Fascists, Nazis, members of the Ku Klux Klan and "all those advocating and adhering to these philosophies" from holding office in the Natl. CIO.

IUMSWA Victory

During the IUMSWA convention, delegates were cheered by the news of an NLRB election victory in the Port of New York. Balloting was among approximately 500 workers in the marine and railroad terminals. Vote was 309 for IUMSWA-CIO; 98 for the AFL and 1 for District 50, United Mine Workers.



BROTHERLY LOVE: **Albert Haywood (left), CIO Railroad Workers (IUMSWA-CIO) director in the St. Louis, Mo. area, welcomes his older brother Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and organizational director, to the Shipbuilding Workers convention in New York City. The CIO vice president was one of the principal speakers.**

JAMES B. CAREY

One of the main speakers at the IUMSWA convention, the CIO secretary-treasurer said "Taft-Hartley was taken from the doctrines of the Soviet Union."

JUNIOR AND HIS PA: **John Green, Jr., aged 5½, got an early lesson in how unions operate when he sat through many of the sessions of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers' 14th convention. His dad, union's international president since its inception in 1933, was unanimously re-elected.**

Farm Equipment Workers Defy CIO's Merger Request

THE convention of the Farm Equipment Workers at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, unanimously rejected CIO Pres. Murray's telegraphed order to merge with the Auto Workers.

As Murray said in his wire, the merger had been recommended by the CIO executive board on July 14, 1945, and was ordered last Nov. 27 during the Portland, Ore., CIO convention as the way to end the jurisdictional controversy between the two unions.

The CIO president declared that the committee he appointed last November as a result of the board's action had conducted a hearing at Chicago and was prepared to make recommendations to the next meeting.

Members of the committee are Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, and Pres. Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union.

Instead of heeding Murray's request, the convention in a resolution asked the UAW, the Steelworkers, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and the Electrical Workers to assist in bringing all agricultural machinery workers into FE.

THE CONVENTION, at the suggestion of Lee Pressman, the union's attorney and former CIO general counsel, called on Murray to take the lead in getting the participation of the CIO, AFL and major independent unions in a nation-wide work holiday for the outright repeal of T-H.

The resolution embodying this recommendation also supported the T-H repeal bill introduced by Rep. Marcantonio (N. Y., ALP).

Delegates unanimously approved a resolution assessing the membership two dollars in 1949 and 1950 to finance "resistance" to UAW raids.

(In Chicago, civil suits asking damages totaling $200,000 were filed in Circuit Court by UAW Vice-Pres. John W. Livingston and the union's Region 4 Dir. Pat Greathouse against top officers and some members of FE. This action grew out of an alleged attack by FE members on UAW officers and members in East Moline, Ill., last Feb. 10, while UAW representatives were distributing literature.)

An FE resolution denounced the Marshall plan and the North Atlantic defense pact, both supported by the CIO.

After the convention rejected a proposal to increase its nine-man executive board to 15, the projected opposition to the re-election of Pres. Grant W. Oakes and Secy.-Treas. John Shaffer failed to materialize. Oakes and Shaffer were re-elected, as was Bill Smith, vice president.

A caucus had nominated Charles W. Hobbie, Cedar Rapids, for the presidency and John T. Watkins, Rock Island, Ill., for secretary-treasurer. Both are district presidents.

Hobbie said that his acceptance of the nomination was dependent on the success of the move to increase the size of the board.

JIM BARRY

IN TRYING TO GET AWAY FROM JIM, THE KILLER OF "BIG JIM" FYKSOR SLIPS ON THE SMASHED BOTTLE OF INK AND—

HEEELP!

I-I THINK I'LL SEE THAT MAN'S FACE FOR THE REST OF MY LIFE!

EASY, PEGGY! IT WAS HIS OWN STUPID FAULT! HE KNEW IT WAS EITHER THAT OR A MURDER CHARGE! SO HE MADE HIS CHOICE!

BUT... WHO... WHO WAS HE?

ALL I KNOW IS THAT HE WAS THE MAN WHO KILLED "BIG JIM" FYKSOR — AND PLACED THE BODY IN THIS OFFICE SO I WOULD BE BLAMED FOR IT

SAW HIM BOUNCE JUST AS I GOT TO THE BUILDING, JIM! THE BOYS ARE PICKING HIM UP WITH A SPONGE RIGHT NOW. WHO WAS HE?

HE WAS IN THE OFFICE AND TRYING TO HIDE ON THE LEDGE WHEN WE CAME IN... HE MUST HAVE KILLED "BIG JIM".

HE'S DEAD ALL RIGHT... AND THE INFORMATION DIES WITH HIM. HE WAS THE MAN WHO COULD HAVE TOLD US, WHO HIRED THE KIDNAPPERS TO STOP LABOR'S ELECTION WORK... NOW WE'LL NEVER KNOW.

SHUCKS, LIEUTENANT BUZZ... ME AND JIM WILL DO A LITTLE DETECTIVE WORK AND FIND THAT OUT! THAT'LL BE OUR NEXT CASE AND—

OH, NO, WOODY! JIM'S ALREADY GOT ANOTHER JOB!

YEH? WHY DIDN'T I KNOW ABOUT IT, PEGGY? WHAT'S THE CASE ABOUT?

I'LL WRITE YOU A LITTLE MESSAGE ON THIS SHEET WITH MY LIPSTICK—AND BY THE TIME YOU READ IT... WE'LL BE ON OUR WAY.

GRAB YOUR HAT, JIM, WE'RE GOING OFF RIGHT NOW—BEFORE YOU GET INVOLVED IN ANY MORE CASES! I'M NOT GOING TO LOSE YOU AGAIN—NOT AFTER ALL THE YEARS I'VE BEEN WAITING FOR THIS MOMENT! COME ON, POP, WOODY! I WANT YOU TO SEE THIS!

THERE'S MY CAR, JIM—THIS IS ONE TIME WHEN I'M DOING ALL THE PLANNING... AND YOU WON'T HAVE TO SAY A THING EXCEPT "YES"!

WELL, COME OUT WITH IT, PEGGY! WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?

OH... OH... THAT'S THE END OF JIM BARRY!

We're going to be Married

Hoover For A Stronger Labor Dept

EFFORTS of organized labor and the Truman Administration to repair the damage done to the U. S. Labor Dept. by a series of Congressional "amputations" have received a big boost from the Hoover Commission.

Set up by the 80th Congress to recommend reforms in the executive branch of the government, the Hoover Commission found the Labor Dept. "has been steadily denuded of functions" and recommended the transfer of at least eight services to the Department.

The commission is known to favor returning the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to the Labor Dept. In fact, one of its investigating groups has already made the recommendation. But in the full commission's report to Congress on the Labor Dept., no stand on the Conciliation service was taken because the issue is now under the Congressional microscope as part of the Taft-Hartley deliberations.

One of four major services given the "heave-ho" out of the Department, the Conciliation Dept. was removed by Taft-Hartley. It was made an independent agency. Also taken out of the Labor Dept. in the past few years have been the U. S. Employment Service, the Immigration & Naturalization Service and the Children's Bureau.

BECAUSE OF this steady "whittling-down" by hostile Congresses, "the Department has lost much of its significance," the Hoover Commission reported. "It should be given more essential work to do if it is to maintain a significance comparable to the other great executive departments."

The Thomas-Lesinski bill to repeal T-H would make a start in this direction by returning the Conciliation Service to the Labor Dept.

This move has the support of Pres. Truman, organized labor, Labor Secy. Maurice Tobin and even a number of officials of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers. One of the few points of agreement reached at the President's Labor-Management Conference in 1945 was a position in favor of keeping the Conciliation Service within the Labor Dept.

The argument for severing the Service used by the T-H Law's supporters was that as a unit within the Labor Dept., it could not be impartial in its treatment of both sides in a labor dispute.

But opponents of this theory have pointed out that the service 34 years ago was placed in the Labor Dept. under a Republican administration and during that time no evidence of bias appeared.

In testimony before the House sub-committee which held hearings on T-H, CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg charged that the transfer of the Conciliation Service was "part of a systematic attempt to weaken the Labor Dept. and in direct violation of the Republican Party's pledged to build the Department and to strengthen it." He said that the removal "did not result from any demonstrated defects in the functioning of the service in the Dept. of Labor."

What has struck most observers of the dispute over the Conciliation Service is the inconsistency between the Republican Party's insistence on a streamlined government, which would require consolidation of similar functions under a single command, and its steady dismembering of government departments at the same time.

In most foreign countries—Great Britain, Canada, Belgium, Greece, Italy—conciliation falls as a matter of course within the jurisdiction of the labor ministry. Most of the states in this country keep that function within the state labor department.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas-Lesinski Bill S. 249 HR 2032	Repeals T-H; restores Wagner Act and amends it on jurisdictional strikes, boycotts and national emergencies.	Debate in House awaiting Rules Comm. (Approved 13-10 by House Labor Comm.) Debate due later in Senate.	Right Now—Wire your Representatives to pass Lesinski bill without amendments. Write Senators to pass Thomas Bill without amendments.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements HR 3190	Provides 75c minimum wage, improved coverage and enforcement.	Approved by House Labor Comm. Will probably follow T-H repeal on House calendar. Senate Labor sub-committee hearings due soon.	Write Representatives to pass HR 3190 without weakening amendments.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors' benefits, public assistance, etc.	CIO witnesses appeared at House Ways and Means Comm. hearings, urged passage.	Write to Congressmen and members of Ways and Means Comm. to pass promptly.
Marshall Plan Extension S. 1209 H. R. 3748	Bill authorizes continuation of Marshall Plan & ECA for second year.	Bill under debate in Senate. Debate due soon in House. Sen. Taft and others proposing cuts in ECA funds.	Write, wire to Congressmen and Senators to fight weakening amendments to ECA authorization bill.
Housing Bill S. 1070 22 bi-partisan sponsors	Provides 810,000 public housing units in six years, slum clearance, rural housing.	Approved by Senate Banking Comm. Many bills introduced in House.	Ask Senate to pass housing program provided by S. 1070.
Reciprocal Trade Agreements HR 1121	Gives U. S. power to negotiate trade pacts 'til June 1951, lower tariffs, promote intl. trade.	House passed bill. CIO supported bill at Senate Committee hearings.	Ask Senators to pass.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Organizationally Speaking

Allan S. Haywood

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Bonacci announces that in an election at the plant of the Logan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co., of Logan, Utah, the workers voted 29 to 8 in favor of ACW-CIO.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler announces that in an election held at the Nash Plant in El Segundo, Calif., the workers voted 301 for UAW-CIO to 9 for the Machinists. Intl. Rep. Gayle Collins was in charge.

Pres. Harry Sayre of the Paperworkers announces that UPA won an election at the Hawthorne Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., by a vote of 79 to 30. Area Director Nicholas Vrataric and Reps. Elizie Bush and Darrell King were in charge. UPA Local 1009 won the union security election at the Gardner-Richardson Co., Lockland, Ohio, by a vote of 457 to 202, with 73 failing to vote.

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN Van A. Bittner, National Director of the Southern Organizing Committee, has announced seven more victories for the campaign. The first of these, reported by Charles H. Gillman, Georgia State Director, was won over a bitter anti-union fight on the part of Rubin Brothers Footwear, Inc., at Waycross. There were 116 votes for the CIO Shoe Workers, two against.

North Carolina: Dir. William Smith reports victory for the Woodworkers in the Wilkesboro plant of the Oak Furniture Co., by a vote of 65 for, 52 against.

Tennessee: Dir. Paul Christopher reports his 19th straight victory. The election held for tool room employes of the International Harvester's Frayser Plant, resulted in 49 votes for UAW to 13 against.

Florida: Dir. Charles Cowl "mopped up" in the beer business with four victories. These include: Stewart Jordan Co.; Falstaff Distributors; Lee A. Holeman, and Neal Tyler & Sons, all Jacksonville.

Last week my duties took me to the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. At the invitation of CIO Reg. Dir. Joseph Walsh I addressed the Institute of Industrial Relations conducted by Scranton University. The president of this school is Rev. J. Eugene Gallery, S. J. The Institute is open to the public and many Scranton citizens attended as well as the students of the university.

VISITS MITCHELL'S MONUMENT I took the opportunity, while in Scranton, to visit with friends the monument to John Mitchell. I also visited Richard Mitchell, John's son, and his family. We chatted and reminisced about the miners of Illinois. John went into the mines at an early age and soon became most active in union affairs. At 29 he was elected president of the United Mine Workers. The great anthracite coal strike of 1902 was led by Mitchell and his influence and inspiration is still felt by all who work and live in this area.

In Wilkes Barre I held a staff meeting with the field representatives of all the national unions operating in that area. Walsh presided at the meeting. All of the staff people present participated fully and a field of cooperation was established which will result in coordinated aid coming from all unions to unions which are engaged in campaigns for new members or strikes to protect their members. Such a plan extended to every region in the country should step up the progress we are making and bring more victories to all CIO unions.

This week I addressed the convention of the Shipbuilders Union in New York City. I urged the delegates to unite their forces and use this gathering to implement a program which would finance the union sufficiently to meet all its obligations and to run its many ambitious and necessary organizing campaigns. The Shipbuilders have had a rough road to travel since the post-war decline of their industry. I have every faith in their ability to organize in all of the union's jurisdictions.

Liberal Bills Voted By States

MANY STATE legislatures are putting the national Congress to shame in progress towards adoption of liberal laws.

A survey by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Standards shows that "not a single piece of anti-labor legislation has been put on the books this year, for the first time in many years."

"In fact," says Clara Beyer, associate director of the bureau, "it has been a good year for improving workmen's compensation laws," with many making "very material" improvements.

New Hampshire is the only state, however, which has repealed its "little Taft-Hartley" law, though unions have been fighting vigorously for removal of the rash of anti-labor statutes placed on the books since 1943.

ONE OF THE biggest gains has been the adoption of state anti-discrimination laws in many states.

Such local FEPC laws have been adopted in Oregon, Washington and New Mexico. Other similar statutes have already been passed in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, and FEPC bills have a good chance in many other states.

One of these is Ohio, where a labor-supported FEPC measure was finally passed by the state House of Representatives, by a 70-60 vote, after long debate. It is expected to have less trouble in the state Senate.

The Ohio legislature—Democrat-controlled for the first time since 1936— has also given partial o.k. to a bill to improve unemployment compensation.

The Ohio Senate voted 18-12 to extend payments from 22 to 26 weeks, to cut the waiting period from two weeks to one week, remove unfair disqualifications and lift benefits by as much as 33%. The bill is expected to be passed by the House.

In New Mexico, the workmen's compensation allowance was lifted from an old maximum of $15 a week to a top of $25. But the business lobby concentrated its fire on bills proposing a state minimum wage ranging from 50c an hour to 75c, and managed to kill all wage-hour measures.

Rhode Island's legislature has passed a number of bills liberalizing unemployment compensation provisions and fighting off efforts by corporation lobbies to get loopholes written into the statute.

D. C. Sales Tax Voted By House

The House, repudiating an earlier vote, last week gave its o. k. to a 2% sales tax for the District of Columbia. The Senate has not yet acted on the plan.

The sales tax, which would affect almost all items except food and medicines and would be levied on sales of 15c or over, was opposed both by CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan and Pres. Dillard Stokes of the D. C. CIO Council.

On the first vote, the sales tax —which has strong backing from capital business and real estate groups—was defeated 170-166. But a Dixiecrat-GOP coalition headed by Rep. Howard Smith (D., Va.), longtime foe of labor, piloted the sales tax to a 216-180 victory.

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VISITORS: From Thursday, April 14, to Sunday, April 24, CIO delegations, similar to the group above, will be visiting House members in their home district during the Easter recess. Taft-Hartley will be the main topic. See Pages 6 & 7.

Murray And ILWU In Clash

TO CIO PRES. Philip Murray the issue was a question of CIO affiliates' loyalty to a national program adopted by a majority of CIO affiliates.

To Harry Bridges, president of the CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen, it was a simple question of "autonomy."

That was the issue permeating the 8th biennial convention of the ILWU in San Francisco, Cal., last week.

The ILWU officers' report to the convention had given the tip-off to the tone of the convention, for the report was largely an attack upon the parent CIO body and its officers.

THE REPORT implied that Taft-Hartley Act had been fought by the ILWU and the United Mine Workers singlehandedly.

It accused the Natl. CIO of having "abused its authority," and charged the Natl. CIO Executive Board with issuing 'arbitrary orders to international unions to hand over their membership, contracts, etc., to another union."

The report stated: "The National CIO has disaffiliated from the World Federation of Trade Unions. This means that the Natl. CIO has disaffiliated the ILWU from the WFTU—if we concur in the action of Natl. CIO, and agree with the reasons given by CIO for the withdrawal."

On political action the report had justified the ILWU support for the Wallace party by attributing the Truman victory to the fact that "Wallace pointed up the issues which won for him."

In addition, rumors had circulated among the delegates that the ILWU had no access to Natl. CIO financial statements.

Unable to attend the convention himself, though invited, Murray moved to correct some of these statements. He telegraphed a message to CIO Reg. Dir. Tim Flynn in California and asked Flynn to read it to the delegates.

IN THE message Murray urged the delegates to cooperate with the CIO program "to which all affiliates stand dedicated." Then he took up the attacks on CIO.

"I know," the message said, "that you will take no notice of unwarranted rumors and unfounded reports which are being spread among you against the CIO and its politics. It has been reported to me, for example, that a statement is being circulated among you that the ILWU and its officers have never received financial statements from the Natl. CIO.

"This charge is completely without foundation. Complete and detailed financial statements of the Natl. CIO are rendered to all Executive Board members of the CIO at each and every meeting of the Board.

"There have been 15 meetings of the CIO Executive Board since Nov. 1, 1945. Unfortunately the president of the ILWU has been absent from 11 of these 15 meetings held in the past 3½ years . . . had he been present, he would have had the same complete information that the other members of the CIO Executive Board possess about its financial affairs."

The convention took no note of this explanation. The following day Murray received a telegram from the convention asking, among other question: "Will Natl. CIO make available to National unions exclusively CIO financial reports setting forth both per capita payments paid to and sums of money received from Natl. CIO by Natl. CIO unions?"

CONTINUING, Murray noted that the statement has likewise been made that the ILWU and the United Mine Workers of America are the only two labor organizations in the country fighting for Taft-Hartley repeal.

"This statement is a plain and unmitigated falsehood. The record shows that the Natl. CIO is leading the fight for Taft-Hartley repeal.

"In Washington and throughout the U. S. the entire resources of the CIO are being devoted to the urgent and immediate task of obtaining T-H repeal. In order to achieve this we require wholehearted cooperation from all of our affiliates rather than carping criticism from poorly informed or wrongly motivated individuals."

ON THE question of the WFTU, Murray said that the ILWU officers' report erred in stating the CIO had disaffiliated from the organization or that CIO officers had violated CIO policy.

"The Portland convention of the CIO by an overwhelming vote," Murray recalled, "adopted a resolution empowering CIO officers and the Executive Board to take whatever action in relation to the WFTU and the international labor agreement as would best accomplish CIO policies and objectives . . . The representatives of the CIO to the WFTU have recommended to the CIO Executive Board, for action at its next meeting, withdrawal from the WFTU. The matter of CIO withdrawal from the WFTU will be submitted to and be decided by the next Executive Board meeting . . . It is hoped that the President of the ILWU will carry out his obligations . . . and be present . . ."

"Finally," said Murray, "it is being claimed that the Natl. CIO is violating the CIO Constitution in regard to the Farm Equipment Workers Intl. Union. There is no truth in this charge.

"On the contrary, it is the Farm Workers which are refusing to follow CIO policy as formulated by the CIO Executive Board with the concurrence of Pres. Bridges of the ILWU."

THE CIO president then noted that in 1945 the CIO Board had established a Jurisdictional Committee to whose authority "virtually every CIO union" had agreed to submit, among them the ILWU. The committee awarded jurisdiction in the farm equipment field to the UAW, and when the matter was voted on by the Executive Board, Murray said, Bridges concurred.

After the FE's continued refusal to merge, Murray recalled, the Board again on Nov. 27, 1948, ordered the affiliation.

ILWU delegates did not let the FE issue rest with Murray's answer, but again brought up the subject in the telegram sent the CIO head the following day. The wire asked whether FE members would "make the final determination by their own referendum" on the merger question.

Replying to the four-point questionnaire (The last question asked whether CIO national unions would receive copies of Executive Board minutes), Murray stated:

"Deeply appreciate interest CIO policy matters. If you can exercise influence to have your president participate regularly in CIO Executive Board meetings we should experience no difficulty in having a general understanding of CIO policies.

"The president of the CIO is without power to adopt rules that are in conflict with either the constitution of the CIO or national CIO policy. Would suggest that the matters enumerated in your message be brought to the attention of the CIO Executive Board."

The exchange of telegrams had been preceded by two convention actions in support of the ILWU officers' castigation of Natl. CIO.

In the first action, delegates approved, 632½ to 11½, a statement submitted by ILWU officers in support of its "autonomy," which it resolved to protect "despite national CIO efforts to attack and penalize our union for defending its autonomy."

A second resolution, unanimously adopted, found it "most unfortunate that Pres. Murray apparently relied on incorrect report and misinformation as to the position of the union and its officers in relation to the Natl. CIO."

BUT, despite the union's attacks on the parent organization, it made clear its intention to remain affiliated.

The questionnaire wired to Murray had concluded:

"The ILWU is still a loyal member of and supporter Natl. CIO and not one single member or officer will tolerate any statements or move toward secession from CIO."

But the union also made clear that its policies in conflict with Natl. CIO policies would continue.

"We are left wing and we hope to continue that way," Bridges had said in his opening address.

The delegates backed him up in that.

Woods Decontrols 148,000 Units in 27 States In Areas Where Surveys Were 'Inconclusive'

WITH THE President's signature on the new rent control law scarcely dry, Federal Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods has rushed through a sweeping series of orders decontrolling 148,000 rental units in 27 states.

Controls were lifted in these areas even though Woods had earlier told the House Banking & Currency committee that his office had been able to decontrol only 26 areas in the country because the housing shortage in all other areas surveyed was so acute as to make decontrol impossible.

The tone of an April 2 press release issued by the Housing Expediter's office indicated that he was not sure himself that controls could safely be lifted from these areas. The release said Woods had stated that OHE surveys made recently "were inconclusive as to whether the demand for rental housing had been reasonably met in the areas or parts of areas involved in the present series of decontrol."

IMMEDIATELY after the decontrol orders began pouring out of Woods' office, Walter Reuther, CIO Housing Committee chairman, sent a wire of protest to Pres. Truman.

"I urge you to stop further decontrol action by Expediter except in strict accordance with law and to direct him to subordinate his decontrol action to action by local governments which now have the initiative in this respect," Reuther said.

"I am advised his action is contrary to law and he himself says he is 'taking a chance,'" the wire stated. "He must not be permitted to take a chance at the expense of thousands of tenants."

In its report on March 4, the House Banking & Currency Committee noted that Woods had testified that his staff had surveyed 906 counties in the nation, on the basis of which he had been able to decontrol only 26 areas. "In all other areas surveyed," said the report, "there was evidence of the continuing rental housing shortage which made decontrol impossible."

This latest protest against Woods' actions is one of a long list of complaints CIO and others seeking strong enforcement of controls have made against the Housing Expediter. As far back as last November the Natl. CIO at its Portland, Oreg., convention urged in a resolution that "an able and fearless National Rent Administrator be appointed."

Another bill of particulars against Woods was presented to the Senate on March 21 by Sen. John Sparkman (D. Ala.) during the debate on the rent control bill.

- Sparkman charged that Woods, in contrast with the old Office of Price Administration, had "made no attempt to provide Congress" with information on income of landlords.
- The Alabama Senator charged that Woods "appears to have been lax in checking the figures submitted by landlords in regard to recommendations by local advisory boards for general rent increases." He said Woods had admitted that his office had only once made a careful audit of figures submitted by landlords to support arguments for a general rent increase.
- Woods was criticized by Sparkman for approving rent increases "based on very small samples."
- "The Housing Expediter," Sparkman also charged, "has followed the practice of granting general rent increase not only on the basis of landlords' net operating return, but also solely on the basis of increases in taxes. The practice of basing general rent increases solely on rises in taxes without regard to the landlord's net operating position does not appear to be justified. I think the Housing Expediter should discontinue this practice."

"I also think," said Sparkman, "The Housing Expediter should discontinue the practice of granting rent adjustment solely on the basis of comparability."

Form Oldsters' Club

An Oldsters' Club has been formed in Canton, O., by CIO Steelworkers' Local 1200. A person must be over 65 to be eligible.

Give Television Set

A telivision set has been contributed to the Beaver County Sanitarium, Ambridge, Pa., by District 20, CIO Steelworkers.

Rule Says TWOC Can Use NLRB

THE NATL. LABOR Relations Board has ruled unanimously that the CIO's Telephone Workers' Organizing Committee may use the facilities of the board, even though top CIO officers have refused to sign non - Communist affidavits.

The decision is opposite to that rendered by the board in the Optical Workers' Organizing Committee case.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, an outspoken foe of Communists, has refused to sign the affidavit on the basis that his convictions are well known and that signing would be an invasion of his rights as a citizen.

The NLRB decision was made in the case of the Maryland Telephone Traffic Union, affiliated with TWOC, vs. the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Virginia. The case concerned bargaining rights.

The board first considered the precedents set in the American Optical case and in the Northern Virginia Broadcasters case.

The Optical Organizing Committee has since become an international union and its officers have signed affidavits. The broadcasters' case involved a federal union of the AFL before the federation signed affidavits.

The TWOC decision said: "In the American Optical case, the board majority found that the organizing committee was in some respects like an international union in its relationship with the CIO, but that it was different in certain other important respects, particularly in regard to the high degree of control retained by the CIO over the committee.

"Such control was shown by the fact that the CIO committee had no separate constitution or by-laws, but operated under CIO's. Also, the committee did not elect its own officers, all were appointed directly or indirectly by CIO. The Board held that the committee was not an autonomous self-governing entity."

On the other hand, the NLRB found, TWOC operates under its own rules, which only it can amend. Although the governing bodies of TWOC include representatives designated by, removable by, paid by, and beholden to CIO, such representatives are, under the TWOC rules, in the minority. The TWOC Board consists of 25, of whom 18 are elected by the membership and 7 are appointed by CIO.

"We find that there exists to a substantial degree between the TWOC and CIO that insulation which normally exists between a parent federation and a full-fledged international union."

Pamphlet Answers Questions On PAC

Ten pertinent questions about the CIO Political Action Committee are answered in the new leaflet "What is PAC?" Where PAC works, what laws PAC wants and why are among the topics. The price of the leaflet is 100 copies for $1, 500 copies for $4.50 and 1000 copies for $8, and it may be ordered from CIO-PAC, 728 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Murray Urges Truman To Act On Unemployment

THE PRESIDENT of CIO last week called on President Truman at the White House to ask him to take steps to halt unemployment.

Pres. Murray specifically urged Truman to ask Congress in a special message to enact legislation providing for stabilization as a long-term measure and for public work projects to meet immediate needs.

The stabilization measure known as the Spence bill—already introduced in the House—would provide stand-by price controls and the allocation of scarce materials. Murray called particular attention to Title II of the bill, which would encourage expansion of industry where production is not sufficient, such as the steel industry.

THE CIO President made public his recommendations on unemployment after a 25-minute talk with President Truman. The meeting came on the first day of Pres. Murray's return to Washington after recuperating from an appendix operation in mid-winter.

Appearing fit and trim, and in good humor, Murray told White House reporters he had discussed the "gamut" of social legislation and civil rights" programs with the Chief Executive.

He said President Truman had expressed concern about the unemployment situation, and that he was extremely interested in CIO's views on the subject.

MURRAY TOLD reporters that much of the 3.2 million unemployment figure comes from "tremendous inventories in soft goods, textiles and electrical equipment"—and that these in turn have developed from the economic instability caused by record-high profits.

President Truman, Murray told the White House press corps, is standing firm on his legislative program, including civil rights. "I gave the President our complete analysis of the situation on Capitol Hill," Murray added, and "gave him all our support on Taft-Hartley repeal."

In the Senate, the CIO president commented, "there's got to be a change in attitude" if the Fair Deal program, including Taft-Hartley repeal, is to be passed.

MURRAY LEFT the following statement with President Truman:

"There are many important pieces of legislation now before the Congress. However, in our judgment, next to the Taft-Hartley Act, the most important overall problem facing us relates to the confused economic picture of the country. Unemployment in February of this year rose to a 3.2 million level which was twice the level of the year before.

"In March, unemployment dropped slightly but was still approximately twice the level of the preceding year. In addition, considerable numbers of workers are under-employed — workng only part-time. The number of underemployed workers increased slghtly from the February level even though unemployment was lower.

"A careful analysis indicates that present levels of unemployment and underemployment relate to the inability of our economy, as it is now operating, to absorb the current increment in the labor force of approximately one million new workers. This situation will pyramid from year to year.

"Therefore, if we are to maintain full employment and prevent an increase in unemployment it is crucial that we plan for the development of a full employment by:

(1) increasing the total purchasing power, that is wages and incomes of the mass of American people; and

(2) stabilizing our price structure by reducing profit margins; and

WHITE HOUSE CALLER

CIO Pres. Murray was snapped as he left the White House where he had called at the invitation of President Truman.

(3) rncreasing plant capacity in basic industries such as steel, electric power, aluminum, etc., and

(4) the Government continuing to actively engage in promotng public housing and general public works.

(5) To the extent that these necessary adjustments in the private sector of our economy are not made, it will be necessary for the Federal Government to give increasing attention to additional fiscal policy and tax matters.

"It is perfectly clear, that the present levels of unemployment have resulted from the inflation which we tried to avoid by the maintenance of controls in 1946. At that time we pointed to the fact that increasing prices and soaring profits would create the kinds of distortions in our economy whereby industry would price itself out of the market, demand would fall off, production would drop and unemployment would result.

"THEREFORE, we must be continually concerned about these factors which have given rise to the inflationary tendencies of the past three years because it has been these factors which have brought us to our present levels of falling production and employment in soft goods lines.

"While we continue to be concerned and continue to fight for the enactment of legislation which will look toward increasing production and productive capacity, we must also simultaneously be concerned about handling our current 'temporary' problems of unemployment. This means that unemployment compensation benefits must be provided for those workers becoming unemployed.

"Benefits must be increased and extended over a greater period of time. We must also plan for the relocation of certain workers who have been displaced in certain areas where reemployment opportunities have diminished. We must also be prepared to take action to engage in certain public works projects in specific geographical areas where unemployment has become chronic.

"Therefore, with these thoughts in mind we recommend that the President of the United States submit a special message to Congress. This message to be accompanied by legislation improving our present social security benefits for unemployment compensation.

"This special message ought to be divided into two parts:

(1) The calling to the attention of the American public the economic factors of the past three years which have been responsible for the current level of unemployment and the fact that industry groups in America are planning for high levels of unemployment instead of planning for full employment.

"Since it is the publicly declared policy of the United States in the Employment Act of 1946 to 'promote employment and full production,' it is as important today, if not more important, that the Congress take immediate action on the stabilization legislation which has been introduced already, with particular reference to Title II on plant expansion, and that the private sector of our economy make the necessary income distribution adjustments.

(2) The message ought to direct its attention to the immediate short-run problems of unemployment. This means, as we have already indicated above, legislation on unemployment compensation, the need for strategically located public works projects in specific geographic areas and the providing of allowances, etc., permitting workers to transfer to new areas better able to increase employment levels."

'Economic Outlook' Asserts:

Swift Corrective Action Needed To Avoid Depression

THOUGH employment in February, 1949, hit the highest level ever recorded for that month, American industry has failed to provided work for nearly 1,000,000 additional workers who have entered the the market, the CIO Economic Outlook charged in its latest issue.

The Outlook was issued a few days after Murray called at the White House at President Truman's request and urged that he take action to halt unemployment.

The CIO publication asserted that America is caught in a "kind of crazy-quilt of inflation on one side—an inflation that drains off an unfairly large share of the country's purchasing power—and deflation on the consumer goods side."

CIO hit at one of the nation's ills when it said, "With savings at an all-time peak at the end of World War II, with great backlogs of consumer demand to tap, American industry had an unparalleled opportunity to produce prosperity in the country for years to come.

"Unfortunately, in a situation which called for restraint in the levels of prices and profit markups, industry chose the path of inflation and speculative profits. It helped to smash price control and embarked on a 'grab now' policy.

"Huge backlogs of orders soon melted away as high prices quickly dissolved the savings in the hands of the bulk of the consumers. By the end of 1948, the policy of high prices had just about exhausted consumers' ability to keep up a high level of purchases in many fields.

"Within less than three years textiles, men's and women's clothing, shoes, radios, washing machines, and other industries were face to face with shrunken markets. Millions of Americans still needed more clothing, radios, washing machines, and the like—but two years and more of inflation had exhausted their savings and cut into their current incomes to a point where even essential purchases had to be trimmed.

"THE RESULT, of course, has been a definite drop of employment and production in these industries. In cases where an industry has reduced its prices, as in some branches of textiles, it is noteworthy that demand has picked up, and with it production and employment. In addition, the softening of food prices has helped restore some of the lost purchasing power of many consumers."

The CIO asserted that "workers in the soft goods industries, already experiencing lay-offs, short weeks and the like, because of the unsound price and profiteering policies hitherto pursued by their own employers, now face even more trouble because of the persistence and exaggeration of similar price and profiteering policies in the still inflationary sections of industry."

"There is need," the CIO continued, "for an increase in purchasing power in the hands of the potential consumers of the very soft goods products whose markets have been slumping. We must smash these scarcity bottlenecks which enable a few industries to milk the rest of the country through monopolistic restrictions in output and price."

ECONOMIC Outlook, which is prepared by the CIO's Department of Education and Research, noted that:

"More people were employed in February, 1949, than in all previous February in American history. A survey of the outlook for the months ahead shows that, in general, employment will continue at a high level.

"At the same time, as of the middle of February, more than 3,200,000 people were unsuccessfully seeking jobs.

"That was the highest number of unemployed workers in the United States since 1942. Moreover, although the general employment picture remains strong, serious pockets of unemployment are cropping up in a number of consumer goods industries.

"Cuts in the average length of the work week also are imposing serious burdens on hundreds of thousands of workers, in addition to those who are totally unemployed.

"This substantial increase in unemployment and the emergence of unemployment pockets in many consumer goods industries indicates the existence of certain fundamental underlying weaknesses in the American economic life.

"While the months ahead seem to promise a fairly high level of employment, the emerging weaknesses point to the need for swift corrective action if we are to avoid an eventual depression."

THE CIO goes on to say "no single simple statement about the employment situation at the present time would convey an accurate picture. The number of workers employed has remained at a record level for this time of year; but employment has also pushed on to a new record for the past six or seven years. Study of the employment and unemployment statistics published by the Federal Government helps to clarify the meaning and implications of these seemingly mixed trends.

"In the first place, there is no denying that the 57,168,000 workers engaged in civilian employment in February, 1949, were as many as had ever been employed in any February in American history. By way of comparison, in February, 1948, some 57,139,000 workers were employed; in the same month in 1947, the figure was 55,520,000, while in February, 1946, when reconversion was not complete, there were 51,240,000.

"These figures immediately, however, have a certain significance in addition to the fact that February, 1949, constituted a record. It is clear that between February, 1949, and February, 1948, there was virtually no growth in civilian employment. In contrast, February, 1948, represented an increase of better than 1,500,000 workers employed as compared to February, 1947.

"SOMETHING seems to have happened to the rate at which our economy can absorb new workers.

"This part of the picture becomes even clearer if you take some other bench-marks. July, 1948, represented an all-time peak in total civilian employment when some 61,615,000 workers were employed.

"Normally, so-called seasonal factors will bring about some decline in employment between July and the winter months of January and February."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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DISGRACEFUL PERFORMANCE

Early this year Congress clipped the wings of the House Rules Committee by preventing it from permanently bottling up legislative measures.

The wisdom of this move was exemplified when the Committee held hearings on the Thomas-Lesinski Bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. The hearings were a disgraceful exhibition of demagoguery.

The Rules Committee was set up originally to serve as a clearing house—a group which would determine when and how a bill would reach the floor after it had been approved by the appropriate committee.

In other words, the Committee was supposed to serve as a traffic cop.

But the present Committee got the idea that it should hold hearings all over again on a bill which was properly cleared by the House Labor Committee.

A Dixiegop coalition took control of the committee away from its chairman, venerable Rep. Adolph Sabbath (D., Ill.), insulted him, the witnesses and the nation.

Washington newsmen, who have learned to view governmental monkeyshines with unruffled calm, declared the hearings were among the noisiest, crudest they had ever witnessed.

And the Committee made it clear it had no intention of speeding up action on T-H, on which speedy action is needed.

★ ★ ★

NO COMFORT IN BEING CORRECT

This is one time when we don't like the evidence that proves CIO officials and the CIO News were correct when they made predictions many months ago as to what was likely to happen to our economic system.

We said our economy was being endangered by a bad balance between prices, profits and wages. Purchasing power, we said, was being dried up rapidly.

And we predicted the nation would run into trouble if the situation wasn't remedied.

Well, we've got real trouble now for some 3 million workers. They're unemployed. And many more are working only a part of each week.

Those out of jobs are finding unemployment compensation is inadequate because of the high cost of living. Jobless benefits should be upped to a realistic level.

Congress, however, should give as much attention to preventing unemployment as to taking care of the jobless.

We shouldn't be required to tolerate anyhting less than full employment.

★ ★ ★

TELL THEM YOUR STORY AT HOME

The Easter holidays will provide CIO members throughout most of the country an opportunity to talk with some of the men who represent them in Congress. They should take full advantage of the opportunity.

Set up meetings as soon as possible with your Congressman if you know he's going to be home for the holidays. Tell him where you stand on the Taft-Hartley and other Fair Deal measures—and find out where he stands.

Those who think T-H is just dandy—for themselves—are telling their story at every chance they get. Labor should do the same thing.

It's Costing All Of Us Money

But It Takes Money For U. S. To Assume Position Of Leadership In World

By ALLAN L. SWIM

IT'S HARD TO believe that so much has happened in a little less than 173 years—but it has.

It was back in 1776, you remember, that a weak, new nation called the United States was born. Those who founded it had the "crazy" idea that the public had enough sense to run its own affairs.

Since that time we—the public—have made many bad messes of many important things.

But, somehow or other, we kept forging ahead—and today our country finds itself in a position of world leadership.

It makes no difference whether it happened by accident or design. We're on the top of the heap. We're the leader of the non-Communist nations—the ball carrier—and, to a large degree, the banker.

We've shifted gears in our approach to world problems. Doing so already has cost a lot of money. And it's going to cost more.

WE USED to have the idea that we could sit on the sidelines and let the rest of the world go hang—if that's what it wanted to do.

The first World War convinced many of us that our isolationism was outmoded. World War II convinced all except the extreme diehards.

So, now, we're in the midst of the fray. We're internationalists. What does it mean to you and me? What's it going to cost? How will it affect our daily lives?

And what can we expect from our new foreign policy?

THE European Recovery Program is a good example of what our new approach to world problems means.

We're pouring money and material—a lot of it—into the economic machines of 19 Western European nations.

Those who favor ERP view this expenditure as an investment designed to promote peace and prosperity.

Denounced

Few U. S. moves have drawn as much bitter Russian criticism as has sponsorship of the North Atlantic Pact.

During five weeks in Europe I saw concrete examples of how ERP funds are being used. And you didn't have to look far to find them.

Smoke belched from industrial furnaces that would have been cold had there been no ERP coal. Trucks that carried merchandise on the highway would have been idle had there been no ERP gasoline.

And men, women and children were eating food—badly needed food—purchased with ECA funds.

To date this program has cost each of us in the U. S. a little less than $36, on an average.

LATEST important U. S. move in the field of foreign affairs was sponsorship of the North Atlantic Pact, violently opposed by Russia, as is ERP.

Many persons who support the Pact view it in much the same manner as they do ERP. They wish it wasn't necessary but are convinced that it is.

The Pact, which binds non-Communist nations together for mutual protection, will cost money—probably a lot of it.

The preamble of the Pact states:

"The parties to this treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments.

"They are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law."

NOBODY CAN say with real certainty that our new foreign policy will achieve its goals.

Russia is throwing her weight around and she—not the U. S.—may determine the course of future world events.

But the U. S. is in there pitching. She's no longer on the sidelines. she's trying to bring order out of confusion.

Every American will feel the effects of the program. Taxes will remain high. Certain materials that could be used at home will be sent abroad. Everybody will be subjected to the Red's propaganda.

Those who doubt the wisdom of the new policies should ask themselves what would have happened if we had returned to isolationism or had depended solely on the United Nations, where the Russians work their veto power nearly to death.

Auto Prices Cuts A 'Gesture'—UAW

CIO AUTO Workers last week hailed recent small price cuts in cars as a "gesture" it was glad to see.

"The token price reductions announced by the Ford Motor Co.," said a statement by UAW Pres. Walter Reuther, "are made possible, as the company says, by savings in material costs and other economies resulting from the improved supply of materials which were in critical shortage during most of last year."

"We in the UAW-CIO," he declared, "are glad to see this gesture by the company of passing on a part of these savings to purchasers.

"But it should be clearly understood by the public that these token price reductions, as well as additional price reductions that could be made, are possible out of these economies without dipping into the lush profits the automobile industry has been and is still making."

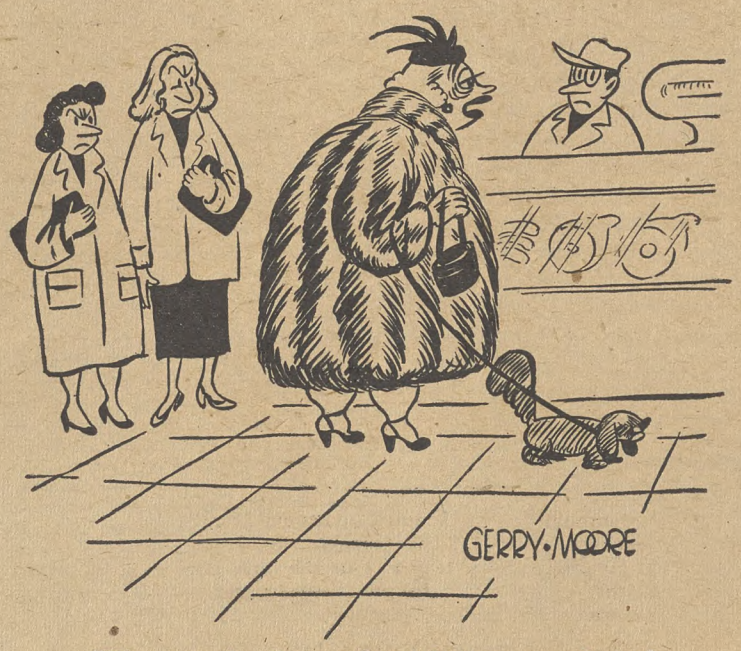
"The present unemployment situation can be met and overcome successfully only by increasing the purchasing power of the American people by distributing a greater share of these exorbitant corporate profits to the people through price reductions, wage increases and other economic benefits to the employes in the industry.

"The time to take aggressive and effective steps to strengthen the purchasing power base of our economy is when unemployment is on the increase. Unemployment is the result of the inability of American wage earners to buy back the products of their labor. Maladjustments in the relationship between wages, prices and profits can be brought into balance only through further price reductions and substantial wage increases and other economic benefits to workers."

Ford made no price cuts on its three lowest-price models, and cut prices from $12 on 8-cylinder cars to $120 on the highest priced Lincoln and Mercury models.

Shortly after the Reuther statement, Nash announced that it is slicing $20 off its $1688 model, and $120 off its $2330 model. Price cuts by other auto manufacturers are being predicted.

Journal of Commerce, business daily, viewed the price cuts as a move in the "cold war" between Ford and UAW prior to wage negotiations May 15. "Ford price cuts," said a Journal of Commerce article, "afford the company ammunition with which to attack the union's argument that the auto firms can easily afford increased workers' benefits because of high profits." No reduction in profits has been claimed by the companies.



"Five pounds of your finest bottom round steak for my little Fifi."

She Fought Union But Got Fired Anyhow

THIS IS A STORY about gratitude and appreciation—or the lack of them—and what happened to a woman who worked for a branch of the world's largest monopoly.

It illustrates the thing which sometimes happens when an employe tried to make a good thing of "company loyalty."

And it shows that fellow employes don't ordinarily try to help you out once you've let them down.

PRINCIPAL character in the story is a woman who was well known to fellow workers for her "nasty tongue" and her long record of anti-unionism.

She had been with the telephone company for many years and she had never missed an opportunity to do the "right thing" to "protect" the organization from its employes.

She frequently — and avidly — charged that unions were "no good." They were especially "no good" for telephone workers, she said.

She knew nearly every anti-union argument in the book. Her pet theme was, "Now, if you'll do your job well—really produce—you've got nothing to fear from the company."

She seemed to get real delight out of cornering new employes and urging them not to become unionists.

IT HAPPENED suddenly — without advance warning — and it left the union-hater stunned.

She received a notice saying that her services with the 'phone company were no longer required.

The following day she engaged in an argument with her immediate superior in the office—a rather noisy argument.

What she wanted to know was why she, of all people, had been given a discharge notice.

She said she just simply couldn't understand it.

"WHY, I'VE BEEN on the company's side ever since I've been here," she declared.

"I've fought the union for you. Only last year when we had the strike I crossed the picket line every day. I didn't miss a single day. I was loyal.

"Why, if it hadn't been for me and a few others like me you wouldn't have been able to provide the limited service that you did."

On and on it went—until she finally ran down. Then her "boss" said:

"Mrs. ....., I might remind you that the strike has been over for a long time. It's past history.

"We keep people here because they can do a job and give service. And that's something you're not doing.

"If you don't mind, we'll not discuss it any further!"

NONE OF THE girls at the office attempted to come to her rescue and few, if any, felt sympathy for her.

Some of them recalled her anti-union tirades. Others remembered her crossing the line while they were picketing. And some recalled she had called them "union trash" as she hurried to work while they were out on strike.

Frankly, some of the girls seemed to get a big kick out of the situation. One of them suggested that she "not lose faith in the company which always 'takes care of' its employes."

One girl who viewed the matter soberly declared, "I know now that I'm going to vote for affiliation with the CIO.

"If the company would do that to HER, there's no telling what it might do to me —and I want somebody strong to help me out if that day ever comes." **A. L. S.**

OUT OF BALANCE!

English Labor - Management Cooperative Increasing

The following excerpts from an article on English production written for the labor press by Herbert Tracey of the British Trades Union Congress are of particular interest at this time when the first of 50 English productivity teams is visiting the United States.

TWO IMPORTANT factors which have contributed to Britain's recovery effort find emphasis in the recently published annual report of her Chief Inspector of Factories.

Industry productivity, and in particular productivity per head of the industrially employed population, has been materially assisted, the Chief Inspector says, by improved methods and increasing mechanisation in the factories.

A fuller realization of the importance of the human factor and its bearing on output and on other aspects of management, has also had a marked influence. Welfare arrangements in the factories have also had their effect in making Britain's industry more efficient and in promoting more effective cooperation between managements and workpeople.

These aspects of Britain's industrial situation, to which the Chief of Inspector of Factories devotes so much attention in his annual report, acquire additional significance at the moment when the first of 50 productivity teams is in the United States, under the auspices of the Anglo-American Productivity Council.

The 15 members of this first team, drawn from the steel-founding industry, include five representatives of the supervisory group in this industry, five representing the technician group, and five the workshop group, with the addition of another representative in the supervisory group who acts as secretary to the team.

Their primary mission is to learn whatever United States industry can teach them about methods of improving efficiency and maximising production in the steel foundries.

THIS PRODUCTIVITY team, and the others which will follow it across the ocean, have already acquired considerable experience of the way in which mechanized handling systems and automatic methods of feeding and charging machines have been adopted in their own industry, and in the productive processes generally.

(Tracey then tells of increased mechanization in the brick and building industries and in iron founding.)

Increasing interest in industrial relationships is reflected in the Chief Inspector's references to the greater willingness of managements to regard well organized personnel arrangements as a permanent feature of their organization rather than as an expedient to solve immediate difficulties.

Considerably more than half the factories with over 250 workpeople have now at least one full time personnel officer or welfare supervisor. A surprising number of full-time appointments of specialists in welfare or personnel management have been made by smaller firms employing fewer than 250 workers.

Much attention is being focused today on joint consultation in industry. Reports from all over the country, the Chief Inspector says, testify to the growing interest in the development of joint consultation in plants of all sizes and in many different industries.

In fact, the Chief Inspector notes that there does not seem to have been any move on the part of employers to set up Joint Consultative Committees merely because they have been asked to do so: they are encouraging the establishment of these joint bodies now rather because they believe in them.

CPers Lose British Union Elections

THE COMMUNIST party's most important recent bid for power in the British trade union movement has been decisively defeated.

Ben Gardner, anti-Communist secretary of the important Amalgamated Engineering Union, was re-elected in a referendum ballot by 47,798 votes to 14,739 for his Communist opponent Reg Birch.

A few weeks ago the AEU membership retired from office a Communist who has been its national organizer for several years.

The 20,000-member Constructional Engineering Union, in recent elections in its London and Midlands areas also virtually eliminated the Communist influence that had existed in its executive board.

Meanwhile, in a special meeting, nearly 2000 members of the Transport & General Workers Union employed in London's Smithfield market, with fewer than 20 workers dissenting, endorsed the recent strongly worded anti-Communist declarations of the Trades Union Congress and T&GWU.

During Easter Recess

Congressmen To Be Told Of Perils of Dixiegopism

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

Congressmen, returning to their homes for a 10-day Easter recess, will hear insistent demands from CIO members and others that they take speedy action toward enactment of the Fair Deal program of President Truman.

Hundreds of delegations of union members will visit Congressmen in their home districts and many Congressmen will be asked about their delaying and wrecking tactics and their disregard for the wishes of the people as expressed at the polls.

Dixiecrat Congressmen will be reminded that as long as they carry the label Democrat and sit on committees as such, they should in honor adhere to the Democratic platform.

All are well aware that most Democrats in the North, East and West and some in the South are loyal to the pledges they and their party made during the campaign. They are well aware that some few Republicans spurn a coalition with the Dixiecrats.

But labor and many other groups want no part of Dixiegopism.

So, in cities and villages and farm areas, voters will visit Congressman X and tell him how they feel about the Fair Deal and what Congress is doing about it.

Meanwhile, these developments were occurring in the T-H picture:

1. The revived Dixiegop coalition was striving to marshal votes for the Wood Bill—which is far worse than T-H itself, from Labor's standpoint.

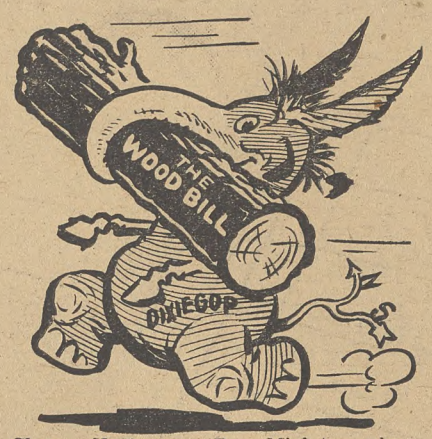
The strategy appears to be: have the Dixiegop-controlled House Rules Committee graciously give a rule to the Thomas-Lesinski Bill (HR 2032). Then as soon as 2032 becomes the order of business, Wood (or a Wood-be) will move to substitute the Wood Bill (HR 3228), hoping to kill off all amendments.

2. Many Congressmen were prepared to offer amendments, both to 2032 and 3228. And, some Senators had flocks of them ready in the Upper House, including 23 by Sen. Taft.

3. The annual conference of the Natl. Religion and Labor Foundation, meeting in Cincinnati, voted almost unanimously in favor of repeal of T-H and enactment of 2032, because that "will protect the basic rights of labor to organize and will restore equality to collective bargaining."

4. Fulton Lewis, Jr., who appears to hate even the sound of the word labor, fumbled another when he accused Rep. Andrew Jacobs (D., Ind.) of "loading" a sub-committee of the House Labor Committee. The subcommittee of five will, among other things, investigate the Shakespeare strike at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Lewis' fumble: the GOP 80th Congress really "loaded" a sub-committee to investigate the Shakespeare Situation. The sub-committee then consisted of one man and one man only—Rep.



Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.), whose thoughts on labor run parallel with Fulton Lewis'.

PRES. MURRAY has sent this letter to all International Unions, State and City Councils, Regional Directors:

"The CIO and all of its affiliates must take full advantage of the coming Easter Congressional recess to win additional and badly needed support for the Thomas-Lesinski Bill and the entire Fair Deal program.

"Every member of the House will be back in his home district by April 15 and will not be returning to Washington until Monday, April 25. Many Senators will likewise be home for at least part of the holiday period.

"During this period it is imperative that every possible step be taken to secure meetings between representatives of CIO organizations and the various Congressmen and Senators.

"They must be impressed with the fact that labor and the people in this country are dissatisfied with the record of the 81st Congress during its first three months—and they must demand immediate and positive action for passage of the Thomas-Lesinski Bill without crippling amendments; defeat of the Wood Bill or other bills similar to Taft-Hartley; passage of an effective minimum wage bill; an economic program to combat unemployment; improved social security; better housing; a sound health insurance program; civil rights; and all the other elements of the President's Fair Deal program.

"I ask that you make immediate arrangements in your community for the most effective possible meetings with your Congressmen; that telegrams be sent to them immediately in Washington requesting definite appointment dates at their home offices during the holiday recess; and that as the circumstances warrant in each district, plans be carried forth for giving appropriate publicity to these meetings.

"We must make these meetings with Congressmen a first and important order of business for all CIO organizations during the next three weeks.

"I shall appreciate a personal report on your meeting with the Congressmen relating their views and attitudes with regard to these important issues, and particularly on Taft-Hartley repeal. These reports should be in my hands at Washington no later than April 25."

IGNORING the wishes of the people as expressed Nov. 2, the Wood Bill retains much of the T-H, but adds these things:

A. Amend T-H to require a union, found guilty of mass or "coercive" picketing, to reimburse employes for back wages lost. This, coupled with the broad language of Section 8B, 1A, and with the zeal of the office of NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham to extend the language of 8B, 1A to its broadest possible scope, would provide a weapon for bankrupting unions.

$1s To PAC Will Hurry End Of T-Hism

B. Wood would curtail the right to strike even beyond the limits already placed upon such a fundamental right by T-H.

C. The Wood bill ignores union objections to the T-H affidavits as an invasion of an individual's rights. It provides that an employe also must sign, but then provides that virtually every officer of a union, including negotiating and grievance committees—and the union's attorney—must sign.

D. T-H would be amended so as to broaden the exclusion from coverage of agricultural labor. This hits hard at a group which is among the most exploited.

E. The "free speech" provisions of T-H would be broadened to provide that employer utterances shall not constitute an unfair labor practice (unless containing threat of reprisal or force or promise of benefit), and that they shall not be a basis for setting aside an election.

Heretofore, NLRB has sometimes set aside elections where it had decided that employer utterances had prevented a free choice by employes. The Wood Bill would deny that right.

F. The bill would bar the use of Board facilities to an uncertified union after it had struck, even though that union had complied with the affidavits and filed financial statements.

All those things above will be in the minds of labor delegations as they visit their Congressmen at home this and next week.

MEANWHILE, General Counsel Denham, who defended his pet law the length and breadth of the land before the election, was back at it again last week.

In Biloxi, Miss., Denham told an industrial conference that T-H "is no more than a code for decent living by both management and labor. I have yet to come upon a single instance where employer, employe or labor organization, conducting themselves in reasonable accord with the overall rights of society, has been injured by adhering to this code."

Editor's Note: Come on over to the CIO office and we'll show you many, many instances, General.

Then, Denham claimed he is "only an interested spectator, not a politician. I'm just an administrator who wants to see a good job done."

Maybe he was worrying about the report of the Hoover Commission, which has recommended abolition of Denham's autocratic functions.

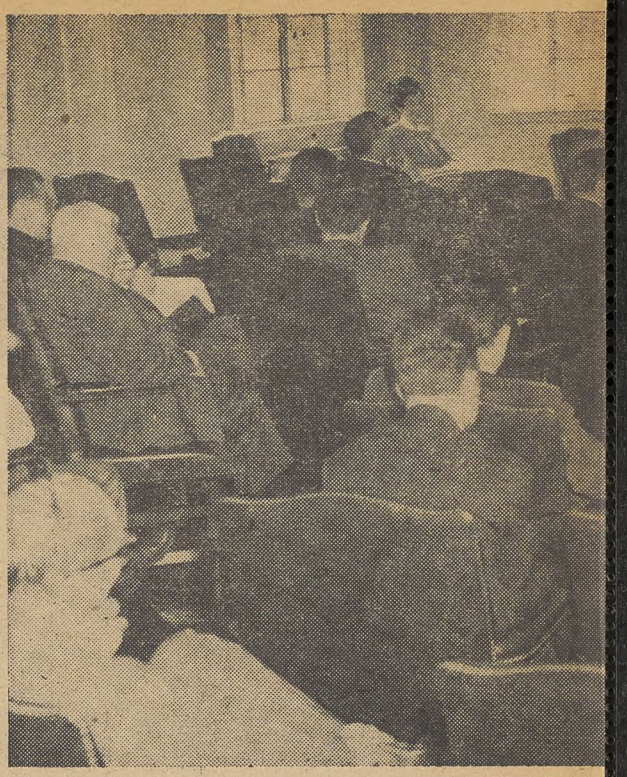
Denham also told the Biloxi audience that "trade unionism has grown into Big Business and must meet the standards and adhere to the rules that mark the place of Big Business in our existence."

CIO Films

Announcement has been made by the CIO Dept. of Research and Education that the 16-mm. sound film, "How to Bury Taft-Hartley" is now available for rental at $5 a showing.

The film was produced as part of the campaign to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and pass the Thomas-Lesinski Bill. April is regarded as the critical month.

In writing to George T. Guernsey, CIO Film Division, CIO Dept. of Research and Education, 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C., for bookings, give choice of dates for rental. The film may be purchased for $17.50, and the same production is sold in sound filmstrip form at $7.50.



PAC PARLEY: The officers and staff of PAC and P directors of the various affiliates hold a conferenc the CIO Board Room. Topic of discussion: the 521

To CIO Members

Congressmen request, in sending them wires, letters or other communications, that, in addition to signing the message, you give the name of your union (spelled out, not initials), the number of your local, the name of the firm for which you work or with which your union has a contract, and, finally, the address of your union, so that the Congressman can acknowledge your message.

If your union has no regular office, give the address of some officer of the union.

But, keep sending in these messages.

AT THE to speak PAC

St. Louis Bl

THE DEMOCRATS, strongly backed by PAC, ha regained political control of St. Louis after eig years of Republican control. It was a major victo for Pres. Truman in his home state.

The St. Louis victory included the election of Oscar Ehrhardt, secretary of the St. Louis Industrial Union Co cil, to the Board of Education. Ehrhardt, who has ne before run for public office, led the ticket for the board, r ning 6025 votes ahead of his nearest opponent, who had be on the Board before.

Elected Mayor was Joseph M. Darst, a real estate op ator.

Darst's name must be confusing to St. Louisans. Delm Garst, PAC's Midwest director, is a resident of the city; Raym W. Karst is a U. S. Representative from St. Louis. And, to c plicate matters further, another U. S. Representative from city is Frank M. Karsten.

Elected controller was Milton Carpenter, who defea Louis Nolte (R.), holder of the job for 32 years.

Democrats also won a majority of the aldermen.

EHRHARDT, FIRST to run as an official CIO candidate office in St. Louis, swept both the "silk-stocking war and "river wards" as he piled up 81,896 votes. There w nine candidates, including Ehrhardt, for the four-mem school board.

Termed a "civic as well as a union leader" by St. Lo three daily newspapers, the 45-year-old Ehrhardt also w indorsed by the St. Louis Metropolitan Church Federati AFL's Central Trades and Labor Union, the Telepho Workers' Legislative Committee, and the AFL Teache Federation.

In addition, he was backed by the Parents'-Teachers' A sociation; the School Patrons' Alliance, the School Mothe Organization, and the AFL School Custodians and Matro Union.

Ehrhardt's platform called for a merit plan for all sch employes, federal aid to education, fulfillment by the sch system of its legal requirements of equal education for gro and white students, the unit control plan of school ministration, an end to closed meetings of the Board or committees, and a four-year tax-supported city college.

He made an active campaign, often speaking at four five meetings a night.

elections scheduled for this year and 1950's Congressional and other elections in which PAC will play a major role.

BLE: PAC Dir. Jack Kroll (center) listens attentively t the PAC conference. On his right is George Rettinger, ptroller. At Kroll's left is Asst. Dir. Tilford Dudley.

...es Are Over

The new Board of Education member was a charter member of Local 6, CIO Gas, Coke, and Chemical Workers, which came into being in 1935, and long has served on the local's executive board.

Prior to that time, however, he was a member of the AFL. Journeymen Plumbers' Union, leaving that organization after eight years in 1932 to go to work for the Laclede Gas Light Co., here.

Ehrhardt, who is married and has a daughter attending a public school in St. Louis, was elected executive secretary of the CIO Council in 1942 and has held the post since.

HE IS SECRETARY of the Greater St. Louis PAC, member of the board of directors of the Adult Education Council of Greater St. Louis, a member of the supervisory committee of the Citizens' Committee for Post-War Improvements and Employment in St. Louis, a member of the Board of Directors of the Community Chest, and a member of the Consumers Federation.

Ehrhardt also serves on the St. Louis Committee on Displaced Persons, the Citizens' Committee for Slum Clearance and Housing, the Minimum Wage Committee of Missouri, the Salvation Army's advisory board, the Social Planning Council, the Veterans' Advisory Council, and the Jefferson Barracks National Park Committee, and numerous other committees.

He is a native of St. Louis.

OSCAR A. EHRHARDT

Reilly Influences NLRB For Calif. Standard Oil

OF COURSE you've heard of Gerard Denis Reilly.

You know that he was formerly a member of the Natl. Labor Relations Board. You know that he helped frame—that's the right word—the Taft-Hartley Law. You know that he's a very highly paid lobbyist in Washington for General Electric, General Motors, Inland Press, a coal company, etc.

Now, this man, who used to boast he was labor's friend, but who now is trying his hardest to shackle labor, has been revealed by the CIO Oil Workers as a company-union protector.

The details have been revealed in a letter from OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight to Sen. Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, and Rep. John Lesinski (D., Mich.), chairman of the House Labor Committee:

"We have a situation growing out of our relations with the Standard Oil Company of California and involving a grossly unfair, if not a biased, interference on the part of the NLRB General Counsel, some of the NLRB members themselves, and especially former board member Reilly, which we think should be called to your attention.

"In 1934, Standard established a company-dominated union, the Standard Employes' Association. Thereafter, we filed charges before the NLRB and the board ordered this association disestablished.

"Within 30 days after the company-dominated union was disestablished another company union known as Independent Union of Petroleum Workers was established. We called upon the National Labor Relations Board to effectuate its order by disestablishing the successor company union.

"OUR GENERAL Counsel, Lindsey P. Walden, went to Washington and discussed the matter with the NLRB Field Division and was privately advised by one of the Board's personnel that Reilly had intervened and insisted that the division go no further.

"Needless to say, no further investigation was made.

"We now find that Reilly has been retained by Standard to represent them, apparently confidentially, before the board and before the remaining Board members individually.

"Within about a year after the first company-dominated union was disestablished our union was successful in winning elections at the company's El Segundo and Richmond Refineries.

"In 1947, the Machinists union filed a petition for an election at the Richmond Refinery and the successor company union intervened. This petition remained dormant in the Board approximately 14 months even though this union was anxious to get the matter out of the way in order to continue its bargaining with the company.

"In September, 1948, approximately a year after said petition was filed, the employes of this refinery, along with the employes of other companies in California, went out on strike for a wage increase.

"ALL OF THE companies, including Standard, used every method possible to break our strike. Much to our surprise while this strike was in its gravest condition the NLRB issued a direction of election on the petition which had been pending for over a year. "This threw our strike into a turmoil because, as you know, under Taft-Hartley the striking employes would not be eligible to vote.

GERARD REILLY
Standard's Errand Boy

"It is strange that the NLRB got into a sudden hurry to direct the election while the strike was in progress, but had made no effort to direct the election during the preceding 14 months.

"It is further strange that Standard always requires this union to obtain certification through the NLRB for bargaining rights while at the same time they always voluntarily recognize the company union.

"The employes had no alternative but to terminate their strike in order to vote in the election, but when they attempted to return to work the company refused to take back many of the striking employes, especially those who had been replaced by strikebreakers.

"THE COMPANY refused to bargain with us for a strike settlement agreement and advised that they could not do so because NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham had advised them that this would be an unfair labor practice under the Act.

"Walden talked long distance to Denham and reminded him of Section 8 (d) of the Act which requires an employer to continue to bargain until the certified union has either been superseded by a new certification or has been decertified.

"Denham did not change his interpretation and further advised that he considered it an unfair labor practice if a company laid off strikebreakers in accordance with seniority of all employes.

"In other words, he concluded that strikebreakers, even though newly hired, had more seniority than any other employes in the plant even though striking employes had worked for the company 30 years.

"The election was held and many challenged ballots were voted. In two of the units established by the Board these challenged ballots affected the determination as to which union was the collective bargaining agent. One of these undetermined units involved the company union and our union.

"The other undetermined unit involved an AFL union and our union. The original petitioner, the IAM, received only 89 votes out of a possible 2,400.

"The NLRB's past rules provided that where challenged ballots affected the outcome of an election, that the Board would pass upon the challenges before certifying any union. Because these two elections were undetermiend Reilly made many visits to the Board and pressed for certification of the company uion in the one unit where they were involved.

"OUR UNION objected and insisted upon the Board passing upon the challenged ballots before certifying any union.

"The final result was that in the one unit where the company union was involved, the NLRB held that no valid reason appears to prevent the immediate certification in the one unit where the company union was the leader on the ballot and did certify the company union as the bargaining agent even though a determination of the challenged ballots may have resulted in a bona fide union being certified.

"But, in the unit where the company union was eliminated and in which the challenged ballots would determine whether or not the AFL or our union was the bargaining agent, the Board held that a runoff election is not appropriate until such time as the eligibility of the challenged voters has been determined.

"Thus it appears definitely that Reilly was successful in convincing the NLRB that they should adopt one policy in the unit where the company's favorite was the leader on the ballot, but that in the unit where an AFL and a CIO union were involved they should not apply the same policy as the company was not anxious to have either the AFL or the CIO

"This decision is indeed strange and is a glaring example of a Board decision to protect the companies in their so-called new right to establish company-dominated unions and is a rank discrimination against both AFL and CIO Unions."

Michigan

Republican claims that their spring election victory in Michigan is a setback for PAC are contradicted by the statistics.

August Scholle, Michigan CIO president, points out that except for 1941, the spring election hasn't brought out much more than a quarter of a million for nearly 100 years. This year, due to PAC's activity, more than 800,000 took part.

Scholle denounced General Motors' charge that CIO, in running two candidates for the State Regents' Board, was trying to control education in Michigan. There are eight members of the board.

Wisconsin

Democrats won three State Senatorships in Wisconsin, one in a district which never before had gone Democratic.

PAC was active in all three elections.

Strange

Some strange people make up the pro-Taft-Hartley bloc. Rep. Sidney Yates (D., Ill.) has received this letter:

"Allow me to ask you how secure is your job after Taft-Hartley is repealed. Suppose the union heads call a meeting and decide to call a strike of all the unions, march on to the Capital and ask our present Government to step down and they will step in or the strike will continue with everything at a standstill."

So help us!

Aid Program Is Saluted By Carey, Golden

LEADERS of unions in the United States and abroad last week hailed the accomplishments of the first year of the European Recovery Program.

• CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey—a member of the Economic Cooperation Administration's public advisory committee—said events of the last 12 months "have given us tremendous encouragement that our hopes for the economic recovery of Europe are being realized."

He warned that Communists are increasing their efforts to capture the European labor movement for their own selfish purposes. "You know as well as we do that if you keep your trade unions free, you will have a free country."

Other statements issued for the ERP anniversary:

• Clinton Golden and Bert Jewell, labor advisers to ECA Chief Paul Hoffman: "The significance of labor's role in the ERP is two-fold: First, it means that our political and economic statesmen recognize the contribution labor can make to international problems . . . Secondly, the ERP has provided the medium through which the international solidarity of the free trade unions can be more effectively achieved . . ."

• Will Lawther, head of the British Trades Union Congress: "Without the tremendous help given by the ERP, there can ge no doubt that Europe could not have reached the degree of rehabilitation that she today enjoys . . . We hope that this splendid example of the spirit of helpfulness and brotherhood will continue to exist among those nations who regard the way of freedom as the way of life for mankind to pursue."

• Evert Kupers, head of The Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions: "I would like to take this opportunity to thank the organized workers of the United States for their collaboration and help in making the ERP such a successful venture."

TRANS-ATLANTIC TALK: The conversation was probably about international labor organizations when CIO Pres. Murray went into this huddle with Arthur Deakin of Great Britain, secretary of his country's powerful Transport & General Workers Union. They chatted at a trade union dinner in Washington for members of Anglo-American Productivity Council.

Murray Hails ERP Effort To Aid Workers Abroad

IN THE first year of the European Recovery Program, "we have made giant strides towards assuring the families of European workers that there will be food on their tables, and work for their breadwinners."

With this praise for U. S. aid to postwar Europe, CIO Pres. Murray last week told a meeting of British and American labor officials that one of the greatest benefits of the ERP is the "opportunity to meet people, to exchange ideas, to work out ways and means to overcome the economic problems that confront us all."

Murray spoke at a joint CIO-AFL dinner in Washington in honor of members of the Anglo-American Productivity Council. The Council is composed of British and American union and industry representatives, and fosters plans for improving production and efficiency in British plants.

Pointing to growing contacts between American workers and unions with labor in many western European countries, Murray added:

"Early in 1948 all American trade unions in the countries participating in the ERP to form the ERP Trade Union Advisory Committee.

"The work in this committee has given organizational form to the friendships that we have with trade unionists from other democratic countries.

"The CIO stands ready to participate wholeheartedly with the free and democratic trade unions of other countries, big and small, in a new organization which will give inspiration and leadership to the millions of trade unionists here and abroad who subscribe to our common heritage of freedom and democracy.

"Such an organization . . . can give expresson to our common strength and purposes. We can and will create this great body to stand as a symbol to represent real trade union principles in the councils of the world."

Congress Fails To Vote ERP New Funds

IN THEORY, the European Recovery Plan was out of existence last week.

Because of molasses-slow action in the Senate, no authorization to extend operations of the Economic Cooperation of Administration had been voted by Congress before the March 31 deadline. A bill to authorize $5.5 billion dollars for the next 15 months of ECA has been meandering through hte Congressional maze for several weeks.

Despite the Senate's slowness, ECA is not closing down, for the agency is still handling authorizations voted a year ago —and large quantities of goods and machinery for Europe are still in the "economic pipeline."

THE BILL—S. 1209—has been the subject of more than a dozen amendments in the Senate, most of them designed to limit ECA activities and expenditures. The bill under debate merely authorizes the expenditures; a definite appropriations bill will be considered as soon as the authorization bill has passed.

One amendment, sponsored by Senators Bridges (R., N. H.) and Cain (R., Wash.) would have given the Senate Appropriations Committee wide powers to slice ERP funds. But the amendment was defeated, after much debate, by a 67-15 vote.

The Senate recorded its dislike for the Dutch military action in Indonesia on a voice vote.

It voted to suspend ERP aid to the Netherlands in case the United Nations Security Council took preventive or enforcement action in support of its earlier policy statements against the Dutch campaign in Indonesia.

Belgium's Problem is To Sell Her Goods Abroad

By ALLAN L. SWIM

INVADERS fought their way into the heart of Belgium some 100 times during the hectic history of the little country.

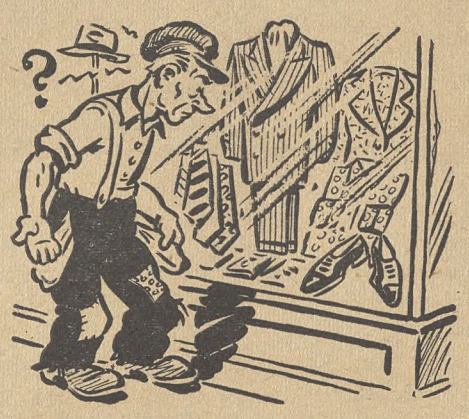
Those who came last carried the Nazi banner. When they finally left, Belgium—like her neighbors—was in bad shape.

Today as you walk along the principal streets of Brussels and look into the shop windows you get the impression that Belgium is well along the road to economic recovery.

A lot of luxury goods is on display. Food appears to be plentiful. Neon lights flash off and on. Many American-made cars move along the streets.

But Belgium, with a population of 8½ million, has some 260,000 unemployed, and many of her citizens cannot afford to buy all of the food and clothing they need.

Belgian workers tell a story similar to one heard frequently in the United States: Prices are too high and wages are too low.



THE PEOPLE of Belgium have a tough economic problem on their hands, and business and labor leaders know it.

The nation has to sell approximately half of all her goods on the export market to maintain a sound economy.

Other countries, which improved their industrial production machine while Belgium was putting much of its energy into turning out consumer goods, are beginning to cut in on what the Belgians consider as their market.

Some of the other countries also are expanding production in lines in which Belgium had long specialized.

Complicating the whole set-up is the fact that a number of Belgium's "best customers" do not have the money they need for the purchase of Belgian goods.

(I visited one large steel fabricating plant which was cutting its work force sharply because it was unable to sell the thousands of finished items stored in its warehouse. "Our big problem now is to find customers—not produce more goods," a company official said.)

UNION officials say that Belgium—unlike France and Italy—has no serious ideological problem with which to cope.

The Communists obviously have made little headway in the Belgian labor movement. Their total strength is estimated at 15,000 to 20,000, compared with approximately one million in the non-Communist labor groups.

The Reds have been unable to get themselves elected to top union positions and are in control of only a few local unions.

Leaders of FGTB (general confederation of labor) and CSC (known as the Christian or Catholic union confederation) say there is no "Commie menace" in Belgium.

These leaders also agree that Belgium would be in much worse shape than she is today were it not for the Marshall Plan.

But they are not happy over the role they are playing in the recovery program. One of them summed up what seemed to be the general attitude when he said:

"Our relations with the American ECA officials are very good, but our own government never consults us or allows us to offer advice regarding our role in connection with the Marshall Plan. We're told about decisions after—not before—they're made."

The unionists said business and industrial leaders frequently make similar complaints about the government.

"Our high governmental officials hold themselves aloof from the people—and they won't seek advice from either the employers or the workers on the ERP," a top union leader complained.

THERE IS MUCH evidence that the average unionist—as well as the union officials—has a good understanding of the Marshall Plan and supports its purposes.

But it is not difficult to obtain critical comments about the technical administration of ERP.

One criticism frequently heard in Belgium is that ECA funds are being used by certain countries to expand the production of industrial items of a type that Belgium has manufactured for years—and for which there may be a glutted market in the future.

Another is that Belgium is not getting her proportionate share of ECA aid.

It is difficult to assess these complaints because there is an understandable fear among the Belgians that the larger countries of the world may completely dominate future export markets.

This fear, in turn, results in rather strong support for the idea of creating a Western European economic union.

BELGIUM, unlike England, instituted no "austerity" program in an effort to pull herself out of the economic mire.

She has operated on a "free enterprise" principle and she has made considerable progress. However, her unemployment problem has been growing in seriousness and she is having difficulty finding customers with the kind of money needed to buy her goods.

Although there is considerable talk about the formation of a Western European economic union, there is little indication that concrete steps in this direction are being taken.

There is general agreement that Belgium has a sound currency, that she is making a real effort to solve her problems and that she has little chance of achieving recovery unless Western Europe as a whole is able to establish a sound economy.

Kroll To CIO Barbers:

'If 1950 Goes Bad,' T-H Will Seem 'Soft'

CIO Political Action director Jack Kroll told delegates to the CIO Barber and Beauty Culturists convention in New York City that the Taft-Hartley Act would look like a "soft" law "if you let 1950 go bad."

Urging increased support of CIO-PAC through voluntary dollar contributions and more block workers, Kroll noted that the effectiveness of PAC in North Carolina was responsible to some degree for the recent appointment of liberal Frank Graham as a U. S. Senator. PAC support of Kerr Scott for governor, Kroll said, was largely responsible for his election.

Kroll was one of six guest speakers to address the gathering last week.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey termed "a damnable lie" the Communists' contention that the Marshall Plan was instigated by Wall Street.

He predicted that if the CIO's legislative program fails in Congress "this generation will be condemned to another depression." He said the Wallaceites, Dixiecrats, Republicans and others are "doing great injury" to that program.

JOHN BROPHY, director of CIO councils, termed the repeal of Taft-Hartley "our major objective." Increased support of PAC and cooperation with local CIO Councils by the unions would strengthen labor's political strength, he said.

Other guest speakers were CIO Regional Director Irving Abramson; New York State Council Secy.-Treas. Harold Garno and New York City Councilman Louis B. Goldberg, the union's attorney.

Delegates—some of whom had come from as far away as Portland, Oreg., and New Orleans, La. —re-elected their top officers by acclamation. These are Ernest Hebert, president, and Lilyan Moscowitz, secretary-treasurer.

Named as first, second and third vice presidents, respectively, were John Tartamella, Brooklyn; Malvina Freedman, Bronx, and Sam Marino, Manhattan.

Resolution adopted urged repeal of Taft-Hartley, enactment of a national health insurance program, extension of social security, federal legislation for public housing and slum clearance, an improved Displaced Persons law and complete reform of the tax laws, according to CIO recommendations.

Chicago Printers Reject Offer

The 16-month old AFL Intl. Typographical Union strike against five Chicaggo daily newspapers was still in full force as the striking printers voted 1,266 to 93 to reject the publishers' latest contract proposals.

Announcement of the vote was made by Local Pres. John J. Pilch after a 3-hour meeting April 3. The proposed settlement had previously been rejected by the international union office on grounds that some of the contract terms were "contrary to ITU laws" and "would be degrading to the membership of Local 16."

The "final complete contract proposal" of the publishers, who have been getting out their papers with a photo-engraving process in the absence of the printers, held out a $10 weekly wage increase offer.

May 8 to 14:

TWUA To Celebrate 10th Anniversary

EMIL RIEVE, president of the Textile Workers, has announced that TWUA has set aside May 8 to 14 to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the union.

Rieve said that while most of the celebration would be on the local union level there would be a coast-to-coast radio program over the American Broadcasting Co. on May 14 and a special rotogravure edition of Textile Labor, the union's semi-monthly newspaper.

TWUA's local unions are planning celebrations to coincide with the radio broadcast. Earlier in TWUA 10th Anniversary Week they will have exhibits, parades, picnics, open houses, children's parties, and other demonstrations.

TWUA, fourth largest CIO union with 450,000 members in 34 states and Canada, was founded May 15, 1939 in Philadelphia. It was a consolidation of the old United Textile Workers Union of America, and the CIO's youthful Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

Rieve, in announcing the celebration, said textile workers have cause to celebrate because they now have a large, permanent union for the first time in history.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that valiant efforts were made before TWUA to form a union of textile workers, but these were all unsuccessful efforts.

"Now, in 10 short years, we have raised wages so that we are no longer the poorest paid of all workers. The textile industry, oldest in this country, now pays something like a living wage thanks to TWUA.

"Wages have risen from an average of 46c an hour in 1939 to $1.20 today for the entire industry. Many workers, particularly those in carpet, wool, and rayon mills, average more than $1.50 an hour.

"Our gains have not been confined to wages alone. Things which were mere dreams to old textile workers are realities today."

CIO Committee Urges Publicity on Vote To Limit Filibuster

THE CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination at a meeting in Washington, D. C., last week recommended that the voting record of Senators on over-riding Vice Pres. Barkley on limiting the filibuster be fully publicized in their states.

The committee urged all international affiliates and state and city CIO councils join in this campaign.

Barkley had ruled that cloture petitions to end filibusters could be entertained on any motion before the Senate. Some Republicans joined with Dixiecrats to override the ruling by a vote of 46 to 41.

A large part of the report of George L-P Weaver, director of the CIO committee, which was approved by the group, was devoted to a discussion of the historic filibuster fight.

It was stressed because an affirmative vote would have paved the way for favorable action of the President's civil right program.

The committee also recommended that CIO-PAC support Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) for re-election in 1950 because of his strong stand for the President's Civil Rights program and the fight he made in behalf of the Barkley ruling.

Weaver said that prospects are favorable for passage of FEPC legislation in Illinois and Pennsylvania. Washington, Oregon, New Mexico and Rhode Island have passed FEPC acts during the 1949 sessions.

OTHER legislature curbs on discrimination include laws enacted in New York and Connecticut to end segregation in the National Guard. The New Jersey legislature took steps to wipe out segregation in education recreation and public places, and set up inforcement machinery, Weaver also reported.

Among the more recent development, he said, was the action of the lower House of the Missouri legislature in voting to end segregation at the University of Missouri.

The Indiana legislature outlawed segregation in public schools and in transporting children to and from school, he said.

"The contribution of the CIO, both morally and financially, toward the realization of this program in the various states has been considerable, Weaver reported.

"The achievement of full civil rights in law will do as much to end prejudices as the end of prejudice may do to achieve full civil rights. The fewer the opportunities there are to use inequality of the law as a reinforcement of prejudice, the sooner prejudice will vanish . . .

"One of the most effective techniques devised to dramatize sharply the corroding effects of prejudice is the full utilization of our legislative process—the public debate and agitation that flows from our legislative process serves to pointedly drive home the present inequities in our society.

"All of our governments, federal, state and local, must be the uncompromising enemies of discrimination, which is prejudice come to life.

"In turn, they must be inforced by education — education through carefully planned experience, to break down the fears of groups; education — such as the CIO and other groups promote— through information to dispel ignorance about our heritage and our civil rights.

"There is no need to choose between these approaches. Neither one is adequate for the complete securing of our rights, both are indispensable to it. As we review the progress that has been made in the several states this year, it can serve to reaffirm and strengthen our ideals and methods for the long struggle to realize our American heritage."

Reporting on the committee-approved program for the development of the education project based on the President's Committee on Civil Rights, Weaver said that over 7000 copies of the poster "Wipe out discrimination"—which won the Annual Award of Distinctive Merit of the Art Directors Club in New York City—have been distributed. A distribution of 170,000 copies of the new pamphlet "CIO Wants FEPC" has been obtained.

THE CIO LEGAL department, Weaver announced, has agreed to file amicus curiae briefs in two educational cases, which are being fought in the courts by the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

One is the case of Herman Sweatt, involving a segregation law school for Negroes in Texas, and the other is that of Prof. G. M. McLaurin, who although admitted to the University of Oklahoma was forced to participate in the class from an alcove through an open door.

Weaver also reported that the Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services—set up by President Truman as a result of appeal from Negro leaders—"has made decided progress toward eliminating segregation and discrimination in the armed services":

- Secy. Symington has told the President's Committee that segregation is being ended in the Air Force.
- Secy. Royall has indicated that the Army is re-examining the report of the Gillem Board—a post-war board which laid down personnel policies on racial problems.

"The lag in the Army and the Marine Corps in this area is worse than the other two branches," Weaver said. "The Navy's policy of integration is proceeding much more rapidly and satisfactorily than in any other branch of the services."

MAP PROGRAM: The CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination charts its work. Standing, Philip Weightman, CIO representative, St. Louis; Reg. Dir. James Leary, Kansas City; Harry Read, executive assistant to CIO Secy-Treas. James B. Carey; Richard Carter, executive board members, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers; Boyd Wilson, Steelworkers representative; seated; Maren Lindberg, secretary to George L-P Weaver, director of the committee; Mrs. Sidney Hillman, vice-president of the Clothing Workers; CIO Secy.-Treas. Carey, Weaver and Pres. Morris Pizer of the Furniture Workers.

Court Orders School To Admit Negroes

Federal Dist. Judge Ford at Lexington, Ky., has ruled that the University of Kentucky graduate school must admit Negroes on the same basis as white students.

Ford acted in a suit filed by Lyman Johnson, Louisville Negro high school teacher. Johnson had been denied entrance to the university's graduate school to study for a degree of doctor of philosophy.

The judge's oral opinion said Johnson must be enrolled at the University of Kentucky until the state provides "substantially equal" facilities elsewhere. He said such facilities are not available at Kentucky State College for Negroes at Frankfort.

Utah, Rhode Island Pass Benefit Bills

LABOR-BACKED laws have been enacted by the Utah and the Rhode Island legislatures.

In Rhode Island an amendment to the cash sickness benefit law raised benefits from $18 to $25 a week for 26 instead of 20 weeks.

The House Labor Committee in that state has voted favorably on a CIO-sponsored bill that would fix a 75c minimum hourly wage on employes not covered by Federal law. The measure was introduced in anticipation of action in Congress raising the national minimum from 40 to 75c.

Supported by the CIO for ten years, the Rhode Island legislature has passed an FEPC bill.

The new plan, which prohibits discrimination on account of race, color, creed or national origin will go into effect on July 1. The law will be administered by a commission of five members to be appointed by the Governor and to be confirmed by the State Senate. Labor hopes for at least one of the five appointments.

The Workmen's Compensation law, as amended by the Utah legislature, increases the weekly benefit from $22.50 to $25 a week, and provides a maximum payment of $31.25 a week. Five per cent additional payment is allowed for each dependent child under 18 years of age up to five children.

The Occupational Disease Compensation act was amended by the Utah legislature to increase the weekly benefits from $16 to $25 a week. The maximum payment is now $31.25 a week in a case of five dependents, a 5% increase being allowed for each dependent child up to five as in the case of the new compensation law. The CIO supported both measures.

Rhode Island's Gov. John O. Pastore has appointed Pres. Frank J. Benti, of the R. I. CIO Council, to represent all the working people of Rhode Island on the Employment Security Board which will define administrative policy for both the unemployment compensation and cash sickness laws.

He will serve with Mrs. Margaret M. Sullivan, representing the public, and former State Sen., Fred C. Broomhead of Barrington, representing industry. Assisting will be advisory councils for both unemployment and cash sickness, with the CIO assured of representation on each of the boards. Victor J. Canzano, with Benti, represented CIO on the old board, which has agreed on several changes in the law which are now pending before the General Assembly.

Herbie

Rep. Cleveland Bailey (D., W. Va.) was questioning a Chamber of Commerce witness who wanted the Conciliation Service to stay independent of the Labor Dept.

"You've heard that the Hoover commission wants to merge departments with like functions, haven't you? Well, I can't conceive of a group such as you represent ever disagreeing with Herbie Hoover."

New Plan: Let'EmPay For Aid

A MOVE TO make farm employes and domestics bear the entire burden of social security taxation, if they are included under old age insurance and unemployment benefits, came into the open in Washington last week.

Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D., N.C.) of the House Ways and Means Committee made the suggestion in questioning representatives of big insurance companies who were testifying on the administrative program to broaden the social security plan by including 20 million workers not now covered.

"In this administration bill," Doughton said, "self-employed persons are covered by payment of a single 1½% tax by themselves. Why couldn't that work with domestics, agricultural workers and other groups where administration is difficult?"

Ray D. Murphy, actuary for the Equitable Life Assurance Co. of America, who was on the stand, declined to give a positive answer but said the subject "though novel" is worth study.

Murphy and other witnesses suggested that it might be possible to broaden the social security benefits without increasing the tax to more than a total of 3% from employers and employes. This would mean an increase of ½ to 1% from each. The plan couldn't work indefinitely, he said, but might be tried out until the present huge reserve is exhausted.

The administration plan calls for the increase to 3% by Jan. 1, 1950, and a further climb to 4% a year later.

WELCOME: Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson (l.), president of Howard University, Washington, D. C., greets Dr. Harold J. Laski, executive committee member of the British Labor Party. A capacity audience heard Dr. Laski, who is lecturing under the auspices of the Sidney Hillman Foundation, established by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in honor of its first president. The University of California invited Laski to speak but later cancelled the lecture.

Church Body Scans Stand

A THREE-YEAR study of church-industrial relationships all over the world is being planned by the World Council of Churches, an organization formed in 1948 in Amsterdam, Holland, by Protestant groups in 44 countries.

Member churches in the U. S. A. have been asked to take part in the study by conducting an 18-month fact-finding mission as to the success or failure of evangelistic campaigns in industrial communities. The study is expected to be finished in 1952 and will be presented to the conference of U. S. A. member churches.

The study of the church in an industrial society follows in the wake of a report at the Amsterdam Assembly which stated that the concept of the church today has "largely lost touch with the dominant realities of modern life," and still tries to meet the modern world "with a language and a technique that may have been appropriate 200 years ago."

The Rev. Robert S. Bilheimer, who will conduct the study of industrial evangelism, said that research will start in the fall. A panel of ministers and labor leaders will be set up to supervise the study in this country.

UAW Honored

The CIO Auto Workers have been placed on the Chicago Honor Role by the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination.

Mass. Hall Bars Laski

RENOWNED British political scientist Dr. Harold J. Laski last week had another American door slammed in his face, and was the recipient of such epithets as "pro-Communist, anti-Catholic and anti-religious."

Although the British Labor Party official and University of London professor was chairman of a Labor Party conference which amended its constitution to bar Communists for all time, authored an anti-Communist pamphlet, "The Secret Battalion," and has led the party's fight against Communism, he was barred from speaking in a public school hall in Cambridge, Mass., by the town's School Committee. The epithets were hurled by Cambridge Mayor Michael J. Neville.

Laski's lecture tour in this country is being sponsored by the CIO Clothing Workers and the Sidney Hillman Memorial Foundation. Barred from speaking at the University of California at Los Angeles, Laski will use the Philharmonic Auditorium for his lecture in that city on April 19.

As soon as UCLA cancelled the scheduled lecture, the Harvard Law School Forum offered the British professor a forum. It was the Forum's request for use of the Cambridge public school hall that was turned down. The group said it would attempt to obtain Sanders Theater at Harvard as a substitute.

DR. LASKI has already lectured at the Univ. of North Carolina, Howard University and Roosevelt University. He is scheduled to speak at the University of Denver on April 20 and at the New School for Social Research, New York City, April 26.

In his addresses, Dr. Laski has stressed the importance of labor participation in politics. "A political party built around the trade unions," he said, "would make great numbers of them (workers), at every level, pass from the role of spectator to the role of actor. That transition is an urgent need."

Laski also emphasized the need for greater individual participation in union, community and politicial affairs. "The need we all confront is to make democracy democratic," he said.

C. of C. Told Of CIO View

PROOF OF labor's charge that organized employers' major interest in unemployment insurance is to "toughen up" requirements was seen at a one-day conference held at Washington, D. C., by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

First speaker before several hundred industrialists was John Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers, who cheerfully agreed that he'd been set up as the "whipping boy" and who predicted that the conference would center on the "toughening up" of the unemployment insurance program.

He termed industrial management's view on jobless benefits one of "seeing to it that fewer people get benefits in lesser amounts for shorter duration."

"Will it take another equivalent of an economic atomic bomb," Edelman asked, "to awaken the employer groups in this country to the fact that our free enterprise system will not and cannot survive unless we speedily and courageously enact and honestly apply a comprehensive federal social security system which fulfills in fact the promise that the name implies."

The CIO man explained to the industrialists that labor's primary goal is to obtain a uniform nationwide federal system of jobless benefits, though meanwhile it is concentrating on getting increased coverage and benefits and fairer qualification requirements under the present federal-state system.

Edelman was followed by the leading proponents of states-rights in this field, and a spokesman for General Motors Corp. who argued that because Congress "seems reluctant" to approve a 75 cent minimum wage state legislatures certainly shouldn't be approving jobless benefits of $30 a week.

Strike Shuts Breweries

MOST OF New York City's brewery industry was shut down last week when 7,000 CIO Brewery Workers walked out to enforce demands for increased wages, a shorter work week, safety measures, pension and welfare plans.

A small segment of the industry, employing about 250 employes, went back into operation on the fourth day of the strike after these companies granted union demands for a 35-hour week, agreed to place two men on each truck and promised to adopt any other improvements strikers may eventually win from the big brewers.

Chief complaint of the union involved speedup in the plants and operation of trucks with only one man. The union's attorney, Paul O'Dwyer, charged that bottling and racking machines have been speeded up to three times their former rate.

The accident rate in the industry, he said, is second highest in the country. Most of the mishaps occur during the last two hours of the working day as a result of fatigue, he explained.

In addition to a reduction in the present 40-hour work week to 35 hours, the union is asking that two men be placed on each truck. Each man on a solo truck lifts twelve tons a day, O'Dwyer said. The union suggested this added expense could be offset by increasing the truck load.

So far the union's demand for an $8.50 weekly increase has been met with the companies' offer of $2.

A number of AFL craft unions working in the industry and in firms which supply it have agreed to support the strikers by refusing to cross picket lines.

UN To Study Co-ops

The United Nations will make an official study of cooperatives as an integral part of the program for aiding underdeveloped areas throughout the world.

Picketing Causes Scab-Made Exhibits to Close Down

CIO STEELWORKERS' picketing of sports shows has hit pay dirt.

Shows which refused to withdraw exhibits of scab-made Shakespeare Co. products were picketed and suffered loss of business.

Managers of the big Chicago Outdoor Sport Show, after listening to protests from the steel union before the show opened, ordered the Shakespeare exhibit removed. Similar exhibits were dropped in Detroit and Florida.

Union carpenters, assigned to crate Shakespeare paraphernalia refused to do so.

Local 3619 of the Steel Union has been on strike against Shakespeare, which has refused to negotiate, mediate or arbitrate on wages, improved grievance procedure and shorter probationary period.

15 Discharged NLRB Aides Can Appeal

FIFTEEN Labor Board trial examiners, who have been ordered dismissed from their jobs by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, will have a chance to appeal their cases.

Of the NLRB examiners who had been "tested" by a Commission advisory group, 14 of those ordered fired were men who have been with the NLRB since pre-Taft-Hartley days. On the other hand, only one examiner appointed since Taft-Hartley was found disqualified.

Many of the NLRB trial examiners affected by the ruling are highly experienced officials of high reputation. Many of them are men whose reports have cracked down on NLRB Gen. Counsel Robert Denham's efforts to broaden every aspect of T-H.

The committee named by the Civil Service Commission to study the case histories of the trial examiners from the NLRB and other federal agencies, was heavily loaded with representatives of the conservative Bar Association—including two former presidents of that organization.

The examiners will be allowed to appeal their cases to the Commission and then to its special board of appeals and review.

POLIO VICTIMS AIDED: Region 1 Educational Conference of the CIO Auto Workers bought mats and slip covers for children in the polio ward of Herman Kiefer Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Mats provide a safe way for the children to exercise and strengthen their muscles. Presenting the Mats are Michael Lacey, co-director, Region 1; O. M. Hawkins, representing Norman Matthews, co-director; Ed Lee, Detroit education representative, and John Harden, president of Local 783, UAW, whose daughter, Jean, (second from the right) is a polio victim.

CIO Leaders Will Visit Israel

THE CIO has accepted an invitation from Histadruth, the General Federation of Jewish Workers, to send a committee of union leaders to visit Israel and study conditions in the new Jewish State.

Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America will head the Committee, CIO Pres. Murray announced. He will be accompanied by Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union. Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers International Union, who had also been designated as a member of the Committee, will be unable to make the trip because of forthcoming important negotiations on the West Coast.

Potofsky and Curran will leave New York by ship later this month, and they will be in Israel during the first anniversary celebration of the creation of the state of Israel. En route to Israel, they will visit union leaders in Great Britain, France and Italy.

IN making the announcement, Pres. Murray declared:

"The CIO is gratified by this opportunity to develop still further our close fraternal relations with Histadruth, the General Federation of Jewish Workers, and with all the people of the democratic Jewish state.

"American workers generally, and the CIO in particular, have extended at all times their strong cooperation to the people of Israel in their struggle for independence and for the development of a high standard of living for the people not only of their own country but of all the Middle East.

"We have long been impressed with the manifold activities of the Histadruth, not only in the realm of collective bargaining, but in such related fields as health and welfare programs, agricultural development and establishment of producers' and consumers' cooperatives.

"We look forward to hearing a detailed report on labor and governmental progress in Israel. In addition, I am asking Mr. Potofsky and Mr. Curran to convey the most cordial greetings of the CIO to the members of Histadruth and to the people of the independent state of Israel."

CIO Miners Fined $2600

A ban on all picketing at the strikebound American Zinc Oxide plant at Columbus, Ohio, and fines totaling $2,600 imposed on 16 strike leaders were denounced as "vicious persecution of labor under the Taft-Hartley law" by Pres. John Clark of the CIO Mine Mill & Smelter Workers.

The picketing ban and fines were ordered by Common Pleas Judge Dana F. Reynolds in connection with a mass picketing demonstration at the struck plant. Attorneys for IUMMSW Local 536 are appealing the verdict. Accusing the judge of perverting justice, Clark said:

"The very basis of the oppressive order, issued as it was on the contention of company lawyers that no strike exists simply because the company had announced its recognition of a scab-herding AFL chemical workers' union in Columbus, is fantastic and ridiculous."

Asserting that the AFL union had been defeated 3 to 1 in an NLRB election three months after the strike started, Clark said his union had signed contracts with the company for the past seven years.

Dutch Thank CIO For CARE Coal Gifts

CIO donations of CARE coal packages to Dutch unionists have received warm expression of thanks from E. Kupers, head of the Dutch labor organization.

In a letter to the CIO Community Services Committee, Kupers said the packages "constituted a very welcome addition to the Dutch coal rations, for the economic position of our country does not allow supplying more than 450 pounds of coal per family."

"We most cordially thank you for the friendly deed," Kupers wrote to the CIO, "and I assure you that the packages will be fairly distributed to needy families."

Murray Gets Polio Foundation Post

Pres. Murray has been named CIO Chairman of the Labor Division of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

A certificate of appointment signed by Basil O'Connor, head of the Foundation, declared:

"Through your determined efforts—and the devotion of all who have dedicated themselves to the conquest of disease—we look to the future with faith and confidence that our children will some day be free from the threat of infantile paralysis."

Steel Union Aide On School Board

William J. Hart, CIO Steelworkers' director for District 19, has been appointed by a committee of Allegheny County (Pittsburgh), Pa., judges to fill a vacancy on the Board of Education.

Hart joined the union's staff in 1938. In 1940, he was appointed director of District 19, with headquarters at suburban Tarentum, Pa., and has been reelected every referendum since then.

Union Wins Amputees Parking Privilege

Your union can accomplish much for the civic interest.

In Steubenville, O., the Veterans' Committee of Local 1190, CIO Steelworkers, won special parking privileges for amputee veterans. Jack Moody, chairman of the local's grievance committee, made a personal appeal to City Council. That body then authorized issuance of official cards to all amputee vets, granting special parking privileges and a windshield sticker.

Organizationally Speaking

Allan S. Haywood

CIO Reg. Dir. Anthony Federoff, Pittsburgh, Pa., reports that the CIO Paperworkers defeated an AFL union in an NLRB election by a vote of 127 to 67 at the Pittsburgh plant of Paperkraft, Inc. Federoff also reports that a local union of taxicab drivers has been chartered in Washington, Pa., by the Transport Workers Union. This local recently won a four-week strike which was financed and supported by the Steel City Industrial Union Council.

CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson, Buffalo, N. Y., reports an NLRB victory for the Paperworkers among employes of the Metaloy Corp. CIO Field Rep. Joseph L. Lovas conducted the drive.

George Brown, CIO Woodworkers' Director of Organization, reports the employes at the Western Logging Co., Independence, Ore., voted unanimously for the union shop.

CIO Reg. Dir. Sylvester Graham, Billings, Mont., reports a unanimous vote for the union shop among employes at the Farmer's Union Refinery, Laurel, Mont. Graham credits the officers of the Oil Workers, Local 443, with the splendid results in this election.

Congress has adjourned for Easter. The Dixiecrats and Republican reactionaries are conducting their campaign of resisting President Truman's program; the program desired by the people of the United States.

Tell your Congressman while he is at home over Easter what you think about it and demand that he measure up to the program of repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, the raising of the minimum wage, increased pensions and unemployment benefits.

Now is the time for everyone to get their shoulder to the wheel. Find out your Congressman's telephone number and address; call him, write to him. This battle against the special interests can be won if the people rally now. Remember, your Congressman is your servant. Act now! All Regional Directors, councils and international unions are called upon to intensify this campaign immediately.

Our Regional Directors are in Washington this week contacting their Congressmen. PAC is on the job. President Murray is back at his desk and he has met with President Truman, who is desirous of having his program supported and enacted. Tell your Congressmen to vote for House Bill HR 2032 and Senate Bill S249 without any amendments, in order to repeal Taft-Hartley and restore the Wagner Act.

During the week President Murray, other officers of CIO, and I lunched with British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin. Foreign Minister Bevin came to government by way of his leadership in the Transport and General Workers Union of Great Britain. We discussed matters of common interest to people everywhere.

Rail Unions Sign Agreement To Merge

Two of the country's independent railroad brotherhoods have signed an agreement to merge. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, with a combined membership of 190,000, have signed a merger pact, which now requires approval by members of the two unions.

Organizing Technique

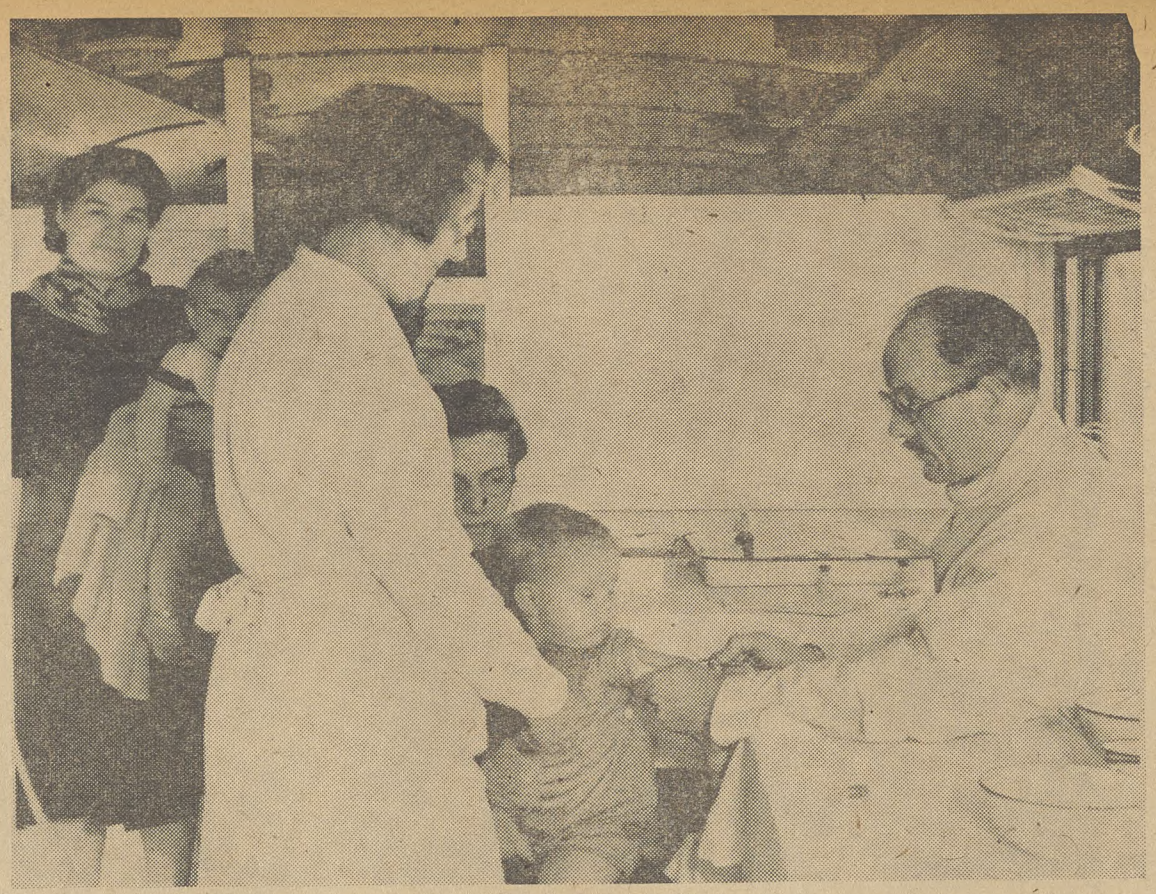
Virginia CIO Dir. Ernest Pugh has found an effective way of contacting prospective members who drive rapidly from company parking lots. He merely has his assistants jot down the license numbers of the cars and then query the license bureau. And then, with name and address of the prospects in hand, the organizing staff pays friendly calls to homes.

English Tories For HealthPlan

IT'S ONLY a small brown card, but it's almost like a special service Aladdin's lamp to the British citizen who carries it. The card brings to its owners the aid of doctors, dentists, hospitals, and obtains medicines, eyeglasses, or anything else in the way of medical care that he may need.

Any Britisher may have one of these magic brown cards for the asking, entitling him to all the benefits of Great Britain's universal free medical service. Around 93% of the 48 million people in England, Wales and Scotland already are enrolled in the British government's medical program which has now been in operation for nine months. A foreigner visiting the country may also receive free medical care.

Dr. Morris Fishbein, loudspeaker for the American Medical Assn., bitter opponent of the Natl. Health Insurance Bill now before the U. S. Congress, has been overtaxing his lung power telling people in the USA that the British program is a flop. It's a rare week when his voice is not heard over the radio denouncing the U. S. health insurance proposal and referring to the "failure" of the British plan.



CLINIC IN BUS: A British doctor immunizes children against diphtheria in a bus which has be turned into a mobile clinic. About 80 children were immunized during three hours on the day this picture was taken. It's part of the Health Plan.

SOME MINOR gripes Dr. Fishbein picked up during a few days' visit to England last fall when the program had been in operation less than two months, seem to be the main basis for his charges against what he calls "the assembly line medicine" of the British program. This is also his favorite term in opposing the U. S. health insurance plan.

Attempts of Dr. Fishbein and the AMA to smear the British health system in the course of attacks on the U. S. Health Insurance Bill are being stymied, however, by news dispatches from England reporting on the tremendous popularly of Britain's program.

The New York Times London correspondent in a recent dispatch reported that "there is no substantial political or professional group in the country that proposes to abandon the service, fundamentally alter its character or drastically cut its costs."

An article in the U. S. News & World Report states that the Conservatives in the 1950 political campaign "will not ask that the National Health Plan be dropped," because they know such a proposal would be "political suicide."

THE BRITISH health plan functions simply and is comprehensive in its scope. Literally every man, woman and child in the country can get medical, dental, and hospital care under it, merely by registering and getting his brown card. Those with jobs pay a small weekly contribution to the service along with payments to other social security benefits. The rest of the costs are paid out of regular taxes.

Patients can choose their own doctors, and doctors have a right to accept or reject patients. General practitioners are paid by the government on the basis of an annual fee for each of his patients.

If a person needs glasses or dental care, all he has to do is to go to the nearest qualified optician or dentist.

Doctors, dentists and opticians are free to sign up for the program if they choose. The large part of them have done so. About 20,000 of Great Britain's 21,000 general practitioners, and nearly all of the 14,000 dentists, 10,000 druggists, and 7,000 opticians have joined in the government's plan to keep the British people healthy from birth to old age.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas-Lesinski Bill S. 249 HR 2032	Repeals T-H; restores Wagner Act and amends it on jurisdictional strikes, boycotts and national emergencies.	Debate in House due after Easter recess. (Approved 13-10 by House Labor Comm.) Debate due later in Senate.	Right Now—Wire your Representatives to pass Lesinski bill without amendments. Write Sen. ators to pass Thomas Bill without amendments.
Wood Anti-Labor Bill HR 3228	Reaffirms Taft-Hartley, adds even stronger anti-union amendments. Has support from many anti-labor Dixiecrats in House.	May be offered as substitute for Thomas-Lesinski Bill when that reaches House floor for debate.	Ask Congressmen to defeat Wood Bill and other anti-union amendments to Lesinski Bill.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements HR 3190	Provides 75c minimum wage, improved coverage and enforcement.	Approved by House Labor Comm. Will probably follow T-H repeal on House calendar. Senate Labor sub-committee hearings due soon.	Write Representatives to pass HR 3190 without weakening amendments.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors' benefits, public assistance, etc.	CIO witnesses appeared at House Ways and Means Comm. hearings, urged passage.	Write to Congressmen and members of Ways and Means Comm. to pass promptly.
Marshall Plan Extension S. 1209 H. R. 3748	Bill authorizes continuation of Marshall Plan & ECA for second year.	Bill under debate in Senate. Debate due soon in House. Sen. Taft and others proposing cuts in ECA funds.	Write, wire to Congressmen and Senators to fight weakening amendments to ECA authorization bill.
Housing Bill S. 1070 22 bi-partisan sponsors	Provides 810,000 public housing units in six years, slum clearance, rural housing.	Approved by Senate Banking Comm. Many bills introduced in House.	Ask Senate to pass housing program provided by S. 1070.
Reciprocal Trade Agreements HR 1211	Gives U. S. power to negotiate trade pacts 'til June 1951, lower tariffs, promote intl. trade.	House passed bill. CIO supported bill at Senate Committee hearings.	Ask Senators to pass.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

No 'Oaths' In Britain

Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee of Great Britain has rejected a suggestion by Conservatives that loyalty oaths be required of all civil servants. Pointing out that such oaths do not protect the nation. Attlee told the House of Commons that "I should not have thought myself that a person who was preparing to engage in treason would boggle at an oath or two."

Boycott Ban In T-H Tightened

CIO, AFL AND independent unions have been hit by the NLRB in its campaign to tighten up enforcement of Taft-Hartley's anti-secondary boycott provisions.

The CIO Natl. Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards, and the independent Pacific Coast Fireman & Oilers were ordered by a trial examiner to stop picketing Gulf coast shipyards of companies affiliated with the Pacific-American Shipping Association against which a strike was being conducted on the west coast.

Brushing aside the unions' contention that the picketing was designed to prevent the ships from sailing with scab crews during the strike. Examiner Charles Ferguson said it was a secondary boycott aimed at forcing the west coast operators to settle the strike.

IN ANOTHER case, involving a non-union subcontractor Local 498 of AFL the Plumbers Union, in Gadsden, Ala., was found guilty of conducting a secondary boycott, because it picketed a construction site.

Then the five-man NLRB itself overruled a trial examiner and said that an AFL federal local violated Taft-Hartley by sending its pickets to the platforms of a trucking company which was handling paper food containers made by a strike-bound company.

In a departure from some of its recent decisions, the board refused to upset the decision of a trial examiner who maintained that the complaint of Walter J. Mentzer, Pittsburgh, Pa., plastering contractor, against the AFL Plasterers Union has nothing to do with interstate commerce.

The board declined to hear the case, which Mentzer brought because he said he was forced to discharge an employe under the closed-shop contract with the union.

Co-op League Sponsors Parley

Representatives of labor, farm and cooperative organizations from all sections of the country will attend an Economic Action Conference scheduled to open in Washington April 10. The three-day conference, sponsored by the Cooperative League, will seek to find "common ground" for an economic program to meet the problems facing America today.

Featured speakers include Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin, Secy. of Agriculture Charles Brannan, Sens. Joseph O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), George D. Aiken (R., Vt.), and Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.), and Rep. Wright Patman (D., Tex.).

Kansas Loyalty Vow

All public employes, teachers and legislators must sign a loyalty oath under terms of a law enacted by the Kansas Legislature and signed by the governor. Refusal to sign the oath affirming non-membership in any organization or party which advocates overthrow of the government by violence will bring dismissal from office or position. The law also bans teaching, writing or urging overthrow of the government by violence under penalty of a fine up to $10,000.

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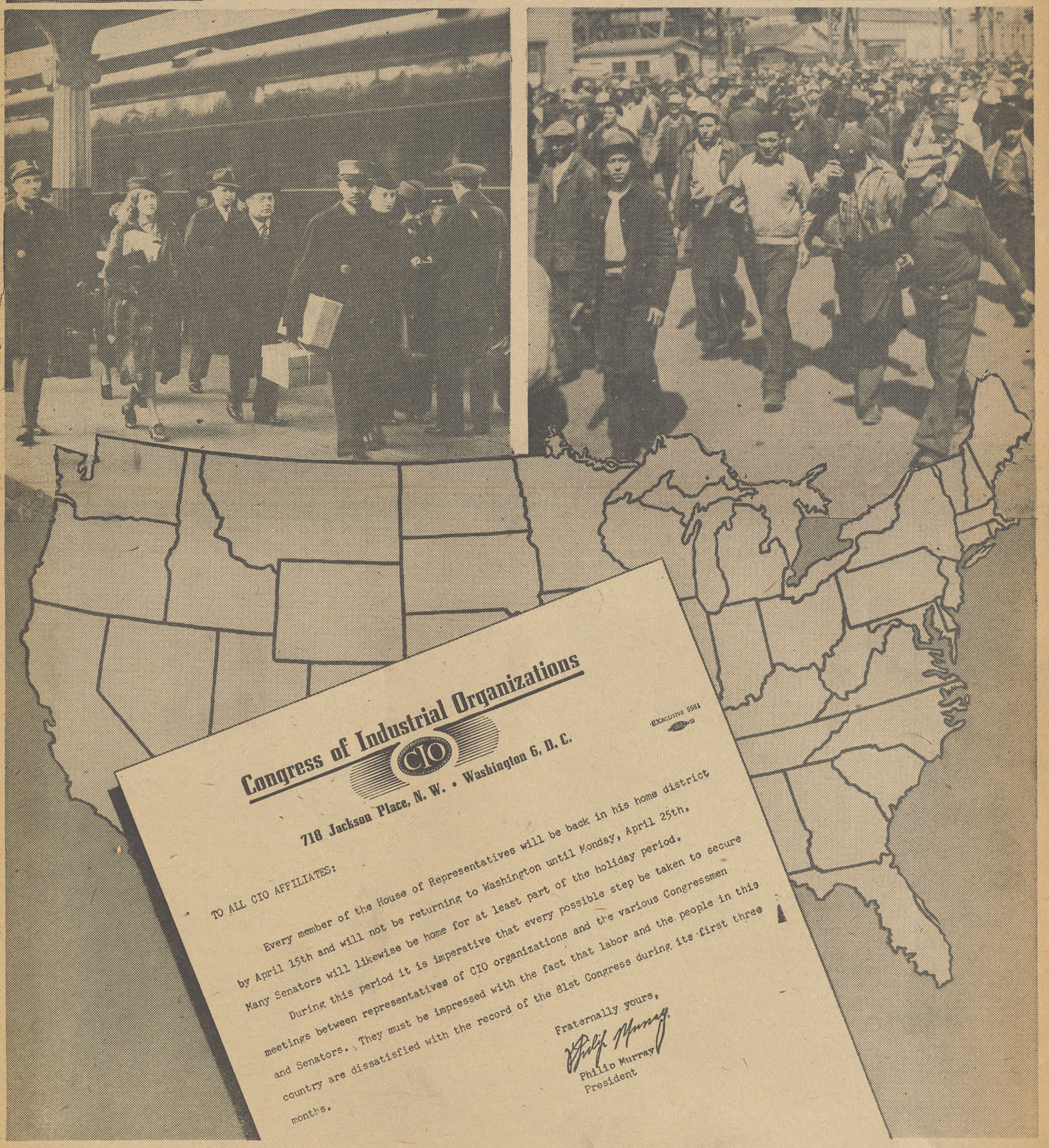


Congress of Industrial Organizations
CIO
718 Jackson Place, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

EXECUTIVE 5581

TO ALL CIO AFFILIATES:

Every member of the House of Representatives will be back in his home district by April 15th and will not be returning to Washington until Monday, April 25th. Many Senators will likewise be home for at least part of the holiday period. During this period it is imperative that every possible step be taken to secure meetings between representatives of CIO organizations and the various Congressmen and Senators. They must be impressed with the fact that labor and the people in this country are dissatisfied with the record of the 81st Congress during its first three months.

Fraternally yours,

Philip Murray

Philip Murray
President

NO RECESS ON T-H: This week, delegations of CIO members throughout the U. S. are calling on their Congressmen, telling them their views on the Fair Deal, particularly Taft-Hartley repeal. The Congressmen have travelled home for a 10-day recess. Below, part of Pres. Philip Murray's letter urging the visits. See Page 3 for more on T-H.

CIO Plans Action To Aid Jobless

CIO UNIONS have been advised to take quick action to set up special services for unemployed members.

The suggestion for meeting unemployment problems with a well-rounded program was sent to all industrial union councils by John Brophy, CIO councils director, and Leo Perlis, director of the CIO Community Services Committee.

"It is an important principle of sound trade unionism that the union is responsible for the welfare of the unemployed member as much as it is for the welfare of the employed member," the letter said.

"TO MEET this responsibility, we suggest that industrial union councils take steps to establish functioning Community Services Committees."

These committees, the Brophy-Perlis letter pointed out, can work together with other community groups to initiate programs to meet the "personal health and welfare needs of CIO members. The promotion and development of union counselling programs will help in this respect."

Recommended to the councils as a course of action to help jobless CIO members:

- Special attention to campaigns to improve unemployment compensation laws, relief rules, and granting of emergency or supplementary relief payments.
- Establishment by city authorities of labor-management-public committees to survey community needs, provide funds for emergency needs.
- Promotion of the CIO political action and legislative programs in Congress and state legislatures.

The national CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, is offering further information and staff assistance on unemployment problems to all CIO councils.

MEANWHILE, continued unemployment is reported from widely scattered sections of the country.

At Cincinnati the employment service office reported 16,839 job seekers registered April 1—a reduction of 2.9% from February figures, but 100% above the corresponding period last year.

In Connecticut a record number of workers claimed unemployment benefits during the week ending April 2.

Of an estimated 80,000 out of work throughout the state, 67,974 applied for benefits. This was nearly triple the number who received benefits in the similar week of 1948 and the largest number of claimants in the 11 years that the state has paid benefits.

The Connecticut CIO Council several weeks ago held a conference which called for action on a program including liberalized unemployment compensation and state public works.

At Chicago, the CIO Steelworkers reported that 4480 of its members have been laid off in that area since Jan. 1 because of a slump in production.

In Oregon, unemployed workers who have exhausted their jobless insurance and other recipients of general assistance face a grim future.

Requisitions have been slashed below social security program standards in 11 counties, it was reported.

Missouri Should Elect Two New Senators, Declares St. Louis Post-Dispatch Editorial

The following editorial, "Needed: Two New Senators," is from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

Missouri's two Senators—Forrest Donnell and James Kem—must have Washington wondering these days. Washington must wonder if they really represent Missouri sentiment or if they merely are somewhat eccentric individualists. This Missouri newspaper belongs to the latter school of thought.

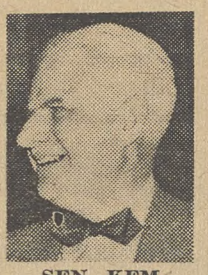
$1s To PAC Can Beat Kem and Donnell

Sen. Donnell has decided that the Atlantic Pact is illegal and unconstitutional, and is evidently thinking of making a major fight against ratification. In discussing the Senator the other day, the Alsop brothers said: "His life has been passed among law books, and the letter of the law is very sacred to him." As all Missouri knows, this is understatement. Actually, Sen. Donnell is the most tireless quibbler that ever served the state in public life.

Sen. Kem has a quirk of a different kind. His homesickness for the political and economic climate of the nineteenth century is so strong that he is a senatorial anachronism. He should have served wih James G. Blaine and William McKinley, though they probably would have looked progressive by comparison. Sen. Kem is not only a reactionary in domestic politics, but he instinctively hides his head in the sand where foreign policy is concerned, as his record clearly shows.

Both these tendencies were amazingly combined in an amendment offered by the junior Senator to the ECA bill. The Kem amendment would have prohibited use of European aid funds for nationalization or socialization of European industries. The Senator argued that Socialism was linked with Communism and made it plain his amendment was aimed at policies of the British Government.

The Senate made short shrift of this arrogant attempt to tell the British how they should govern themselves. It turned back the Kem amendment, 62 to 20, after Sen. Connally said Kem's idea would be "impossible to administer," and Paul Hoffman said the restriction "would undermine the entire recovery program" and be used to bolster Communist propaganda that the United States is trying to dominate Europe.



SEN. KEM

In the end, Sen. Kem was one of the seven who voted against continuation of funds for the Marshall plan.

As for Sen. Kem's attempt to link British Socialism with Communism—to link the policies of men like Clement Attlee and Ernest Bevin with the policies of Stalin and Molotov—it is humiliating to Missouri that one of its Senators should make so grotesque a display of political illiteracy. There is a vast difference between the Fabian Socialism of Britain and the revolutionary character of Marxism. There is even a greater difference between Fabian Socialism and Marxism as perverted by Stalinism.

But whereas Sen. Kem is a kind of meat ax performer, Sen. Donnell, once he embarks on a course, is inclined to be persistence personified. He is inclined to argue endlessly to support his super-legalistic points. Therefore, he may cause delay and trouble when the Atlantic Pact debate gets under way. He may try to do in his way to the Atlantic Pact what James A. Reed did in another way to the League of Nations.

Missouri needs two new Senators more attuned to the spirit of the mid-twentieth century .

* * * *

(CIO note to Missouri Voters: You will have a chance to dump Donnell next year. He's a member of the Senate Labor Committee.)

Minimum Wage Rise Asked

FOR THE 10th time in recent years, the CIO appeared last week before a Congressional Committee to ask drastic improvements in the Wage-Hour law.

Appearing before a Senate subcommittee, Sol Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers, described the present 40c minimum as obsolete, and demanded that it be increased to at least 75c.

A witness for the national CIO, Barkin said a 75c minimum would be "an intermediate step toward the establishment of a minimum living wage."

He testified in support of S. 653, now under consideration by the Labor Committee, as a companion measure to the Lesinski Bill, already approved by the House Labor Committee.

In his testimony Barkin lashed out at employer proposals to make the minimum wage a flexible level, moving up and down with the price index.

"To reduce the inadequate legal minimum with each drop of a point or two in the cost of consumer goods would be to condemn workers at the minimum level to permanent sub-standards of living," the CIO witness charged.

"A fluctuating minimum is economically impractical and would create unrest; it would serve only the unscrupulous employer. It provides government sanction to wage cutting and the wholesale collapse of our economy."

BARKIN also hit proposals for a Southern regional differential to provide a lower minimum wage in that area.

Such differentials are "unjustified," he said, since "there are no distinct differences in living costs by regions or size of community.

"The differences in the costs of living among cities in the same regions are greater, or as great, as differences among regions. A national minimum will not impede the development of the South or of smaller communities."

Many industrialists do not welcome the proposals for lower minimum rates in the South, Barkin told the Senators. "They create unfair competition and are impossible to administer."

OTHER CIO witnesses joined with Barkin urging extension of wage-hour coverage as well as lifting of the minimum pay rate. They were Mrs. Helen Blanchard of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers department store organizing committee; and Dolly Lowther of the ACW Laundry Workers Union.

The CIO urged nine changes in the present law to close loopholes on exemptions from wage-hour provisions, and to add coverage among workers not now protected by the law. The changes recommended:

1. Coverage for all employes engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce.
2. Coverage for retail and service firms with four or more establishments and an annual sales volume of a half-million dollars; and coverage for workers in firms which derive more than 25% from activities other than retailing.

(Barkin estimated these changes would bring an additional 3¼ million workers under the law—of whom more than 600,000 now are paid less than 75c an hour.)

3. Ending exemptions from wage provisions for transport company workers.
4. Application of the 40-hour overtime provisions to seamen in the merchant marine.
5. Ending of exemptions for workers in the fish processing industry.
6. Ending of exemptions on minimum wages for workers in large industrialized farm operations.
7. Ending of the exemption from the hours provisions of workers who process agricultural products.
8. Ending of a provision by which the Secretary of Labor can exempt employers in seasonal and agricultural processing industries from overtime pay provisions for a 14-week period.
9. Ending of exemptions for switchboard operators in public telephone exchanges having less than 500 phone connections.

Barkin pointed out that all political parties have agreed that the 40-cent minimum is outmoded.

The 75c minimum—with provision for increases in specified industries up to $1 an hour—would prevent workers from being victimized, he said.

$1.05 Minimum Set By Tobin

A minimum wage of $1.05 an hour for all employes of woolen and worsted firms working on government contracts has been set by Sec. of Labor Tobin.

The action was based on a petition filed by the CIO Textile Workers. The new minimum —amounting to $42 for a 40-hour week—was set under terms of the Walsh-Healey Act, which covers minimum pay rates for public contractors.

Some 150,000 workers, principally in the New England and Middle Atlantic states, will benefit from Tobin's order, which goes into effect May 14.

Woods Lifts Controls In Boston

By GLORIA CAPLAN

IN WHAT is regarded by CIO legislative representatives as a violation of the Federal rent law, Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods has ordered a general rent increase for Greater Boston and 75 surrounding Massachusetts towns.

The boosts, ranging from 2 to 17%, follow close on the heels of a series of broad decontrol action by Woods in which ceilings were lifted from 148,000 rental units—mostly rural. Boston is the first large city to have received a general boost. Some 275,000 housing units will be affected.

CIO Housing Committee Director Leo Goodman branded Woods' action a "specific violation of the law." He said that rent increases, based solely on higher taxes, were specifically forbidden by Congress. The CIO, he said, will take "whatever steps are necessary" to see that the order is withdrawn.

BEFORE THE order was made public, CIO Assistant Legislative Director William Lavelle, Don Montgomery, Auto Workers legislative representative, and Goodman met with Woods to protest the forthcoming order.

The CIO delegation, he said, pointed out that under the new law, such increases based solely on tax increases could no longer be ordered.

According to Goodman, Woods agreed to that interpretation of the law, but said, "I am going to let this one go through because it was in the works before the law went into effect."

Mounting resentment in the affected Massachusetts area last week appeared ready to give rise to a mass protest meeting and a court battle to throw off the rent rise.

Meanwhile, in the Senate, the bill which is expected ultimately to eliminate the housing shortage and with it rent crises, hit the floor.

Backed by 11 Democrats and 11 Republicans, it would provide for the construction of 810,000 public housing units over a six-year period. Included also are a slum clearance program, farm housing and a federal building methods research program.

IN AN effort to kill the bill, Republicans John Bricker and Harry Cain hurried to introduce an amendment barring segregation in public housing. It appeared, however, that the sincere foes of segregation in the Upper House would not fall for the more liberal Senators Douglas, Humphrey and Taylor have promised to fight it, insisting that civil rights guarantees should be handled in separate legislation.

Neither were many Negro organizations sucked in by the maneuver. Said the Natl. Council of Negro Women: "Despite all that we have at stake in S. 1070, the enemies of public housing are trying to use us to kill the bill through the Cain-Bricker anti-segregation amendment!

"This is the Cain who introduced an anti-segregation amendment one day and helped the Southerners' anti-civil rights filibuster a few days later!

"This is the Bricker who voted for the filibuster compromise.

Folks At Home See Congressmen; Debate On T-H Opens April 26

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

HOUSE debate on the Thomas-Lesinski Bill has been scheduled at long last, amid indications that it will pass without crippling amendments.

Rep. John A. Lesinski (D., Mich.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, which had approved the bill (HR 2032) by a 13-10 vote, originally asked the Rules group for a "closed" rule, but withdrew that request. Labor Secy. Tobin and Lesinski are confident the House will pass the bill in toto.

Under a closed rule, no amendments can be offered; the House must either vote to accept or reject the entire bill. Under an open rule, amendments may be offered.

There were these other bits of news about Thomas-Lesinski, which repeals T-H and reenacts the Wagner Act with certain revisions:

(1) Rep. Charles Howell (D., N. J.) reported that a survey of his district, conducted through an unloaded questionnaire, had indicated that his constituents are overwhelmingly for most of the Fair Deal, including the abolition of T-H.

(2) Many Representatives, at home for the 10-day Easter recess, were being visited by CIO delegations, in line with CIO Pres. Philip Murray's appeal that "it is imperative that every possible step be taken to secure" these meetings.

(3) In an effort to capture unwary middle of the road Congressmen's votes, Rep. John Wood (D., Ga.) made a last-minute switch last week. He offered a substitute for his original Wood Bill.

The substitute eliminated a few of the restrictive features of the former Wood Bill and of T-H, but retains many of the inequitable portions of T-H. It is similar in almost every detail to the amendments Sen. Taft has indicated he will offer.

One labor leader said it was like offering only aspirin to a man who has had his leg shot off.

Chairman Adolph J. Sabath (D., Ill.), venerable chairman of the Rules Committee, predicted that the House will take a final vote four or five days after debate opens. However, since each member has a right to speak five minutes on any amendment — of which there are expected to be many—most observers expect it will take longer than that. There will be eight hours of general debate.

Note to CIO members: One way to hurry up action is to visit your Congressman in your district during the recess and urge speed. Another way is to write or wire him.

IN THE Senate, meanwhile, the Taft-Ives version of a labor law seemed about to be unveiled, after weeks of rumors and counter-rumors.

The T-I plan may be offered as a minority report of the Senate Labor Committee and would in that event probably be signed by Taft, Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N. J.), and Sen. Forrest Donnell (R., Mo.) and possibly by Sen. George Aiken (R., Vt.). Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) is reported opposed to the T-I plan, because it contains injunction features, to which he objects strenuously. Ives is not a member of the committee.

Wrong

Rep. George C. Sadowski (D., Mich.) in the House:

"What is wrong with the Taft-Hartley Act?"

"It was wrong in its motives, which were revenge and punishment, not justice. It was wrong in its draftsmanship, which was perpetrated in secret by a lawyer who was paid $7,500 by the Republican Natl. Committee.

"It was wrong in its provisions which were loaded against labor and in favor of employers. It has been wrong in its administration, which, in the person of General Counsel Denham, has been brazenly anti-labor in dozens of instances."

Rep. Howell's questionnaire contained 18 queries. Approximately 6000 were sent out to names from the mailing list in his office. That list is a cross-section, since it contains, in addition to pro-Fair Dealers, the names of persons who answered the Fulton Lewis and General Electric questionnaires.

Howell's District, the 4th, consists of Mercer and Burlington Counties. Mercer, chief city of which is Trenton, has a lot of industry (steel, textiles, etc.) but also has numerous farms, mostly potato. Princeton University is in Mercer.

Burlington is predominantly agricultural, with many beautiful fruit farms. There is a fair amount of industry mostly steel, along the Delaware River, which forms the western border of both counties

Howell's office has made a spot check of the first 1000 questionnaires returned (nearly 4000 have come back, a rather high average.)

The results are extremely interesting. While such polls are not necessarily conclusive, Howel's questions were so unloaded that much credence must be given them.

Major Fair Deal objectives with which a majority of the answers agreed included opposition to Taft-Hartley, extension of rent control, extension of coverage of minimum wage law, extension of social security, the President's civil rights program.

Two major Fair Deal objectives opposed by the replies were the health program and price controls.

REP. HOWELL

Howell feels the first was opposed because he probably was a little too objective in his questions. The voters were given the choice between "compulsory health insurance" and a "voluntary health insurance."

"The average American shies from compulsion, "Howell remarked. "But, a vast majority favored extension of social security which is also 'compulsory.'"

On price controls, Howell says the recent decline in food and clothing prices seemed to be the major factor, judging by the remarks which appeared on many of the replies.

ON Taft-Hartley, the question was "What do you think Congress should do about the act? Should it be repealed? Let alone? Amended?

The results:

Repeal, 292; let alone, 291; amend, 243.

Since most of the persons who voted for "amend" also favored almost every other liberal provision, Howell's office gathered that they, too, favored the general direction of the Thomas-Lesinski Law. There was also a possibility that some thought repeal might mean abolishing T-H with no new law.

The civil liberties question proved significant in the light of the recent action of the New Jersey legislature in adopting a strong rights program.

Howell's questionnaire asked voters how they stood on four aspects of the Truman program. Here are the answers:

Anti-lynching law, for, 856; against, 149.

Anti-poll tax law, 813 for; 186 against.

Anti-segregation in public facilities, 696 for; 320 against.

Removal of segregation from armed forces, 646 for; 360 against.

Some of the newspapers in the district carried the questionnaire, but most of the replies came on the forms mailed out by Howell's office.

Shameful

Rep. Stephen M. Young (D., O.) to his colleagues:

"T-H represents the first shameful ugly step toward Fascism in this country. If I were a laboring man, instead of a professional, I would belong to the union of my craft and sit in the front row.

"Labor unions and members have helped to maintain the American way of life, and those who would, by restrictive enactment, destroy unions would destroy one of the most dynamic and vital forces of our democracy."

ON Capitol Hill last week a number of Congressmen received requests for meetings in their home districts. Many Congressmen also have been inserting communications in the Record—communications demanding end of T-H.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) read to his colleagues a resolution adopted by the municipal council of Coleraine, Minn., which denounced T-H as "anti-labor legislation which aims at the defeat of organized labor."

The resolution called for adoption of the Thomas-Lesinski bill.

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall and Henry Cabot Lodge (both R., Mass.) read a resolution from the Board of Aldermen of Holyoke, Mass. (pop. nearly 60,000) which declared that under T-H collective bargaining has been made more difficult. The act in its entirety is an insult to the working people."

It noted that "thousands of labor contracts are presently expiring and that labor and employers cannot negotiate with any degree of confidence, thus creating an air of uncertainty.

"The Aldermen go on record for the immediate and unqualified repeal of T-H."

Rep. Stephen Young (D., O.), told his colleagues that "there is every reason for liberal, progressive, forward-looking people to have hope and confidence that this Congress will make a noteworthy record for the progress and welfare of the American people and the peace of the world.

"I propose to vote for the repeal of T-H and restore the Wagner Act plus pending amendments."

Rep. Raymond Madden (D., Ind.), reminding his colleagues that the AFL Typographical Union has been on strike since November, 1947, against Chicago's major newspapers, declared "the act has promoted untold chaos and bitterness in labor-management relations as it pertains to the newspaper business."

He recalled that even the Chicago Tribune had declared on Nov. 22, 1947, that "when the law was under discussion in Congress, we advised against outlawing the closed shop, because we knew that the closed shop worked well in our plant for half a century or more."

IN a radio debate with Sen. Humphrey, Sen. Donnell insisted that an injunctive process must remain in a new labor law.

He read from a report by the Natl. Mediation (Railway) Board which declared that only issuance of an injunction halted a possible strike last year of railway workers.

Asked Humphrey: "Is there an injunction process in the Railway Mediation Act?"

"Why, no," fumbled Donnell.

Dear Mr. Congressman:

INTERESTING remarks on questionnaires sent by Rep. Charles Howell (D., N. J.) to his constituents:

One big hotel executive favored rent control—yes he did! Also for T-H repeal; 75c minimum.

* * *

A Princeton student wrote "regards to Mrs. Howell" and declared that health insurance was "most important."

* * *

A constituent: "You are the only member of Congress ever to give me a chance to express my views."

* * *

Another: "I think this is a wonderful idea. I wish there were more in Congress who really cared what we at home think."

* * *

Another: "Regards to Mrs. Congressman."

* * *

Still another: "You are on the right track, keep it up."

Guild Pact In Toronto

THE TORONTO Newspaper Guild, CIO, has just signed a contract with Canada's largest newspaper enterprise, the Toronto Star Ltd., which sets a Canadian precedent in establishing the principle of paid overtime in editorial jobs.

This is the first contract the Guild has closed in Canada, where there is no counterpart of the U. S. Wage-Hour Law, and regular pay for overtime without extra compensation has been commonplace in news offices.

Although pay levels at the Star equaled the best paid in the industry in Canada, the new agreement adds an estimated $110,000 annually to the editorial payrolls, or an average of nearly $12 a week for the 182 employes affected. The agreement provides that all present employes shall join the Guild, and that at least nine of each 10 new employes shall become members of the union.

The right of the Guild to bargain for the Star editorial employes was established through a cross card-checked procedure, usual under Canadian labor legislation where a strong majority is evident.

The Guild negotiating committee was headed by Charles E. Crissey, Guild international representative.

$79 A Week Needed

Latest standard budget for a wage earner's family of four released by the Heller Committee requires the breadwinner to bring home $79 a week.

Spending Fails

Consumer spending dropped from 76% of total output in 1929 and 75% in 1939 to only 70% in 1948.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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MEAN OLD MARXISTS!

We're really bad boys, intent upon upsetting the old apple-cart and giving the theories of Karl Marx a boost—and if you don't believe it just read the March issue of "Economic Intelligence."

Yes, sir, we're pushing the class struggle and we're fostering hatred toward employers and toward our economic system, says the "Intelligence" bulletin, published by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

The bulletin says:

"CIO pamphlets, the Economic Outlook and the CIO News regularly carry a heavy cargo of hates and slurs toward employers, toward our way of life, in the form of words and cartoons.

"Hour after hour, day after day, and week upon week, this literature is poured into the American home for men, women and children to see and have their minds and outlooks shaped by it.

"CIO leaders, while not Communists themselves, are continuing the Marxist ideology. Profits and profit motives are under constant attack in the CIO literature, while the wage motive is indorsed.

"If wage rates are considered insufficient, would it not be logical if our schools and labor leaders encouraged more people to become job-makers so as to increase the demand for the services of labor?

". . . If employers are too few or make too much money and wages are too low, the cure need not be the destruction of employers, but the encouragement of a political and economic climate more favorable to job-making."

To put it bluntly, if that stuff is "Economic Intelligence" then you can give us gobbledygook!

ENTIRELY PHONY BUT IMPORTANT

The accusations made by the C. of C. bulletin—that we're peddling Marxist doctrine although we're not communists—are completely false, but they're important. They follow the Big Business line of putting unsavory tags on CIO proposals instead of considering the proposals on their merits alone.

CIO officials and the CIO News have frequently attacked what we considered to be outrageously high profits. The C. of C. obviously considers this an attack on the profit system.

We have complained loudly and frequently about employers who exploited their workers and about employers who, in violation of the law, have interfered with the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively. Apparently the C. of C. considers this as "fostering hatred toward employers."

We've said time and again that our economic system is far from perfect, that it could and should be improved and that we must do everything we can to make it better. Perhaps this—in C. of C. thinking— constitutes our "hatred" of the economic system.

We've said on many occasions that those on the bottom of the economic heap should have a much better standard of living and that those on the top of the heap should use their wealth and power to help them achieve it. If this is the "class struggle" to which the C. of C. bulletin refers, then we're going to continue to push the class struggle.

We hope, sincerely, that the C. of C. will drop the phony line that was reeled out in the March issue of "Economic Intelligence." Such a line will contribute nothing to the solution of our pressing problems.

It will merely generate more confusion—and we have too much of that already.

'Commie Fighters' Often Stupid

Put Faith in Loyalty Oaths But Unwilling To Tackle The Real Problems

By ALLAN L. SWIM

TO PUT it bluntly, and perhaps crudely, some of our country's noisiest "Communist fighters" should have their heads examined!

Inside, undoubtedly, you would find the type of mind which would excitedly approve—on the spur of the moment—the idea of tossing gasoline on a spreading fire merely because it's wet.

There's no question about the sincerity of many of these people. Neither their patriotism nor intentions are in doubt.

But their tactics frequently range from ineffective to downright stupid. And many of them are not willing to pay the price of effectively combatting what they love to term the "Red menace."

POOR economic conditions provide the best breeding ground for the seeds of Communism. Discontent and confusion serve as effective fertilizer.

Or, to put it in more simple terms, the Commies can't get a solid foothold where there's real prosperity, satisfaction and calmness.

And, to state another point bluntly, fat corporation profits do not keep men and women from following the Stalinist line. Neither do outrageously high prices.

Furthermore, all of the loyalty oaths in the world and all of the legislation against subversive thinking that could be enacted in 10 years would make no real change in the basic Communist strength in this country—or elsewhere.

ANY MAN who would do a dirty sabotage job for the Commies—or for any other group—would swear on a stack of Bibles that he was not a member of a subversive organization.

Any man who would plot the overthrow of our Government would lie about his intentions regardless of any oath he might be required to take.

Let's try to be realistic about it.

Too many of our "Commie fighters" have behaved like the man who refused to pay $20 for a badly needed pair of eyeglasses but spent $50 buying medicine to combat the resulting headaches.

With oratory and legislative proposals they've tried to combat the manifestations of Communism without making any effort to root out its causes.

TODAY THERE are more than 3 million unemployed in our country and thousands more are working only part time.

Many persons who shudder at the thought of the Russians having an atom bomb take a "well, so what?" attitude toward current joblessness—one of the most potent weapons that could be handed to the Commies.

But you know how it is with some of the "big boys." They think the CIO's full employment program is ridiculous and that it's good for the country to have a "free labor market."

And using all of the facilities at our command to provide work for those who need it is "dangerous economic planning" or "socialistic experimentation."

Poppycock!

Some of our "great patriots" are even opposed to the payment of decent unemployment benefits to those who are out of work.

THE UNITED States will never have any real trouble from the Commies at home unless a large segment of the population gets completely fed up with life under our present system.

Congress could render a real service by taking action to make the system work better—not just better for those near the top of the economic heap, but better for the bulk of the people.

A realistic minimum wage would help. So would improved social security, strengthened civil rights, a workable health insurance program, a labor law that's fair to the workers, a housing program that brought results.

THERE ARE always a certain number of persons in Congress who seem to think that they can cure anything if they talk loud enough and long enough about "preserving the free enterprise system" and shout frequently that "we've got to save America from the Reds."

But, thank Heaven, there are many lawmakers who realize that words won't substitute for deeds.

These men deserve the wholehearted support of Americans who are sincerely interested in the country's welfare.

Those who just talk, talk, talk and propose restrictive legislation should be reminded frequently—and sharply—that they're playing into the hands of those they profess to hate.

Local Fires Lawyer, But He Wins Case

WHEN A corporation settles with a union for $234,000 after the union's case has been thrown out of Federal Court, that's news.

The corporation is the New York Shipbuilding Corp., and the union is the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

Early in 1946, the union's general counsel, M. H. Goldstein of Philadelphia, sent the national office of the union an opinion as to methods of calculating overtime pay for those workers paid under an incentive rate.

The National sent the information to its locals, and Local 1, of Camden, N. J., asked its employer, New York Ship, to change its practice, and write the change into the contract. The corporation refused.

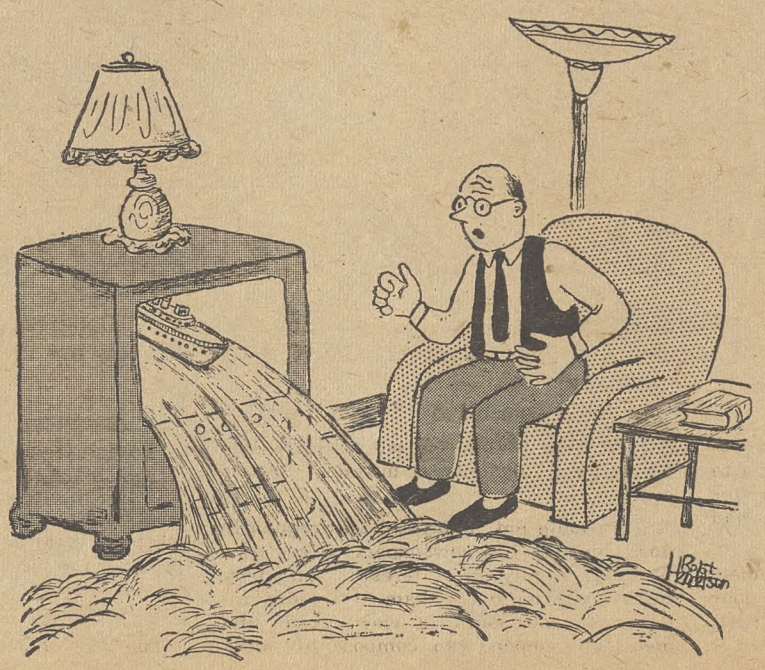
Goldstein, also the local's counsel, advised the local to sign the contract nevertheless, but gave notice it was not waiving its claims, and that it would sue. The corporation sneered. The local then asked its members to authorize Goldstein and the local to sue, and 1560 workers signed authorizations.

Suit was filed in the U. S. District Court of New Jersey Dec. 20, 1946, asking for records and an accounting. May, 1947, brought the legislation outlawing portal-to-portal suits and limiting other types of suits. Thereupon, the corporation moved for dismissal of the IUMSWA suit, and the court did so. Goldstein promptly filed notice of appeal.

After 10 weeks of conferences, Goldstein finally settled for the $234,000.

Meanwhile, Local 1 had disaffiliated from the international union. Since Goldstein was the international's attorney, the local dismissed him.

But 1560 workers will share in the $234,000 because the international union had a policy of watching decisions and rulings, and guiding its locals.



Murray Rejects Soviet Bid

Pres. Philip Murray has turned down a Russian invitation to send two CIO fraternal delegates to the forthcoming convention of the Soviet trade unions.

"I have to inform you on behalf of the CIO that we believe that in view of recent developments in the world organization to which we both belonged (the World Federation of Trade Unions), it is not appropriate to send fraternal delegates to your Tenth Congress," Murray said in his cabled reply.

The invitation was sent by Vassilli Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. The convention—the first since before the war—opens in Moscow April 19, and will bring together delegates from a claimed membership of over 25 million workers.

The Soviet labor organizations have been under increasing criticism from leaders of free unions throughout the world as dominated by both the government and the Communist party of the Soviet Union.

'I Shall Pick For You Beautiful Flowers'

THIS IS a story about a newspaper columnist, a poor Frenchwoman, a group of CIO members, a shipment of food and a garden that grows beautiful flowers.

The columnist is Drew Pearson, who often is pictured as a hardboiled guy who sinks barbs deep into those whose actions displease him.

The Frenchwoman is a Madame Allain of Anjou.

The CIO members are delegates to the Columbus, Ohio, CIO Council.

The food was sent by generous Americans to France.

And the flowers grow in an Anjou garden.

THE FIRST chapter of the story was written back in 1947 when Pearson "dreamed up" the idea of sending a Friendship Train of badly needed food to the French.

His idea caught on, and Americans in all walks of life— including many in the CIO —supported his project.

Nearly 700 carloads of food were contributed and the last of it was unloaded in France about Christmas of 1947.

It arrived at a time when the French food situation was desperate.

Among those who appreciated the Friendship Train was Madame Allain, a woman of meager means.

THE NEXT chapter in the story was written by French men and women who wanted to say "merci" (thank you) to those responsible for the Friendship Train.

Into their tiny and somewhat ancient boxcars they loaded art treasures, souvenirs and gifts of all kinds for the Americans.

When Ohio's boxcar arrived, its contents were unpacked and placed on display in the rotunda of the State Capitol at Columbus.

A simple letter was tacked on the wall nearby. It was from Madame Allain, who said she is "too poor to offer you the kind of souvenir I would like to send."

But she asked that her American friends "accept this humble sheet of paper expressing my heartfelt thanks."

MADAME ALLAIN, however, didn't merely say "merci" and let it go at that. She offered to share one of her prized possessions.

"I am fortunate enough to live in one of the most beautiful regions of France," Madame Allain said in her letter.

"I invite you to come and admire it, with its rich history, and when you pass this way I would be greatly honored if you would enter my humble home.

"I will pick for you the most beautiful flowers in my own garden for you to carry away as a souvenir."

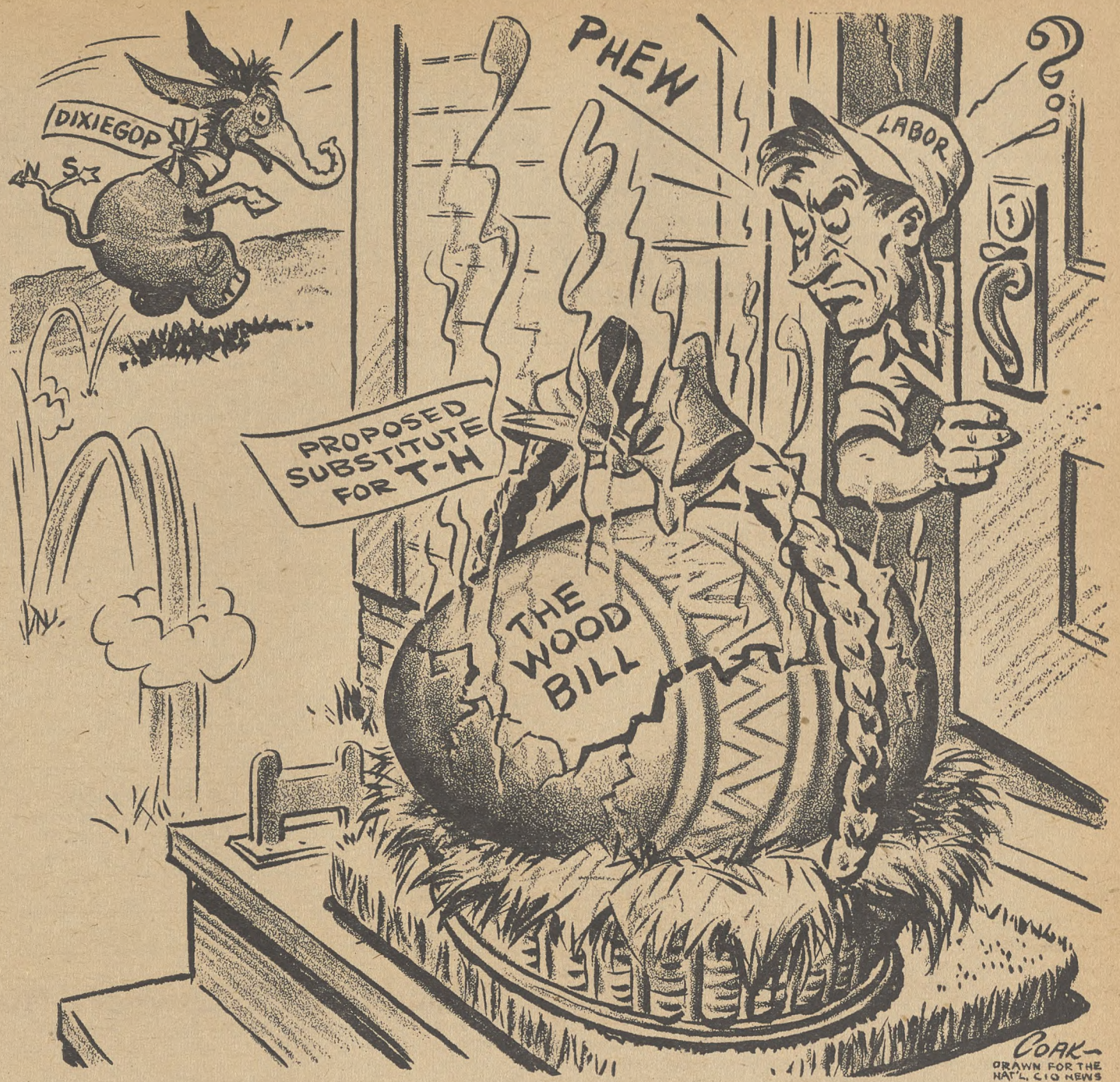
George DeNucci, CIO regional director in Ohio, saw the letter in the Capital rotunda, and it gave him an idea.

THE LATEST—but perhaps not the last —chapter in the story was written recently at a meeting of the Columbus CIO Council.

Although delegates had their own problems—such as the Taft-Hartley Act—to discuss, they provided time for DeNucci to tell the story of Madame Allain's letter and the Gratitude Train gifts which had come from France.

And, being practical men and women, they voted to say "thank you" to the poor Frenchwoman by sending her a CARE package.—A.L.S.

Look What the Easter Bunny Left!



Editor, Guild Official Agree The Press Is Not Keeping Faith

EDITOR LOUIS B. Seltzer of the Cleveland Press and Executive Vice Pres. Sam B. Eubanks of the CIO Newspaper Guild agree that the free press is not keeping faith with the public. They shared a platform in a Cleveland town meeting session.

Selzer said that "newspapers are neither as good or as faith-keeping with the public as they will be when the publishers and the editors realize the necessity of a "state of mind" which encompasses the needs, the hopes and the aspirations of every member of the community from the least fortunate to the most fortunate.

He said, however, that today's newspapers are the best America ever had and called them freer than the newspapers of the past.

SELTZER also hit at those editors and publishers who live in ivory towers and urged them to move about their communities and county and world as widely as their own physical and intellectual reservoirs make possible.

"He should not, as so many still do, live in the traditional ivory tower. He should not, as so many still do, pivot about in a small and selected group of friends and acquaintances on his approximate economic or intellectual level—if he fixes such levels for himself, which I also believe is a fundamental mistake," Seltzer said.

"He should not, as he still too frequently does, harness his newspapers to his own personal family of interests, and deny his reader the full stream of talents, intelligence and points of view of the fine men and women who compose his staff.

Preaches, Practices

Executive Vice Pres. Sam B. Eubanks of the CIO Newspaper Guild referred to Editor Louis B. Seltzer of the Cleveland Press—who are both quoted in the accompanying article—as one of the greatest editors of the nation—a man who practices what he preaches.

"He should not . . . assume that he alone of all men on his newspaper has been singled out by divine providence and anointed with the omniscience from which flows the indisputably correct answer or position on each and every major question or problem which inevitably arises in the operation of a paper in any community across the country.

"He should not, as still too frequently happens, arrogate unto himself the right to speak for the entire community, unless and until he has lifted his physical weight from his editorial chair and moved it around the community to be reasonably sure that he knows what he is talking about when he does speak."

"EVERYBODY appears concerned about the papers except the publishers," he asserted. "They alone seem smugly satisfied with the performance of the properties they own. Their chief concern with the editorial content seems to be what it costs. And when profit margins get thin, that is where they first endeavor to cut expenses."

Eubanks said that the reason that newspapers failed to predict the outcome of last November's election was that they relied on public opinion polls and did not do a job of good reporting.

"That failure was dramatic," he added. "But that single failure was not nearly so important as the failure to do a good job of news reporting. Today few newspapers have a large enough staff of trained newspapermen, or allow enough space to the editor to provide consistently good coverage. The cumulative failures as a result eventually may add up to a disaster."

Eubanks recommended that readers demand of publishers "the same kind of accounting of the stewardship that you demand from the officials you elect to operate your schools."

Anti-Labor Law Repealers Lose In Oregon

A majority in the Oregon legislature has managed to kill repeal bills aimed at two anti-labor laws enacted at the 1947 session.

One of the laws bans the secondary boycott and hot cargo actions as union weapons against employers. The other provides for secret elections to "determine" existence of labor disputes in businesses not covered by the Taft-Hartley law.

The AFL and CIO belief that the laws are unconstitutional has been upheld by three circuit court decisions. In one instance involving the Whistlin' Pig restaurant in Portland, a circuit court judge ruled that both laws were constitutional. As a result, Local 305, AFL Hotel & Restaurant Employes, now has a contract with management after more than two years of picketing.

German Unionists Complain About U.S. Military

By ALLAN S. SWIM

A DAZED NAZI soldier standing on the steps of the famous cathedral at Cologne, in the Ruhr, as the Americans came in told a friend of mine:

"Well, we asked for war—and, by God, we got it!"

He pointed toward the shattered buildings and the heaps of rubble near him.

Many of the shattered buildings are still standing and much of the rubble is still in the streets.

You find similar conditions in Essen, Dusseldorf, Frankfort and other cities which felt the weight of Allied bombs and shells.

Living amidst the ruins today are millions of persons who are trying to recover from the effects of a mighty war which many of them helped create.

And the United States—through military government and Economic Cooperation Administration funds—is giving them a helping hand.

The theory is that a democratic, reasonably prosperous Western Germany must be created if there is to be economic recovery in Western Europe.

It's one of the toughest, most thankless jobs the U. S. has undertaken abroad.

GERMANY WAS split up into four zones at the end of the war. Russia controls the eastern zone. The Western zones are controlled by the U. S., Great Britain and France.

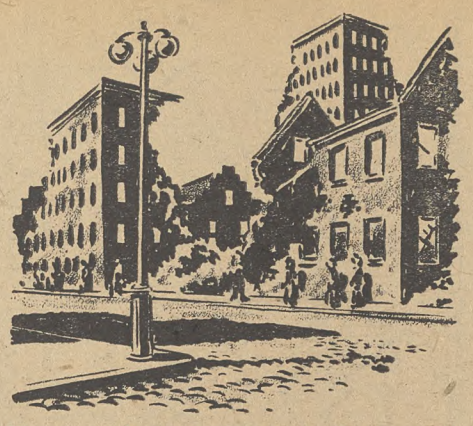
The U. S. and Britain work closely together on the task of rebuilding their zones, in which a major portion of the people of Western Germany live. Their area usually is referred to as Bizonia.

Population of Bizonia is about 44 millions. Nearly a million in the area are unemployed— and joblessness has been on the increase lately.

The housing shortage is critical. In many regions the people can neither afford to remove the rubble nor erect new buildings.

Replacements

German workers who can afford it are spending a surprisingly large portion of their incomes for household goods and furniture—to replace materials destroyed during the war.



Housing shortage is acute because of war damage.

The Bizone standard of living is at least 25% lower than the average for the rest of Western Europe (which is low in comparison with U. S. standards.)

Many of Germany's industrial production managers were killed during the war or were jailed as Nazi leaders. Finding new managers has been a serious problem.

Despite these handicaps, industrial production in Bizonia has increased nearly 60% since last July, according to Army statistics.

THE MILITARY is still firmly in the saddle in the Bizone although many controls and restrictions have been removed in recent months and more and more authority has been given to the German government.

This means that the Economic Cooperation Administration—the Marshall Plan agency—is playing second fiddle in Germany.

ECA has a small mission at Frankfort—and many Germans think of ECA as being a branch of the military.

This mission was not provided with a full-time labor adviser although military and civilian leaders say frankly that the German trade union movement is the strongest force for democracy in Bizonia.

There is much evidence that military authorities have not given real support to the trade unions, although they helped establish them soon after the war ended.

There is also considerable evidence that workers in the British zone have a better understanding of the Marshall Plan than do those in the American zone.

Trade union leaders with long anti-Nazi backgrounds complain privately that the military has biven too much support to former "small fry" Hitler followers in an effort to restore industrial production and too little support to the unions in their fight to build a democracy and combat Communism.

THE PROBLEM in Western Germany is not merely one of restoring a badly damager economy and rebuilding a bomb-shattered region.

Germany must not be allowed—in her rebuilding—to create another war machine. The Nazis must not be permitted to rise to power again. The Communists must not be permitted to take over. On these points the U. S. and British authorities and the free German trade union leaders agree.

There is disagreement, however, regarding how these things can be accomplished.

One of the top U. S. military men said privately: "We have been able to put a thin veneer of democracy on the people of Western Germany—just a thin veneer. It won't be very thick by the time the German government takes over control of the region. Our hope lies in encouraging those who really believe in democracy and in bringing up a new generation that knows little of Hitlerism."

Some of the Allied leaders in Western Germany are trying to encourage the creation of a "free enterprise" economy similar to that of the U. S. Others favor a modified form of socialism, with the trade unions playing a important role.

Gen. Lucius B. Clay, toy U. S. military man in the area, is a "free enterprise" advocate.

Prices Up 80 Percent

According to trade union statistics, prices in the Bizone of Germany are now 80% higher than they were in 1938 but wages have increased only 28% during the past 10 years.

N. H. COLLISON, head of the ECA mission in Germany, said the trade unions in the Bizone "have taken a magnificent stand" regarding the European recovery program.

The unions, he said, are represented on the ERP Trade Union Advisory Committee.

One of the top union leaders of the region revealed plans for closer cooperation with ECA.

"We are gonng to set up what you might call a 'little brain trust' of our own—composed of some of our best men—to work with the ERP in Germany and with other union groups in Europe," he said.

The military is still in the saddle in Germany.

Wage Raises Sought

Until recently, the German unions placed strong emphasis on the need for lower prices—but prices did not come down. Now some of the labor groups are conducting a campaign for wage increases.

"One thing that would be of much help to us would be the appointment of a full-time ECA labor adviser in Germany who is completely free of the military."

Collison recently requested that such an adviser be attached to his mission.

There is general agreement among non-Communist groups that the Reds have lost strength in Bizonia during recent months. This is due, they say, largely to the Russian efforts to blockade Berlin and to the stories told by Germans who escape from behind the Iron Curtain to the British and American Zones

The extreme rightists and nationalist groups obviously have gained little if any strength.

But it's not hard to get the feeling after spending a short time in Germany that both the political and economic tides of the region could shift rapidly—in either direction—in a short time.

A lot of hard work and careful planning will be required before Germany can become a real part of the family of democratic nations.

NLRB Decision Requires 5 Years

It took the NLRB nearly five years to decide that Kenneth Collins was unfairly discharged for union activity by the Agar Packing Co., Chicago. Collins, formerly president of Local 24, CIO Packinghouse Workers, was fired by the company September, 1944. The NLRB began processing the case shortly thereafter.

'CIO' is Her Nickname

Charles Greenhill is proud of his union, the Steelworkers, and is proud that the union is a member of CIO.

So, in naming his daughter, he chose the names Catherine Irene Omo. Her classmates in New Boston, O., have nicknamed her "CIO." Dad works for Portsmouth Steel.

Union Provides X-Ray

Hundreds of CIO Furniture Workers and their families went to 13 Astor Place, N. Y. City, to avail themselves of the free chest X-ray service provided for them by the union's insurance fund through arrangements made with the New York City Health Department.

Congressional Award For pegler Proposed

COLUMNIST westbrook pegler's long-time vitriolic attacks on unions, the Roosevelts, Philip Murray, the New Deal, the Fair Deal and numerous other liberal advocates and measures will win a Congressional Award if Rep. Arthur Klein (D., N.Y.) has his way.

westbrook pegler

The New York Congressman has introduced Resolution 43 in the House which would set up a "Joint Commission on the westbrook pegler Annual Award of Journalistic Infamy."

The commission would meet annually on April 1 "in that part of the Capitol known as the crypt" to choose that year's recipient of the Award of Journalistic Infamy." Winner for 1949 would be pegler.

THE POUNDMASTER and chief plumbing inspector of the District of Columbia, the chairmen of the House and Senate Rules committees and chairmen of the House and Senate committees of the Press, Radio and Periodical Galleries would comprise the commission. The plumbing inspector would serve as ex-officio secretary of the group.

Rep. Arthur Klein

The award would consist of a plaque, and Rep. Klein suggests a design: "a rectangular shield transversed by a double cross, surmounted by a turkey buzzard rampant on a field of ord, with jackal couchant in the left upper quarter and symbolic figures of Truth and Decency Outraged supine in the lower right quarter."

Penna. CIO Asks Fairer Utility

Pennsylvania State CIO Pres. Harry Boyer has written to Chm. Kenneth H. Wagner of the House Public Utilities Committee and Chm. Charles R. Mallery of the Senate Corporation Committee to act favorably on bills to amend the public utility law by further defining "fair value" on which the Public Utility Commission is to determine "just and reasonable rates."

'Free' Press

Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (R., N. Y.), darling of the landlords' lobby, is now a newspaper columnist.

His client: Frank Gannett's anti-Fair Deal Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc. Gwinn is an anti-labor member of the House Labor Committee. His column, which will appear in whatever papers buy it and which will be sent to Congressmen, will be distributed by Features for America's Future.

Change of Mind?

Of the employes of the Sinclair Bulk Oil Plant in Norfolk, Va., all but one was eager about the CIO. This one man joined up but grumbled that the union could not help. Just before the election, fellow workers told the grumbler that if there were one vote against the union they'd know who cast it. CIO won by 100%.

States vs. Strikes

Picketing and other strike activities are restricted by law in Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas and Utah.

Witness for Better Security Benefits:

'Six Of Us Are Expected To Exist On $130 A Month'

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

USUALLY it's dull business listening to committee hearings on bills pending before Congress. Exceptions are most likely to be those at which CIO witnesses testify.

That's not just CIO boasting either. They'll tell you at the press table that when CIO witnesses testify, the proceedings get lively.

Such was the case last week at the hearings held before the House Ways and Means Committee on HR. 2893, the bill endorsed by the CIO which would extend and improve old age insurance and add protection against disability by amending the Social Security Act.

The testimony given by a dozen or so CIO witnesses was full of vital information about conditions of workers throughout the country that should be widely known—and isn't.

The CIO representatives had nearly a whole day to present their testimony. CIO Asst. Research Director Katherine Ellickson started it off by reading Pres. Philip Murray's statement urging support for HR. 2893 and calling attention to the "shockingly inadequate" provisions of the present old age and survivors' insurance section of the social security program.

PENSIONERS: Three CIO members from Ohio who have been retired on small Social Security benefits talk over their problems with CIO officials. Seated, (l. to r.) they are James Souers, 68, and Arthur Emerick, 67, both of the CIO Rubber Workers from Akron; Thomas Heathcote, 79, Steel Workers Union, Canton; and Orville Jones, Ohio CIO Council education director, who brought the three men to Washington. Standing is Tom Owens, Rubber Workers legislative representative. The pensioners urged Congressmen to raise old age benefits.

20 Million Uncovered

Murray pointed out that more than 20 million persons are not covered at all, and that others lose a substantial amount of protection because they work part of the time in uncovered occupations.

He emphasized the importance of considering other legislation along with social security. "We favor measures to maintain full employment, to increase production, and to remove such causes of poverty as sweat-shop wages, sickness, accidents and premature death," he said.

"Our legislative program includes many measures of this kind. The better success we achieve with these measures, the fewer the number of people who will have to draw social insurance benefits and the lower the cost of the program."

Nation Can Afford It

Declaring that the nation can well afford an adequate social security program, Murray said that "we have tremendous natural, industrial and human resources capable of meeting the needs of our people if we will see that employment and production are maintained at high levels."

In answer to the argument often given in opposing increases in benefits—that workers should save money themselves for their old age—Murray declared that "the experience of our own members bears out the findings of this study that individual thrift can provide only meager protection for old age. Many wage earners usually receive wages too low to do more than stretch over essential daily expenses."

Murray said pension plans launched by some companies "are by no means a substitute for basic social insurance, and most such plans are wholly inadequate for production workers, even if they are generous to executives."

Highlights

Here are some of the highlights of testimony of CIO witnesses from various states which followed presentation of Pres. Murray's statement:

Harry Kranz, legislative director, New Jersey CIO Council, told the story of a current scandal involving administration of the New Jersey state program of temporary disability benefits started less than a year ago. He cited the case as an instance of the sort of thing that might happen under state administration of such programs.

Ugly rumors were circulating in New Jersey, Kranz said, concerning the handling of a $50 million fund obtained from the Federal Treasury under the 1946 Knowland Act to start the state program.

The Governor ordered the new State Treasurer to make an investigation. The treasurer reported that the five public officials who had been appointed as trustees of the fund, had purchased about $5,000,000 worth of bonds from two brokers who made profits in excess of $200,000 on the sale.

Facts Of Life

Albert E. Lobley, 70-year-old tool maker, told House Ways and Means Committee, the facts of life from the standpoint of one who receives $48.81 monthly in social security benefits.

Lobley, who is married, said that he retired five years ago at the age of 65. He then had $300 in savings, but medical and other expenses soon exhausted this, and he was forced to mortgage his home.

"Although the state legislature has just voted to appoint three industrialists to investigate this bond transaction," Kranz declared, "we are apprehensive about its results, since no representative of the working men and women of our state whose funds have been so flagrantly dissipated, was placed on the investigatory body." He urged the House Committee to look into the matter.

Ineligible

A New Jersey witness introduced by Kranz gave testimony packed with human interest.

Mrs. Iuna Evans, a social worker, read the statement of Mrs. Helen McCann, of Camden, N. J., a disabled widow with four children and a mother to support. She had been left destitute because her late husband, a self-employed carpenter, and his survivors were not eligible for social security benefits.

A social service agency in Camden, maintained by organized labor, Mrs. McCann said, finally succeeded in getting financial aid for her and her family through the State Board of Child Welfare, and she now receives $130 a month.

"On this amount, gentlemen," stated Mrs. McCann, "six of us are expected to survive."

She explained that her mother, who is 61 years old, is "four years 'too young' for old-age assistance."

UAW Witness

Paul Sifton, Auto Workers legislative representative, contrasted the salaries and pensions for executives in the auto industry with the wages and Social Security benefits for the average auto worker. General Motors Pres. C. E. Wilson, who made $446,099 in 1947, will get $25,000 when he retires, and many other executives are in a similar category, Sifton stated.

But the average Detroit auto worker, whose yearly income is $2,864, will receive $312 a year in Social Security pension benefits.

Textiles Case

Sol Barkin, Textile Workers research director, gave the House Committee a detailed analysis of factors in the textile industry bearing upon the need for adequate Federal old age pension and disability benefits. Among other things, he pointed out that:

- Company-sponsored pensions in the textile industry now cover only about 80,000 employes, or 7% of the total number of workers in the industry.
- Less than 1% of all textile workers are covered by pension systems worked out jointly by union and management and guaranteed by union contract.
- Some 350,000 workers, or about 78% of the union's entire membership, however, are covered by plans providing sickness, accident, hospitalization and life insurance benefits, obtained through collective bargaining. Benefits usually range from $15 to $25 a week.
- Southern textile employers have been very backward in accepting such welfare plans, the large part of them being in Northern mills.

The union's extensive experience with these programs since 1943 has led to the conclusion, Barkin stated, that they are inadequate, and no substitute for a Federal system of disability insurance. He pointed out that they are costly; frequently leave workers without protection when they need it most, particularly during periods of unemployment; benefits vary greatly and are inadequate, and they work against those who are forced to change their jobs.

Achievements Told

A statement filed for Exec. Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg of the Clothing Workers described the union's achievements in the field of social insurance since the first ACW unemployment insurance fund was launched in Chicago in 1923.

After the Social Security Act was passed in 1935, this fund was converted into a life and health insurance fund, forerunner of the widespread program of employer-paid social insurance which went into effect in 1940.

At present, Blumberg stated, Amalgamated members in the men's clothing, cotton garment and allied industries are protected with life insurance, sickness and accident benefits, hospitalization and surgical allownaces.

Blumberg said he did not think there was any chance of such plans being developed to any extent among the millions of workers in the country, and that his union, therefore, strongly supported the legislation proposed in HR. 2893.

Speedup Result

Industrial engineers estimate that an increase in speedup of 5% would throw three million workers out of their jobs throughout the nation.

What HR 2893 Would Do

The old-age and disability insurance bill (HR 2893) now in the hands of the House Ways and Means Committee would:

- Extend coverage of the federal old-age and survivors' insurance system to some 20 million additional persons. These include farm workers, domestic servants, self-employed persons, Federal employes not covered by a Federal retirement system, active members of the armed forces, employes of non-profit organizations, and state and local government employes.
- Increase the maximum monthly insurance benefit from $85 to $150.
- Liberalize the monthly insurance benefit formula. (For example, a couple now receiving $42 monthly would receive $69.30; a couple now receiving $58.80 would get $94.50.)
- Reduce the retirement age for women from 65 to 60 years.
- Increase from $19.99 to $50 per month the amount of earnings a beneficiary may receive and still draw his insurance benefit.
- Liberalize eligibility requirements. Under the present law a person retiring in 1950 would need 26 quarters of coverage; under the proposed law he would need only 13 quarters.
- Establish a Federal disability insurance program providing for benefit payments for sickness up to 26 weeks, with a maximum weekly payment of $30 to a single person and $45 to a person with three or more dependents.
- Increase the contribution rate for employers and employes from 1% to 1½% beginning July 1, 1949, when liberalized benefits would go into effect, and to 2% on Jan. 1, 1950, when the disability insurance program would become effective.

Oil Firms' 'Take' Increases 969%, Men's Wages Only 83% Since 1939

Profits Exceed Entire Payroll

The average oil refinery worker, in 1948, pocketed $1.78 every time he did an hour's work.

When he pocketed that money, how much did the company soak away in the bank as clear profit?

The figures below give the answer for 14 miscellaneous oil companies.

On the average, the company in 1948 made $2.69 in clear profit every time the worker made $1.78 in wages.

Here are the figures for typical companies:

Company	Net profit per man-hour
Atlantic Refining	$ .96
Continental	3.56
Lion Oil	2.80
Ohio Oil	3.92
Phillips Petroleum	2.14
Pure Oil	2.11
Shell Union	1.74
Skelly Oil	4.45
Socony-Vacuum	1.47
Standard of Indiana	1.46
Standard of Ohio	1.14
Sunray Oil	8.12
Texas Co.	2.03
Union Oil	1.85
AVERAGE	$2.69

By RAY DAVIDSON

NO WONDER they call it black gold!

Statistics published by the CIO Oil Worker reveal that the oil industry showed a profit increase of 969% between 1939 and 1948, with a 70% rise in 1948 over 1947.

Every time the industry pays its workers the average rate of $1.78 an hour, it makes a profit of $2.69 an hour.

Further industry in 1948 made an average of 26.4% net return on investment, after setting aside a few billions in reserves of one sort and another.

These figures were collected by E. E. Phelps, research and education director of the CIO Oil Workers. They are based on the financial reports of 15 typical oil companies, some large and some small. They represent a random selection from companies which have reported so far, no attempt being made to sort out either the most- or least-profitable.

Some of the biggest profit makers, notably Standard (New Jersey) and Sinclair, had not reported when the analysis was made.

The huge Shell Union Oil is near the median point. Its profits have increased 842% since 1939, with a return of 36.4% on its investment. When a Shell employe does an hour's work, however, he makes around $1.78 on the average while the company puts away only $1.74 in profits.

OHIO OIL, a smaller company, has shown more growth. In 1948 its profits were 32 times as great as in 1939, it was earning 35% on the investment and making $3.92 in profits for every hour of labor employed.

Sunray is another champion profit maker. It is doing 2480% better than in 1939, made 25% on its investment in 1948, and banks $8.12 in profits for every hour of labor it hires.

The 15 companies averaged by Phelps include these three, plus Atlantic, Continental, Lion, Phillips, Skelly, Socony - Vacuum, Standard of Indiana, Standard of Ohio, Texas Co., Texas Pacific Coal & Oil and Union Oil.

Typical Profits

Here's how much oil company profits have increased, percentage-wise, during the past few years, using 1939 as the base year. The 15 companies for which figures are listed below are neither the richest nor the poorest in the industry. Rather they are typical companies picked at random. Also shown is the percent return on investment.

	PER CENT INCREASE				
	1946 over 1939	1947 over 1939	1948 over 1939	1948 over 1947	Return on Invest.
Atlantic Refining	92	216	635	125	14.4%
Continental Oil	200	395	532	79	32.0
Lion Oil	510	1122	1600	47	44.0
Ohio Oil	1120	1850	3200	69	35.0
Phillips Petroleum	130	316	640	78	22.5
Pure Oil	107	156	403	97	23.4
Shell Union Oil	178	405	842	87	36.4
Skelly Oil	327	795	1550	89	41.2
Socony-Vacuum	69	183	284	36	14.4
Standard of Indiana	98	178	311	48	15.2
Standard of Ohio	84	192	323	45	17.9
Sunray Oil	605	1560	2480	55	25.0
Texas Co.	116	224	405	55	20.0
Texas Pac. Oil & Coal	137	362	740	81	38.6
Union Oil	68	224	436	65	16.4
Av. for 15 Companies	256	545	959	70	26.4%

WHILE petroleum profits were mounting, how was the oil worker faring?

Here are official government statistics on average hourly earnings in the petroleum refining industry. Compare them to the profit figures shown above.

In 1939, the average refinery worker earned 97c an hour.

In 1946, he earned $1.43 an hour —an increase of 48% over 1939. (During the same period, industry profits went up 256%—nearly five times as much,)

In 1947, he earned $1.545 an hour, an increase of 59% over 1939. (During the same period, oil industry profits went up 545% —about 10 times as much.)

In 1948, the average worker earned $1.78 an hour, an increase of 83% over 1939. (During the same period, the industry's profits went up 959%—more than ten times as much increase as the worker enjoyed.)

Oil industry profits in 1948 were 70% greater than in 1947. During the same year, the workers' wages went up only 15%—from $1.545 to $1.78 an hour.

Cleaners Get Rise

Cleaners and Dyers Local 239, CIO Clothing Workers, obtained wage increases for 4000 cleaners and dyers employed in the New York metropolitan area.

According to Jack Cohen, Local 239 manager, the Empire State Chain Association agreed to a five-cent hourly increase for inside workers who were earning up to and including $1 an hour. All those earning $1.01 an hour are to receive four cents an hour more, and those earning $1.20 an hour and more will receive a three-cent hourly increase. Inside weekly workers, Cohen said, will receive a $2 weekly increase, as will drivers. Store clerks obtained a four-cent hourly increase.

All increases are effective as of April 4.

Plan NYC Council

Representatives of nearly 300,000 CIO members will meet April 25 to organize formally a successor to the Greater New York CIO Council, which was dissolved on grounds that it did not adhere to national CIO policy.

Call for the April 25 meeting was sent out by Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO, who said the new council would "promote and protect the interests of CIO unions in this city, free from allegiance to any 'party line.'"

Profits Up 22% in '48 Above '47

CONFIRMING American labor's charge that industry can afford wage increases out of its mammouth profits, an annual survey just released by the Natl. City Bank, New York City, discloses a 22% leap in 1948 profits of 3262 corporations.

Results of the survey, reported in the New York bank's April newsletter, show that the corporations made profits after taxes of about $11.7 billion in 1948, compared with $9.5 billion in 1947.

The corporations covered by the bank's survey account for a little more than half of total 1948 profits. Industry as a whole reached an all-time peak of $21.7 billion in profits after taxes last year.

BIGGEST PROFIT gains were made in the petroleum, steel, auto and aircraft industries, while setbacks were felt in some consumer goods industries where high prices forced would-be purchasers out of the market.

Most spectacular gain was scored by the aircraft industry which, due to heavy government expenditures, soared from a loss of over $35 million in 1947 to a profit in 1947 to a $10,483,000 profit.

Shipbuilding more than doubled its profits, going from a $4,868,000 profit in 1948 to a $10,483,000 profit last year.

THE agricultural implement industry raised its profits by 44.3%, while the auto and truck industry showed a 41.4% advance.

Other increases were: iron and steel, 31.5%; cement, 52.2%; tobacco, 22.1%; machinery, 25.3%; building equipment, 22.2% and household appliances 25.3%.

The textile industry, whose workers were denied wage increases late in 1948 on grounds that business was bad, came through the year with tidy profits. Silk and rayon showed a 34.8% increase, woolen goods came out 13.4% ahead, hosiery and knitted goods increased profits 11.7%, cotton goods profits were up 10% and other textile products showed a gain of 14.2%.

Alabama CIO Urged To Join With Others To Back Liberals

ALABAMA CIO members, assembled in Birmingham for their tenth annual convention last week, were warned that they must go to elect liberals to Congress, if they do not want progressive legislation forever blocked by the open alignment of Northern Republicans and some Southern Democrats.

Tilford Dudley, assistant to CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll, and Al Barkan, Textile Workers PAC director, said many Democratic Congressmen are "really" Republicans. Southern CIO members must join with other liberal groups to defeat these "Dixiegops," they asserted, in order to give the Democratic Party more than a paper majority in Congress.

From John Brophy, CIO Councils director, came the declaration that "if a million more workers were organized in the great Southern states, it would change the whole economic climate."

Congress should raise the present minimum wage of 40c an hour to 75c and ultimately to $1, Brophy said.

Alabama Gov. James E. Folsom appeared before the convention to appeal for CIO members' support of his program to develop Alabama and provide more welfare services for the people. He told delegates he favored repeal of Taft-Hartley.

Carey E. Haigler, council president since 1944, did not seek re-election, retiring from the office to devote full time to his duties as Alabama director of the CIO Organizing Committee. John J. Playfair, Mobile, was elected his successor, and Eugene M. Wells, Birmingham, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Playfair is a field representative of the CIO Steelworkers.

Senate Unit Studies Oleo Tax Removal

A proposal to remove the numerous taxes on oleomargarine is now under study in the Senate Finance Committee.

Under consideration is the Poage Bill (HR 2023) which would remove taxes on oleo—both colored and white—as well as numerous license fees levied on manufactures, distributors and retailers. The bill has already been passed in the House.

Present taxes are half-a-cent-a pound on white oleo and 10c a pound on colored oleo. CIO has urged removal of the taxes.

Much of the legislative debate has been carried on by Congressmen from the cotton states, which produce oleomargarine, and representatives from the dairy states. The dairy lobby has long sought to hinder sales of margarine as a competitor to butter, and was responsible for the taxes in the first place.

"I can deposit only $2000 today—business is not so good."

CIO Leaders Help ADA Plan For 1950; Carey Hits Left-Right Reaction

By BOB SENSER

SOME 600 delegates to the annual convention of the American for Democratic Action — including many from CIO and other labor groups — last week solemnly dedicated themselves to a drive to obtain the Fair Deal from Congress.

ADA, an outfit of non-Communist liberals, had delegates from 40 states.

Its Chicago convention said, in an effect, that ADA still expects a winning team in Congress this year—or else back to the bush leagues for many Congressmen in the 1950 elections. Now ADA delegates are carrying the same cry back to their own home communities. All this noise, ADA hopes, will soon catch the ears of Senators and Representatives in Washington.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.), national ADA chairman, explained what had happened in previous weeks:

"There's been an air of defeatism, a certain synicism taking over liberal quarters. Even liberals think that we haven't got a chance to put across the Fair Deal program—that we've dropped civil rights especially."

"But let me tell you this. Our Democratic civil rights platform was written in the summer heat of Philadelphia last year—and many of my colleagues and I are perfectly willing to sit out this hot summer in Washington to pass civil rights laws and other social legislation."

SEN. PAUL DOUGLAS (D., Ill.) seconded Humphrey. "We have not given up that fight," Douglas insisted. "We have merely adjourned the battle and we are coming back to it."

One obstacle in the way, Douglas pointed out, was the Wherry amendment to the Senate rules. "Under this amendment a minority of a minority runs the Senate, and we're going to do all in our power to get this rule changed."

Some others who spoke on the program were Gov. William H. Hastie, Virgin Islands; Gov. Chester Bowles, Connecticut; Sen. James Murray (D., Mont.), James B. Carey, CIO Secretary-Treasurer, and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr.

Carey, speaking on the same program with AFL Pres. William Green on the last day of the convention, told the delegates about the policies adopted at the CIO convention in Portland.

"We of the CIO, like the ADA," Carey said, "are opposed to both the reactionaries of Wall St. and the reactionaries of the Kremlin. In fact, in some ways the Commies are more reactionary than the Republicans of Wall St. The old-guard GOP just wants to go back to 1929. The Commies want to go back to 1848 to ideas that Karl Marx wrote about in his Manifesto."

"Best wishes" messages poured in from Pres. Truman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Philip Murray, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and many others.

A BIG ISSUE before the convention was the question of exactly how it should mobilize its forces. CIO Auto Workers' Pres. Walter Reuther said that ADA, like the CIO, should not be tied to the apronstrings of either the Republicans or the Democrats.

In Reuther's view it is up to the two parties to give voters a clear-cut choice between reaction and liberalism. "Some Southerners should join up with the Republicans," he said. "Liberal Republicans should gravitate toward the Democratic party."

Both Humphrey and Douglas warned the convention that liberal Republicans must be judged by their principles rather than by their labels. "Some liberals of the Republican party are as deserving of our support as anyone here today," Douglas said. "As the reactionary coalition forms in Congress, let us meet it with a coalition of liberals."

SOME DELEGATES opposed any mention of the Democratic party in the ADA's "statement of policy on political action." But after much debate, both in committee and on the floor, the convention adopted this paragraph:

"We recognize that cooperation with the Fair Deal elements of the Democratic party offers the best opportunity on the national level for the achievement of liberal purposes. This recognition by no means indicates support for all Democratic party policies . . ."

Emil Rieve, president of the CIO Textile Workers, was a member of the commission which prepared the political policy draft.

"We can't make the mistake of waiting until 1950 before we start our political action," Rieve said. "We've got to start right now."

As a way to spread its political influence, ADA aimed its sights at organizing more ADA chapters in the South and getting more farmers, "independent" liberals, small businessmen and professional people within its fold.

The convention voted to continue "the successful cooperation in the 1948 elections at both national and local levels between ADA and the political arms of labor."

ADA's domestic policy put civil rights as No. 1 on its "must" list. Specifically, the convention asked for state and national FEPC laws, anti-lynch laws, an end to segregation in the armed forces, and homerule for Washington, D. C.

Delegates argued for hours on what it did or did not constitute free speech. After heated discussion, they approved sentences such as: "We deplore increasing restrictions upon teachers and students because of their opinions on public questions or political affiliations."

In its foreign policy statement, ADA approved the North Atlantic Pact as a short-range objective, and, as a long-range objective, urged the "establishment of a world government with powers adequate to prevent war."

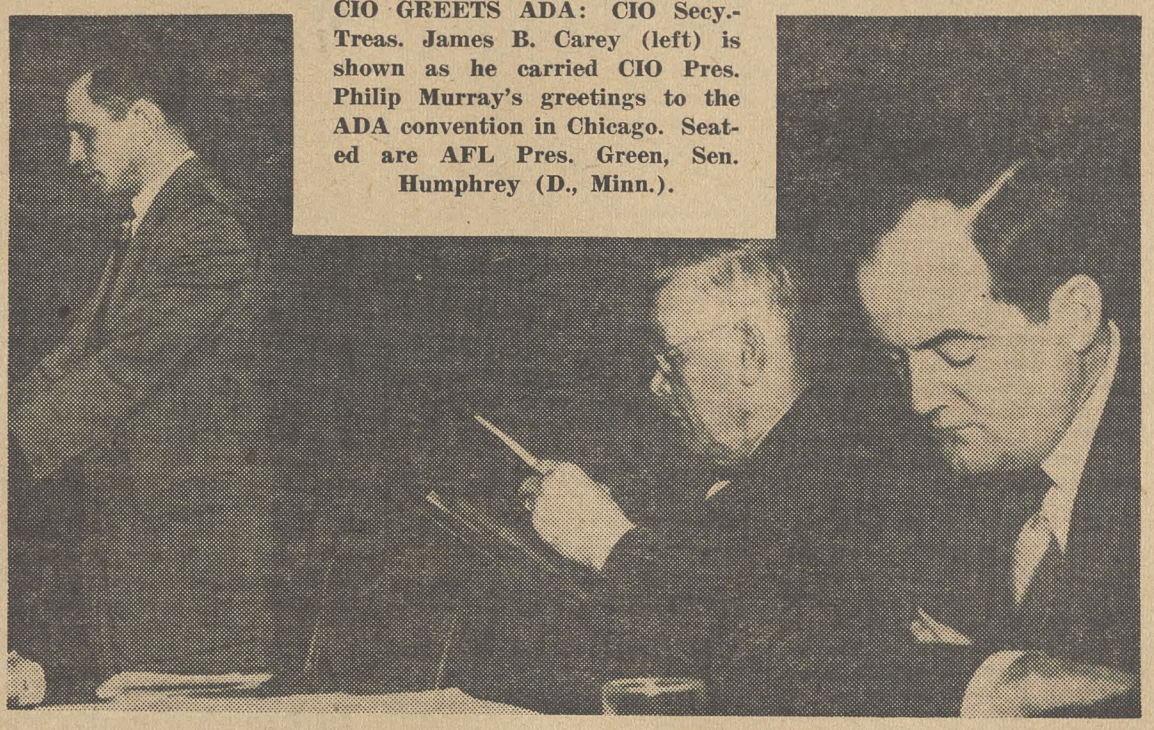
ADA, on Russian aggression, said: "The free world continues to face its most massive external challenge from the Soviet Union and its international Communist instrumentalities." At the same time it added, "We do not despair of the possibility of existing peaceably in the same world with the USSR."

Humphrey estimated that ADA had about 30,000 members at present—and that it would grow to at least 100,000 by the time the 1950 elections roll around.

HUMPHREY, who had been acting chairman of ADA for the past few months, was named regular national chairman by acclamation.

Six CIO leaders were named to the board: Carey, Vice Pres. and Dir. of Organization Allan S. Haywood; Reuther, Rieve, Pres. A. S. Buchmaster, Rubber Workers, and Pres. John Green, Shipbuilders.

A seventh CIO nominee will be named soon by the CIO, for approval by ADA's board.



CIO GREETS ADA: CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey (left) is shown as he carried CIO Pres. Philip Murray's greetings to the ADA convention in Chicago. Seated are AFL Pres. Green, Sen. Humphrey (D., Minn.).

Insured?

U. S. insurance comparines are holding $37 billion of the people's money — but the people have little or nothing to say about how this money is used.

This was pointed out to the ADA convention by Murray D. Lincoln, president of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A.

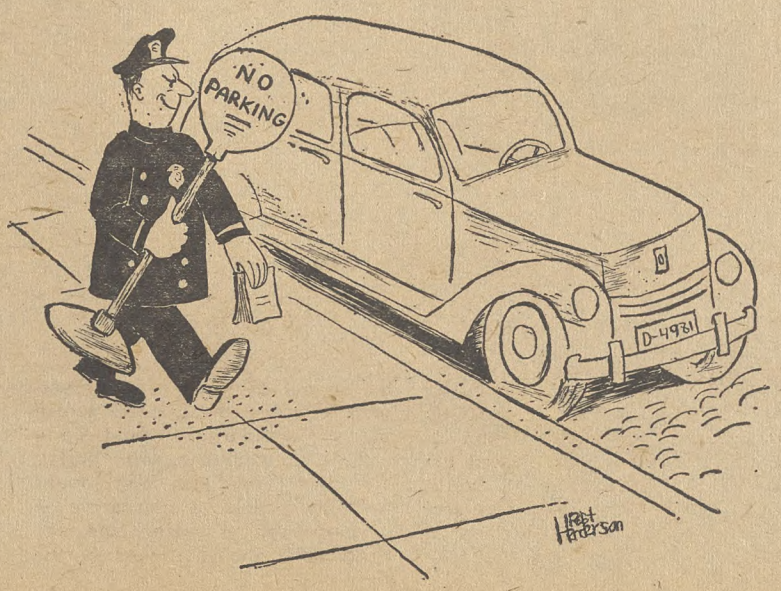
"I've got money in insurance too," Lincoln said, "and my company can invest this money in Indonesia or somewhere to support something I entirely disagree with. Yet I have no control over such action. This control is in the hands of men who don't even own the money."

1872 FEPC

The idea for fair employment practices isn't exclusively a damnyankee idea. It came from the deep South way back in 1872; from Louisiana, to be exact.

Sen. Humphrey chuckled when he learned this at the ADA convention. "Boy, oh, boy, am I going to tell them when somebody claims that Northerners are the ones coming up with these 'radical ideas.'"

Gov. William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands told the convention that in 1872 the Reform Party of Louisiana—headed by a Confederate general and other Southern war veterans — urged not only unsegregated schools but also "no distinction between the two races" in employment.



Beer Union Rejects $3 Rise Offer

STRIKING CIO Brewery Workers in New York City have turned down the employers' offer of a $3 raise, and are continuing the walkout with the full support of the Natl. CIO.

According to the union's attorney, Paul O'Dwyer, the employers, who are the city's major brewers, "have refused to bargain with us on the basic issues of safety and job security." The 7,000 employes walked out two weeks ago.

The union is demanding that two men be placed on each truck, instead of one. The industry has the highest of ruptures of any occupation in the state, according to the union, because one man is forced to handle the 213-pound beer kegs alone.

Another key issue is speedup in the plants, which union spokesmen say has reached such a point that the sound of bursting bottles "reminds you of the 4th of July."

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and organizational director, has wired the strikers that "the Natl. CIO stands solidly with you in support of your strike and will lend all possible support in your struggle to achieve a fair and reasonable contract."

ECA Is OK'd By Congress

OVERCOMING a noisy vocal opposition, particularly in the Senate, Congress has come to an agreement on a $5 billion, $430 million appropriation authorization for the second year of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

The final agreement came in a conference, which restored the bill to the full amount asked by the ECA. The House had reduced the fund by $200 million.

The action was praised by Paul Hoffman, ECA administrator.

The Marshall plan has only one hurdle left before it can push through its program of rehabilitation of the economy of Europe and other war-torn areas.

The final hurdle is a serious one. It will be in the fight over channeling of the fund by an appropriations bill. The opponents to ECA and the so-called economy bloc hope to cut the appropriations. However, the same plan was tried in the 80th Congress, but failed.

PAC Will Move To Dewey Quarters

The national PAC office in Washington, D. C. will be moved April 21 from 728 17th St., N. W., to the fifth floor, 1346 Connecticut Ave. N. W., which was formerly occupied by the Dewey-Warren organization.

The Dewey-Warren group, which failed to take up its four-year option on the quarters, formerly occupied two floors in the building. PAC will have only one floor but it will include the space formerly occupied by Rep. Hugh Scott, Republican national chairman.

PAC's new telephone number will be ADams 0832.

Strike Follows Firings To Pay Firm's Litigation

CIO OPTICAL Workers at the Riggs Optical Co. in St. Louis, Mo., don't believe workers should have to pay for a company's violation of federal laws. So they've been on strike since March 5.

Recently the company, which has 35 branches from Minneapolis, Minn., to Los Angeles, Calif., has been involved in several suits, in which it and a number of other companies are charged with violating federal laws. Previous court actions had already cost the company a good bit of money in fines.

To offset the cost of the legal expenses, according to the union's president, Thomas E. Andert, Riggs fired two employes in St. Louis. Immediately the St. Louis Local walked out. These dismissals were to have been followed by similar action in Milwaukee, Wis., and Kansas City, Mo., Andert said.

SO FAR the strike has been successful in staving off the layoffs planned for Milwaukee and Kansas City. But the strikers have been less successful in their own behalf.

Efforts to obtain the assistance of optometrists and opticians, as well as help from fellow unionists have collided with the strong arm of Taft-Hartley.

As Andert described the strikers' tangle with Taft-Hartley:

"It is difficult to keep these doctors and optometrists from sending their work to Riggs for manufacture. Therefore, we have had to picket some of these doctors. The action constituted a secondary boycott under the infamous T-H Law. In fact, if the other unionized optical companies were to demand that their workers do the work for Riggs, these union workers would also be guilty of a secondary boycott if they refused to help break their own strike."

THE NLRB, Andert said, was quick to jump into the picture, and the union has had to sign a pledge to refrain from asking other unions to refuse to handle, buy or wear products bearing the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. name.

(Bausch & Lomb, which was accused of participating in a cartel agreement with the German Zeiss Optical Co. during the war, owns controlling stock in the Riggs Co. Riggs distributes Bausch & Lomb products.)

Steals Turkey, Gets 15 Years In Jail

The high cost of living was the difference between a year in jail and a 15-year sentence for a man in Spokane, Wash., who stole a turkey.

It seems the fellow made the mistake of stealing a turkey that sells at inflated prices. The judge decided that since the turkey cost so much, the charge should be grand — not petty —larceny.

Under a grand larceny charge the man could get 15 years in prison—and did. If the charge had been petty larceny, the highest sentence would have been one year.

The Kitchen Range, Local 89, AFL Hotel & Restaurant Employes newspaper, which related the story, commented: "Fifteen years' imprisonment is pretty rough for wanting a turkey dinner. But then, most restaurant workers have known all along that the price of some restaurant dishes was grand larceny."

Bonine-Tripp Bill Up Again In Mich.

A revised Bonine-Tripp bill has been thrown into the Michigan legislative hopper.

The bill, co-authored by the Republican Senatorial team of G. Elwood Bonine of Vandalia and Harolrd D. Tripp of Allegan, attempts to reinstate most of the provisions of the 1947 measure, declared invalid by the Supreme Court.

Democrats have introduced two labor bills now gathering dust in both chambers. These bills would repeal Bonine-Tripp, strengthen the mediation act and enact a Baby Wagner Act.

Murray Attacks Bias Of Bowling Congress

A STRONG protest against the discriminatory policies of the American Bowling Congress was made in a letter written by CIO Pres. Philip Murray to Secy. E. H. Baumgarten of the bowling organization.

The CIO Steelworkers had obtained an ABC moral support sanction for its tournament, held April 10 at McKees Rock, Pa. When officials of the Pittsburgh Ten-Pin Bowling Association learned that there would be a Negro on the team of Local 1010 at East Chicago, Ill., they said that either the Negro would be excluded from the tournament or the ABC sanction would be lifted.

The steel union decided to give up the sanction, but Pres. Philip Masley of the Pittsburgh association nonetheless threatened ABC members of the steelworkers teams with ineligibility to participate in ABC events.

"This incident points up once again the racial discriminatory constitutional provisions of the ABC," Murray wrote Baumgarten. "We strongly condemn the reactionary short-sighted attitude of ABC in failing to revise its constitution in line with public demand. We assert such an attitude is wholly un-American."

United Labor Group In Lehigh County, Pa.

A new group, Labor's Educational and Legislative Committee of Lehigh County, has been formed in the Allentown, Pa., section.

The committee will press labor and liberal legislation and will attempt to increase registration. Fred Bing, Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers, is chairman; Douglas Kichline, Lehigh Valley CIO, is secretary, and Horace Geary, AFL Teamsters, is vice chairman.

Barbers Bar Red Officers

A RESOLUTION barring Communists from holding office in the Barbers and Beauty Culturists Union of America was adopted during the final session of the union's convention at New York.

A second resolution, calling upon the union's national officers to sign the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits, was defeated after considerable debate.

Defeat of the non-Communist affidavit resolution came after many convention delegates argued that complying would "serve only to dignify the Taft-Hartley Law." It was also pointed out that the union's activities do not come under jurisdiction of the Taft-Hartley Law and that to comply with any of its provisions at the present time would hinder the efforts of labor to have the law repealed.

The resolution barring Communists follows:

"The labor movement is seriously concerned with the problem of Communism, both within its own ranks and within the country generally. This concern has also been expressed within many international unions which have been torn by dissension as a result of Communist control, and within some state and local councils of the CIO, which Communists have tried to lead away from CIO policy. This concern has also been felt by our National Organization, where in our endeavors to organize, we have been stymied because of propaganda having been spread that we are dominated by Communists."

In his opening remarks to the delegates, Natl. Pres. Ernest Hebert had asked for a decisive anti-Communist stand in order to combat an "AFL whisper campaign of lies" which, he said, was seriously hampering the union's efforts to organize in the field.

The union's five national officers, and six National Executive Board members, were installed by Irving Abramson, CIO Eastern Area Director.

Affidavit Ruling Delayed By Court

A Supreme Court hearing on the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley affidavit provision has been postponed until next fall.

Two CIO unions—the Steelworkers and the Communications Association—have cases pending before the court on the affidavit issue. Hearings were first postponed until April 28, and now until the autumn term of the court.

The Steel union case involves a demand upon Inland Steel, Indiana Harbor, Ind., that it bargain with the union on a pension program. The company refused, partly on grounds that Pres. Philip Murray and other USA-CIO officers had not signed the affidavits. The union is appealing from a circuit court decision upholding the affidavits.

The communications union case grew out of negotiations with a New York cable company.

Sears' Profits High

Sales and net profits of the Sears Roebuck & Co. mail order firm set a new high in 1948. Sales topped the $2 billion mark for the first time. Net profit was equal to $5.80 a share, compared with $4.56 the previous year.

Scholarships Granted Under Hillman Fund

Scholarship grants made available to the New School for Social Research, New York City, by the Sidney Hillman Foundation have been announced by Dr. Bryn J. Hovde, president of the school. Awards were made to four students, three of whom are working for graduate degrees and one student for his Bachelor's degree.

The Hillman Foundation was established by the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers in honor of the union's first president.

The students are Clark H. Bouwman, Flushing, N. Y.; Harry P. Cohany and Lee Greenbaum, Jr., both of New York City; and Leonard J. Hansen, Englewood, N. J.

Candidates at the New School are selected on the basis of scholarship standing. Interest in serving such objectives as world peace, improved race relations and a strengthened labor movement, and need for scholarship assistance.

Organizationally Speaking

Allan S. Haywood

"Step by step the longest march can be won, can be won;
Single stones will form an arch one by one, one by one.
And by union that we will can all be accomplished still.
Drops of water turn a mill, singly none, singly none."

* * *

In 1860 a call for the first national union in the United States went out from Daniel Weaver to coal miners everywhere. It contained this bit of verse, part of an old British workers' song which the miners had brought with them from their homes across the sea. Its application to the history of all of our unions is a very true one. Today it could well be the anthem of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers.

Last year the union was subjected to great struggles and trials and even the murder of a number of its members. Those who remained were determined to resist successfully any attempts to destroy their organization. The Packinghouse Workers have had a splendid growth since its founding. The workers in that industry still continue their gallant march forward, demonstrating by overwhelming majorities everywhere that they want the CIO. Hardly a week has gone by without this column reporting some victory for this union.

This week A. T. Stephens, UPWA Director of Organization, again reports important gains. By 10 to 1 and 8 to 1, respectively, elections in Wilson & Company plants in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Albert Lea, Minn., were won by the union. In Albert Lea the vote was 808 to 121, and in Cedar Rapids it was 1389 to 234. Employes of Fairmount Foods, Giddings, Texas, voted overwhelmingly to have the UPWA as their union.

Textile Workers Reg. Dir. Harry Stillman reports an election victory at the Chase Bag Co., of Los Angeles. The workers voted better than 2 to 1 for CIO. CIO Field Reps. Howard Riser and Tony Ramuglia assisted in the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton of Minnesota reports that the employes of the Minnesota Mining plant in Hastings voted 138 to 10 to be represented by the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers.

Delaware Reg. Dir. E. D. Hodson reports that the Newark, Del., Chrysler plant has gone CIO by an NLRB vote of 148 to 19.

George Brown, Director of Organization of the International Woodworkers of America, reports that the employes of the W. L. Smith Lumber Co., Anderson, Cal., voted 201 to 83 for the CIO.

CIO Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland, Tennessee, reports the United Paperworkers won an election at the Volney Felt Co., Memphis.

At a time when the AFL is attempting to invade hotels which are under contract to CIO unions, Local 356 of RWDSU, CIO, negotiated a contract at the Warwick Hotel, Philadelphia, securing substantial increases and many other new benefits for its members. The increases which ranged up to $7 per week proved the AFL's ineffectiveness, since hotels under AFL contracts had accepted a wage-freezing formula submitted by the Employers' Association. According to Abe Weiss of the RWDSU, the Warwick employes were unanimous in making the statement, "The CIO is the way to higher wages and to better conditions."

★ ★ ★

Four years ago a great friend of workers and of humanity everywhere passed away. The spirit of Franklin D. Roosevelt still lives on. The last election demonstrated clearly that the workers of the Nation understand and stand for the ideals which he projected. F. D. R.'s mark in the history of the Nation and of the world is assured and he will live on in the minds and hearts of men for generations to come.

Injunction Asked Against Prudential

A request for a Federal court injunction to restrain the management of Prudential Insurance Co. from "continued unfair labor practices" against its insurance agents has been filed with the NLRB by the CIO Office and Professional Workers.

The union charged that the company through its home office representatives, district managers, assistant managers and other supervisory employes directly attempted to influence its employes to vote against UOPWA.

Pending action on the request for an injunction, the NLRB postponed a conference on arrangements for a run-off election between UOPWA and the AFL.

Bill on DPs Takes Out Bias Clause

ONE OF the Truman Administration's top legislative goals received a shot in the arm last week as the House Sub-Committee on Immigration approved a Displaced Persons bill which knocks out the discriminatory provisions of the present law.

Although the measure fails in some respects to meet recommendations of the CIO and the President, Rep. Francis Walter (D. Pa.), subcommittee chairman, predicted it would get Presidential approval.

The bill would permit 300,000 DPs to enter this country by June 30, 1952, but the President could increase the number by 100,000 if other countries had admitted a relative number, and if he considered the economic condition of the country would warrant it. The President has repeatedly recommended that 400,000 be allowed to enter. Only 205,000 are allowed under the 1948 law.

Three provisions of the present law which were widely criticized as discriminatory against Jews, Catholics and certain nationalities would be eliminated by the bill. These are:

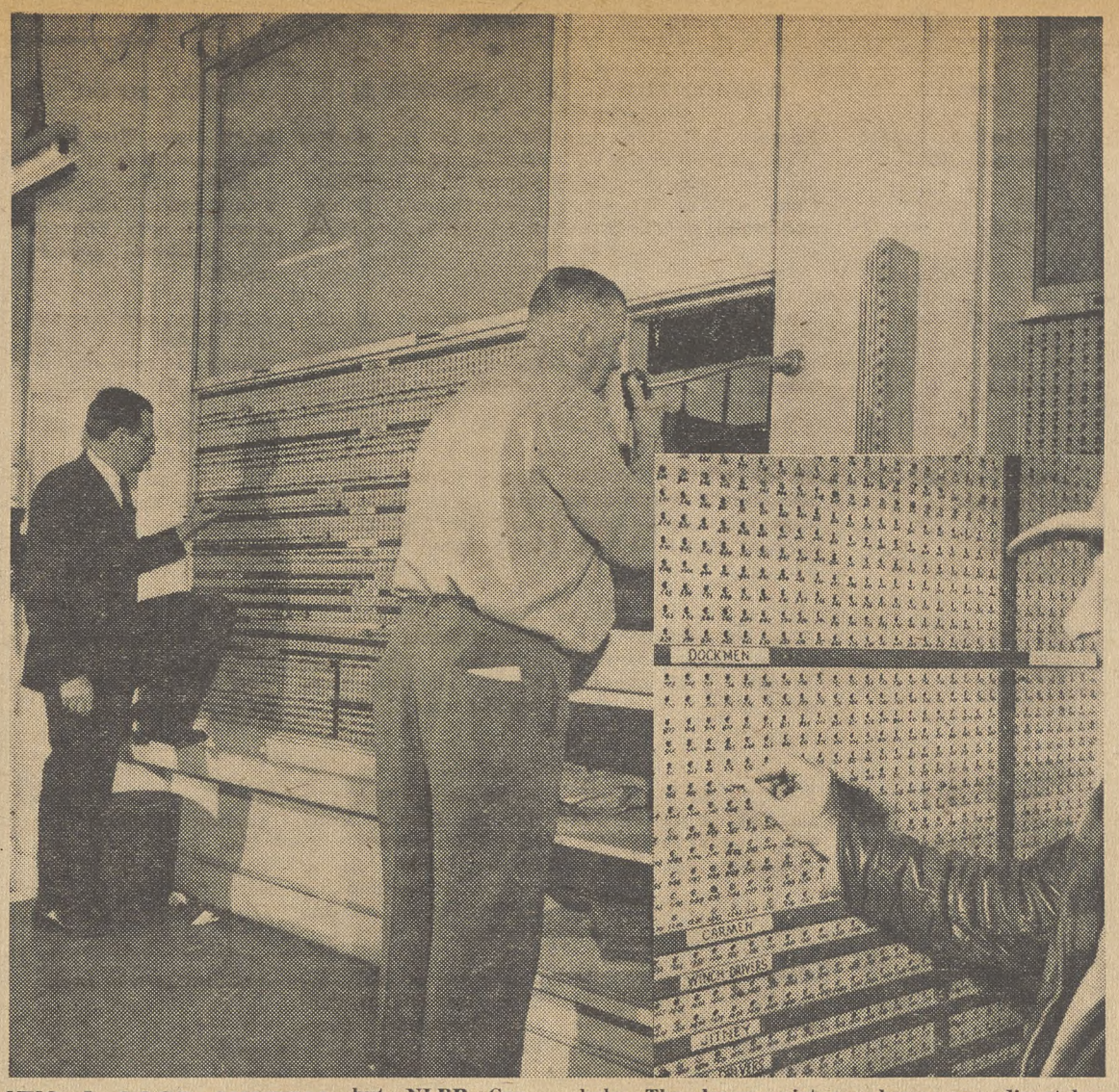
1) The "cut-off" date of Dec. 22, 1945, which excluded persons who entered DP camps after that date from eligibility. Many Jews and Catholics, as well as refugees from new Communist regimes, fled their homelands after this date. The proposed bill would move the "cut-off" date up to Jan. 1, 1949.

2) The provision which admits DPs according to nationality and religion; and

3) The preference that had been given farmers.

Less satisfactory to proponents of a liberalized law was the bill's continuation of the "mortgaging" concept contained in the present law. Under it, nations are required to "pay back" quotas absorbed by DPs. This is done by reducing the country's regular immigration quota annually until the number withheld equal the number of DPs admitted from that country.

The sub-committee's bill would mortgage up to 25% of the quotas for the first five years, and 50% after July 1, 1954. The present law mortgages 50% of the quotas.



IT'S A GOOD SYSTEM but NLRB Gen. Counsel Denham is against hiring halls. How the hiring hall works is illustrated by these pictures taken at the hall of Local 10, CIO Longshoremen and Warehousemen, San Francisco. One job completed, a longshoreman (insert) puts his plug bearing a number in the hole. The larger picture shows one dispatcher checking the board for plugs while the other dispatcher matches the plugs to jobs which are assigned according to rotation and calls off the names over the loudspeaker system. Despite protests from the union and the employers, Denham has brought charges of unfair labor practices against the union.

Oregon Journal For Hiring Hall

"In Victor Hugo's 'Les Miserables' is an officer named Javert who pursues the morally innocent Jean Valjean relentlessly, inexorably and irrationally to his own destruction. That would be an unhappy role for Mr. Denham."

* * *

WITH these words the Oregon Journal (Portland, Ore.) attacked NLRB's General Counsel Robert N. Denham for his decision to bring charges of an unfair labor practice against the CIO Longshoremen and Warehousemen because of their use of the hiring hall.

The hiring hall replaced the "shape-up" which encouraged bribery of foremen by maritime workers to get jobs.

The complaint against the hiring hall was made originally by the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast, but that group joined with the union in asking Denham to dismiss the complaint. However, he was determined to go ahead with charges.

Management and union representatives even came to Washington from the West Coast to get Denham to change his mind.

A hearing has been set before the Full Board, in the Capital on April 21.

The Oregon Journal was led to write the editorial by a letter received by Francis J. Murnane, a member of Local 8, ILWU. The newspaper said:

"Specifically, says Mr. Murnane, the waterfront employers have been asked that a case against the longshore hiring hall be dismissed. It appears, in fact, that the hiring hall is now jointly operated, and to satisfaction on both sides, by the employers and the workers.

"This comment is not directed toward purely legal aspects under the Taft-Hartley law. We are far more interested in the fact that waterfront workers and employers are, at last, trying to build up ship movement and cargo handling valuable not only to them but to the community."

Bridges Will Face Opposition

PRES. HARRY Bridges of the CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen will face his first opposition in eight years when the union elects its officers by referendum.

Thomas George, president of Local 8 in Portland, Ore., will head an anti-administration slate of candidates on the ballot. Two candidates were named to oppose J. R. Robertson, first vice president, whom Bridges described as "a man as able as I am." These are W. S. Lawrence, southern California ILWU director, and Lloyd Seeliger, Local 26, Los Angeles.

Germain Bulcke, second vice president, and Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer, are unopposed for re-election.

In the closing days of the five-day convention in San Francisco, delegates approved, 564 to 58, an administration-sponsored resolution supporting the World Federation of Trade Unions and calling for a referendum among all CIO affiliates on the question of withdrawal from the organization. In the absence of any such vote, which is more than likely, the ILWU will conduct one among its own members.

(The CIO executive board is expected to act on a recommendation for withdrawal from the WFTU at its next meeting.)

OTHER resolutions supported non-partisan political action, but made no mention of the CIO-PAC; pledged to fight re-election of Sen. Robert Taft (R. O.) and Sen. Harry P. Cain (R. Wash.); condemned raiding of unions; sought the ouster of NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham; urged statehood for Hawaii; enforsed affiliation of the CIO Fishermen with the ILWU.

In reply to CIO Pres. Philip Murray's telegraphed charge that "unwarranted rumors" had been circulated at the convention, delegates adopted a resolution finding it "most unfortunate that Pres. Murray apparently relied on incorrect reports and misinformation as to the position of this union and its officers in relation to Natl. CIO."

The resolution stated that the union and Natl. CIO are in agreement in 90% of their relations and thanked the CIO chief for his "able assistance and efforts in our behalf—particularly for his assistance in the aid of the Natl. CIO during the recent maritime strike."

Imports of Czech Jewelry Blamed for U. S. Layoffs

PROTEST against the continued extension of reciprocal trade agreement advantages to Soviet-dominated Czechoslovakia has been lodged with the State Department by the CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers.

In a letter to Secretary of State Dean Acheson, PJNW Pres. Anthony Esposito called attention to the fact that heavy jewelry imports from Czechoslovakia, particularly inexpensive jewelry and many religious articles, have been an important factor in bringing about mass lay-offs of American jewelry workers.

"Ever since Czechoslovakia was coerced into the Soviet system," Esposito wrote, "labor conditions have deteriorated. What we must cope with is not the fair competition between free workers, but the unfair competition between our citizens and Soviet-enslaved labor."

Esposito also wrote Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, to call to his attention the American purchase of religious jewelry from Czechoslovakia both as an economic threat to American jewelry workers and an unwarranted sanction of a Communist government.

Asks Election Holiday

Rep. Raymond Madden (D., Ind.) has introduced a bill to make Election Day in even numbered years a holiday, to be known as National Election Day.

Local 210, CIO Oil Workers, which is situated in Madden's district, has advocated such a move.

Clare Hoffman Franks A Blast Against CIO

Rep. Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.) used his congressional free mailing privilege to distribute 83,000 political letters charging the CIO with attempting to take control of the State government.

Hoffman mailed an excerpt from the Congressional Record in which he urged opposition to CIO-backed candidates in the April 4 election.

By using the Congressional franking privilege, Hoffman saved $2580 in postage.

Hicks Griffiths, chairman of the Michigan Democratic Central Committee, said that Hoffman unlawfully used the taxpayers money and violated the "standard of decency and fair play."

Retraction By Hebert Asked By NAACP

A demand that Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D., La.) retract his "gross misstatement of facts" about the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been made by Walter White, NAACP secretary.

Herbert had asserted that the NAACP "defies the authority of the government . . . and says it will not serve in the armed forces . . . unless certain conditions of its own terms are met."

"That is an absolute falsehood," White wrote Hebert, demanding that the Louisiana lawmaker "do the decent thing" by retracting his statement.

"Had you manifested the slightest desire to find the truth," White continued, "you would have found ample testimony in the press and elsewhere that this Association . . . opposed the so-called civil disobedience campaign which was advocated by others."

Offer Accepted

Some 100 CIO Chemical Workers at the Lever Brothers plant at Hammond, Ind., "reluctantly accepted" an offer of company-paid hospitalization for all employes and their families without a wage increase, after AFL locals in four other Lever plants took the package, the CIO union reported.

HST Plan For CVA Is Praised

THE CIO last week hailed Pres. Truman's recommendation for a Columbia Valley authority patterned along the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray sent the following message to the President:

"Congratulations on your message. The well-rounded planning of this great region and the development of its resources in the interest of all its people must necessarily be part of any genuine progressive program in America during the years ahead. The purposes can be accomplished only through a single Federal Authority located in the Columbia Valley."

Truman proposed that CVA take over building and operations of conservation, water and power facilities in the Columbia Valley. At present the operations are maintained separately by the Reclamation Bureau and the Bonneville Power Administration, both under the Interior Dept., and by the Army Engineer Corps.

In a message to Congress, Truman said CVA would "provide not only for a balanced program of constructing dams, irrigation works, power transmission lines and other facilities, but also for a workable operation plan for using these facilities simultaneously for flood control, navigation, power generation and transmission, fish protection and other purposes."

MEANWHILE, the Senate approved a $542 million deficiency bill, including $2,500,000 to start on the TVA's new Johnsonville, Tenn., steam plant. The CIO supported the steam plant.

The House has already approved the steam plant provision. However. its bill and the Senate's differ over the amount of money in the appropriation. A conference is expected to iron that out shortly.

Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N. H.) tried to strike out the plant provision, but lost 30 to 55.

H. I. Kaplan Dies

Herbert I. Kaplan, member of the executive board of the CIO Transport Workers, is dead after a brief illness. Kaplan also was vice president of TWU Local 234, Philadelphia.

Kaplan, one of the founders of Local 234 and a veteran of its two major strikes, had been a traction operator for 22 years. He was a delegate to the IUC and director of Local 234's PAC.

He was also a leader with TWU Pres. Michael Quill in the campaign which ousted left-wing elements from offices in the international. Quill led the mourners at his funeral. During the Philadelphia strike last month, Kaplan worked 18 and 20 hours a day. He is survived by the widow, Mrs. Beatrice Kaplan, and a daughter, Yvette.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas-Lesinski Bill S. 249 HR 2032	Repeals T-H; restores Wagner Act and amends it on jurisdictional strikes, boycotts and national emergencies.	Debate in House due after Easter recess. (Approved 13-10 by House Labor Comm.) Debate due later in Senate.	Right Now—Wire your Representatives to pass Lesinski bill without amendments. Write Sen. ators to pass Thomas Bill without amendments.
Wood Anti-Labor Bill's HR 3228 HR 4290	Reaffirms Taft-Hartely. Has support from many anti-labor Dixiecrats in House.	To be offered as substitute for Thomas-Lesinski Bill when that reaches House floor for debate.	Ask Congressmen to defeat Wood Bill and other anti-union amendments to Lesinski Bill.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements S. 248 HR 3190	House Bill provides 75c minimum, improved coverage and enforcement. Senate bill is stronger.	House Labor Comm. has ok'd HR 3190. Senate Labor Comm. holding hearings.	Ask Congressmen to pass HR 3190 without weakening amendments.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors' benefits, public assistance, etc.	CIO witnesses appeared at House Ways and Means Comm. hearings, urged passage.	Write to Congressmen and members of Ways and Means Comm. to pass promptly.
Housing Bill S. 1070 22 bi-partisan sponsors HR 4009	Provides 810,000 public housing units in six years, slum clearance, rural housing.	Approved by Senate Banking Comm. Many bills introduced in House. Debate on in Senate. House Banking Committee holding Hearings.	Ask Senate to pass housing program provided by S. 1070. Ask Representatives to support HR 4009.
Reciprocal Trade Agreements HR 1211	Gives U. S. power to negotiate trade pacts 'til June 1951, lower tariffs, promote intl. trade.	House passed bill. CIO supported bill at Senate Committee hearings.	Ask Senators to pass.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Congress At Half-Way Mark

(Here's the record of the 81st Congress on April 15, at the end of about the first half of the first session. The House recessed for 10 days April 15, with most members planning to visit their home districts during that period.)

CIO LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM	CONGRESSIONAL ACTION
1. Repeal of Taft-Hartley; re-enactment of the Wagner Act.	1. Thomas-Lesinski Bill (S. 249-HR 2032) approved by Senate & House Labor Committees. House debate starts April 26, Senate debate later.
2. Anti-inflation program to maintain economic stabilization, recapture excess profits, increase output of basic materials.	2. No action on Spence bill, representing Administration views.
3. Passage of comprehensive housing program financed by federal government.	3. S. 1070, supported by CIO, in debate in Senate. Passage due shortly. Hearings being held in House.
4. Civil Rights Program—anti-polltax, FEPC, anti-lynching, non-segregation in armed forces, Washington home rule.	4. No action.
5. Improvement of Wage-Hour Act, raising minimum pay to "at least $1 an hour" and increasing coverage of workers.	5. House Labor Committee approved HR 3190, setting flat 75c minimum and providing some extension of coverage. Senate Labor Committee now holding hearings.
6. Strengthening and improvement of Social Security system, with improved coverage and increased benefits.	6. House Ways & Means Committee holding hearings on bills to improve relief payments, improve and extend old age and survivors' insurance.
7. An adequate national health insurance program.	7. No action.
8. Extension of rent control.	8. PASSED
9. Federal aid to education, and effective labor education extension program.	9. Both bills approved by Senate Labor Committee. No hearings yet in House Labor Committee.
10. Strengthening of Labor Dept. and return of legitimate functions.	10. House approved higher appropriation for Labor Dept.—but not as much as requested. Thomas-Lesinski Bill calls for Mediation Service to return to Labor Dept.
11. Support of TVA and other river valley and public power projects.	11. Congress PASSED TVA steam plant bill. Pres. Truman has asked for big Columbia River authority.
12. A farm program geared to a full economy.	12. Hearings starting on President's suggested program.
13. Extension of power to make reciprocal trade agreements.	13. House passed bill. Senate vote due soon.
14. Adequate funds for European Recovery.	14. Authorization for new funds PASSED. But fight looms on actual appropriation of money.
15. Improvement of Displaced Persons Act.	15. Approval due from House Judiciary Committee. No action in Senate.
16. Removal of oleomargarine taxes.	16. Passed by House. Hearings on in Senate.
17. Improved tax structure.	17. No action.

Carey Says GE Aide Abets Reds

JAMES B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, charged last week that M. V. Merrihue, manager of Employee and Community Relations of General Electric Co., aided and abetted the Communist Party.

At a meeting of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Personnel Association April 14, Merrihue declared that Carey had sought the help of GE last year in combatting Communist influence in the CIO Electrical Workers. He was quoted as follows:

"Jim Carey, secretary-treasurer of the UE, came to us before the last UE convention. He apparently wanted to get our help in breaking the Commie hold on the union. But we didn't confer with him. We don't meddle in internal affairs of the union. We don't want the employes to think we want to break up their unions. If unions went out, abuses would creep back because management is too busy with production. Unions are here to stay."

Carey denied he made any such appeal to GE or any of its officers.

"I have suggested repeatedly that these large manufacturers keep their hands off, and especially that they stop giving aid and comfort to the Communist Party by discharging vigorous anti-Communist members of UE, thus aiding the Communists," said Carey.

"NOW WE have Mr. Merrihue trying to make it appear that I expect GE to interfere in the affairs of the UE. When he makes that statement or even intimates that, he is helping the interests of the American Communist Party. It is high time that industrial managements, not only in the electrical industry but in other industries, stop this sort of vicious propaganda.

"These sanctimonious statements about meddling in the internal affairs of the union do not hold water when they are interpreted in the light of experience. GE specifically has had to be restrained any number of times by the Federal Government from interfering in the affairs of the union. Every union member knows that.

"The officials of GE, among others, do not know anything about Communism or the activities of Communists. They simply pick up that issue to try to make it appear that the whole American labor movement is Communist dominated. The apparent fact is that they would rather do business with Communists than with bona fide militant American labor leaders. They know that the Communists are far less aggressive and more reactionary than democratic American trade union leaders. They can make a better money deal with the Communists and they know it.

"The general tenor of Mr. Merrihue's speech in Pittsburgh was that the Taft-Hartley Law is an excellent protective measure for union members. The people of the U. S. rejected that view last November 2nd."

Highest Inventories

Inventories at the end of January, 1949, were the highest on record. Manufacturers' stocks went up $230 million in January, on top of a $540 million increase in December.

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The CIO News

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SLUMS LIKE THESE, in a stone's throw of the Capitol and in "the most beautiful city in the world," breed disease and crime. Faced with this challenging fact, the Senate has passed, by a large majority, a housing bill aimed at ending such conditions. Next action is up to the House See picture story on Page 8.

"Remember November! Keep Punching in '49! And Get Ready for '50!" That's the message going to CIO-PAC Blockworkers at the Nation's Grassroots. Their Drive Needs Your Dollars!

'49 No 'Off Year' for PAC Workers

Kroll Says Give Now To PAC

By JACK KROLL
National PAC Director

WE HAVE no "quota" in our Dollars for PAC drive.

We have a goal, which is the same in 1949 as it was in 1948, and will be in 1950.

Our goal is that every CIO member shall have an opportunity to give a Dollar to PAC.

As our local and regional CIO agencies reach this goal, as their committees see to it that every CIO member is asked to back up political action with his money, we shall measure the success of our drive and of our whole effort.

For the record proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that the people know what they want, and they know it takes political action to get it. They're willing to pay for political action.

THAT'S WHY the Dollar Drive sets no quotas. PAC belongs to the people of the CIO, and they will set their own quotas.

CIO members are asked to give —and they do give—money to many worthy causes. But CIO members who put money into their PAC are not "giving" money at all. They are carrying a share of the load in our common effort for the common welfare.

Last year this truth was manifest. It hit us all between the eyes. We were fighting for the lives of our unions, with political action.

We won that battle, but the war goes on.

THIS YEAR we need no less political action; we need more. For no political victory stays won. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. And constant action is the price of security. There are campaigns going on now, and next year the whole social welfare program of the country will face a major test, in the Congressional elections.

The CIO-PAC is getting ready for that, and will be prepared to serve the CIO when the issues arise.

Your Dollar to PAC will help.

PAC'S OFFICE STAFF comes through first with its "Dollars to PAC" and, natch, they're pleased about it. Here are Doris Schwartz, Becky Best and Patricia Maloney getting the regular receipts from PAC Comptroller George Rettinger. On the wall is a picture of Sidney Hillman, first director of PAC.

Success of $1 Drive Up to Locals' Officers

CIO LOCAL and regional organizations have worked out effective Dollar Drive methods for raising funds for local and national political action.

Several years of practical experience have formed the basis for program which fall into very similar patterns. A survey of methods being widely used this year shows that PAC efforts depend most of all on local officers and shop stewards.

"Dollars for PAC" campaigns are being scheduled to run two weeks or a month, timed as far as possible so as not to conflict with other appeals for funds.

REPORTS TO CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll show that labor editors have been widely helpful, by publishing advertisements, news stories and editorials about the campaigns.

Local officers pave the way for their campaigns with meetings of collectors, union officers, shop stewards and others who are interested. These are followed up by meetings of shop units, locals and other union groups, where drive officials and collectors report to the membership on campaign plans and answer questions. Pledge sheets passed around at these meetings, and later posted on bulletin boards are reported to have shown good results.

The basis of collection differs widely according to local conditions. Some CIO groups have found shop units best suited to the job, others work on a neighborhood basis.

The goal of every method is that every single CIO member will be approached by a collector, and that none will be neglected. Light work loads—about 25 persons to a collector—have proved most effective.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray regards the PAC Dollar Drive as far more than an effort to raise money for political action.

Addressing the recent PAC conference in Washington, Murray declared political action one of the most important fields of CIO activity. The Dollar Drive, he said, is part of our common effort for the common welfare.

600 Attend Kickoff

Everybody in Trumbull County, O., is talking about the PAC's first annual kickoff dinner.

More than 600 attended the affair, in Niles, and heard of PAC's 1949 fund-raising. Speakers included CIO Steelworkers' Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald; Steel Dist. 26 Dir. James J. Griffin (Dist. 26 includes Trumbull County) and Jack Thornton, the District's PAC director. Officers of Trumbull PAC include: W. J. Anderson, chairman; Vice Chm. Jack Corcoran; Secy. Olive McCann and Treas. James O'Day.

500 Offices At Stake In 1949 Elections

OVER 500 CITY, county and state elections provide labor's political organizations an opportunity to elect friendly local officials this year and to test their strength for future battles, a compilation prepared by the CIO-PAC Research Dept. shows.

The PAC's data, which has been copied by numerous other political organizations, shows that in most places in which crucial battles are to be fought in 1950, local elections in 1949 provide a preliminary testing ground.

Offices at stake in this year's election range from mayor to dogcatcher and, in many instances, it was reported, CIO members are running for these and other offices.

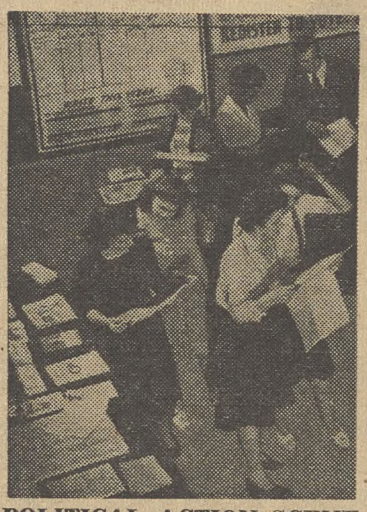
One of the major elections on which attention is centered is the gubernatorial race in Virginia where, according to PAC representatives, there is a chance of defeating the notorious Byrd machine which has long ruled the state.

'44 Figures Show Need Of Voting

REGISTRATION and voting by every CIO member and his family remain the most important job of CIO-PAC, according to PAC Dir. Jack Kroll.

"It is an unfortunate fact," said Kroll, "that members of organized labor have lagged behind the rest of the community in exercising their right to vote and that Americans as a whole seem inclined to treat lightly the privilege of participating in their government."

Registration techniques and plans for making sure that the maximum number of registered voters get to the polls on election day have been worked out by PAC and are being circulated to state and local PAC's.



POLITICAL ACTION SCENE

Effective work in this field is expected to show up in the 1950 elections.

Senators who must stand for re-election next year and the percentage of the potential vote by which they won their seats in 1944, are as follows:

Lister Hill (D., Ala.), 7%.
Carl Hayden (D., Ariz.), 20%.
J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), 12%.
Sheridan Downey (D., Calif.), 26%.
Eugene D. Millikin (R., Colo.), 35%.
Brien McMahon (D., Conn.), 33%.
Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), 12%.
Walter F. George (D., Ga.), 4½%; Glen H. Taylor (D., Ida.), 30%; Scott W. Lucas (D., Ill.), 37%; Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.), 38%; Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.), 33%.
Clyde M. Reed (R., Kan.), 32%; Garret Withers (D., Ky.), (appointed); Russell Long (D., La.), 17% (1948); Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.), 22%; Forrest C. Donnell (R., Mo.), 31%.
Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), 27%; Charles W. Tobey (R., N. H.), 34½%; Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.), 40%; Clyde R. Hoey (D., N. C.), 8½%; Frank P. Graham (D., N. C.), appointed.
Milton R. Young (R., N. D.), 37%; Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio), 31½%; Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.), 30%; Wayne Morse (R., Ore.), 30½%; Francis J. Myers (D., Pa.), 30%.
Olin Johnson (D., S. C.), 11%; Chan Gurney (R., S. D.), 37½%; Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah), 40%; George D. Aiken (R., Vt.), 36%; Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.), 30%, and Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.), 31%.

PAC LITERATURE STRESSES LOCAL ACTIVITY

CIO Legal Department

'Wood Bill is T-H Plus More Anti-Labor Provisions'

THE Taft-Hartley repeal bill of Rep. Wood (D., Ga.) is in some respects "even more objectionable to labor" than the T-H measure itself.

This charge is made in an analysis of the Wood Bill prepared by the CIO Legal Dept.

"Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO branded the original Wood Bill as being more viciously repressive of labor's basic rights than the Taft-Hartley Act," the analysis says.

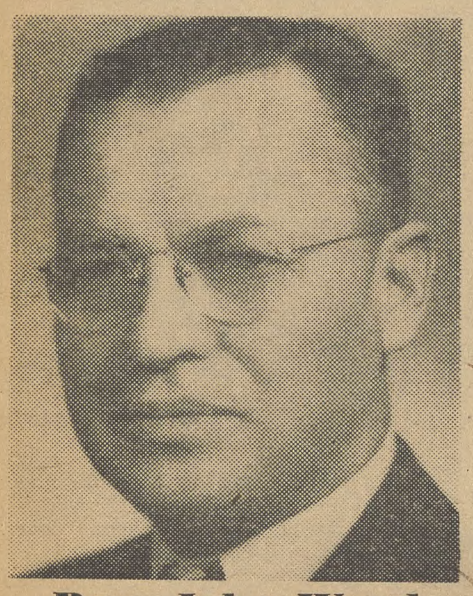
"Congressman Wood has now revised his original bill purportedly to meet some of the objections of labor to the original draft.

"Our analysis of the revised bill, however, demonstrates that the present Wood Bill (H. R. 4290) still re-enacts most of the substantive provisions of the T-H Act and in several important particulars strengthens T-H provisions to make them even more objectionable to labor.

"No one who reads the Wood Bill will be deceived by the language which purports to repeal the T-H Act. This statement in the bill is mere sophistry.

"The Wood Bill is the T-H Act plus additional anti-labor prohibitions. The few concessions in the Wood Bill purporting to eliminate or change T-H provisions are inconsequential and insubstantial. They constitute window dressing which will deceive no one.

"The CIO regards any vote that may be cast for the Wood Bill as a vote against labor and against the public interest. The CIO calls upon the Congress to pass the Thomas-Lesinski Bill which is truly a T-H repeal bill."



Rep. John Wood
His Bill is Chip Off T-H Block

Quick Injunctions

The analysis shows:

The discretionary right of the NLRB General Counsel to obtain injunctions is enlarged by permitting injunctions to issue merely upon a filing of charges that an unfair labor practice has been committed and without investigation, proof or hearings.

The disenfranchisement of economic strikers imposed by T-H and conceded even by Senator Taft to be unjust, is substantially retained through the device of permitting economic strikers to vote only if they are not replaced 90 days or more before the election.

The T-H Act language which has been interpreted to prevent peaceful picketing by labor unions is retained.

The ban on secondary boycotts provided in T-H is modified only to a very limited extent. A union, if its collective agreement so provides, may refuse to work on struck goods where the striking employes are members of the same union.

Unions continue to be subject to unwarranted law suits in the federal courts, as permitted by T-H.

The checkoff provisions of T-H are made more restrictive by making it necessary to procure new checkoff authorization cards each year.

While the Wood Bill purports to eliminate T-H requirement for a union shop authorization election it provides that 30% of the employes can petition for an election to prohibit a union shop and retains most of the other complicated T-H election procedures, including employer election petitions and decertification provisions.

T-H permits permits discharge for nonmembership in a union under a union shop agreement only if the employe was discharged from a union because of failure to pay dues. The Wood Bill, while permitting discharge also for expulsion because of Communist affiliation or participating in a strike in violation of a contract, would not permit discharge for expulsion from the union because of anti-union activity, embezzlement of union funds, or other recognized intolerable practices.

State Laws Protected

The T-H provision making more restrictive state laws against union security superior to the federal law is retained.

The Wood Bill would make illegal closed or union shop agreements entered into prior to T-H and continuing for a term of years. Such agreements were preserved by T-H. The general prohibitions against closed shop contracts is retained although it is declared not to be an unfair labor practice for an employer "merely to notify a union of opportunities for employment."

T-H restrictions on collective bargaining in relation to welfare funds are preserved.

The government's power to seek injunctions in national "emergency strikes" is broadened.

The agency definition of T-H under which international and local unions have been held responsible for acts not actually authorized or ratified is retained.

The T-H restriction on political contributions and expenditures by labor unions is retained.

The so-called free speech provision of T-H which goes far beyond the legitimate protection of the constitutional right of employers to free speech is retained.

Labor Not Amused
Look Who Pulls the Strings

'Labor Czar' Retained

The Wood Bill would preserve the NLRB General Counsel of the NLRB as a "labor czar."

The Wood Bill provides for a separate conciliation service rather than for the return of the conciliation service to the Dept. of Labor.

Numerous other provisions of the Wood Bill are T-H provisions like the individual grievance clause, the exclusion of supervisors from the protection of the Act, the jurisdictional dispute section which is made more unworkable by limiting the opportunities for parties to settle their own disputes and the non-Communist affidavit requirement which is enlarged to require such affidavits by employers as well as unions.

Carson to FTC Upsets Big Biz

PRESIDENT Truman stirred up a GOP-NAM hornet's nest when he nominated John Carson to the Federal Trade Commission.

All of the buzzing and stinging comment from the "die-hards" that followed resulted from the fact that Carson is the Washington representative of the American co-operative movement and is known as a friend of organized labor.

Fulton Lewis, Jr., who usually peddles a Big Business line in his Mutual network commentary, began conducting an anti-Carson campaign.

NAM has been putting in its nickel's worth, too.

As a result, business men who know nothing about Carson except what they've heard from Lewis and NAM are sending many anti-Carson letters to Senators.

It used to be said around Washington that "John Carson is more potent than a half dozen ordinary Senators." He served for 12 years as secretary to James Couzens (R., Mich.).

Carson, a former newspaper man, served as a Roosevelt appointee and consumers' representative on the Coal Board. For years he has been Washington representative of the Co-operative League of the USA.

Friends of Carson predict a "wide-open fight" when he comes up for Senate confirmation. They say the battle will revolve around two subjects President Truman mentioned when he nominated Carson—Carson's friendship to labor and his connection with co-ops.

Carson's appointment has been indorsed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and AFL Pres. William Green. The railroad unions have given him their support. So have a number of religious organizations.

JOHN CARSON
NAM Doesn't Like Him

Give PAC $1,
Make NAM Holler

Safety Drive In USA

A PAMPHLET, "Sure We Believe in Safety! Do You?" has been issued by the CIO Steelworkers as part of that union's drive to provide more security—physically, socially, on the job and union-wise—for its members.

The pamphlet came out at about the same time that the U. S. Public Health Service issued a report showing the reason why four workers were killed and 19 hospitalized last Jan. 5 at Whiting, Ind. All victims were or are members of District 31 of the union.

Frank Burke, safety and health chairman of the Steelworkers, tells the story this way:

"On Jan. 5, old oil drums loaded with dross in two box cars were shipped from Granite City, Ill., to Whiting. The drums were sampled inside the plant and dust respirators issued to the workers.

"About noon, the workers noted a white foam coming from the sampling piles."

AFTER THE deaths and injuries, Burke continues: "Samples of the dross were sent to the Health Service. Spectographic analysis reports the following materials were present in the dross: lead, tin, copper, arsenic, aluminum, antimony, sodium and magnesium. (In trace quantities, zinc, calcium, silver and manganese also were present.)

"The Service further did some X-ray diffraction and showed the presence of lines for aluminum arsenide. This compound is quite unstable in the presence of moisture and in contact with moisture will hydrolize to form aluminum hydroxide and arsine. The mixing of the dry and damp dross created the exothermic reaction, which explains the white fume the workers witnessed.

(The shipper was the Hoyt Plant, Natl. Lead Co., Granite City; the receiver was the Federated Metals Division, American Smelting and Refining Co., Whiting.)

"It must be understood that both of these companies have modern laboratories and capable hygienists who should have known the dangers surrounding their type of operations, also having the knowledge of the various chemical reactions."

RABBI WISE

Rabbi Wise Is Mourned

CIO PRES. Philip Murray has sent the following telegram to James Waterman Wise and Justice Justine Wise Polier of New York City, children of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, who died April 19:

"It is with a profound sense of personal loss that I convey to you on behalf of the entire CIO our deepest sympathy upon the occasion of the death of your distinguished father and my long time friend, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. I know of no man in our life time who devoted more of his energies toward the upbuilding of better America than your distinguished father.

"Throughout his long career he gave freely of his time and energy to bring about the realization of higher living standards and better working conditions for the common man.

"All of us can remember the inspiring address he delivered to the Eighth Constitutional Convention of the CIO in Atlantic City, N. J., in 1946 which by the unanimous vote of the Convention was ordered printed in a special pamphlet and widely distributed among all of our affiliated unions.

"We also know at first hand of the great leadership he gave as President of the American Jewish Congress and head of the World Jewish Congress in seeking to eliminate all forms of discrimination among all minority groups. In his passing America has lost a great son and the world a champion of universal peace and universal democracy."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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BUT IN NAME ONLY

Senator Taft of Ohio, who helped sire the Taft-Hartley Act, recently engaged in as neat a bit of double-talk as we've heard in years.

He said he was willing for Congress to repeal his pet anti-union measure—but in name only.

Said Taft: "I can see no objection to nominal repeal of the present law, so long as the basic principles are preserved in the new legislation."

The Senator could have said the same thing more bluntly if he'd put it this way: "I don't care if my name comes off the measure just as long as the principles of T-H remain."

(Perhaps we should mention parenthetically that Taft comes up for re-election in 1950.)

Just what are the "basic principles" of T-H?

The No. 1 principle is that the law must be loaded in favor of employers. That's basic. Yes, sir!

The principle of government by injunction must be preserved in dealing with unions. Absolutely!

And, of course, there must be some provisions which will enable strikebreakers to vote a union out of existence while members are out pounding the bricks, fighting for their rights. Unquestionably!

In case the Senator's interested, let's make one thing crystal clear. Labor doesn't give a darn what the new law's called. It doesn't care whether Taft's name is on it or not.

But the unfair "basic principles" of T-H must go. They must go completely, not just "nominally."

NOBODY LIKES WOOD'S BILL?

We thought our office wag had turned a neat phrase when he referred to the Wood Bill as a "chip off the old T-H block," but we're not so sure he won't have to bow to the headline writer for the NAM News.

The News (the NAM one; not the CIO) referred to the latest T-H repealer as the "Denatured Wood Bill."

Our wag said what he did because he considered the Wood proposal a poor substitute for the Thomas-Lesinski Bill.

The NAM headliner said what he did because he considered Wood's measure as a poor substitute for the Taft-Hartley Act.

Well, it wasn't the first time the CIO and NAM were miles apart.

And the fact that the NAM doesn't like the Wood Bill doesn't make us like it any better.

It's merely a poor substitute for a bad law. ★ ★ ★

MOVE OVER, WESTBROOK!

For years it's been possible for a speaker to get a good round of applause at a labor meeting merely by saying something nasty about Westbrook Pegler, who acts as if vinegar had been substituted for the milk of human kindness.

While Westbrook was going his unmerry way, a new star was slowly rising on the horizon of reaction. Now he is really up there, floating around in the NAM firmament.

He's a fellow known as Fulton Lewis Jr., and he's rapidly replacing Pegler as the "pet peeve" of the common man, whom both profess to love dearly.

Although his unfair tactics irk us, Lewis often serves us well. By the simple process of listening to him we can tell what Big Business is thinking.

However, we wish he'd quit pretending to be unbiased.

To Heck With The 'Good Old Days'

Nobody Really Wants Them Because It's The Future That Really Counts

By ALLAN L. SWIM

A LOT of us who think the U. S. is a darn good place in which to live are getting fed up with those loud-voiced gentlemen whose chief contribution to progress consists of making dull, pious speeches about "preserving the American way of life."

Perhaps we're fed up because we know they don't mean what they say, although they sometimes say it so beautifully—so patriotically.

You know the kind of fellows I mean—those who talk about "free enterprise" when they actually mean "monopoly" and those who verbally yearn for the "good old days" but wouldn't return to them for a million bucks.

They're the guys who advocate the status quo and the "American system" and speak of them as if they were one and the same, which they aren't.

OUR EARLY "American way of life" was pretty darn primitive, if you can believe what you read in the history books.

Each man was nearly a law unto himself, nobody gambled on the stock exchange and the plumbing in the log cabins was terrible.

Our early leaders were men who got together and plotted a revolution. They, by overthrowing a form of government, wrote a glorious chapter in the history of mankind—but the chapter wasn't called "Maintaining the Status Quo."

Remember those bad "good old days" of 1861 and thereabouts, when American fought American and brother sometimes lined up against brother in bloody warfare?

And how about those "good old days" that followed the stock market crash, when some of the "status quo" boys of the 1920's jumped from windows rather than face the future?

THERE, OF course, is "an American way of life." It's a darn good way and no other nation has anything to equal it.

But it's not the way of those loud-voiced gentlemen referred to earlier.

It consists largely of clinging to certain democratic fundamentals and changing anything or everything else that doesn't suit us.

You could almost say that "change" has been our middle name. We've discarded the old for the new with such rapidity that it has startled the rest of the world.

In the span of one lifetime we've progressed from the horse and buggy era to ero of the and buggy era to the era of

We were the world's youngest nation only 173 years ago. Today we're the world's most powerful nation.

We didn't get where we are by maintaining the status quo.

THE ONE certain way to destroy the real American way of life is to block the changes which a majority of the people want.

This is true of changes in the social and economic fields as well as the field of industrial production.

Being against Communism, or against Fascism, or against poverty, or against disease simply isn't enough.

We've got to be "for" something if we're going to progress. And being "for" something good that we had yesterday in preference to advocating something better for tomorrow just doesn't make sense.

Furthermore, it's ridiculous to say we wouldn't try something merely because Grandfather never heard of it or because we never tried it before.

YES, A lot of people are fed up with the loud-voiced gentlemen—in Congress and out—who make dull, pious speeches about "preserving the American way of life" when that's not what they mean at all.

We're fed up because we believe they're blocking progress—because we believe they're making no real effort to use our resources more wisely, to produce more efficiently, to distribute more equitably, to make our democracy function more effectively.

What we need—and need badly—is a positive and dynamic philosophy based on democratic principles, coupled with a program of action in the social and economic fields that will make the cockeyed isms from overseas die of their own ineffectiveness and lack of appeal.

But the job can't be done if we follow those who say "no" to every plan for improving our society.

British Labor Sets Sights On '50

THE NEED for still more production and export to support Britain's new social legislation—together with promises of still more services for the people—is the keynote to the draft program for the British Labor party's 1950 campaign.

This tentative platform was issued early to afford ample time for trade unionists and local Labor party members to debate it and propose amendments before the annual party convention in June.

The draft was approved not only by the Labor party executive committee, a majority of whose members are union men, but also by the leading cabinet members of the Labor government and an additional group of trade union representatives who were called in for consultation.

In the foreign policy section of the platform, which pledges continued support to the European recovery program, tribute is paid to the part that U. S. unions have played in getting the Marshall Plan under way.

"Much of the progress that has been made in European recovery would have been impossible without American aid," the party leaders acknowledge. "The British government made it clear that it would accept no condition which undermined our freedom to select our own course, and no such condition was demanded by the U. S."

"Much of the credit for this wise and magnanimous outlook on the part of the American people must go to the American trade unions and the work of their representatives on the various bodies concerned with European aid. And this is only one of the recent and dramatic examples of the growing power and influence of American trade unionism and American Labor."

No immediate relief from "austerity" is promised the British people. Improved food standards depend largely upon increased domestic food production, says the platform, which devotes considerable space to agricultural policy. Continued food subsidies to hold down consumer costs are pledged, as is the improvement in the system of food distribution.

The Labor party promises to maintain full employment. Increased public investment will be resorted to if any threat of unemployment looms, the party platform declares.

Proud of its nationalization of coal, power, transport and the pending socialization of the steel industry, the Labor party points to the government's ability to expand the operation of these industries as proof of its ability to keep full employment.

"I SWORE I'd beat those union wage scales."

There Was Spirit But Not Much More

THEY CLIMBED the steep, narrow stairs in the semi-darkness, feeling their way along carefully so they woudn't stumble.

At the top they crowded into a poorly furnished room—a dingy room that contained little more than chairs—and one of the Frenchmen switched on a dim overhead light.

The tiny, unshaded bulb gave off a flickering light but provided only meager illumination.

One of the Americans pulled out a fresh pack of cigarets and passed it around. Each Frenchmen took a "smoke"—eagerly.

After everybody was seated the interpreter began speaking.

THE AMERICANS, the interpreter explained, were newspaper men representing the labor press. They were in France to study economic conditions and the operation of the Marshall Plan.

They had traveled to the north of France —near the Belgian border—because they wanted to talk with miners in the heart of the coal belt.

The miners, members of the non-Communist Force Ouvriere, said they'd be glad to talk with their "brothers from America."

The European Recovery Program, they agreed, was a good thing—and there was considerable evidence that it already had helped the French people considerably.

But things were tough, really tough, in the coal region.

ONE OF THE miners said, sadly, that he and his fellow unionists had hoped for lowered prices, but had hoped in vain.

The men were working 48 hours a week instead of the pre-war 40, but that didn't help much either.

Before the Nazis came, an average miner earned enough in two weeks to buy a fairly good suit of clothes, but now it took the pay from five week's work to buy an inferior suit.

The work clothing situation was bad, too, one of them said. A miner had to work 2½ days to buy a pair of overalls—and an unskilled worker earned about enough in four days to buy a shirt.

Yes, sir, things were tough, but the miners said France would pull herself out of the hole with help from the U. S.

HOUSING CONDITIONS in the area were terrible, the Frenchmen said. Sometimes as many as seven persons lived in one room.

The unions weren't doing too well, either, because only about half the miners in the region were organized.

Force Ouvriere was gaining strength, but slowly. There was very little money with which to pay organizers and there often wasn't enough in the "kitty" to pay bus fare so union leaders could travel from town to town.

They said there was little money to "make propaganda" of the kind needed to fight the Communists and to expand their own organization.

They wondered if, perhaps, there were some union groups in the U. S. which might give them a helping hand.

THE CONVERSATION went on for a long time, with the Americans and Frenchmen taking turns asking each other questions.

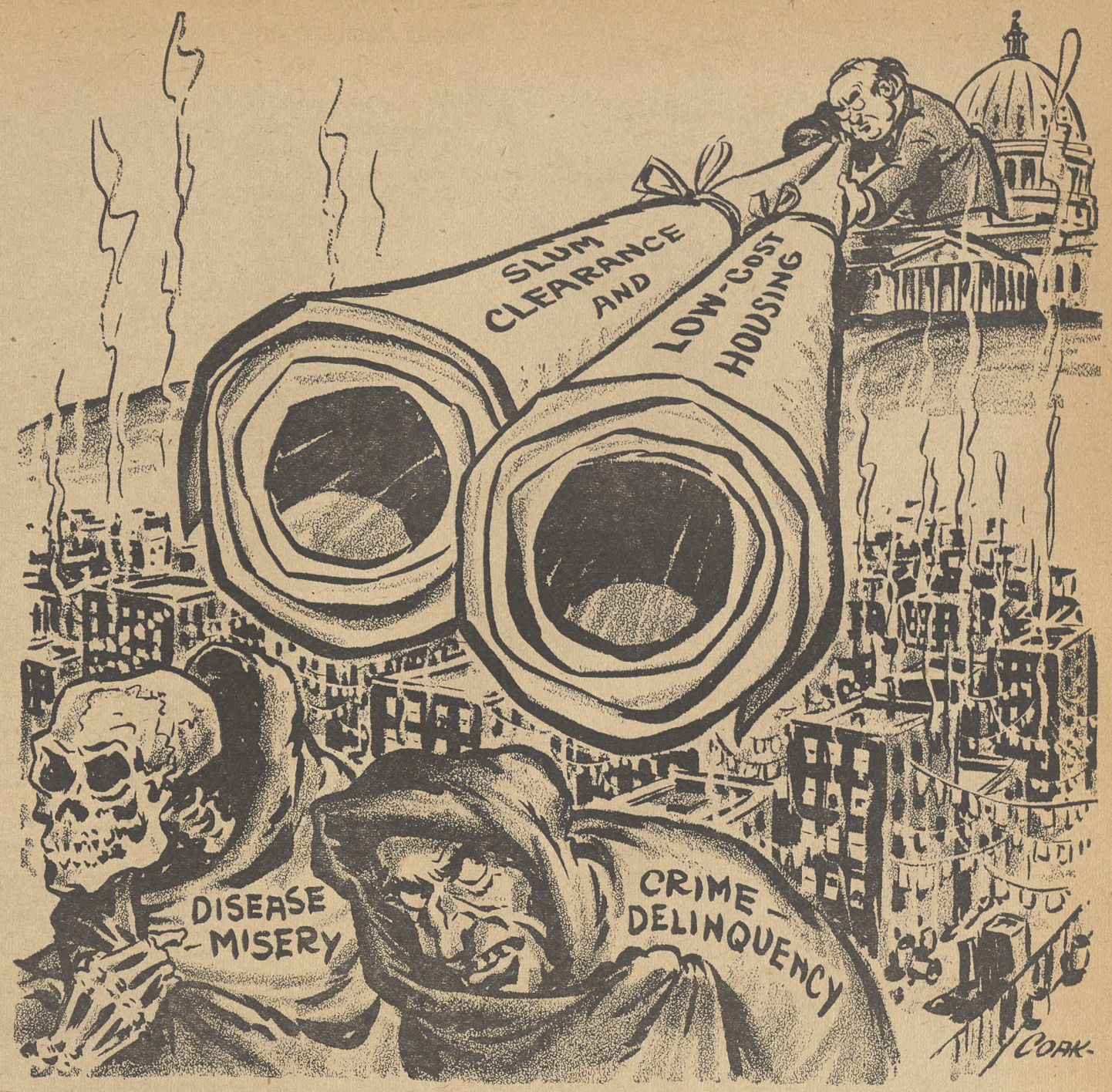
The miners wanted to know about conditions in the U. S. and the possibility of a new worldwide non-Communist labor organization.

The session wasn't a grim one. The Frenchmen were surprisingly cheery and they were hopeful of the future.

Finally, the Americans left and as they reached the street one of them said, "They have spirit, but not much more. B-r-r-r! I'm nearly frozen."

Although it was in the middle of winter there had been no heat in the miners' union headquarters in the heart of the coal district!

GIVE 'EM BOTH BARRELS!



AMA Accused Of Sabotaging Its Own Proposals

THE AMERICAN Medical Association, standard bearer for the forces opposing the National Health Insurance Bill endorsed by the CIO, is slyly preaching one thing and practicing another, according to the Committee for the Nation's Health.

The Committee charges that the AMA, while expressing hearty support for "voluntary" health plans, is actually using monopolistic practices to block voluntary health insurance plans unless they are controlled by the AMA.

The charges were made in a report entitled "Restrictions on Free Enterprize in Medicine," prepared by the Committee on Research in Medical Economics, under the chairmanship of Michael M. Davis, noted authority on health insurance.

A DELEGATION headed by Dr. Channing Frothingham, chairman of the Committee for the Nation's Health, and including CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, called on President Truman recently and presented the report to him.

The 24-page document charges that AMA state and local medical societies use restrictive state legislation, boycotts and other pressures to block the growth of health insurance plans providing comprehensive medical services sponsored by unions, cooperatives, industries, farmers, and other consumer groups.

Special laws instigated by medical societies have been enacted in 22 states, in effect preventing the establishment of voluntary health insurance plans unless these are controlled by organized medicine, the report declares.

DR. FROTHINGHAM told Pres. Truman that the report contained evidence "that the 140 million consumers of medical care cannot hope to get the comprehensive protection they need from voluntary health insurance plans because of organized medicine's monopoly controls."

The report points out that "medical societies not only refuse to sponsor the type of health insurance plan which high professional opinion has recommended as able to offer the most adequate medical service at reasonable cost, but also have endeavored to prevent their individual physician members from participation in such plans.

"They have choked the development of medical insurance plans offering comprehensive health services, in favor of plans offering only very limited services. They have restrained doctors from free experimentation in improved forms of medical service and have prevented the people from experimenting with improved methods of payment for the service.

"SUCH POLICIES are un-American restrictions upon free enterprise in medicine. They are disadvantageous to the public. They are a blot upon the medical profession. Foresighted, fairminded physicians ought to assist labor, business, farm, cooperative and civic organizations in removing these restrictions promptly from the American scene."

Dr. Frothingham said that "if organized medicine is sincere in its new-found admiration for voluntary health insurance (which it once condemned as a half-baked scheme . . . socialism . . . communism . . . inciting to revolution) let it join with consumers, farmers and labor to repeal these restrictive state laws and to stop its county societies from boycotting tactics."

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS on the national health front:

The National Physicians Committee, lobby outfit which spent more than $353,000 during the first nine months of 1948 in its fight against national health insurance (largest expenditure by any registered lobby), has announced that it is folding up.

Its work will be taken over by the AMA's own agency, according to a statement issued by the NPC's board of trustees. Widespread protests aroused by the nature of the NPC's propaganda undoubtedly had a lot to do with the decision to liquidate the NPC.

Health Program Speakers Offered

The New Jersey CIO Council has answered a "campaign of fear and fabrication" being conducted against President Truman's national health insurance program by the American Medical Association's New Jersey Society, by offering to debate the subject "before every organization, big or little, in the state."

Council Pres. Carl Holderman said that more than a score of speaking engagements and debates on the health insurance bill have already been filled by the regular New Jersey CIO staff, and that a number of others are pending.

"When the people know the true facts, we are certain they will press Congress to the prompt enactment of the national health insurance bill," Holderman said.

DAVENPORT: The Post Office Bldg. in Pittsburgh was the scene of this recess visit to a Congressman. The Representative in this case is Harry James Davenport, of Pennsylvania's 29th District. His area includes six Pittsburgh wards, nine suburban boroughs and five townships, all in Allegheny County. (Allegheny County, second in popuation only to Philadelphia County, had 1,411,539 residents in 1940, must be well above that now.) Davenport's district includes the huge Westinghouse plant at Wilkinsburg, home of CIO Electrical Workers' Local 601. Here, a delegation from Local 601 asked Davenport for advice on how they can help in the battle on T-H and for the rest of the Fair Deal. From left to right, seated on table,: James T. Fitzpatrick, editor of Local 601's Union Generator; Davenport and Fin. Secy. Eugene Rath. Standing, Vice Pres. Patty O'Connor, Rec. Secy. Stanley Glass and Treas. Al Pefferman; seated, Bus. Agent Charles Copeland, Pres. Philip Conahan and Michael Fitzpatrick (James' father), chairman of the Westinghouse UE Conference. Michael Fitzpatrick is brother of Thomas Fitzpatrick, former president of the local, who was defeated by Conahan in an anti-left-wing campaign. That campaign was led by Michael Fitzpatrick.

Congressmen, After Getting Home Views, Start New Debate

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

SOME CONGRESSMEN couldn't take it, so they spent the 10-day recess not at home, where they should have been, but at resorts.

(A few crossed picket lines to stay at Atlantic City hotels.)

Other Congressmen gave excuses as to why they couldn't see union delegations.

But, most Congressmen did return home and many of them conferred with CIO and other labor delegations, getting their ideas on the Fair Deal in general and Taft-Hartley repeal in particular. It seemed obvious that some waverers were due to come back to Washington this week convinced that Nov. 2 was really Fair Deal Day.

When Congress reconvenes this week, the first order of business in the House is to be the Thomas-Lesinski Bill (HR 2032) which would repeal T-H and reenact the Wagner Act with some revisions. HR 2032 is indorsed by CIO, AFL and other labor groups.

First, the House will debate HR 2032's rule. That rule, handed down by the House Rules Committee, gives an "open" basis to the bill, with eight hours of general debate. An open rule means that amendments can be offered and that each and every one of the 432 members of the House (three vacancies due to deaths) can talk for five minutes on any amendment.

Figure that out. Five times 432 is 2160. That would mean, conceivably, that 36 hours could be devoted to any one amendment.

One of the first moves in the House, after the rule debate ends, will be a move to substitute the Wood Bill (HR 4290) for the Thomas-Lesinski Bill. That move may be made by Rep. John Wood (D., Ga.)—if he is there. He hadn't been in Washington for at least two weeks before the recess.

Newsweek Magazine last week disclosed that the Wood Bill had been conceived in the minds of Rep. Joseph Martin (Mass.) and Charles Halleck (Ind.), leaders of the conservative Republicans in the House.

They planned the strategy by which the bill was offered and used Wood's name in an effort to take the GOP curse off the bill, Newsweek said.

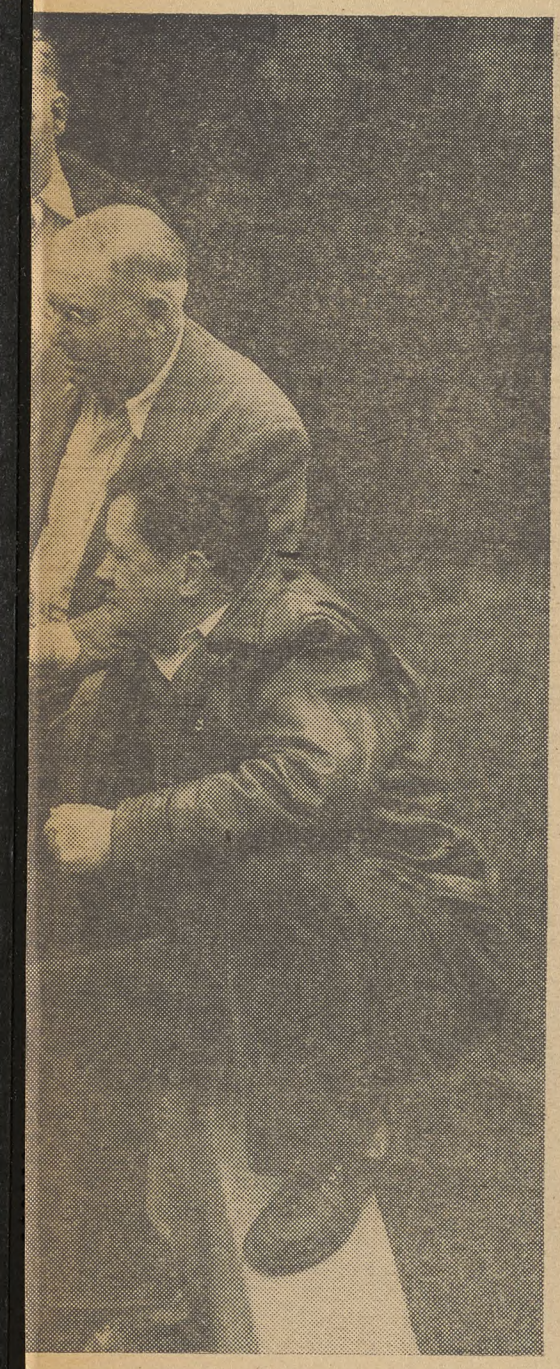
Also, the magazine disclosed that at its press time Wood had not even seen the bill which carries his name.

Such skullduggery can be expected all through the debate on Taft-Hartley, the CIO believes. Newsweek points out that the Dixiegops are getting worried over public reaction to their wrecking tactics of the early days of the session. The American people, Newsweek says, do not like obstruction which has indications of sabotage.

This week, CIO Pres. Philip Murray will be receiving reports from the field following his appeal to send delegations to Congressmen.

BUCHANAN: Pennsylvania's 33d District, which includes one Pittsburgh Ward, is also completely within Allegheny County. Congressman is Frank Buchanan. Here, at his home, he confers with steelworkers. Left to right: William Moran, Loc Rosensky, 1408. All the mills

KELLEY: Labor people in Westmoreland County, Pa., make no bones about their pride in the achievements of their Congressman, Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D.). They know of Kelley's work on the House Labor Committee, they know of his work for the physically handicapped, they know of his work for education. To them he is a close friend who has never failed them. So, during the recess, many union members called on their friend, "Gus." They didn't have to urge him to support Fair Deal legislation. They praised him for what he has done. Here, in his office at the Greensburg postoffice, a delegation of Steelworkers has a friendly visit with Kelley. Seated, left to right: Sam Casina, President, Local 1194, Jeannette; Robert E. Poorman, President, Local 1551, American Locomotive Association; Raymond Hearn, Staff representative, USWA District 19; Raymond Hearn, also a staff representative; Patricia A. Curry, of Kelley's staff; Andrew G. Ferrari, a staff representative; George Smetak, financial secretary, Local 1537, Latrobe; Ralph Orbin, Local 1163 vice president, and Dick Rhea, president, Local 1163, Youngwood, Pa. Standing, l. to r.: William Weightman, president, Local 1145, Jeannette; Frank DeBone, President, Local 3086, Greensburg; S. I. Kamerer, 1275, Greensburg.



14, Buchanan; Tom Heilman, 1408; Matthew ; William Spang, 1408; Joseph Gallagher, to Buchanan's house direct from work in McKeesport area.

HOME SCENE: Rep. and Mrs. Buchanan relax in their McKeesport home during the Easter recess. The dog is Porky, whose official name, registered, is Ace Candidate. He's a relative of Jack Dempsey's famous Cocker Spaniel.

CHAT: Davenport and Conahan study plans for the furtherance of Fair Deal projects. Conahan, a veteran of many years of union work, is determined that America will never again see the return of the depression days of 1929.

Rep. Coffey Mourned By Pres. Murray

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has sent the following condolences to the widow of Rep. Robert L. Coffey (D., Pa.), who was killed in a plane crash last week:

"Deeply shocked at the tragic death of your esteemed husband. He was a true servant of the people in every sense of the word. His brief career in Congress has left a deep impression on the American scene, which will not forget his valiant efforts for the common man. My sincerest sympathy to you, your children and the other members of his family."

Coffey's district included Johnstown, where there are many CIO members. PAC worked hard for him in the entire 26th District.

SENATORS GREEN (R. I.), Douglas (Ill.), Morse (Ore.), Baldwin (Conn.), Ferguson (Mich.), talk to Negro resident of Washington slums.

THIS ONE-LEGGED TENANT lives in one of the Capital's slum shanties where electricity, running water, indoor toilets are unknown.

Senate Passes Housing Bill Despite Bricker, Cain

A GIANT FEDERAL housing program has passed the Senate for the fourth time in four years and is again awaiting action in the House, which has killed each of the previous measures.

It was shortly before midnight last Thursday, when the Senators, their tempers flaring, beat down decisively 12 Republican amendments designed to kill, curtail or stall the bill, and drove through to a final 57-13 vote.

The measure provides for the construction of 810,000 public housing units over the next six years. The President is empowered to step up the annual rate to 200,000, which means that the program could conceivably be completed in little over four years. An amendment by Republican Sen. Robert Taft sliced the maximum which could be built a year from 250,000, as originally provided in the bill.

Also provided is an ambitious slum clearance program through a billion dollars in federal loans and $500 million in grants to local communities. The government would put up $2 for each $1 local governments are willing to spend for this purpose.

To improve farm housing the bill provides $250 million in loans, $5 million in subsidies and $25 milion in grants to farmers on submarginal land.

THE explosive final nine hours of debate on the housing bill followed by three days a dramatic tour of some of Washington's worst slums by five of the Senators.

Organized by Sen. Ralph Flanders (R. Vt.) and Sen. Paul Douglas (D. Ill.), the tour had taken them just six blocks from the nation's handsome Capitol, and there they had smelled the stench and viewed the human waste created by slum squalor.

When they returned, they told of seeing small, tumbledown shanties which house four or five families. They told of the two beds on which 12 people sleep in one house, of how in the hot summer months many of these people, finding it unbearable, seek sleep in the city's parks or alleys.

Inside the gloomy hovels oil lamps supplied the only light, and not all had stoves for cooking and heat. None had running water or inside toliets. Outside, the garbage-strewn alley was lined with privies. A man was found frozen to death in one of these last winter, the police captain who accompanied the group reminisced. A health officer spoke of the tuberculosis and syphilis problem there.

When told that the shacks yield a landlord as much as $54 a month, the Senators said they didn't wonder why some landlords had been putting up such stiff opposition to the slum clearance program.

The Senators said what they had seen was no exception, that similar conditions exist in every big city. They expected the ugly picture to add impetus to other Senators' determination to do something about it—and quickly.

Most of the legislators were visibly moved by the report; some were not.

OHIO'S Republican Sen. John Bricker, himself an official of a savings and loan firm, said he thought the slum problem was being overemphasized.

"I think," he said, "we should sometimes look to the fine sections of our cities and to the good jobs which have been done, and should not always emphasize the deplorable side of our society."

Presumably to give the Senators and the nation's millions of slum dwellers a good chance to take a long look at the fine sections, Bricker joined with Sen. Harry Cain (R. Wash.) in swamping the Senate clerk with amendments to the housing bill.

Their proposals included such devices as a ban on segregation in public housing units. With the opposition led by strong civil rights advocate Sen. Douglas, this was defeated, 49 to 31.

Douglas emphasized that it was with a "heavy heart" that he and other liberal Democrats opposed the anti-bias amendment. He said that such a provision would kill the bill by losing 30 southern votes for the bill without a commensurate gain in support from the Republicans.

Another Cain concoction was an amendment to require Congress to approve each public housing project. Still another would have required each community to vote by referendum before a public housing project would be begun. One Bricker amendment would have stricken out the public housing and farm assistance programs altogether. By the time the bill reached a final vote the Republican pair had thought up 14 such amendments.

How soon the program can get under way depends now on the House. Committee hearings are scheduled to start this week, having been postponed by the Easter recess.

The bill's supporters are hoping the hearings will be short. They point out that an estimated 12,500 pages of committee hearings have aready been piled up by previous Congresses.

Jim Crow Placement

Gov. Forrest Smith of Missouri has closed down the Kansas City, Mo., of the Missouri State Employment Service and has ordered the office integrated with the office formerly operated for whites only.

THESE TIN CANS in the foreground substitute for toilets in the slum area. Because of the lack of sanitation, slum dwellers have a high disease rate.

THIS ALLEY is these children's only playground. Juvenile delinquency and crime is rampant in such surroundings.

Dixiecrats Distort Purpose Of FEPC Bill Aimed Only At Job Discrimination

By GLORIA CAPLAN

"The CIO unreservedly supports Pres. Truman's Civil Rights program . . . We feel that the enactment of this program will enable America in actual practice to show the world that we intend to close the gap between our stated ideals and our day-to-day practices." — CIO resolution on Civil Rights, 10th Constitutional convention.

IN THE SENATE it is known as S 174. In the House it has eight numbers, among them HR 371, HR 384 and HR 792. But most of us know it as the FEPC bill.

It has aroused more tempers, inspired more oratory, provoked more demagoguery and has been more beclouded by deliberate misrepresentations than perhaps any legislative proposal of the 20th Century.

And all it seeks to do—this Fair Employment Practices bill—is protect a worker against being done out of a job solely because of his color, his religion or his ancestry.

Purpose Of Bill

The specific purpose of the bill is explained very simply on its first page, but the distortions continue to fill the Congressional Record and newspaper editorials. In its declaration of policy, S 174 says:

"The Congress hereby finds that the practice of discriminating in employment against **properly qualified persons** because of their race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry is contrary to the American principles of liberty and of equality of opportunity, is incompatible with the Constitution, forces large segments of our population into substandard conditions of living, foments industrial strife and domestic unrest, deprives the United States of the fullest utilization of its capacities for production, endangers the national security and general welfare, and adversely affects the domestic and foreign commerce of the U. S."

Is This Hoey?

One of North Carolina Sen. Clyde Hoey's objections to FEPC is that "it would deny to employes the right of selecting their associates."

The only time employes ever had that right was under a closed shop. And we thought the Senator, who voted for Taft-Hartley, was against the closed shop.

Seems like a fair enough goal for those who believe in the American principle of equality of opportunity and judging every man by his merit, not his color. But that simple statement of objective has been blasted by Mississippi's Rep. John Rankin as "a Communist-inspired movement, fostered by an alien minority that has flooded in here from Russia in recent years."

(Emigration from Russia has been virtually non-existent in recent years, except for an occasional escape out of the country.)

FEPC Supporters

The list of FEPC supporters is heavy with American industrialists and clergymen. Among these is Eric Johnson who, when president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, said:

"The withholding of jobs and business opportunities from some people does not make jobs and business opportunities for others. Such a policy merely tends to drag down the whole economic level. You can't sell an electric refrigerator to a family that can't afford electricity. Perpetuating poverty for some merely guarantees stagnation for all . . ."

Although Eric Johnston, the CIO and numerous other groups and individuals consider an FEPC essential to prosperity, Rankin considers it "persecution" of the white people of the South. Why, he says, "it may well mean the end of this Republic and of our American way of life. It may mean Communistic regimentation of the American people, North and South."

FEPC proponents have argued that the wide gap between our democratic ideals of "equal opportunity" and our practice has provided a fertile ground for Communist endeavors.

Then Rankin waxes eloquent on the subject of segregation—the most abused misrepresentation of the bill, because the bill makes no mention of segregation.

"You're not going to force Negroes into our white schools!" he warns his fellow Congressmen. (Not that the President's civil rights program makes an effort to.) Then the Mississippian tells a little story to demonstrate the "evils" of FEPC:

According to the story, two New Yorkers were conversing in a taxicab.

Said the first: "I told you this FEPC would ruin the State of New York if they ever put it on the statute books."

The other replied: "I did not think so. I thought it was a humanitarian measure. But I now see my mistake."

Misrepresentation

Answered the first: "Here is what it has done to me. I own a good home . . . out on Riverside Drive, and I also own a house next to it which I bought for my own protection. I had a friend living in the other house, but his business took him to another section of the country and he had to vacate. Like a fool, I put up a sign 'for rent,' thinking that someone in the community whom I could afford to rent it to would apply. Somebody put a colored fellow up to come and apply for it and the court now says I must let him have it."

The New York anti-discrimination law, like the federal FEPC bills, bans discrimination only in employment. In fact, there is no New York law which forces a landlord to rent to a tenant against his will. Numerous organized groups in New York have attempted, for instance, to pry open the doors of Metropolitan Insurance Co. housing project to Negroes, but without success.

This particular type of fallacy was sharply attacked by another Southerner, Florida's Sen. Claude Pepper, in an address he made in Montgomery, Ala.:

"The President of the United States has been flagrantly if not designedly misrepresented in his recommendations on the so-called Civil Rights measures to the Congress. He has not recommended one thing relative to segregation in the States, in the public schools, in restaurants, in hotels, in theaters, swimming pools, and the like—and, of course, he has made no recommendation concerning churches, lodges, clubs, and associations of local and personal nature . . ."

Nor is the segregation issue the only myth which has glutted up the FEPC controversy. There's the widely-used story that FEPC would force employers to hire incompetents for jobs.

Hoey's Oratory

Sen. Clyde Hoey (D., N.C.) on March 2, 1949, lent his finest oratory to this type of attack. At that particular time he was very much concerned about "the rights of the individual citizen." But "individual citizen" soon became a synonym for "employer" in that address on the Senate floor.

The FEPC bill, said Hoey, "would deny to the employer the right to hire, promote, or discharge employes upon the basis of their efficiency, merit or faithfulness."

Yet, there on the first page of the bill was its stated purpose: to prevent discrimination in employment against "properly qualified persons."

The President's Civil Rights Committee, which has been so vehemently excoriated by "professional" Southerners, also emphasized its belief that a man should be judged by his merits, regardless of his color.

The committee's report to the President said: "In presenting this evidence, the committee is not ignoring the fact that an individual Negro worker may be less efficient than an individual white worker or vice versa. Nor does it suggest that wage differences which reflect actual differences in the competence of workers are indefensible. What is indefensible is a wage discrimination, based not on the race."

That is the FEPC bill's only goal.

That was what the wartime FEPC was so successful in doing, even though it lacked enforcement power and employed only persuasion and mediation. People said—and still say—"You can't legislate against intolerance." But the commission was successfull in peacefully opening employment doors to minorities where they had always been locked before.

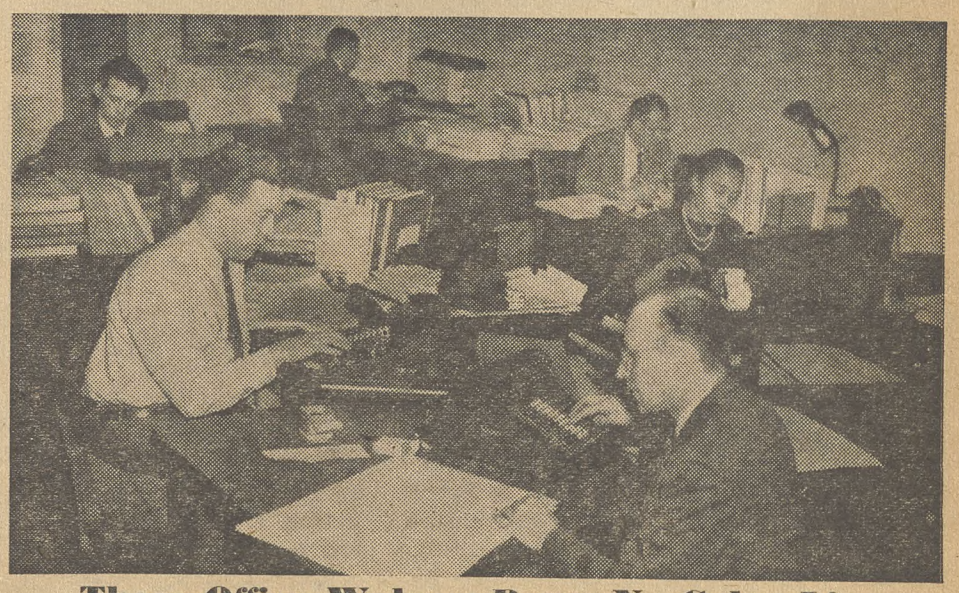
Working Together On Ship

9 States Have FEPC

Nine states now have FEPC laws on the books. They are Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin, New York, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Oregon and Washington.

In many states anti-discrimination bills are under consideration. In at least eight there's a pretty good chance of passage this year. These are Ohio, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and Missouri.

Absorbed By Job—Not Bias



These Office Wokers Draw No Color Line

UAW's on FM

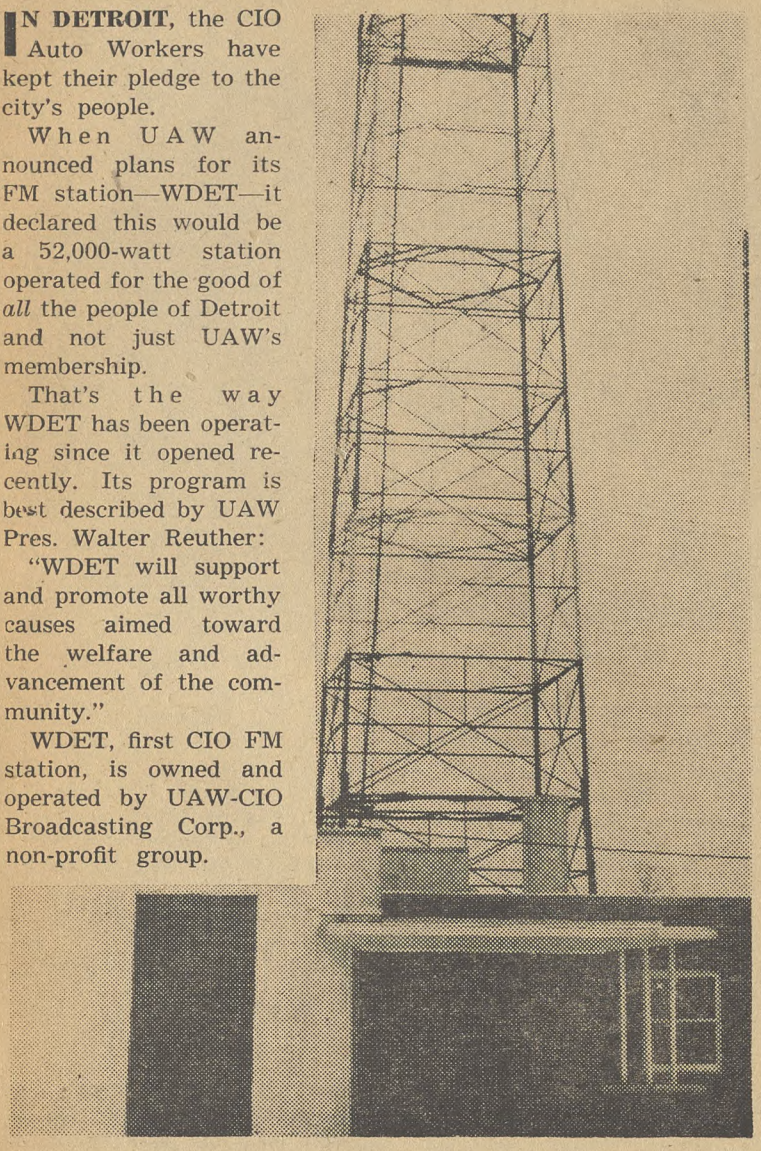
IN DETROIT, the CIO Auto Workers have kept their pledge to the city's people.

When UAW announced plans for its FM station—WDET—it declared this would be a 52,000-watt station operated for the good of *all* the people of Detroit and not just UAW's membership.

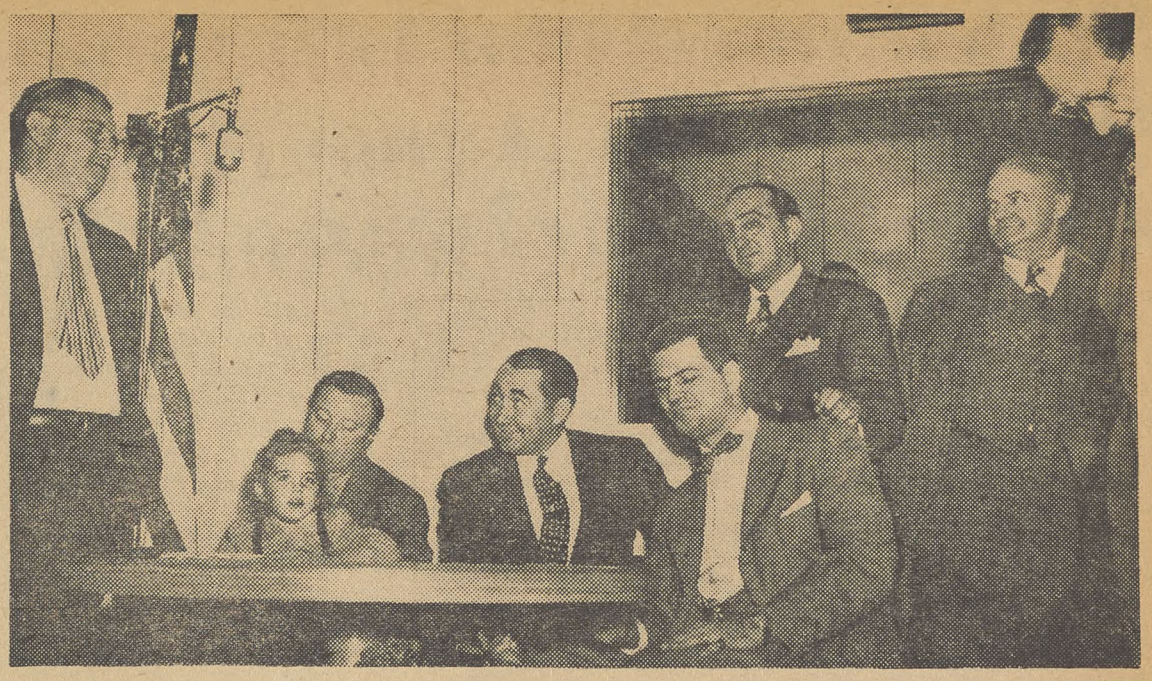
That's the way WDET has been operating since it opened recently. Its program is best described by UAW Pres. Walter Reuther:

"WDET will support and promote all worthy causes aimed toward the welfare and advancement of the community."

WDET, first CIO FM station, is owned and operated by UAW-CIO Broadcasting Corp., a non-profit group.



TOWER: Here is WDET's home.



OPENING: It was a gala event. At the microphone is Norman Matthews, UAW's Radio Committee chairman. Seated are UAW Pres. Reuther, holding Daughter Linda; UAW Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey and Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams. Standing at right: Radio Consultant Morris Novik, UAW Intl. Rep. Jack Kelly, and Victor Reuther, UAW Educational Director. WDET, first CIO FM station, operates on 52,000 watts.

WDET DIR. HOBERMAN

ANTI-BIAS: A weekly program on WDET is devoted to the Detroit Interracial Committee. George Scherner, (center), director of the committee, is moderator of the program, known as Community Clinic. Here, he interviews Geraldine Bledsoe, chief of the minority section of the Michigan Employment Service, and William Oliver, co-director of UAW's Fair Employment Practices Committee. Boaz Siegel, Wayne U. law professor, has also taken part. The station will concentrate on the whole community's welfare.

WOMEN'S SPORTS: At the right is Betty Hicks, former American women's golf champion, who broadcasts a weekly program, "Sports Fairway." She interviews sports figures, gives lively comment on sports events. Here, she interviews Shirley Spark, Detroit district golf champion. WDET also broadcasts news "every hour on the half hour," symphony music, students' forums, commentators, etc.

"WOMEN'S WORLD": Helpful information and hints on the latest in fashions, homemaking and other things of interest to women are brought to WDET by Lela Bingham. The announcer is Robert Caudill. Listeners in the area can get WDET on 101.9 megacycles, channel No. 290.

NLRB Acts to End Anti-Union Interference of One Family And Police in Alabama City

By FRED ROSS

THE National Labor Relations Board has acted to end the interference of the Russell family in union activities at Alexander City, Ala.

The board found three textile companies, Police Chief G. Mack Horton, Policeman Floyd Mann and Police Informer Alphonso Alford guilty of unfair labor practices.

The textile firms are the Russell Mfg. Co., Bettie Francis Cotton Mills and the Roberta Mills, which operate six plants.

The NLRB trial examiner found that "about half or more of the white population of working age, in Alexander City and environs" (the total population of which is estimated at 16,000) "was economically dependent on employment" on cotton textile manufacturing.

THE THREE plants cited by the NLRB and the Bevelle plant of the Avondale Mills of Alabama, the examiner found, were "the principal employing interests in the area."

The largest of the three cited firms, the Russell Co., was "owned largely" by the Russell family, according to the examiner.

The extent of the domination of the family over the community is shown by this paragraph from the examiner's report:

"The Russell Mfg. Co. Inc., according to Thomas, (secretary and treasurer of the three firms) owns the property identified as the Russell Hotel, provides the city with its water supply, and together with the other corporate respondents, owns a block of stock in the Alexander City Manufacturing Co., previously identified as a firm engaged in the manufacture of lumber and millwork."

The case arose from charges filed by the CIO Textile Workers prior to Sept. 30, 1946, when the NLRB regional director at Atlana, Ga., issued a complaint.

Ruling Hailed By Bittner

"The NLRB ruling in the Russell case is most significant, and it will go far in aiding the cause of the CIO and all organized labor in the South," said Dir. Van A. Bittner of the CIO's Southern Organizing Campaign.

"In this instance, the chief of police and two officers were actually employes of an incorporated town. In the case of the police force of Porterdale, Ga., the men involved were actually Bibb Mfg. Co. employes. Russell Mills, and its fellow defendants, went even further than Bibb for they were using a municipal police force as their tool against the Textile Workers Union of America-CIO."

THE BOARD ordered the companies to—

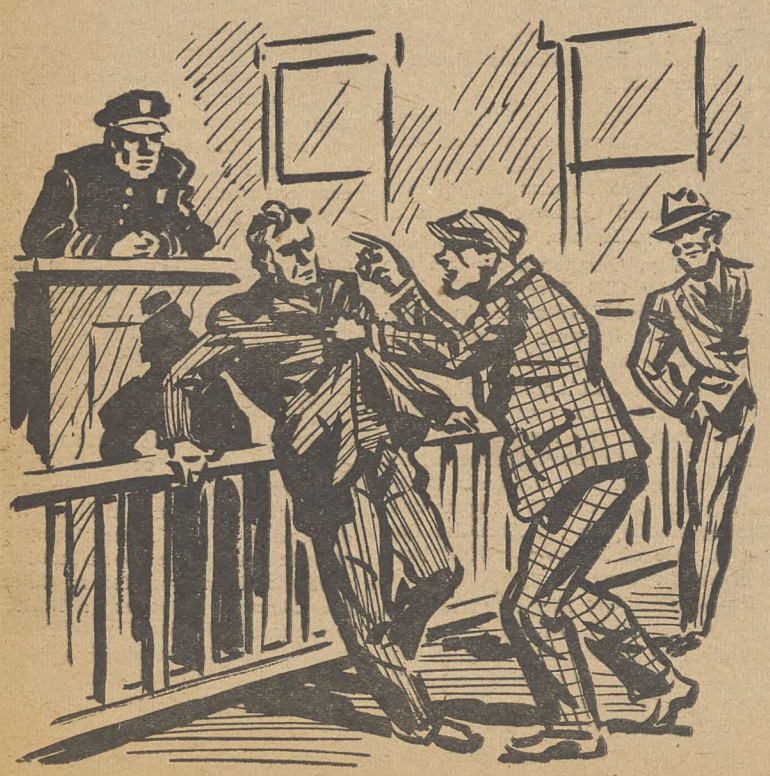
- Stop interfering with their employes' right to join TWUA.
- Instruct employes that physical assaults will not be permitted in the mills at any time. (Trial Examiner Maurice M. Miller told how an organizer was beaten while police stood by and was later arrested.)
- Refrain from recognizing "The Committee"—which was set up with the encouragement of the company's recreation director—as a collective bargaining agent.
- Reinstate immedately four discharged employes, give back their former jobs to two demoted employes and employ one denied work, all with back pay.

THE BOARD'S decision was rendered unanimously by a three-member panel—Chairman Paul M. Herzog and Members John M. Houston and Abe Murdock.

The board said that it found "it difficult to believe" that the three policemen would engage in such elaborate, expensive and time-consuming efforts to obtain information about the union and to discourage its activities for purely personal reasons, or in the conduct of their official duties, without prior knowledge of the corporate respondents."

The NLRB found that the policemen "acted directly or indirectly as agent of the companies" and that the companies were responsible for their acts.

The Board also ordered the policemen to post notices in the company plants and publish notices in the local newspaper that they would stop interfering with union activities.



ALEXANDER City's mayor is Thomas C. Russell, brother of Benjamin Russell, the founder of the Russell Mfg. Co., largest of the three companies. Mayor Russell is also uncle of the four principal stockholders of the Russell Co., Thomas D. and Robert A. Russell, Mrs. E. R. Allison and the widow of Benjamin C. Russell, who was Benjamin Russell's son. Mayor Russell, who is also president of the town's First National Bank, is the next largest stockholder.

Trial Examiner Miller reported that Chief Horton "has occupied his position for approximately 27 years—during which period of time, according to his testimony, he has worked 'very closely' with the mayor. At the time of the hearing, he was in charge of a staff which included six officers, one of them being the respondent Mann."

Miller found that Alford was a salaried collector of delinquent accounts for a finance company, but that he received pay—by his own admission—as a police informer and process server.

THE following incident was related by TWUA Organizer J. P. Mooney to the trial examiner:

When Mooney arrived in Alexander City during January, 1945, he was invited by a policeman to police headquarters, where Horton said that he had known his (Mooney's) "old man for a long time" and that he "should pick up and get out before any trouble starts.

"We don't want any trouble or organization, as I told you before, by God we are not going to have none and I hate to see you get mixed up like that and I am telling you to get the Hell out of town."

Mooney refused to leave town and was kept under the surveillance of Alford, who shadowed him while he ate his meals and drove by homes of employes of the plant while Mooney was visiting them.

Alford visited the home of plant employes to persuade them not to join the union, the trial examiner also reported.

Several months later Mooney was assaulted—the trial examiner reported—by two employes at one of the textile plants, Rex Nickerson and Obie Brown, who beat him after he acknowledged he was a union organizer.

ALFORD stood by and advised a soldier not to intervene in the fight.

Mooney told the trial examiner that Horton—whom he had seen on the opposite side of the street before the assault—and another policemen arrived and took him and the other to police headquarters.

Mooney testified that before he left, Nickerson said to him, "Now look, you g— d—- s—o--a-b——, don't you come back to that mill giving out any more of that literature. If you do, I'll kill you."

When Mooney protested to Horton against Nickerson's statements, the chief replied that "they can get away with anything around here."

Mooney was locked up until a friend of his was able to come to police headquarters to post bond.

The NLRB met with considerable resistance in its efforts to find a hall in which to hold hearings to establish these facts.

The Board said that attempts to obtain a hearing room were "repeatedly rejected" by Mayor Russell. Finally, the NLRB arranged to hold its hearings in the Old Hamlet Building.

THE companies objected to the hearings being held there on the grounds that it was known in the community as the "union hall," but the board declared:

"The record demonstrates that the premises in question were leased for the conduct of the hearing only after the trial examiner and agents of the board had made every reasonable effort to obtain other quarters. Board attempts to secure a hearing room in Alexander City Hall were repeatedly rejected by Mayor Russell . . .

"In any event, there is no basis in the record for the respondents' assertion that the premises, which had been rented by the union less than a month before the hearing, were commonly regarded as a union hall; and we note that, by the posting of signs and flags, the trial examiner gave reasonable notice that the building was being used for the conduct of business of the Federal government . . ."

The board also denied the motion that the report of Trial Examiner Miller be set aside because he "had been found unqualified and incompetent under the standards and examinations set up by the Civil Service Commission" and because he had been "discharged" by the board.

This was the first public comment of the board to the recent recommendations by Civil Service Commission consultants that 15 trial examiners had been found not qualified under new standards set up by the commission.

The board found the companies' request that the report be set said was "wholly without merit."

The NLRB said that the board had not discharged Miller and that "no final, unreviewable action" had been taken against him by the Civil Service Commission.

You Be Judge

EDITOR'S NOTE: Read the *story on this page—which is based on a NLRB decision and a trial examiner's intermediate report—and then decide for yourself how much truth there is in the following statement from David Lawrence's column:*

"The police chief, of course, was performing what he thought was his constitutional duty in seeking information and taking those steps which he believed would avoid a riot. But the National Labor Relations Board, which asserts the privilege of looking into other people's minds and deciding what their motives are or may be in the future, ruled that the police chief couldn't have had any reasons except those that sought to interfere with the rights of the union organizer."

Council Seeks Jobs For Disabled Vets

A New Jersey CIO Council program to spur the employment of disabled veterans in industry where CIO unions have collective bargaining contracts has been placed before veterans' spokesmen and staff members of the Veterans' Administration.

Stephen J. Moran, State CIO Council executive-secretary, and sponsor of the program, announced that the program which had met with the approval of the veterans' spokesmen had already been authorized by the CIO Council's Executive Board. He said it would now be recommended to the various CIO locals in the state for inclusion into negotiations for new contracts.

The CIO program authorizes every CIO local to propose to management, through collective bargaining, the placement of at least one physically handicapped veteran for every 500 employes or less in a plant.

Senate Unit Told Low-Pay Problems

A LONG line of witnesses from CIO unions in a dozen industries continued all last week to give the "facts of life" about low wages to a Senate subcommittee holding hearings on a bill to improve the minimum wage law.

Workers and union officials from the Textile, Clothing, Paper, Shipyard & Railroad, Maritime, Food & Tobacco, Fishermen, Woodworkers, Packinghouse and other CIO unions appeared before the subcommittee to testify in favor of S-653, the bill to increase the legal minimum wage to 75c an hour and to extend coverage.

The House Labor Committee has already approved the Lesinski Bill, companion measure to S-653, following extended hearings.

Testimony of CIO witnesses was highlighted by stories told by or about workers who are struggling for existence on the wages of low-pay industries. A group of workers from a slipper firm in Altoona, Pa., where the minimum rate is 50c an hour, told of their eight weeks' strike for a pay increase and a union contract.

What it means to support a family on wages of 60c and 62c an hour paid by a paper stock company in St. Louis, Mo., was described in sworn statements of the workers concerned, presented by the St. Louis Joint Board of the Textile Workers Union.

Families with two and three children forced to live in one room; harassed by frequent sickness and often forced to appeal for aid from charity societies was the dreary story common to these statements.

The low pay and poor working conditions in the southern woodworking industry were described in a statement presented by the Intl. Woodworkers in Virginia which also pointed to the hazards involved in the work.

"As we look around at any union meeting we see a large number of workers minus a finger, several fingers, or a hand. Scars mar even faces where contact with moving saws has left the mark of the industry," declared the IWA testimony.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

Bill	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas-Lesinski Bill S. 249 HR 2032	Repeals T-H; restores Wagner Act and amends it on jurisdictional strikes, boycotts and national emergencies.	Debate in House to start this week. (Approved 13-10 by House Labor Comm.) Debate due later in Senate.	Right Now—Wire your Representatives to pass Lesinski bill without amendments. Write Senators to pass Thomas Bill without amendments.
Wood Anti-Labor Bills HR 3228 HR 4290	Reaffirms Taft-Hartley. Has support from many anti-labor Dixiecrats in House.	To be offered as substitute for Thomas-Lesinski Bill when that reaches House floor for debate.	Ask Congressmen to defeat Wood Bill and other anti-union amendments to Lesinski Bill.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements S. 653 HR 3190	House Bill provides 75c minimum, improved coverage and enforcement. Senate bill is stronger.	House Labor Comm. has ok'd HR 3190. Senate Labor Comm. holding hearings.	Ask Congressmen to pass HR 3190 without weakening amendments.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors' benefits, public assistance, etc.	CIO witnesses appeared at House Ways and means Comm. hearings, urged passage.	Write to Congressmen and members of Ways and Means Comm. to pass promptly.
Housing Bill S. 1070 22 bi-partisan sponsors HR 4009	Provides 810,000 public housing units in six years, slum clearance, rural housing.	Approved by Senate. Many bills introduced in House. House Banking Committee holding hearings.	Ask Representatives to support HR 4009.
Reciprocal Trade Agreements HR 1211	Gives U. S. power to negotiate trade pacts 'til June, 1951, lower tariffs, promote intl. trade.	House passed bill. CIO supported bill at Senate Committee hearings.	Ask Senators to pass.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Five Unions Are Set For Negotiations

IN THE spring, a labor union's fancy turns—but not lightly—to thoughts of contract demands.

Last week the CIO Steelworkers set May 5 as the date its 170-man wage policy committee will meet to map out the union's 1949 wage demands and strategy. The two days preceding that meeting, the union's executive board will meet for the same purpose.

Negotiations on wages and social insurance may be opened by giving 60 days notice before July 16. Talks are expected to begin in June.

THREE CIO maritime unions, meanwhile, presented contract proposals to Atlantic and Gulf Coast shipping operators.

The Natl. Maritime Union, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, and the American Radio Association are asking that all disputes arising during the life of a contract be settled by an impartial arbitrator.

They are also asking a 40-hour week at sea, use of the hiring hall for the hiring of unlicensed personnel, increased lodging allowance, a health and welfare fund, changes in working rules and a 15% boost in basic and overtime pay rates.

CIO Auto Workers at Ford's River Rouge plant, with company-wide negotiations three weeks off, began taking a strike vote in protest against a speed-up. Ford, they said, had violated an agreement to "lock" the assembly lines at the speed of a worker's normal gait.

Organizationally Speaking

Allan S. Haywood

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, a great humanitarian, has passed away. He stood out among men in his championship of human rights. He was a great friend to organized labor. With the workers everywhere whose cause he always defended, we extend heartfelt sympathies to his family. America will miss him.

Those who heard him address the CIO Convention of 1946 still remember his stirring words. They are timely still.

Rabbi Wise said ". . . The prayers for you should be said . . . by the Chaplain in Congress. The champion of the people who are to constitute the next Congress will require a great deal of praying for and a vigilant watching. We are assured these will do the first; you wil do the second." Rabbi Wise spoke with prophetic vision of the infamous 80th Congress. How well founded his fears were . . .

"I as an old American summon you to the great task, though you require not my summons, of resisting any and every atempt on the part of any political or industrial leaders in America to march backward. I have a simple formula. We are not going to surrender the gains for democracy, political, social or economic, achieved under the peerless leadership of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

"Do battle, I beseech you, against every form of racial and religious prejudice. Fight those forms of racial and religious prejudices which maintained that iniquitous anachronism of the year of Bilbo and Rankin—the Poll Tax.

"Help to establish a permanent nation-wide FEPC and, above all, build up and strengthen a program which does not merely in negative fashion discourage anti-semitism but seeks to deepen the sources of understanding sympathy and to further every possible method of tolerance and brotherliness in American life."

VICTORY IN PHILADELPHIA

Reg. Dir. George Craig, Philadelphia, reports a better than 2 to 1 victory for Local 356, CIO, Hotel & Restaurant Workers. CIO received 369 votes to the AFL'S 145.

Thomas J. Gallagher, Organizational Director of the Shipbuilders Union, reports that the CIO Railroad Workers has won an election covering licensed and unlicensed deck personnel on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Erie, Long Island and the Lehigh Valley Railroads. Opposing the URRWA were the Master Mates and Pilots, AFL.

George Brown, Director of Organization, CIO Woodworkers, reports an election victory at the D & R Machine & Supply Co., Bemidji, Minn., and another at the Oceanside Lumber Co., Garibaldi, Ore. The Oceanside election was won by a vote of 181 for IWA and 46 for AFL.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bonacci, Salt Lake City, reports a 100% vote for the Shipbuilders Union in an election conducted at the A, S & R Mill, Monticello, Utah. Director Bonacci also reports an election victory for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers at the Price-Helpers Laundry, Helper, Utah.

Reg. Dir. Robert McVay, Oklahoma, reports the winning of an election by CIO Brewery Workers among employes of the Byrd Sales Co. in Oklahoma City. John Jacobson, Brewery Workers representative, was in charge of this election.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci, Columbus, Ohio, reports that the Brewery Workers received a 100% vote in an NLRB election at the Stuckley Distributing Co., Lancaster, Ohio. Brewery Workers Rep. Joe Emmons was in charge of this election. Director DeNucci also reports that the CIO Paperworkers won a union shop election at the Hercules Box Co., Columbus, by a vote of 120 to 6. UPW Rep. Berkley Watterson was in charge.

Joseph Konowe, President, and Michael Cavanagh, Business Manager of Local 10, RWDSU, CIO, reports winning an election among the employes of the Black, Starr and Gorham Jewelry store on Fifth Avenue, New York. The employes voted 97 to 61 in favor of the CIO Retail Clerks.

Relief Cases Jump 6,441 In N. Y. City

Relief cases in March jumped 6,441 over the February total, making the largest monthly rise in New York City in 11 years.

This increase raised the total on the rolls to 147,903. "The rise," according to Welfare Commissioner Raymond M. Hilliard, "is clearly attributable to the unemployment situation now prevailing."

Hilliard warned of worse days ahead, pointing out that in addition to the increasing numbers on unemployment insurance rolls, "there are 4,000 a week who lose even those benefits by reason of having been unemployed for over six months."

Nine CIO Unions Back FDR, Jr.

Representatives of nine New York CIO unions here pledged support to the candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., Liberal Party nominee in New York's 20th district special Congressional election.

State CIO Sec. Harold Garno predicted that 20 or more CIO unions, with a local membership of between 300,000 and 400,000, would back Roosevelt in the May 17 election. The Liberal party candidate will be opposed by Democrat Benjamin Shalleck and American Laborite Annette Rubinstein.

Tobin's Wage Ruling Praised By Rieve

Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers Union has warmly praised Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin for meeting the union's request and establishing a minimum of $1.05 an hour in woolen and worsted mills handling government contracts.

Tobin's ruling, Rieve said, "is a realistic appraisal of the standards which should exist in this industry, and which do exist in the overwhelming majority of the mills."

Want To Air Views

The right to editorialize "to the end that radio's voice shall become an increasing factor in community thinking and action" was demanded by Natl. Association of Broadcasters in a resolution passed at its convention at Chicago. Because there are a limited number of broadcasting channels the Federal Communications Commission has ruled that broadcasters must operate their stations in the public interest.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
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The CIO News

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IN THIS RICKETY SCHOOL, rural children get their meager preparation for life in a democracy. On the back rows students sit and shiver while attempting to concentrate, while those on the front rows fairly sizzle from the heat of the pot-bellied stove. Teacher usually has sub-standard qualifications. White and Negro children are victims of such conditions. (See Story Page 10.)

Can't Shun Pensions—High Court

"NO REASON now exists why satisfactory agreements on pensions and retirements cannot now be concluded through the process of collective bargaining," CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg said last week.

Goldberg made the statement the day after the Supreme Court refused to hear a petition by the Inland Steel Co. against a NLRB ruling that it must bargain collectively on pensions and retirement because these are essentially a part of the wages of the workers.

However, the NLRB at the same time had said that to bargain for pensions the Steelworkers would have to sign the non-Communist affidavits.

Inland Steel appealed the pension issue and the Steelworkers took the affidavit issue to the Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago.

The court ruled for affidavits and pensions. Both sides appealed again, but the Supreme Court said that it would not hear the affidavit issue until next fall.

Union attorneys say that there is no reason now why companies should refuse to bargain with unions that have signed non-Communist affidavits.

Packard Strike Gains Demands

A strike by 9000 members of of Local 190, CIO Auto Workers against the Packard Motor Car Co. ended April 25—two hours after it began—when the company and union reached agreement on all issues. The settlement was announced while pickets were parading outside the plant.

Major issues in dispute were the company refusal to permit a union bargaining committee to enter the plant to investigate health hazards and the firing of six workers.

In the settlement, Local Pres. Ralph Urban said, the company agreed to reinstate five of the six fired workers and granted the union permission to send a safety inspection committee into the plant. The sixth worker, who had been fired for allegedly falsifying his employment card, was permitted to resign.

The CIO Auto Workers international executive board has authorized a strike May 5 at the Lincoln division of the Ford Motor Co., but delayed action on a walkout at the Ford River Rouge plant.

The Board backed up the local's charges of a speedup at the Lincoln plant, and is still investigating similar charges at the River Rouge plant.

Co-op Center Planned

Co-op Enterprises of Akron, Ohio, in conjunction with the Akron CIO Council has begun selling stock for a $250,000 co-op shopping center. Many locals of United Rubber Workers—CIO are active in the drive for the shopping center which is seeking membership from farm, church and civic groups as well as the unions.

In Tennessee

Anti-Labor Bill Veto Upheld, Steps Taken Against Poll Tax

LIBERALS and other lovers of clean government cheered last year when Tennessee voters rejected the stranglehold of Boss Edward H. Crump and chose Estes Kefauver as U. S. Senator and Gordon Browning as Governor.

But what of the Legislature? What has it accomplished since Browning's forces won control?

Two things stand out:

1. As the Memphis Press-Scimitar put it: "Tennessee's 76th General Assembly enacted more election reform legislation than any Tennessee legislature in many years—possibly more than any single Legislature in history."

2. Much legislation improving the lot of labor was passed. In fact, the only anti-labor measure passed was vetoed by Browning and his veto was upheld. (It provided for compulsory arbitration in power lines disputes.)

In 1947, the Legislature met just after the notorious incidents in McMinn County, when a group of veterans, shocked by corruption in the county government, took control of McMinn's reins. But that 1947 Legislature, subservient to Boss Crump, did nothing to correct the evils of Crump-Bossed McMinn.

But the 1949 legislative action on elections is obviously a blow to Crump. Since permanent registration is provided for in all counties of more than 50,000 population, it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to rig registration lists in Shelby County, home of Memphis.

Further, in a spirit of social reform, the Legislature took several steps to bring about the complete end of the poll tax. They were:

1. A bill which will lead toward a constitutional amendment ending all poll tax;
2. Repeal of a law which provided that in case the Federal Government repeals the poll tax, state and federal elections will be separate in Tennessee.
3. Removal of poll tax as a prerequisite in party primary elections, which are the most vital in Tennessee.
4. Exemption of women from the poll tax.
5. Exemption of the blind from poll tax.
6. Permanent exemption of World War I and II vets from poll tax.
7. A number of other election reforms were adopted, all blows at Crump.

Improvements for working people included:

A. Reduction of legal limit on working hours for women from 56 to 48.
B. Raise the legal minimum working age for children from 14 to 16.
C. Increased unemployment compensation maximum from $18 to $22 a week.
D. Workmen's compensation unchanged.
E. Factory inspection made more more rigid.
F. Ten-cent tax on oleomargarine repealed.

An initial step in the fight to end the ban on the closed shop was lost, but the Joint Labor Legislative Council — CIO, AFL, Brotherhoods and other legitimate independents — is confident it will win eventually.

The council followed the leadership of many civic-minded organizations in securing gains for all the people.

Murray Is Given Honorary Membership By Bridges' Home Longshoremen's Local

THE HOME LOCAL of Pres. Harry Bridges, of the CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen, has conferred an honorary membership on CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

Comprising the longshoremen in San Francisco, Calif., Local 10 led the opposition to the Bridges administration at the international union's recent convention, which was marked by a policy controversy between ILWU officers and Murray.

Prior to the convention the local passed a resolution supporting National CIO policy. An effort to have the ILWU convention do likewise was unsuccessfully led by Local 10 Pres. James Kearney. The CIO head, in a telegraphed statement to the convention, had urged the delegates to discount "unfounded rumors" against the CIO and to follow CIO policy.

In accepting the honor, Murray wrote Kearney that he "was delighted and pleased at receiving the scroll which makes me a member of Local 10 of the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, CIO.

"The members of Local 10 have made a tremendous contribution to the labor movement," he continued, "in the gains that they have achieved through trade unionism. Your members rendered an invaluable contribution to the American triumph in the recent war."

ALL THE RAGE: Representatives William J. Green, Jr. (left) and Harry J. Davenport, both Democrats from Pennsylvania, show off their Taft-Hartley ties. Davenport, who has been passing the T-H ties out in Congress, has pledged to wear his until the Taft-Hartley law is repealed. Last year a similar tie was presented to Sen. Alben W. Barkley by the Kentucky CIO.

Jobs Drop For Third Month-BLS

THE hoped-for spring upturn in employment has not yet arrived, newsmen were told by Ewan Clague, head of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

At the same time BLS made public figures which show that in March the average American factory offered a half hour less work per week than in February; with a corresponding drop of about $1 in gross income. Another BLS survey showed that non-farm employment dropped 150,000 during the month, in contrast to a seasonal pickup of more than 300,000 jobs in the corresponding period last year.

March was the third successive month for which a decline in non-agricultural jobs was reported.

"The spring upturn may be postponed until April, and we need those figures to get the picture," Clague said. He told reporters that the job decline marks "a drop in purchasing power, and will mean a decline in the total take of wage earners."

The figures released by BLS show:

1. That overtime is fast disappearing, and that in many industries, particularly consumer goods, factories are not offering a full week's work. Average durable goods week is now 39.3 hours, and in non-durables it is 36.8 hours.

2. That factory jobs went down from 15.7 million to 15.5 million, whereas the corresponding period of 1948 saw a slight increase in employment. Of 20 industry groups listed by BLS, 17 saw a loss in jobs during the month, and three stayed even.

3. That employment in mining and transportation also hit the skids, where increases had been recorded last year.

BLS said some of the effects of the employment drop were minimized by what it termed share-the-work plans. Reporters were told, however, that BLS has no record of how widespread such plans are, nor would Clague comment on their desirability.

THE CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union has announced that a stop-work meeting will be held May 4 at San Francisco to discuss rising unemployment on the waterfront.

Longshore jobs in the San Francisco area have dropped 30% since the first of the year. The average weekly pay check in January was $62.50. It dropped to $50.05 in March, in contrast to the December 1948 average of $90.93, right after the west coast maritime strike. Average hours worked each week dropped from 49.8 in December to 27.5 in March. In the week ending March 13 it was only 12.8.

The stop-work meeting will discuss the question of reducing the registration rolls at the union hiring hall by 1000. This was proposed earlier by the union officers, but was turned down by the members.

A Buck For PAC Will Pay You Back

Final Vote Near On T-H Repeal

THE LONG—and occasionally bitter—struggle over the role the government should play in management-labor relations reached a crucial point on Capitol Hill last week.

After four days of debate and parliamentary maneuvering, the House was near a final vote on a Taft-Hartley repeal measure when the CIO News went to press.

Administration leaders were attempting to push through the Bill without crippling amendments.

A Republican-Southern Democratic coalition, however, had another idea. It sought to retain most of the features of T-H by substituting the Wood Bill for the T-L measure.

A move to bring about such a substitution was made after general debate on the Thomas-Lesinski Bill ended.

Rumors Fly

By Thursday of last week rumors that the Administration and the unions were making "compromise agreements" were flying thick and fast around Washington.

Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D. Pa.), who was handling the bill on the floor for the Administration, denied such agreements had been made.

"I have agreed to nothing," Kelley said.

"Then it's the Lesinski Bill or nothing as far as the leadership is concerned and you will oppose all amendments?" asked Rep. Nixon (R. Calif.).

"Certainly, that's the position I take," Kelley replied. "You cannot write a complicated bill like this on the floor of the House."

CIO Pres. Philip Murray issued a public statement saying the CIO solidly supported the T-L Bill and had made no change in its position regarding amendments.

Major Battle

What occurred in the House last week was a major battle in the lengthy struggle over what part government should play in regulating or establishing rules for management-labor affairs.

The struggle started in earnest back in the days of the New Deal with enactment of the "Blue Eagle" NRA measure and—later—with passage of the Wagner Act.

Enactment of T-H over President Truman's veto in June 1947 marked culmination of a long, expensive business-industry campaign to discredit the Wagner Act, which labor generally regarded as its "Bill of Rights."

Unions waged a vigorous battle to keep T-H off the statute books—but lost.

After a short "breather," labor began a drive to bring about T-H repeal.

President Truman and the Democratic Party made repeal of T-H a major campaign issue—and Truman and the Democrats won last November.

Coalition Formed

Early in the present session of Congress a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats—the Dixiegops—formed a coalition to fight the Truman Fair Deal program.

This coalition at first talked of the possibility of winning a fight to keep T-H on the books, then switched to the plan of trying to retain a major portion of T-H by amending the Thomas-Lesinski Bill.

Some Democrats charged the Republicans were trying to retain the "worst provisions" of T-H but escape responsibility for doing so by keeping the GOP tag off the new legislation.

A bill bearing the name of Rep. Wood (D. Ga.) was prepared—by somebody—but wasn't pushed by the coalition because members considered it too harsh.

Second Bill

Then a second bill bearing Wood's name was introduced and hailed by sponsors as "meeting the major objections of labor."

CIO Pres. Murray said the second Wood Bill was in some respects worse than the T-H measure it was designed to replace.

Washington observers familiar with what happens on "The Hill" said openly and frequently that Republican leaders prepared the second Wood Bill and that Rep. Wood had not seen it when it was introduced.

Although labor attention last week focused on T-H repeal efforts, the hoppers of both House and Senate received one measure in which the CIO has a vital interest.

Ten Administration supporters introduced legislation to carry out President Truman's national health program.

The President proposed a nationwide system of health insurance, federal aid for expansion of medical services, increased governmental aid for construction of hospitals and an increase in federal funds to fight specific diseases and for improved child and maternal care.

Sponsors of the health legislation are Senators Murray (Mont.), Thomas (Utah), Wagner (N. Y.), Pepper (Fla.), Taylor (Idaho), McGrath (R. I.), Humphrey (Minn.) and Chavez (N. M.) and Reps. Biemiller (Wis.) and Dingell (Mich.).

The Senate Finance Committee last week approved the House-passed oleo tax repeal bill by a voice vote. Foes indicated they would fight the measure with a barrage of excise tax amendments when it reaches the floor.

A group of bills designed to carry out Truman's civil rights program, which the CIO has strongly indorsed, was introduced by Senator McGrath, Democratic National Committee chairman.

McGrath said the bills, if enacted, would carry out the civil rights planks of the Democratic Party platform.

The measures deal with the poll tax question, anti-lynching and the establishment of a Fair Employment Practices program.

CIO's Stand Unchanged

"The CIO stands solidly with President Truman and the Administration in support of the Thomas-Lesinski Bill.

"This was the CIO's position when the Thomas-Lesinski Bill was introduced. It is the CIO's position today—and it will continue to be our position.

"I make this statement merely because of unfounded newspaper reports and rumors that the CIO has altered its stand on the type of legislation that should be enacted to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act."

That's what CIO Pres. Philip Murray said last week when "compromise' rumors were flying thick and fast on Capitol Hill.

Rhode Island Probes Trusts

A ten-member committee, on which organized labor expects representation, has been created by the Rhode Island Assembly to inquire into charitable trusts to determine what state law is needed to protect industry from unfair competition through tax exemptions. Rhode Island has no law covering this subject.

Gov. John A. Pastore recommended creation of the committee in his inaugural message at the request of the State CIO Council. (A Senate committee probed Textron, Inc., textile manufacturers—which operates through charitable trusts—after it had closed some of its New England operations.) Pastore will name the committee.

Rhode Island has become the first of the States to indorse the program outlined by Former Interior Secy. Ickes to the Auto Workers' educational conference for creating a trust out of the $200 billion in tidelands oil royalties so that taxless federal aid for education can be extended to all the states.

A resolution indorsing the Ickes plan and sponsored by the Rhode Island CIO Council, was unanimously passed by both branches of the Legislature.

$1 Million A Day

The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey averaged $1 million a day in profits through 1948. Total profits of the Rockefeller-owned company reached an all-time high last year after taxes, according to its annual report released April 25. They stood at $365,604,976, or a little over a million for each day of the year.

Give PAC $1, Make NAM Holler

Rep. Magee:

An Ex-President of a C. of C., He Refuses C. of C. Cocktails

From "Labor"

FACES OF some Missouri business "bigwigs" may be red, but a lot of other people are going to cheer a remarkable letter just sent by Rep. Clare Magee, "freshman" Missouri Democrat, to President George C. Smith of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

Magee was invited to attend a "cocktail party and dinner" to be held at the Statler Hotel in Washington on May 2, with delegates present from local Chambers of Commerce all over Missouri. It was to be a typical lobbyists' attempt to induce solons to keep the Taft-Hartley bill on the statute books and defeat all the rest of Pres. Truman's "Fair Deal" program. The Congressman's letter follows in full: "To George C. Smith, President, St. Louis Chamber of Commerce:

"Dear Mr. Smith: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of April 6, in which you invite me to a cocktail party and dinner. You state that the St. Louis, Kansas City and other Missouri Chambers of Commerce will be here attending the annual meeting of the U. S. C. of C.

"I must decline this invitation. **Even the inducement of one hour of cocktails is not sufficient.** In fact you would not be able to get enough cocktails down me in 60 minutes to make me agree with what you and the U. S. Chamber stand for.

REP. CLARE MAGEE

"You may recall that soon after the election of last fall, you invited the newly elected Missouri Congressmen to a dinner at St. Louis. Only three of us were foolish enough to attend. I had some idea of what we would hear; but it exceeded all expectations.

"We were not given a chance to say a word; but we were only expected to, and did sit meekly by while you and an officer of the Missouri Chamber of Commerce heaped every conceivable insult upon those of us who were elected by the support of liberal elements.

"You charged that we would probably witness the first 'Labor Government' in America when the 81st Congress convened. **Yours was the most excoriating and reactionary speech I have ever heard or read.**

"I am not a rubber-stamp politician, and perhaps cannot agree with every proposal of this Administration; but I believe that we have enough wealth and resources in this great country of ours, that no one need be in want.

"I believe the prime aim of this government, under the leadership of our distinguished fellow Missourian, is to grant the greatest good to the greatest number. I believe we can have a controlled economy within our democracy.

"Free enterprise and individual liberty become hollow terms when all wealth is aggregated in the hands of a few people.

"I do thank you for the invitation; but those cocktails might cause me to forget the usual amenities that a guest should display to his host.

"Very truly yours,
CLARE MAGEE, M. C."

What adds additional point to the letter is that Magee is not a so-called "labor" congressman, but a businessman and farmer who still operates the farm on which he was born 50 years ago near Unionville, Mo. Furthermore, he knows the Chamber's activities from the inside—**for three terms he served as president of the Unionville Chamber of Commerce.**

Anti-Semitism Drops in '48

A nationwide survey of anti-Semitism showed that 1948 was a year of "great gains, violent reactions and, in certain areas, increased discrimination," the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith discloses.

The survey, written by Prof. Ruth G. Weintraub and prepared under the supervision of former Asst. Dist. Atty. Jacob Grumet and Arnold Forster, describes the inroads of anti-Semitism in housing, employment, education, the professions and other phases of American life. It will be published in book form by Doubleday & Co. under the title, How Secure These Rights?

Negro College Fund Indorsed

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has indorsed the United Negro College Fund's sixth nation-wide campaign.

"Organized labor," said Murray in a memorandum to CIO unions, "has long been in the forefront of all endeavors looking toward the improvement of educational facilities and services for all Americans. The CIO has been particularly concerned to see that neither opportunities nor responsibilities be denied anyone on account of race, creed or color.

Wire Tapping Charged

The Bell Telephone System—AT&T—has been accused of tapping the wires of Communications Workers of America officers in Washington State and Idaho. On the basis of information received from E. J. Follis, Washington-Idaho negotiations committee Chairman, A. B. Harrington, CWA public relations director, requested the Federal Communications Commission to investigate Bell practices.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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MINOR LEAGUES FIRST

Some folks seem to have the cockeyed notion that politics is a game which the nation plays earnestly only on Leap Year.

It's true that the big game in the Major League is played only once in four years—when a President is elected.

But all members of the House and a third of the Senate are elected each two years.

And in the odd-numbered years—such as 1949—there are several hundred city, county and state elections in areas where labor is an important force. This year there are more than 500 such elections.

Perhaps we can say that the off-year elections are in the Minor Leagues—but that doesn't mean they're not important.

They are important—vitally important—for two reasons:

1. In many respects, state and local legislation has more effect on the daily lives of citizens than do the laws passed by Congress.

2. Many of the players in the Minor Leagues move up to the Majors as time passes.

Thus PAC Dir. Jack Kroll isn't talking through his hat when he says CIO must carry on political action work the year around, year in and year out.

And his statement that PAC needs dollar contributions this year makes sense, too.

What's been happening on Capitol Hill in Washington shows the necessity for laying the groundwork now for the Congressional elections next year.

The 81st Congress isn't a shining example of the type of legislative body labor wants and the nation as a whole needs if progress is to be made.

Sure, a lot of "good guys" were elected last Fall—but there are still too many "bad guys" around.

And a lot of the latter are likely to be around in 1950, '52 and even later unless labor and other liberal forces use their energy and money to retire them to private life. ★ ★ ★

JUST AN INCIDENT

The other day one of the Washington newspapers carried an "unimportant" story about an "unimportant" woman employe at the Pentagon who didn't like the kind of milk served at Pentagon cafeterias.

The young lady began circulating a petition, asking that the cafeterias switch back to a brand of milk they formerly used.

A lieutenant-colonel stopped the young lady in a snack bar, asked her her name and where she worked. She told him such information was no concern of his.

"I'm going to have you picked up," said the officer—and he did. She was taken a short time later to an Army office and questioned. She was released, then called back.

On the second trip the young lady's boss, an attorney, went along. After listening to the questioning, he told the colonel, "I think you're a little out of order."

Said the officer, "Well, how do we know she's not a Communist"?

Said the boss, "Now I know damn well you're out of order"!

What happened was, of course, "just an incident" insofar as the public welfare is concerned, but it serves to illustrate the type of crackpot thinking on matters ideological which permeates a large part of official Washington.

The reporter who wrote the story said it "illustrates what a stupid thing a Gestapo can be."

Right!

Too Few And Not Good Enough

Nation's Educational System Needs Overhauling; Federal Aid Would Help

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE AMERICAN public school system is badly in need of a powerful "shot in the arm."

It's in pretty bad shape. There is a shortage of teachers and a shortage of buildings. Too many instructors are being underpaid and too many children are being "undereducated."

Perhaps the story of our educational system is an old one by now because it's been told so many times—but it's a frightening story.

It's been told by many persons in many different ways. But about all we've had is talk—and talk alone won't remedy the situation.

IN THE YEARS just before the war our states were spending slightly more than 2.50% of their total income on schools.

Today educational expenditures amount to about 1.56% of total state income.

That in itself is bad enough, but it lacks much of telling the entire story.

The pre-war educational systems of various states were inadequate. Schools in some of the Southern states—although they spent a relatively large portion of their income for education—were badly equipped and poorly staffed.

And since the beginning of the war many teachers were forced to give up their profession because they couldn't live on what they earned.

Extension

The CIO favors a Labor Extension Service program that would provide the nation's adult workers with special educational opportunities.

A MAJOR portion of our population obviously agrees that something's got to be done about our public school set-up.

But there the agreement stops. And the arguing begins when the subject of federal aid to education is brought up.

Proponents—including the National Education Association and the CIO—say the federal government should aid the states in pulling their school systems out of the mire.

Opponents—including the U. S. Chamber of Commerce—say the Federal Government should keep its nose—and its money—out of the field of education.

THE CIO at its convention last year summed up its view on education when it adopted a resolution saying:

"Education in a democracy must be a continuing process beginning in childhood and continuing throughout adult life and must be made available and equal for all citizens regardless of race, color, creed or geographical location.

"American schools in rural areas, many of whose students will become a part of the urban community, are receiving approximately half the expenditure per child that is being received by schools in city areas.

"American children are suffering a tragic injustice because of the inequality of educational services provided by the various states and it is most glaringly demonstrated in the contrast between facilities in the low-income Southern states and those in wealthier industrial states; while within the Southern states segregated schools for Negroes receive a fraction of the appropriations, small to begin with, that are appropriated for white children."

DETERIORATION of our school system has not been a sudden, dramatic thing. It has been going on gradually.

The problem will not be solved overnight. But the adoption of legislation providing federal aid to state school systems would be a big help.

Such legislation should be passed by Congress at its current session.

Every person interested in the future of the country should support the federal aid proposal and other measures designed to make our schools better.

Second Class Mail Aid Called "American Tradition"

"THE tradition of clear public subsidy in the free exchange of ideas, without censorship or political bias, has run unbroken since Benjamin Franklin," Rep. Arthur G. Klein (D., N. Y.) told the House Post Office Committee which is considering a bill to raise second-class postal rates.

(Benjamin Franklin was the first U. S. Postmaster General.)

Allan L. Swim, CIO director of publicity, had previously protested against the proposed postal hike on publications of non-profit organizations to both the Senate and the House Post Office Committees. Excerpts from Rep. Klein's statement follows:

"With this tradition I have full sympathy, and I could not support the bill in its present form, because I believe that it sacrifices a social imperative for a merely desirable fiscal end, and discriminates in favor of size and power against small free enterprises and against non-profit groups.

"I do not believe that the imposition of the rates in this bill will more than inconvenience the giants of the magazine and newspaper world. Mass circulation periodicals with huge advertising revenues, the great daily newspapers, the big mail order houses, will not falter in their stride. They will absorb the jolt, pass most of it on to their customers, and never miss a dividend.

"But there are hundreds of struggling small magazines, competing desperately for survival, who will go out of existence under these rates.

"There are more hundreds of small newspapers—and here I have most in mind the weeklies which serve rural areas or city neighborhoods—who cannot survive under these rates.

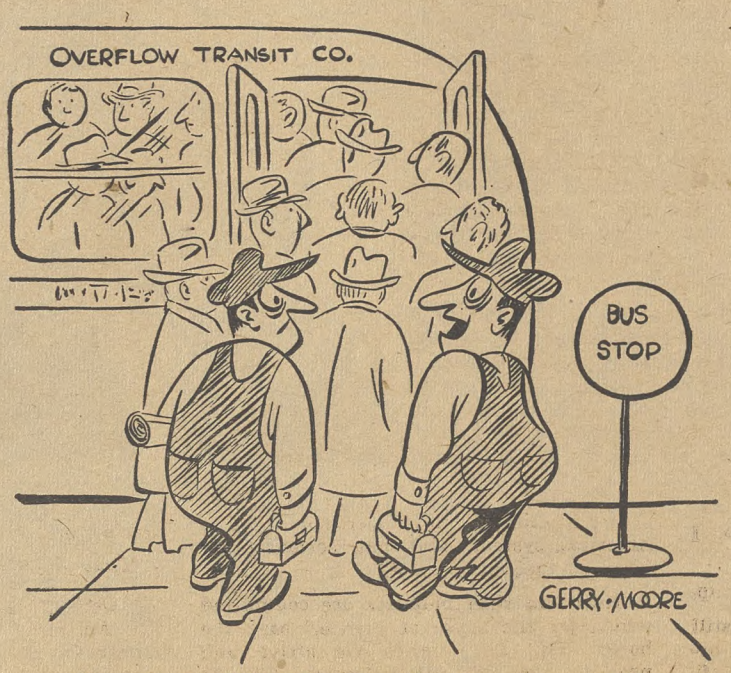
"There are churches, lodges, political movements, unions, all kinds of 'causes', to whom the postal subsidy is a sine qua non of existence.

"I am not speaking to the merits of any of these categories as individual enterprises; I am looking rather to the necessity of preserving an independent press, even a press violently opposed to everything I stand for, in order to preserve freedom and independence in America.

"We must not allow the channels of communication in this country to fall into the hands of a single economic class; and it is to the public interest to subsidize, through low mailing costs, free competition.

"The same principle applies to third class rates for commercial users. It is in the public interest to preserve the small direct mail and advertising companies and their clients, even if some very large and profitable concerns should benefit, too.

"The proposed new rates favor bigness."



"I understand the Lincoln prices have been cut."

Handicapped Kids Seen Needing Aid

Although special projects providing care for handicapped children are in operation in many states, the need is far greater than the facilities provided, according to Dr. Edwin F. Daily, director of health services for the U. S. Children's Bureau.

"The tragedy is," states Dr. Daily, that "the number of physically handicapped children in the U. S. can be counted in the millions, while the number being cared for in these public medical-car programs can be counted only in the thousands.

"We must do a great deal more if we are sincere in wanting to advance the total health of our children."

Heckler Let Him Have It---With Fist

HE LOOKED like a mild-mannered man but those who knew him well said he was "hell on wheels" when pushed too far.

But it took a lot of pushing to get him going.

Out in the Pacific, of course, it had been different. He was in uniform then and his job was devoted entirely to reducing the Japanese population.

Maybe his war experience calmed him down a bit. Maybe his months in hospitals gave him plenty of opportunity to think about—and learn to dislike—violence.

At any rate, he had learned that under certain circumstances a fellow must learn to take it without dishing it out in return.

THE UNION membership drive at the Oak Ridge atomic energy plants was going full blast, but nobody was certain of its outcome.

The mild-mannered man who had fought in the Pacific was in the midst of the fray. He made speeches, helped write leaflets, talked with any worker who would listen.

Occasionally he lost his temper and used strong profanity but he didn't go around threatening to poke folks in the nose.

And then, without warning, came a real test of his ability to "take it."

IT WASN'T yet daylight when a group of organizers—grumbling, of course—crawled out of bed and reported at the CIO office.

There they received copies of the weekly newspaper the CIO was publishing as part of the campaign. Then they headed for the big plants to begin distribution to workers at shift-change time.

The ex-service man stood near one of the exit gates and calmly handed out papers. He spoke to workers who spoke to him.

It appeared to be a routine distribution—and then it happened!

A big fellow said, "Keep your damn paper. I don't want your Communist propaganda."

THE ORGANIZER hesitated a second and then said, "Now, wait a minute, brother! I want to talk with you."

The worker halted, then turned around—belligerently. "I don't know whether I want to talk with you."

"Now, look," said the organizer. "I just got out of uniform and accepted a job with the CIO. And if it's a Communist outfit I'm not going to work for it. I don't like Commies.

"I suppose you know what you're talking about, so I'd like for you to trot out some proof—and I mean proof. And if you don't, I'm going to think you don't know what you're talking about or that you're a liar."

The worker made some brief reply—and then he smashed the organizer in the face with his fist!

THE ORGANIZER picked himself up off the ground, brushed the dirt from his clothes, spit out a mouthful of blood and said:

"Brother, I could tear you to pieces but I'm not going to. The CIO doesn't operate that way. You didn't know what you were talking about or you wouldn't have slugged me."

The worker walked away, but a number of others who had witnessed the incident surrounded the organizer. One of them said, "If that's the way you operate, I want to sign up." He did.

And so did several others in the group.

Later in the day the organizer, still spitting blood, declared, "Boy, that's organizing the hard way!" **A. L. S.**

Now, Wouldn't It!

U. S. Labor Dept. Book For Overseas:

'We Want To Share Our Common Political Treasures'

WORKERS in other countries have picked up some strangely cockeyed notions about life in our big, confusing United States.

On the one hand some of them think that everybody in this country is rolling in wealth, and that workers drive to their jobs in fine cars.

On the other hand, many think that most American workers toil like slaves on an assembly line speeded up so fast that they can't take time to wipe the sweat from their brows.

To clear up some of the confusion and misinformation which has been spread abroad, the U. S. Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics has issued a 142-page illustrated book entitled "The Gift of Freedom," which attempts to give some of the outstanding facts about the social and economic status of American workers.

The pamphlet will be translated into various languages and in foreign countries with the cooperation of American labor union representatives abroad.

"The Gift of Freedom discusses factors influencing life in working class America grouped under six main headings: work force; productive capacity; purchasing power and living standards; social security; labor organization and civil rights.

THE STUDY frankly admits that there are "flaws in the operation of the American system," and that "serious problems of inequality exist."

"Now and then blunders are committed which jar the sense of justice," says the book. "But in America we strive and progress; our mistakes impede but do not halt our progress or change our direction.

"In America today there is the combination of circumstances—free labor, free unions, social consciousness and social conscience, sacred regard for individual human dignity, and economic capacity—necessary to virile democratic leadership and reconstruction.

"Americans—and especially American labor—want to exercise that leadership and assistance, not as a largess but in the spirit of comradeship. We want to share our material treasure, certainly; but we want to share our common political treasures even more, those free institutions of free men which are imbedded in the very marrow of any democratic social structure.

"That indeed is the gift of freedom."

'Free Unions' Defined

"American trade unions are characterized by their freedom and their economic power. By these attributes they symbolize the free social and economic system in which they function.

"A free union is one which is controlled exclusively by the will of its members. It is not dominated by employers, by a political party, or by the Government. This tradition of independence is as old as the American labor movement, which, in turn, is about as old as the Nation."—From The Gift of Freedom.

A CHAPTER on the employment of the American people discusses some significant trends and tendencies such as the increasing employment of women—in April 1948 17.2 million women were working, or about 31% of all women over 14 years of age—and the changes the war brought about in "the occupational attachments of individuals."

"Significant long-run changes have taken place," the book states, "as the American economy has become more industrialized, as agricultural employment has diminished, and as technological advances create new products and industries or reduce the labor required in old industries."

A distinguishing feature of our economy, says a chapter on living standards, "is the prominence of large-scale standardized mass production for general consumption as distinguished from limited production to meet the special demands of privileged groups."

How workers have benefited by increases in productivity is shown by the fact that "the average factory worker today can buy twice as much with his weekly wage as a worker of 30 years ago could, and the work week now is at least 10 hours shorter."

Of special interest to unionists is the chapter on the American labor movement, which outlines the structure of the various branches of organized labor—CIO, AFL, and independent or unaffiliated—traces recent trends in labor policy, and describes unions in action.

Three pages are devoted to explaining the Taft-Hartley law in some detail. An editorial note points out that the law "was one of the important issues of the 1948 political campaigns," and that President Truman has strongly recommended that Congress repeal the measure.

Trouble

Rep. Chet Holifield (D., Calif.), during the T-H debate:

"Many years ago, I heard the following philosophical bit:

" 'Don't trouble trouble if trouble doesn't trouble you.'

"Applying this pithy truth to the serious and important problem before the House today, I make these observations:

"T-H is a trouble creator. It is a trouble stimulator. It sparks combustible matter."

Rep. Burke Says:

'I Know At First Hand About Bad Relations'

Rep. Thomas H. Burke (D., O.), a charter member of the CIO Auto Workers and former executive secretary of the Toledo, Ohio, CIO Council, declared during the Thomas-Lesinski debate:

Mr. Chairman, two years ago an enlightened Federal program for dealing with labor-management relations was brought to an abrupt end by the 80th Congress. In the words of one who should know, I quote from "Our National Labor Policy," by Fred A. Hartley, Jr., a former member of this body:

"The enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act marked the beginning of a new national labor policy."

The basic purpose of our national labor policy, prior to the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act, was to encourage collective bargaining and to protect the rights of workers to organize and designate representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining.

Rep. Burke

Accordingly, the Wagner Act was a simple piece of legislation which legally guaranteed to workers the free exercise of an inherent human right by requiring of employers only that they refrain from using certain unfair practices which interfered with the right of workers to organize and that they, the employers, bargain with the freely chosen representatives of their employees.

The Wagner Act provided the minimum of Government interference with the voluntary procedures of free collective bargaining upon which our national labor policy was and should be based.

The Wagner Act stated briefly its requirements; established the Board to administer them; provided for judicial enforcement and review; and established a minimum of procedures for the guidance of the Board, properly leaving the further development of administrative procedures to the Board's discretion. To repeat, it was a simple act which could not be less meddlesome.

The 80th Congress in a period of emotional stress transformed this uncomplicated act into an intricate piece of legislation into which was placed every provision inspired by the "there ought to be a law" complex which so many persons seem to have—provisions dealing with matters of public policy outside the proper scope of labor - management legislation, provisions collateral to and not directly connected with the subject of labor-management relations.

I want to speak briefly about this one basic issue of national policy and about three among the many errors contained in T-H which contributed to the break-down of the act itself which has now come about.

- The basic question is the matter of a national labor policy.
- The errors are the writing into T-H of one, the requirement that the Dept. of Labor and the NLRB shall be furnished with facts about the internal organization of unions and financial statements; two, the requirement that before unions can apply for the advertised protection of the act the union officials shall execute affidavits that they are not members of the Communist Party; and three, the so-called mutual obligation to bargain laid upon employers and upon unions.

I should like, Mr. Chairman, to state that I know at first hand out of my own experience the harm that bad labor - management relations can do to all concerned—workers, employers, and the entire community.

I know, likewise, the beneficial effects of good labor-management relations.

In the industrial city of Toledo it has been my privilege to serve the UAW, the IUC, the Toledo municipal government, and the State of Ohio in a variety of official capacities.

Both as an official of organized labor and as a public official, I have had opportunities to see the internal workings of the collective bargaining process.

It has been our experience in Toledo, where labor-management relations have been unusually cordial in recent years, that good relations between unions and the management depend on good faith.

The Toledo plan, which has been studied and praised by scores of industrial-relations experts, was an experiment in good faith. And it worked. It has worked—and it is still working—for the benefit of workers, of management, of the entire community.

No section of T-H shows more openly its one-sidedness and its confusion than that section which calls upon elected union officers to sign non-Communist affidavits if they wish to use what few facilities of the NLRB are still of importance to them.

My own experience, and the conversations I have had with many union leaders—in national offices and local offices—confirms the fact that the anti-Communist affidavit is of little use to anybody but the factories which produce the paper for the affidavits, and a few clerks at the Labor Dept. whose jobs may depend on filing the affidavits into neat bundles.

I have always opposed Communists in unions and everywhere else. My union, the UAW has had considerable success in rooting out Communists from positions of leadership. Other unions in the CIO have had similar successes in recent years. But the affidavits had nothing to do with this cleansing of Communists from union positions.

The men who have been most successful in meeting the problem of communism in the American labor movement—who have the most experience—do not like the affidavit. Pres. Murray and Sec'y.-Treas. Carey of the CIO, Pres. Reuther of the UAW, and many others, are unanimously opposed to the affidavits.

The affidavit section was unnecessary legislation. So was the proposal that unions must file financial statements with the Federal Government. When T-H was first under consideration, its sponsors were told that almost every union files public financial statements.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that we pass H. R. 2032 to repeal T-H—as a first step toward enactment of the Fair Deal program which the people of the U. S. so earnestly demand.

Yes, Suh!

Rep. Graham Barden (D., N. C.), an ardent Wood Bill supporter, during the T-H debate:

"I am not anti-labor. I am pro-American."

Rep. Madden Declares:

You Can't Change T-H By Ch
You Can't Hide Limburger

When the House took up the Thomas-Lesinski Bill last week, the opening address—on the rule for the bill—was made by Rep. Raymond Madden (D., Ind.), a former member of the House Labor Committee. Here are pertinent excerpts from that address:

Mr. Speaker, this Congress is about to consider a bill, H. R. 2032, which involves the most important legislation that will be presented during the session.

H. R. 2032 endeavors to undo our greatest legislative mistake since the days of the Volstead Prohibition Act.

Rep. Madden

H. R. 2032 not only calls for the repeal of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, but provides for constructive changes in the Wagner Act of 1935, which it reenacts.

These changes in the original Wagner Act curtail and prohibit jurisdictional disputes and secondary boycotts. It also would set up machinery which encourages collective bargaining and arbitration of disputes arising out of the interpretation of contracts between labor and management.

H. R. 2032 improves the Wagner Act by providing for legislation concerning strikes in vital industries affecting the public interest. Under this provision, it does not jeopardize or endanger the basic rights of labor unions or our democratic freedoms as does the Taft-Hartley Act on the same provision.

The underlying principle involved in this new labor legislation is the promotion of free collective bargaining between employer and employe.

The Rules Committee held extended sessions on four different days, hearing testimony from members of the House Labor Committee. I have read the minority report submitted and signed by the Republican members of the Committee on Labor.

The first five pages are taken up criticizing the chairman of the Labor Committee and complaining that they received unjust treatment during the hearing. This will be part of the Republican strategy during this debate to take our minds off the real issue.

Since the Republican committee members are relying on the smoke screen of committee procedure to muddy thinking on the labor restrictions in the Taft-Hartley law I think the new Members of Congress should know what happened in the Hartley Labor Committee two years ago

At the time this Congress was made the victim of the best organized and most highly financed legislative lobby in Washington.

I was a member of the House Labor Committee and personally attended five weeks of public hearings. Most of these hearings I believe were conducted primarily to send out antiunion propaganda and soften the minds of the American public for the approach of T-H.

Whenever a celebrated-name witness appeared to present anti-labor testimony the caucus room in the old House Office Building was literally cluttered with kleig lights, television apparatus, radio broadcasting machinery, recording equipment, and special installation of tables to accommodate reporters and radio commentators.

Very few of us realized two years ago that the transforming of the Labor Committee hearing in the House caucus rooms into a Hollywood movie lot was just part of the well-organized propaganda of the NAM and their subsidiaries to undermine public opinion against organized labor in America.

The arbitrary tactics which existed during the hearings continued after the five weeks of open hearings were closed. Then the majority members went into secret session and drew the iron curtain against most of the minority members of the Labor Committee.

For almost two weeks Hartley and most of the Republican members were closeted with Theodore Eiserman, attorney for Chrysler, Attorney Jerry Morgan, and others, in the drawing up of the most complicated, deceptive, and highly involved piece of legislation that has passed the House in Congressional history.

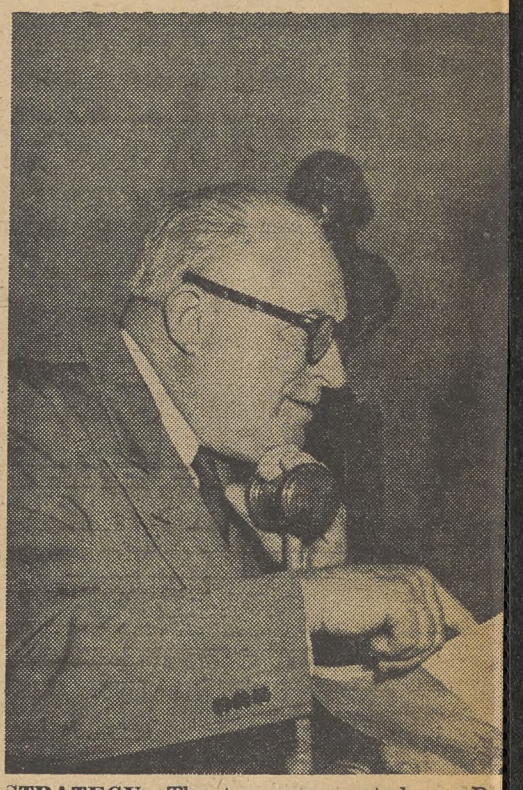
Finally, after almost two weeks of secret meetings, Hartley officially called a meeting of all members of the Committee and immediately asked that this 76-page typewritten legal document be passed at that meeting.

By reason of strenuous protest on the part of myself and other members who were not asked to sit in with the legal experts, Hartley postponed the vote.

The following day this complex document was railroaded through the committee section by section without any opportunity of study for possible amendments by a considerable number of t bers.

Never in committee piece of leg under such tee tactics origin of Act on th House.

Anyhow, t cedure inaug paralleled th which finally an ignoble b ago, during members of tee, includin against the committee. T the actions mittee was Congressman (R., O.). In column 1, o sional Recor contain the



STRATEGY: The two men seated are Re Augustine B. Kelley (D., Pa.), chairman the House Labor Subcommittee, and Re ohn Lesinski (D., Mich.), chairman of t

Mo

Rep. Cle W. Va.), d bate:

"It is re who have b tent in thei all phrase welfare' to of free coll wide secto the same on strenuously ties design public heal limited fiel need is n readily de housing, s health insu

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...full committee. Standing is Rep. Hugo Sim... (D., S. C.), a member of the committee. They are, of course, talking about th... Thomas-Lesinski Bill.

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...ly the mouth- ... S. C. of C.

"The Republican Party no has the responsibility for pr paring and bringing legislati to this floor for action. That exactly what this committee h done, as I understand it."

I have a great respect f Brown's opinion, but evidentl he was interpreting that th November election of 1946 ha given the Republican Party mandate for the T-H. If Brow was correct two years ago, cer tainly the Democratic membe of the Labor Committee and th 81st Congress, after the verdi of Nov., 1948, have the respor sibility for preparing and brin ing legislation to this floor fo action that will repeal T-H.

The Members who were o the floor before adjournmen last summer, remember Con gressman Halleck (R., Ind.) then the majority leader, chal lenging and daring Pres. Tru man and the Democratic pla form to make T-H Act an issu That and similar challenges b Republican statesmen was ac cepted by the President and th Democratic Party.

The people spoke emphati cally last November.

I think it is well to very brie ly review labor legislation sinc World War I.

Every member recollects th industrial disputes after Worl War I and during the '20's. Tha period was shadowed with strikes involving bloodshed and loss of life and property. Union labor and the wage earners were unsuccessful in making any progress. Low wages, poor working conditions, chaos, and bitterness hampered production and was one reason for the deplorable depression of 1929.

The Wagner Act was passed in 1935. Prominent lawyers told their clients the act was unconstitutional. Employers acted accordingly. In 1937 the Supreme Court decided it was constitutional. Until then the Wagner Act could not be enforced. During the next two years, the same lawyers advised their clients as to ways of evading, obstructing, and violating it.

Then came the war period. With the end of the war, as after every war or serious dislocation, we had a period of readjustment. In changing from war economy to peace economy, we naturally had difficulties and disputes. During the 80th Congress, propagandists cleverly and adroitly dramatized this situation, as I have already outlined, and passed T-H.

The history of the Wagner Act reveals that at no time has it been given a just and honest test over a period of time.

Many statements of generality have been made pro and con regarding T-H. It is my earnest wish that every member of Congress, before he votes on this legislation, read, line by line, paragraph by paragraph, the complex and involved provisions set out in the T-H law.

A short time ago, Business Week magazine stated:

"The Taft-Hartley law has failed—it went too far. It crossed the narrow line separating a law which aims only to regulate, from one which could destroy."

A member of Congress, in voting on this legislation, should not take the word of any commentator or propagandist, but a close study will reveal that Hartley was correct two years ago during the closing hours of debate when he admitted on the floor of this House that "everything that this bill contains does not meet the eye."

A close examination of T-H bill present its one-sided restrictions on labor, as set out in its various provisions dealing with: 1. injunctions; 2. union employer responsibility; 3. boycotts; 4. jurisdictional disputes; 5. penalties against striking employes; 6. damage suits; 7. arbitration of disputes over interpretation of existing contracts; 8. union security; 9. general counsel for board procedure; 10. check-off; 11. health and welfare funds; 12 free-speech provision; 13. restrictions on particular groups of employes; 14. complex system of elections; 15. political expenditures; and 16. outlawing closed shops. A study of these items will reveal T-H law is a union-busting device.

Not in my memory has legislation been filed with such mysterious origin as the so-called Wood bills. The first was H. R. 3228 and the second is H. R. 4290.

Congressman Wood appeared before the Rules Committee in behalf of the first. His knowledge of its content was very limited, according to his own testimony. Laudatory statements were made in the Rules Committee for Congressman Cox and others regarding the first Wood bill. He said that it contained the recommendations of the so-called watchdog committee.

When I was home during the Easter recess, I read that the first Wood bill, H. R. 3228, was withdrawn and a second Wood bill, H. R. 4290, was substituted. The article further said that the first Wood bill was more anti-labor than the Taft-Hartley law but that some Republican Congressmen revolted and the gentlemen from Georgia, Cox and Wood, consented to file another Wood bill and make it more palatable to some of the Republican rebels.

Why is the Republican leadership insisting that the good old Republican names like Taft and Hartley be erased from the National Labor Relations Act of 1947?

I ask why some of the Republican members of the Labor Committee have not the courage to lend their name to the so-called Wood bill? Is it because the Grand Old Party suffered such a defeat last November with two grand old Republican names from Ohio and New Jersey labeling anti-labor legislation?

I ask why the Republicans are now disclaiming any authorship of this 1949 T-H Act known as the Wood bill?

Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and most northern Republicans now want to shed all connections with T-H and send it as far down south to Mason and Dixon as possible. Why pick on Georgia?

Has not Georgia suffered enough back through the years? It went through the reconstruction period, the Ku Klux Klan, two governors at the same time, and now the Republican leaders are trying to dump T-H—lock, stock, and barrel—onto its already overburdened shoulders.

No; you cannot change T-H by merely changing its name to the Wood bill. You cannot wrap limburger cheese in a beautiful pink, green, and black paper and conceal the odor.

Most members recollect reading in the newspapers in the fall of 1947 when Earl Bunting, president of the NAM, admonished NAM members not to be too hasty in taking advantage of the powers given them under T-H.

Evidently Bunting did not want the sixty-odd million wage earners in America and the 15,000,000 union members to realize its restrictive provisions until after the election in November, 1948.

I do not know whether Bunting has issued any orders to his members since Nov. 2, 1948, but the American people on that day issued an order to the Congress.

One hundred and three Members who voted for the T-H law in the 80th Congress are not present today. In my own State of Indiana, 9 of our 11 members in the 80th Congress voted for the Taft-Hartley law—6 of them are not in the 81st Congress.

The Taft-Hartley law, as it is now written, must be repealed in this session of the Eighty-first Congress. The issues were drawn last November and the people spoke at the polls—let the Congress carry out the mandate.

States Rights

Rep. Andrew Jacobs (D., Ind.) during the T-H debate:

"I wanted to ask Rep. Smith (D., Va.) about Wood Bill No. 2, which he said preserves State's Rights.

"While that is true in regard to any state forbidding the closed shop as provided in Section 14 (b); Section 14 (a) definitely strikes down States' Rights in these words:

" 'No employer subject to this act shall be compelled to deem individuals defined herein as supervisors as employes for the purpose of any law, either national or local, referring to collective bargaining.'

"I wanted to ask the gentleman from Virginia what became of his regard for States' Rights when they wrote Section 14 (a)."

Smith muttered something about opposing that, too. (He is the Smith of the Smith-Connally Act.)

GOP Congressman

Rep. Welch Says T-H Hits Lincoln's Party

Here are excerpts from other Congressmen against T-H nd in favor of the Thomas-Lesinski Bill:

Rep. Richard J. Welch R., Calif.):

Mr. Chairman, I spoke and voted against T-H when it was before this House during the 80th Congress.

I felt it was a mistake at that time and the best proof that those of us who voted against the bill were right is the fact that a coalition is here with a bill which makes a gesture of amending this antilabor law instead of repealing it outright and enacting a new law in keeping with the desires of millions of organized and unorganized workers of this country.

Mr. Chairman, I was chairman of the Committee on Labor during the Hoover administration and was complimented by that administration for the humanitarian and constructive legislation reported and enacted into law at that time.

Members of the House for years sought membership on the Labor Committee for the purpose of relieving the burdens of the toiling masses instead of reporting and helping to enact into law oppressive antilabor legislation.

I do not condone acts of some labor leaders, and at the same time I am unalterably opposed to legislation oppressive and punitive to nearly 60,000,000 workers by reason of the acts of a few.

I do not condone acts of unscrupulous lawyers who have been disbarred from the practice of their profession. But no sane person would attempt to condemn and punish the entire legal profession, from which the judicial branch of our Government is drawn, for those who disregard the ethics of that noble vocation.

Mr. Chairman, I deplore the effects of T-H on the party founded by that great humanitarian Abraham Lincoln.

The 60,000,000 workers in this country, with the exception of a few, are God-fearing, law-abiding, homeloving patriotic people. T-H in effect has been an indictment of these workers. Regardless of the intent of the proponents of the act, it has been generally accepted as an indictment and is strongly resented by them.

During the Revolutionary War, when the American Colonies were fighting for their independence, British Imperialists and Tories were demanding the extermination of what they termed the rebels. Edmund Burke, a great statesman and orator of that day, made a speech in the British Parliament urging conciliation in which he said:

"I do not know the method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people. I cannot insult and ridicule the feelings of millions of my fellow creatures."

Rep. Frank Buchanan (D., Pa.)

The present labor law has not reduced strikes. It has merely loaded the legal scales against unions, it has exposed their treasuries to harrassing suits.

It has had only a limited effect on reducing Communist influence in unions. The non-Communist affidavit sections of the act that have been introduced into our law are a dangerous menace and a definite threat to our liberties.

Rep. Carl Perkins (D., Ky.):

The average American would be shocked to know that the so-called Taft-Hartley bill was written by the most vicious big-business lobbyist and paid for by the National Republican Committee rather than being written as a fair law to provide equality of bargaining power between management and labor.

Rep. Cleveland Bailey (D., W. Va.):

Mr. Chairman, economic slavery is just as distasteful to a free people as physical servitude. I say to you, my colleagues, that our beloved America cannot long endure half free and half slave. This was so in the days of Lincoln. It is particularly true in our present highly industrial state.

No Hysteria

Chairman John Lesinski (D., Mich.), of the House Labor Committee, during the T-H debate:

"We are not interested in T-H repeal merely because it was a Republican measure and was driven through Congress in a spirit of hysteria and vengeance."

Brewery Pacts Won In 2 Cities

CIO Brewery Workers made wage and contracts gains in Detroit and Pittsburgh, while their strike in New York City continued with the employers' ranks broken by the signing of several contracts with smaller companies.

At Detroit—after a one-day strike—the union won from 6 to 8 cents an hour plus fringe gains of 8 cents to make at least 14 cents an hour, according to Secy.-Treas. Steve Lafferty.

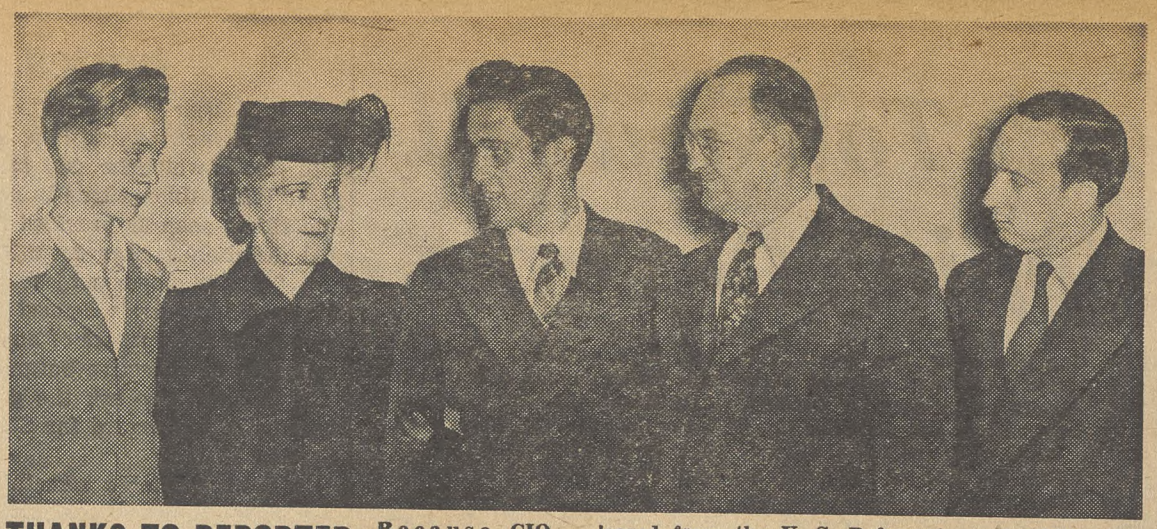
The wage scales now range from $1.56½ to $1.76½ an hour, depending on job classification. Drivers, some of whom do not receive salaries, can now earn $125 a week if they get the breaks the new contract affords.

AT LEAST seven fringe gains of a dollar and cents character were won—such as a 5% premium for the second shift, and a 10% premium for the third shift.

Thirty-six hundred workers in eight breweries and numerous soft drink and related plants are covered by the new contracts. The brewers want a 3-year contract, but the Brewery Workers held out for one-year agreement and won it.

At Pittsburgh more than 2,000 workers in three locals of the Brewery Workers won $2 weekly wage increases in the new contract, which is retroactive to April 1 and runs for two years.

The contract provides insurance and hospital benefits, one more paid holiday and 5 cents an hour extra for night shift workers. Eight companies operating 14 breweries in western Pennsylvania are covered by the agreement.



THANKS TO REPORTER: **Because CIO Newspaper Guildsman John G. Blair of the Cleveland Plain Dealer (r.) kept plugging the story of his conviction in the "slaying" of two Italian black marketeers, Pfc. Thomas A. Gusik, Cleveland, (center) was released from the U. S. Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio. Here young Gusik is having a happy reunion in the office of the Plain Dealer with his family (l. to r.), his brother, Donald, his mother, Mary, and his father, John. Gusik had been sentenced to life imprisonment.**

Guildsman Refuses to 'Kiss Off' Dispatch, Helps Get Release of GI Sentenced in Slaying

BECAUSE CIO Guildsman John G. Blair of the Cleveland Plain Dealer refused to "kiss off" an Associated Press dispatch, he played a big part in obtaining the release of a Cleveland soldier who was serving a life sentence.

The dispatch from Leghorn, Italy, dated Oct. 9, 1947, said that Pfc. Thomas A. Gusik, 18, had received a life sentence in the slaying of two Italian black marketeers near Pisa, Italy.

First Blair interviewed the boy's parents. Shocked by the news, they told Blair that their son was a good boy, who "never even drank or smoked."

Blair wrote a "human interest" story for his paper, a morning publication. The Cleveland papers used only two or three paragraphs.

From the Plain Dealer's correspondent in Italy, he learned the Italians were killed as they tried to break into an Army depot Gusik was guarding. Blair kept playing the story.

Finally the Army moved Thomas Gusik from Italy to an Army prison at Greenhaven, N. Y., near Poughkeepsie, where, accompanied by Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Gusik saw their son.

His story was that he was accused of playing ball with the black marketeers and that he had killed the two, who were members of a gang of five, because of a personal grudge.

Blair continued to tell the story, and public interest in Thomas Gusik continued to grow. A committee to aid young Gusik was formed, consisting of lawyers, civic leaders and clergymen who offered their services free. When Army Secy. Royall came to Cleveland to speak, Mr. and Mrs. Gusik and a group of citizens got a promise from him that there would be an investigation of the case.

More committees were formed and veterans organizations protested Gusik's treatment. An Army Review Board looked into the case at a hearing attended by Gusik's parents, Blair, three Congressmen and a Catholic priest—and cut the sentence to 16 years.

Efforts in behalf of the young soldier were intensified. The promise of a Congressional investigation was obtained. Protest followed protest and finally the Gusik Committee filed a writ for a habeas corpus with Federal District Judge Underwood in Columbus, Ohio.

Judge Underwood ruled on March 31, this year, that the youth had been deprived of his liberty without due process of law and should be released from custody. Blair was one of those who went to the U. S. Reformatory at Chillicothe to obtain the prisoner's release.

Gusik was reunited with his parents in a dramatic scene in the Plain Dealer city room after state highway patrolmen accompanied him from Chillicothe.

Continue Vets' Pay Rights-CIO

NATHAN E. COWAN, CIO Legislative Representative, has urged passage of H. R. 1374, which would continue eligibility for payment of unemployment compensation to World War II veterans under the GI Bill of Rights after July 25, this year, when eligibility for payment will cease for most ex-servicemen.

"Under the GI Bill, a veteran is entitled to draw unemployment compensation of $20 a week for a maximum of 52 weeks during a period of two years after discharge or two years after the termination of the war . . . whichever is later," Cowan said.

"The Republican-dominated 80th Congress decided by resolution that the war ended July 25, 1947, as far as veterans' unemployment compensation is concerned.

"This means that for most ex-servicemen of World War II, eligibility for payment of unemployment compensation under the GI Bill will end next July 25—two years after the war was declared ended. The only exceptions are veterans who were discharged less than two years ago.

"This condition is manifestly unfair to the boys 'for whom the best was none too good.' This is particularly unjust in this period of increased unemployment.

CIO Spurns Franco Bid

CIO PRES. PHILIP MURRAY conferred last week with Trifon Gomez, exiled Spanish labor leader, and discussed the current drive in some quarters for American recognition of the Franco government in Spain.

After the meeting, Murray said that he had told Gomez that the CIO is opposed to American recognition of the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco and recalled that the 1948 CIO convention at Portland, Oregon, had adopted a foreign policy resolution which included this sentence:

"We reaffirm CIO policy of opposing recognition of, or assistance by our government, to Fascist Franco Spain."

Noting that the only opposition to the CIO's foreign policy resolution came from a handful of left-wingers, Murray said that America should continue to follow the policy of the United Nations, which has refused to admit Spain to membership because of the policies of Franco.

Gomez, has lived in exile in France since the Franco government took over in the Spanish revolution. He has been general secretary of the Railroad Workers' Federation of Spain since 1918, is also president of the Spanish General Union of Workers (UGT), and was a general director of supplies in the Spanish Republic from 1936 to 1939.

Simultaneously with Murray's meeting with Gomez, it was announced that the CIO President and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey were among several hundred prominent persons who signed a letter to President Truman opposing recognition of Franco Spain.

Loss Of Sea Jobs Is Told

THE CHARGE that the Maritime Commission has acquiesced in the transfer of 1½ million gross tons of American shipping to Panamanian and Honduran flags since the end of the war was made last week by Exec. Secy. Hoyt S. Haddock of the CIO Maritime Committee.

Haddock told the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee that such transfers have thrown 15,000 American seamen out of jobs and have caused a loss in payrolls of over $50,000,000 annually.

Haddock asked Congress "to severerly censure the Maritime Commission for dereliction of duty in allowing the transfers of millions of tons of American shipping which have done irreparable harm to the American Merchant Marine."

Haddock urged immediate favorable action on HR 3291, a bill introduced by Rep. Edward Hart (D. N. J.) to:

- Ban American shipowners from operating under foreign flags.
- Place further restriction on the sale of American-owned tonnage to non-citizens.
- Ban the use of ECA and other Federal funds for ships flying such spurious flags as the Panamanian and Honduran flags.

In a 30-page brief, the CIO Committee pointed out that over 1200 American vessels have been laid up in the last two years with a loss of 50,000 jobs.

Attempted 'Timber Grab' Reported

BIG TIMBER interests have a grab afoot which is one of the slickest schemes ever cooked up for looting the nation's public domain, warns Ellery Foster, a professional forester.

Under this scheme, says Foster, "a few large firms can get 25 to 100-year exclusive logging privileges in huge blocks of government-owned timber. Yet they do not have to pay any taxes, or fire protection costs or any other costs of carrying the timber. The public foots all those bills."

Foster, who was research and education director of the CIO Intl. Woodworkers of America for three years, resigned last year to devote his full time to a drive to save the nation's forests for the American people.

CERTAIN vested interests in timber—and their front organizations—are telling the public "that such monopoly of timber is necessary for 'sustained yield' forestry that will stabilize woodworking communities,' says Foster.

"Sincere, well-meaning people have been taken in by the propaganda. Government foresters have little choice in the matter because the public has left it to the lumber lobby to write public forestry policies.

"The plan is humbug because no such complicated, special privilege deals are needed for sustained yield. Instead, what we need is scientific selective logging. It can be practiced as well on small tracts as large, and can produce twice as big a sustained yield of logs as hundred-year cycles of clear-cutting. So it can stabilize communities without monopoly.'

"IF WE LEAVE it to the lumber lobby to write national forestry policy as they have been doing for a generation, there will never be a real policy of selective logging . . . So it is up to public-minded groups which do not have a vested interest in timber scarcity to form a forestry lobby of their own."

Foster strongly indorses the forestry program drawn up by the CIO Woodworkers and declares that "it is a splendid thing that organized labor is taking such a fundamental and constructive approach to the problems of stabilizing the destructive, wasteful, migrating wood industry."

The IWA-CIO's forestry program, adopted at the union's last convention, has been reprinted in pamphlet form for wide distribution. Foster offers to mail a copy to anyone upon request. His address is Box 444-A, Route 1, Oswego, Ore.

Rep. Kelley Honored For Aid To Handicaped

Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D., Pa.) has been presented with an "Award of Appreciation" for his services to the handicapped.

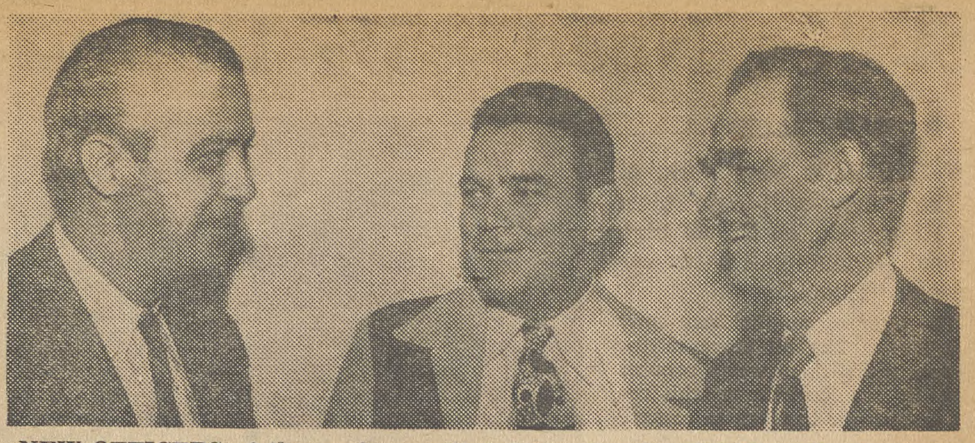
The presentation was made by Paul A. Strachan, president of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, in the presence of some of the men and women Kelley has helped. Kelley, chairman of the House Labor subcommittee which reported out the Thomas-Lesinski Bill, is also on a subcommittee working for better jobs and prosthetics for the handicapped.

Atomic Energy Body Upheld in UE Dispute

A federal district court in Washington, D. C., has declared that the Atomic Energy Commission was within its legal powers in ordering General Electric Co. not to recognize the CIO Electrical Workers in plants working on atomic contracts.

AEC said that its contractors should not deal with unions whose officers have not filed non-Communist oaths. UE had brought suit against the AEC and GE for $1,000,000. Judge F. Dickinson Letts dismissed the suit.

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, CIO vice president and director of organization, swears in the new officers of the reorganized New York City CIO Council. L. to r.: Haywood; Council Pres. Mike Quill; Secy.-Treas., Moe Iushewitz; Vice Presidents Patrick McGrath and Murray Weinstein. Joseph Curran also was elected a vice president, but he was en route to Europe.



NEW OFFICERS of the newly constituted Los Angeles CIO Council. L. to r.: Secy.-Treas., Albert Lunceford; Pres., Clarence Stinson, and Vice. Pres., Robert Clark. Lunceford was leader of group that walked out of the old council several months ago because it failed to follow CIO policy. The pro-CIO group won all offices, and pushed through 40 constitutional changes.

CIO Backers Win in N. Y. City, L. A.

TWO CIO councils—the last of the Natl. CIO's "trouble spots' among its city-wide units — underwent a face-lifting last week and came up with features markedly resembling the parent organization.

Rejuvenation of the Los Angeles, Calif., CIO Council at a two-day convention the weekend of April 23-24 was followed the next day by similar action in New York City. Failure of both councils to follow Natl. CIO policy had aroused bitter controversies within each and finally resulted in the intervention of the National CIO.

ADMINISTRATOR

Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council was in charge of the affairs of the New York City CIO during its transition period.

In Los Angeles, the action constituted a reorganization of the old council by the CIO locals themselves, following an agreement between both factions worked out in March by CIO Vice-President Allan S. Haywood.

In New York, the convention created a brand new council, replacing the one which became defunct when the CIO Executive Board revoked its charter last November. The Board charged the unit had "slavishly followed the Communist Party line, and had interfered with internal affairs of local unions.

AT EACH convention candidates committed to support of Natl. CIO policy won comfortable majorities in the election of officers.

Now heading the New York group is Michael J. Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers. Quill, who resigned as president of the old council and led his union out of it, defeated Leon Straus, Fur & Leather Workers, 234 to 114.

Morris Iushewitz, Newspaper Guild, was unopposed for the office of secretary-treasurer.

Three vice presidents were named: Joseph Curran, Natl. Maritime Union president, who, like Quill, had one time served as council president and later led his union out; Patrick J. McGrath, Utility Workers regional director, and Murray Weinstein, Clothing Workers vice president.

Losing candidates for the vice presidencies were Ewert Guinier, Public Workers secretary-treasurer, and Al Stern, Electric Workers.

IN LOS ANGELES strong anti-Communists won a clean sweep in the elections. The presidency went to Clarence H. Stinson, Auto Workers, who defeated Al Caplan, Longshoremen & Warehousemen, by a per capita vote of 64,429 to 24,927.

Robert Clark, Steelworkers, defeated Lawrence Turner, Furniture Workers, for the vice presidency, 62,095 to 27,545.

Albert T. Lunceford, Rubber Workers, was elected secretary-treasurer over Carl Brant, Electrical Workers, by a vote of 65,051 to 24,824.

Here is the story on the reorganization of each council:

LOS ANGELES: Conflict within the L. A. Council began about a year ago, when the group voted to sidestep CIO policy by remaining "neutral" on the Marshall Plan and the Wallace third party.

A group within the council argued heatedly that the council as an instrument of the parent body, was bound by the CIO constitution to follow the policy of Natl. CIO. When these attempts to line up the council behind the Natl. CIO failed, Albert Lunceford, new secretary-treasurer, and his supporters walked out of the meeting. With the national election approaching, the Lunceford faction proceeded to form the L. A. Committee for CIO policy.

The Committee's first objective was to establish an effective political action instrument in support of liberal candidates. Substantial Wallace support within the Council, meanwhile, had prevented the Council from forming a CIO-PAC organization.

The Committee continued to gain strength, until, by the beginning of this year, it claimed 80% of the CIO membership in the L. A. area.

Several months ago the CIO Policy group petitioned CIO Pres. Philip Murray to revoke the Council's charter. The signers listed 12 charges against the Council, including defiance of CIO policy and its constitution and interference in the affairs of locals in the area.

Following receipt of the charges, Murray sent CIO Vice-Pres. Haywood out to investigate the situation. There followed nine days of conferences with each faction separately and then with both simultaneously. A formula for settling the dispute amicably was drawn up by Haywood and signed by both groups.

COUNCIL OFFICER

Onetime president of the old New York City CIO Council, NMU Pres. Joseph Curran was elected vice president of the new council. Curran pulled out of the council in disgust over its failure to follow CIO policy.

THE AGREEMENT provided that officers of the two groups would resign on March 12. Simultaneously an administrative committee composed of Natl. CIO Rep. Richard Leonard and two assistants — Lunceford and William L. Lawrence, Council head—would take charge of both organizations.

Any officer, the agreement stated, who "failed to carry out Natl. CIO policy and who makes public utterance against CIO policy shall resign. Failing to resign, he shall be removed as per the Natl. CIO Constitution and Rules Governing Industrial Union Council."

This was the first time a so-called left wing group had openly acknowledged the constitutional role of councils as Natl. CIO instruments, rather than autonomous bodies.

When the two-day convention was over, the pro-CIO group had placed 25 candidates in office, completely ousting the former Council leadership, and had adopted 40 amendments to the constitution.

One sidelight was the absence of the council's paid secretary-treasurer, Philip "Slim" Connelly, among the 760 delegates. Connelly's Newspaper Guild local had not named him a delegate.

Among the 40 constitutional changes adopted was one barring the Council from affiliating with or supporting organizations, newspapers or political candidates "who are consistent supporters or who actively participate in the activities of the Communist Party or any fascist, totalitarian or other subversive organization..."

Commenting on the formula used in the L. A. situation, Haywood said the convention vote "demonstrated that when workers know the facts, they can be relied on to support Natl. CIO policy."

He said CIO had simply provided the mechanism for the workers to get together and that both sides had recognized that the duty of CIO councils is to implement CIO policy, while the autonomous right of local unions to follow whatever policy they wish is protected.

NEW YORK: Reorganization of the New York Council occurred after its charter was revoked by the CIO board, acting upon recommendation of a trial committee.

Charges against the Council had been filed with Murray by officers of the Retail, Wholesale union, the Utility Workers and the Transport Workers. Acting upon the complaint, Murray appointed a trial committee consisting of Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, of the Rubber Workers; Pres. Martin Wagner, Chemical Workers, and Pres. Joseph Froesch, president, Glass Workers.

Following a two-day hearing, the committee found the Council guilty of interference in the affairs of the Retail union, the Transport Workers and the Utility Workers. In these situations, the committee reported, "the Greater New York CIO Council was closely following the line of the Communist Party."

The officials of the Council, said the report, 'were unable at the hearing to refer to a single instance where the City CIO policy has recently differed from that of the Communist party.'

Dissatisfaction with the Council's policies, the report stated, had caused a long succession of local unions to withdraw from it. The committee estimated its membership in October to have been 125,000, although the Council continued to publicly claim 600,000.

The three-man committee also found the Council guilty of having "wilfully and flagrantly disregarded and acted contrary to Natl. CIO policy." It noted that, unlike a local or international union, "a council is the creature of the Natl. CIO and under the CIO Constitution and Rules is authorized to continue to function only so long as it functions . . . in the interest of Natl. CIO."

LAST NOVEMBER the CIO executive board revoked the council's charter. The task of winding up the affairs of the defunct council was given to Louis Hollander, State CIO head.

HELPED CHANGE

Richard Leonard was head of the committee chosen to administer the Los Angeles CIO Council during its period of reorganization.

Opening the reorganization meeting, Hollander characterized the old council as "a little cominform in New York City." There is no room, he said, for both the CIO and the Communist Party under one roof.

About 175 local unions and 12 joint boards, representing both factions, participated in the reorganization session.

Unlike the L. A. meeting, this conference was characterized by the continued insistence on the part of supporters of the old council that CIO councils must be "autonomous."

This view was disputed by Haywood, who emphasized that state and city central bodies were chartered by CIO for the purpose of "implementing CIO policy, not violating it."

By the time the votes were all counted, those who were suffering from what Hollander called "autonomitis" had taken a severe defeat. The pro-CIO candidates were all swept into office by better than 2-to-1 margins.

States Need $5½ Billion To End 'Slum' Schools

By GLORIA CAPLAN

IN UPSTATE New York, in the fairly well-to-do town of Rhinebeck, N. Y., 60 high school students call a two-car garage "school."

The children on the front rows are lucky. The oil stove in the corner keeps them warm enough. But in the back rows children sit and shiver and try to concentrate on English literature or history. The question of what would happen if the oil stove blew up hasn't been answered.

When New York Times reporter Benjamin Fine visited the town, a junior high school teacher, whose classes are held in a church chapel, said, "I call my room Broadway."

It was easy to see why. Students in one class had to pass through another class in order to reach their room. "A hundred yelling kids go through my room each day while I'm trying to teach."

No Isolated Case

What Benjamin Fine had found in Rhinebeck could be applied with slight variations to hundreds of rural communities throughout the country. He had made a survey of the school building needs in 48 states. The states had reported a minimum need of $5½ billion to wipe out the school "slums" and to accommodate a rapidly growing school population.

But the national problem of providing every American child with a decent education only begins with the vast need for new buildings.

The Senate Banking & Currency Committee recently reported that at least two million children are "suffering a major impairment in their schooling because of poorly prepared teachers and because of a widespread shortage of teachers and school facilities.

One out of every nine teachers in public schools is teaching with an emergency or substandard certificate, the committee reported.

In 1947, four million school-age children attended no school at all, many because no teachers could be found.

With the increasing birthrate the problem of finding teachers and buildings for the growing school population has reached alarming proportions.

It's just a problem for the states, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and other die-hard conservatives insist. But the free movement of population from state to state makes it a national problem, as does the economic dependence of one section of the country upon the other sections.

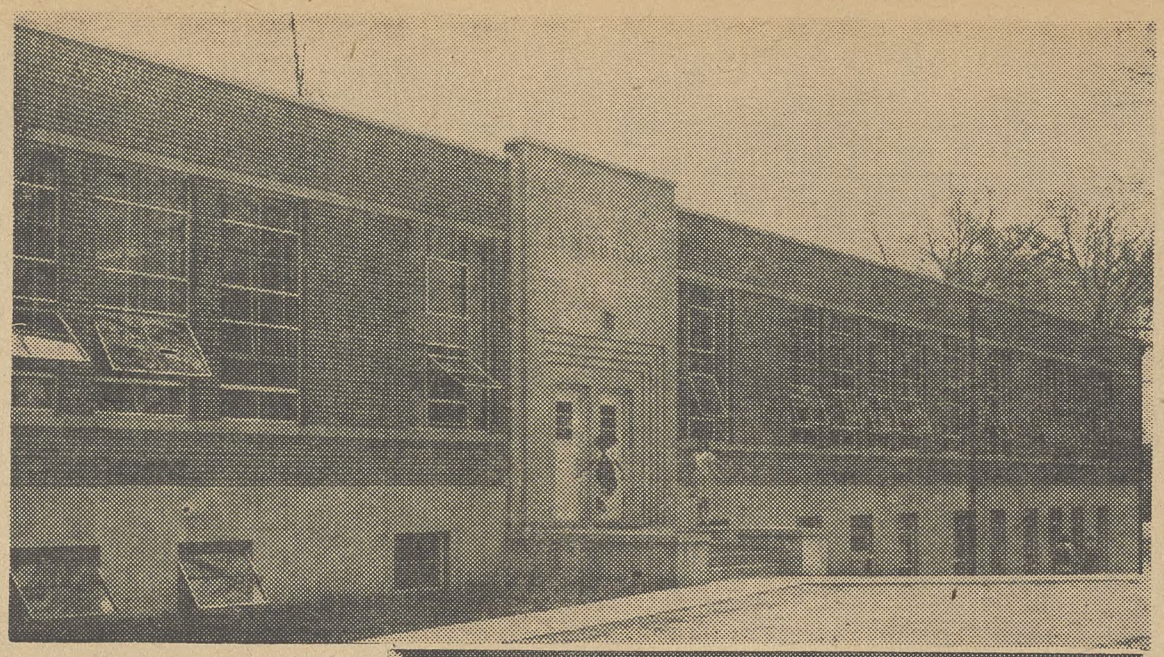
It's not that the states now supplying an inferior education haven't made an effort to raise standards. In fact, many of the states which spend the least number of dollars on education are devoting a greater portion of their revenue to these expenditures than the wealthier states.

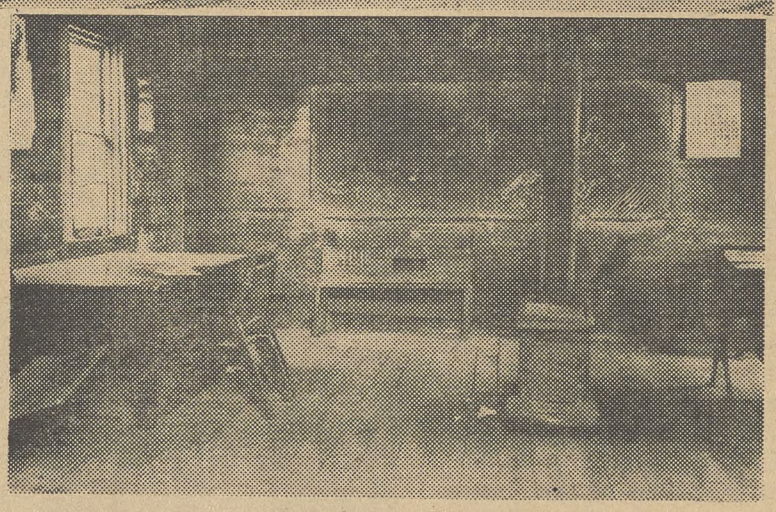
Case In South

Consider the case of North Carolina.

In 1945-46, North Carolina was seventh from the bottom in the amount it spent per pupil for education. It spent $76 a pupil, compared with Montana's $214 or the national average of $134.

Well, how hard had North Carolina actually tried to give its children a top-notch education? Its educational expenditures constituted 2.23% of its total revenue.





THE STRIKING CONTRAST between the handsome, new elementary school above and the depressing one-room rural school at right illustrates one of our biggest educational needs—money for adequate school buildings. A bill which would enable the federal government to lend money to the states for this purpose has been proposed.

That was a considerably bigger hunk than the national average of 1.82%.

North Carolina had tried harder than many of its sister states which afforded better education for their children. But North Carolina's population was poorer and its revenue, therefore, lower.

What was true of North Carolina was likewise true of many of the other southern states. Down at the bottom of the list for educational expenditures per school child was Mississippi. Its revenue per child was likewise the lowest.

What it all adds up to is that you can't squeeze blood out of a turnip. Because of poor populations and limited taxing powers, many states simply can't afford better education.

As a result, teachers have been leaving the profession in droves, and the number of college students planning to go into the profession is steadily dropping. Teachers' salaries aren't attractive enough to tempt most college graduates. Only three states have a $2400 minimum salary for teachers. That's $50 a week, less than the average wage in manufacturing.

In 1947-48, 43% of the public school teachers were to be paid less than $50 a week. About 12% were to receive less than $1600 a year—about $35 a week.

That's why the school systems have been forced to hire teachers without the necessary qualifications.

Two Bills Pending

To meet these two big problems in education—the critical need for buildings and money for operating expenses—two bills are now pending in Congress.

One, like the housing bill, has been around so long it has practically grown a beard—the federal aid to education bill.

The other, introduced by Senators Neeley (D., W. Va.), Pepper (D., Fla.) and Humphrey (D., Minn.), would permit the federal government to lend money to states at low interest rates and long-term payment for the construction of new school buildings.

The federal aid to education bill has an impressive list of 15 bi-partisan sponsors in the Senate. The same measure was passed by the Upper Chamber during the previous Congress, but was permitted to suffocate in the House.

This year it is again making its way through the Senate and is given a better chance for survival in the new Lower House. The Senate Banking Committee has approved it, and the Senate is expected to do likewise once it hits the floor.

The bill's purpose is to make a reality the American principle of "equal opportunity" for every child. Under its provisions, every child between 5 and 17 in the country would be guaranteed an expenditure of at least $55 a year on its education. Each state, regardless of its educational expenditures, would receive at least $5 per child for education. About 30 states would receive this amount. The poorer states would receive more, Mississippi receiving the top amount of $29.18 per child.

Much of the controversy which has stalled the bill's passage to date has centered around the question of whether non-public schools should be eligible to receive federal funds or not. A compromise section in S. 246 provides that these funds may be given non-public schools in states which do not bar the payment of public funds to private schools.

Most of the early uproar against federal aid, now considerably lessened, centered around the fear that the move would provide an opening wedge for government interference and dictation in the public school systems.

S. 246 specifically forbids any federal agency or officer from exercising any direction, supervision or control over any institution or educational agency.

Still another difficult hurdle in the fight for federal aid to education has been the question of segregated schools. While groups on one side have insisted that no federal funds be given states which have segregated school systems, others have insisted that such a provision would kill the entire bill.

Compromise Measure

The compromise worked out in S. 246 provides that in states which have segregated schools, the funds for education must be distributed so that the minority groups receive not less than a portion equal to their percentage of the population.

Another objection to the principle of federal assistance has been the fear that states would be encouraged to reduce their efforts and to "let Uncle Sam do it."

As now drawn up, the bill would prevent that.

Under its terms, only states which, in combination with the cities, are spending 2¼% of their income on education can obtain the full amount of federal aid to which they would otherwise be entitled. States spending less than that would receive proportionately less from the federal government. After the fourth year the bill has been in effect, states which spend less than 2% of their annual income payments on education would not be eligible to receive any federal funds at all.

Although the CIO has not endorsed any education bill specifically, S. 246 meets substantially the objectives listed in the resolution adopted at the Portland convention last year.

The resolution deplored the fact that rural children receive on the average half the expenditure per child that city children get. It called such inequities as the difference in education between Southern states and the wealthier industrial states or the differential between expenditures on Negro schools and white schools "a tragic injustice."

It urged federal aid to education to insure improved facilities.

Aid Advocates

Such federal assistance has been advocated by the nation's top educators, by teachers' unions, by the Natl. Eucation Association and by labor. Even conservative Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. O.) altered his position from staunch opposition to the principle to participation as a sponsor of the bill today.

Proponents of the bill have been particularly amazed by the inconsistency in the position of some die-hard opponents. While talking loud and long about the need for democracy, opponents of the bill have ignored the foundation of a democracy: the need for intelligent voters and responsible citizens.

The bi-partisan bill won't convert a sad situation into a model one overnight—but it will help.

Billion School Lunches To Be Served

A billion school lunches will be served during the current school year to a fourth of the children in the nation's grammar and high schools under the National School-Lunch Program, states the Federal Security Agency's Children's Bureau.

At least two-thirds of the lunches will be complete, and supply a third of the child's daily nutritive requirements. These school lunches are made possible through a $75 million grant-in-aid program passed by Congress.

(If the schools in your community do not provide good lunches for children, why not look into the National School-Lunch Program. You may get information from your State Dept. of Education, or from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

New Pamphlet Is Issued On Credit Unions

It's not true that "the day of the loan shark and the high-rate money lender is passed," says a pamphlet on Credit Unions written by Exec. Secy. Jerry Voorhis of the Cooperative League of the USA.

"To the contrary, it can be shown that a well-managed credit union could contribute much to the welfare of almost any group in this whole continent."

Credit unions, he says, "are the most effective way by which individuals can democratically pool and control their financial resources.

UE and TWU's Biggest Local Announce Contract Proposals

CONTRACT proposals of the CIO Electrical Workers and of the CIO Transport Workers were announced last week.

UE's general executive board reported its local unions will "work out their demands for coming negotiations within the framework of $500 per year per employe."

TWU Local 100 will ask a 21c an hour increase for employes of the New York's publicly owned transit line and privately owned bus lines.

TWU also will seek a reduction in the work week from the present six-day, 48-hour stretch to one of five days and forty hours without any reduction in pay. In addition the union is seeking a number of other benefits. A mass meeting approved the demands, drawn up by the executive board.

Current aveage wage of the transit workers in $1.44 an hour. The minumum is $1.19.

TWU wage demands amount to over $435 per employe.

"Our people need an immediate increase in their purchasing power," the UE board declared, "an improved standard of living and a reduction of the hours of work in order to halt the present trend of mounting layoffs, part-time employment and falling weekly earnings."

James J. Matles, UE director of organization, was quoted in press dispatches as saying 90,000 of the union's members were not working full time as of March 1.

Employment is holding steady, Matles said, in the manufacture of heavy equipment but a downward trend has been shown in factories producing household appliances and other consumer goods.

The $500 yearly increase, according to UE Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald, includes "wages and salaries, pension improvements and health programs and other economic benefits."

Fitzgerald also announced that conferences of representatives of local unions, representing workers in General Electric, Westinghouse, RCA and Sylvania and other locals will take place within the next two weeks to work out contract demands prior to the opening of negotiations.

The UE contract with the electrical division of general motors does not expire until April 1, 1950, and has no provision for reopening wage discussions.

REASON FOR SMILES: These four members of the editorial department of the Toronto Star are happy over the new CIO Newspaper Guild contract which gives them not only pay increases but better hours and working conditions. L. to r.; top row, Mabel Evans, Eleanor Marrison; below, Margaret Knighton, Grace Hendrickson.

Ia. House Fails To Aid Labor

In Iowa, the chairman of the State Republican Committee, the GOP legislative floor leader and the Cowles newspaper chain have called for revision of the state's anti-labor laws to allow the closed shop.

The chairman is Whitney Gilliland. The floor leader, who introduced the bill, is Rep. Harry Weichman. The Cowles papers said editorially; "Laws which attempt to stop the basic need of union organization go far beyond regulation in the public interest. "They would, if successful, virtually destroy many unions which are vital to the operation of our modern, large-scale industries."

Despite the pleas of theirs leaders, the majority of House Republicans voted against the bill and it lost, 56 to 51. A fourth of the GOP members and all the Democrats voted for the bill.

Packing Union Indorses Brannan Farm Program

Pres. Ralph Helstein of the CIO Packinghouse Workers has announced "wholehearted endorsement" by the union of the farm program advanced by Agriculture Secy. Charles Brannan.

Brannan's program provides that the consumer shall pay the market price, but that the farmer shall receive the parity price.

Pointing out that the Brannan program "will attain a high level of livestock output," Helstein noted that it will be "an important way to provide steady employment for workers in the packinghouses."

The UPWA represents some 200,000 workers in the meat packing, by-products and allied industries.

CITY RESIDENTS also will benefit by this program, the union leader asserted, since "it will result in lower food costs in the city."

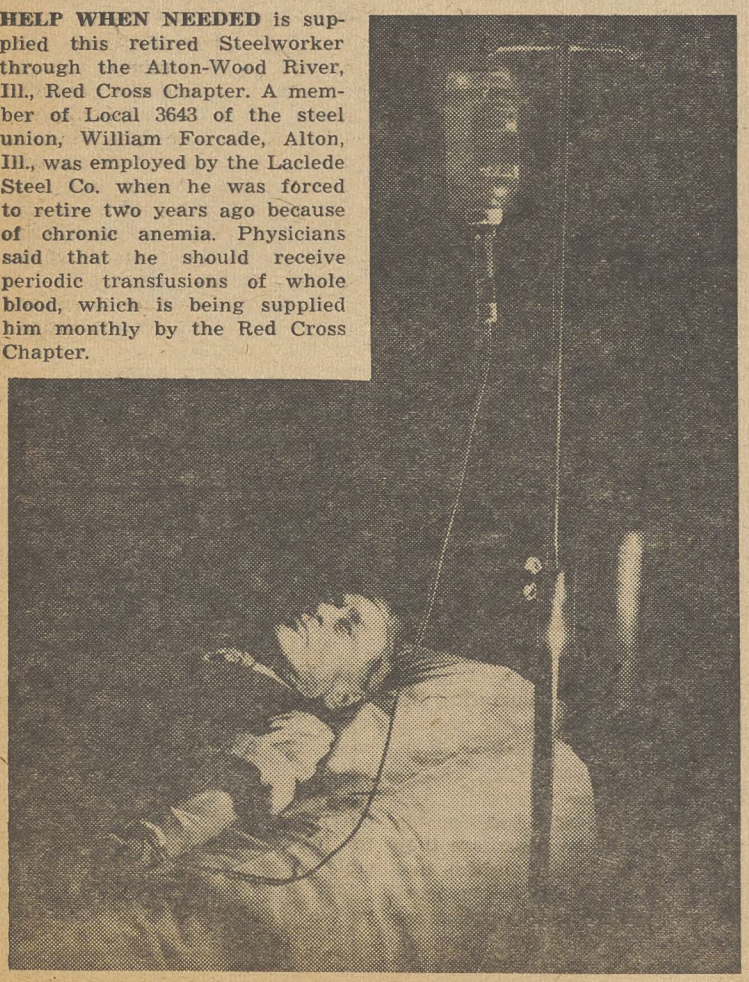
"Unless the present rapid drift toward depressed farm prices is quickly halted," Helstein said, "the resulting blow to farm families' living standards will damage the economy of the rest of the nation.

"Secretary Brannan's program contains features which offer real inducements to the nation's feed grain and livestock producers to expand production.

"This program contains a broad and comprehensive plan on behalf of the family-type farm, with practical and workable provisions which seek to establish income parity with the rest of the population," he added.

Helstein urged the 350 local unions affiliated with the UPWA to "actively exert themselves toward inducing members of Congress to enact such legislation as may be necessary in order that Secretary Brannan's program may be put into operation without delay."

HELP WHEN NEEDED is supplied this retired Steelworker through the Alton-Wood River, Ill., Red Cross Chapter. A member of Local 3643 of the steel union, William Forcade, Alton, Ill., was employed by the Laclede Steel Co. when he was forced to retire two years ago because of chronic anemia. Physicians said that he should receive periodic transfusions of whole blood, which is being supplied him monthly by the Red Cross Chapter.



Rival Unions To Forego Raids

Pledges of mutual aid in organizing and in securing improved contracts in the machine cigar industry were made last week at the joint meeting in Philadelphia of the AFL Cigarmakers International Union and the CIO Food and Tobacco Workers.

The meeting and the pledges made are an example of united action between two international unions in the same industry, one part of the AFL and the other CIO. The meeting was called on the initiative of FTA.

Policies adopted by the conference included:

A pledge that neither union will raid the other; a pledge that "at any time FTA or Cmiu (Cigarmakers) begin organization at any plant each should notify the other that neither will go into the plant except to give assistance in organization; exchange of contracts and other information between the two unions; conferences between locals of the two unions that are organized in different plants of the same employer.

Give PAC $1, Make NAM Holler

NLRB Finds Univis Unfair

The methods used by the Univis Lens Co. at its Dayton, O. plant to try to drive out the CIO Electrical Workers were not fair under T-H the NLRB said Apr. 22. But it said the company will be given another chance to decertify the union.

The company used the Taft-Hartley device of a decertification vote, staged by the NLRB, to try to rid itself of the obligation of dealing with UE Local 768. The election followed a bitter strike.

Among the tactics used by the company the NLRB listed: sending foremen to visit workers at home to campaign against the union; offering loans to the employes through a bank of which the Univis owner was a director; and using the plant superintendent and other supervisors to bring out the vote. The company gets a new election when the NLRB regional office thinks "circumstances permit a free choice."

Court Hears Packard Case

The jurisdiction of the same Detroit court which has sentenced hundreds of workers for making false statements under the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission Act was challenged by an employer representative accused of committing the same offense.

The challenge was hurled at Recorder's Court Judge Paul W. Krause by defense attorney Thomas F. Chawke in the case of Walter Upthegrove, Packard Motor Car Co. unemployment compensation director, charged with fraud under the MUCC act.

Upthegrove was found by MUCC referee Charles Rubinoff to have made false statements and misrepresentations in order to deny benefits to a former employee of the Packard Motor Car Co.

"It's a dog's life—first the meat shortage and now I gotta sweat out the housing shortage."

Proposals Sent N. J. Parties

THE NEW JERSEY State CIO has sent an eight-point program to the Democratic and Republican parties for inclusion in their platforms, slated to be written at party conventions this week.

In identical letters to Lloyd B. Marsh, GOP state chairman, and Rep. Edward J. Hart, Democratic chairman, Pres. Carl Holderman, of the State CIO, said:

The non-partisan labor organization, "concerned with the welfare of all the people of the state, including the more than 250,000 CIO members in New Jersey," will withhold endorsement of candidates for state office "pending clarification of the two major party platforms and the stands of the major candidates on issues of vital concern to the people."

CIO-suggested platform planks covered:

Abandonment of the State Senate caucus rule, opposition to retail minimum price fixing, new taxation to be imposed on the principle of ability to pay, defeat of the gross-receipts-financed veterans bonus referendum, increased state social security benefits.

Also a five-point labor relations legislative program, expansion of the Public Utility Commission to include consumer and labor representatives; and a $100,000,000 state public housing bond issue.

CIO Gives $1,000 For Tornado

The Natl. CIO has made a contribution of $1000 to be used for relief work in Warren, Ark., which was struck by a tornado last January.

Scores of CIO Woodworkers were killed or injured and the Warren area was badly damaged by the storm.

Arkansas CIO Dir. Lee Tucker said at the time that a major portion of those killed or injured were CIO members and that "the storm destroyed the homes and furnishings of about 300 IWA people."

No Pay For Leaders Of Local On Strike

Murray Local 2, CIO Auto Workers, has found the clause in its by-laws forbidding pay to union officers while the members are on strike so satisfactory that its example is being studied by other unions in Detroit.

Student Loyalty Oath

The lower house of the Texas Legislature has passed a bill requiring students of all state colleges to sign a loyalty oath. The American Civil Liberties Union protested last month to Governor Jester against a similar bill requiring a loyalty oath from teachers as well as students.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

Bill	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas-Lesinski Bill S. 249 HR 2032	Repeals T-H; restores Wagner Act and amends it on jurisdictional strikes, boycotts and national emergencies.	Debate in House to start this week. (Approved 13-10 by House Labor Comm.) Debate due later in Senate.	Right Now—Wire your Representatives to pass Lesinski bill without amendments. Write Senators to pass Thomas Bill without amendments.
Wood Anti-Labor Bills HR 3228 HR 4290	Reaffirms Taft-Hartley. Has support from many anti-labor Dixiecrats and Republicans in House.	Offered as substitute for Thomas - Lesinski Bill when that reaches House floor for debate, vote due very soon.	Ask Congressmen to defeat Wood Bill and other anti-union amendments to Lesinski Bill.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements S. 653 HR 3190	House Bill provides 75c minimum, improved coverage and enforcement. Senate bill is stronger.	House Labor Comm. has ok'd HR 3190. Senate Labor Comm. holding hearings.	Ask Congressmen to pass HR 3190 without weakening amendments.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors' benefits, public assistance, etc.	CIO witnesses appeared at House Ways and means Comm. hearings, urged passage.	Write to Congressmen and members of Ways and Means Comm. to pass promptly.
Housing Bill S. 1070 22 bi-partisan sponsors HR 4009	Provides 810,000 public housing units in six years, slum clearance, rural housing.	Approved by Senate. Many bills introduced in House. House Banking Committee holding hearings.	Ask Representatives to support HR 4009.
Reciprocal Trade Agreements HR 1211	Gives U. S. power to negotiate trade pacts 'til June, 1951, lower tariffs, promote intl. trade.	House passed bill. CIO supported bill at Senate Committee hearings.	Ask Senators to pass.
Veterans Unemployment Aid HR 1374	Extends unemployment compensation payments under GI Bill beyond July 25 deadline.	Referred to House Veterans Comm., which has not scheduled hearings.	Write members of the House Veterans Comm. to schedule hearings.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Organizationally Speaking

Allan S. Haywood

"Step by step the longest march can be won,
can be won;
Single stones will form an arch one by one,
one by one.
And by union that we will can all be accomplished still.
Drops of water turn a mill, singly none, singly none."

* * * *

The Los Angeles Industrial Union Council, which has been operating under CIO administration in recent weeks, met for two days Saturday and Sunday, April 23 and 24, to reinstitute its autonomy. The CIO Provisional Administrative Committee consisted of Richard Leonard, Chairman and Albert T. Lunceford of the Rubber Workers and William Lawrence of the Longshoremen.

All previous officers of the Council had resigned under a voluntary agreement reached with CIO at conferences conducted by the writer. On Sunday the meeting elected the Council's new officers. They are: Clarence H. Stinson, UAW, President, Robert R. Clark, Steel, Vice-President, Albert T. Lunceford, Rubber, Secretary-Treasurer and 15 Board Members, 3 Trustees and 4 Sergeants-at-Arms.

In New York City on the following day, the greater New York Industrial Union Council met under the leadership of Louis Hollander, President of the State Industrial Union Council and elected Michael Quill, Transport Workers, as its President, Morris Iushewitz, Newspaper Guild, Secretary-Treasurer and 3 Vice-Presidents: Murray Weinstein, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Patrick McGrath, Utility Workers and Joseph Curran, NMU. The Council was officially set up at this meeting and the writer installed the newly elected officers.

The CIO Telephone Workers achieved another great victory when New York Accounting employees of the telephone company, under the leadership of Margaret Kennedy, voted by a decisive majority to affiliate with the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee. This is the first of the New York City telephone groups to take such action. Approximately 5500 employees are involved.

The nation-wide vote of the Communications Workers of America for affiliation with CIO is nearing completion. It is impossible to report officially on the results as yet but indications are good.

Another independent telephone group has begun voting on affiliation with CIO, as ballots went into the mail last week from the Maryland Federation of Telephone Workers (plant employees) to its 2200 members. The union's executive board has unanimously recommended a vote for affiliation.

The fight in Washington for favorable labor legislation is going on and has reached its hottest stage. Many representatives of CIO unions as well as a number of CIO Regional Directors are in town to visit again the Congressmen from their respective states. The Congressmen are being urged to fulfill their campaign promises. The visits are having an effect and labor's forces are lining up.

George Brown, Director of Organization, Woodworkers of America, reports an election victory in Reed City, Mich. at the Robbins Flooring Mill. The IWA in this election defeated the AFL.

E. D. Hodson, CIO Regional Director for Delaware, reports that the United Brewery Workers has won an election over the AFL's Operating Engineers at the Diamond State Brewery.

Henry G. Schlenger, Executive Secretary of the Book and Magazine Guild, UOPWA-CIO, reports that the employes of Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York City and Interscience and Encyclopedia, Inc., Brooklyn, voted 2 to 1 to be represented by the Book and Magazine Guild. The election was conducted by the State Labor Relations Board and covered all professional, clerical and shipping employees of the two firms.

Home Aid For Middle ClassUrged

A COMPROMISE approach to the touchy question of segregation and discrimination in public housing developments has been proposed by the CIO.

The suggestion was offered last week by CIO Housing Committee Director Leo Goodman in testimony before the House Banking & Currency committee, now holding hearings on a housing bill.

From many sources has come the fear that the new federally-subsidized houses, which would be provided by the pending bill, would benefit mainly white tenants, while Negroes would be barred. Such a situation occurred in Chicago, where a redevelopment program displaced a Negro slum section, but the new housing was limited only to whites.

The CIO-proposed amendment, which won enthusiastic support from both northern liberals and southern conservatives on the committee, would require that families displaced by a slum clearance operation be given priority in the new dwellings, provided they can afford to pay the rent charged for comparable units in the same project.

In addition, the CIO suggested that a section be included in the bill which would bar local housing authorities or subsequent purchasers from "inserting any provisions unenforceable in law."

This is intended to bar restrictive covenants, which have been declared unenforceable by the Supreme Court.

The purpose of the proposed amendment would be to avoid a floor fight similar to one which occurred in the Senate. In the Upper House Sen. John Bricker (R. O.), strong opponent of public housing, attempted to kill the measure by offering a non-segregation amendment. If passed, this would have alienated southern support for the bill, and would probably have meant its loss.

Presenting the CIO testimony jointly with Goodman, John Edelman, CIO Textile Workers legislative representative, urged the committee to include in its bill provisions for housing aids to the lower middle income families.

These, Edelman said, would include most union workers, who earn too little to buy homes under present conditions, but who earn too much to qualify for housing in the proposed public housing units.

By direct loans to such families at low interest rates, the government could enable them to build their own homes, the CIO spokesmen said. They estimated that 70% of the American people fall in this category.

Layoffs Announced

Westinghouse and General Electric—the two major producers of electrical products—both announced layoffs as a result of what they called declining consumer demand.

Westinghouse said it had laid off 2559 since the beginning of 1949. General Electric's Erie, Pa., plant officials announced they would "furlough" 1200 workers by the end of April. A layoff of over 600 workers from the Philco Corp.'s Philadelphia refrigerator plant was described by a company spokesman as "an adjustment."

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THE VOICE WITH THE SMILE IS CIO: Members of the independent Communication Workers of America have voted in a membership referendum for affiliation with CIO, increasing CIO's coverage in telephone by over 200,000 workers. CWA will be granted a CIO charter, and it is planned to merge the newest affiliate and Telephone Workers Organizing Committee. (P. 2).

Over 200,000 Added To Coverage

CWA Votes Overwhelmingly For CIO

By GLORIA CAPLAN

WHAT was just a dream in the minds of some telephone workers two years ago is now blossoming into reality—one big telephone union within the CIO.

The largest single organized group of telephone workers—the Communications Workers of America—last week voted to cast off its traditional independent garb and come into the CIO.

CWA's Beirne

The overwhelming vote climaxed at least three years of deliberations by the group as to whether it should affiliate with one of the two big segments of organized labor.

Last February the CWA executive board, after numerous conferences with both CIO and AFL officials, recommended the move into CIO. Balloting in the membership referendum began March 7, ending May 5.

The vote, announced by CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne, was 71,312 for CIO, 34,419 for continued independence.

Other top officers, besides Beirne, include Secy.-Treas. Carlton W. Werkau and Vice Pres. John L. Crull.

Affiliation of CWA, which will be formalized by the issuance of a separate charter very shortly, will bring into CIO over 200,000 telephone workers. Already in CIO are 80,000 Bell System employes, now in the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, which was set up two years ago.

The charter to be issued CWA will grant it jurisdiction over those employes for which it now has contracts. Thus, pending a CWA-TWOC merger, which is expected to take place next month, the CIO will have two unions operating in the telephone field.

DETAILS for accomplishing the merger will be worked out by a joint CWA-TWOC committee on amalgamation. Last step in the process will take place in Chicago the middle of June.

Both CWA and TWOC will hold separate conventions in the Windy City, the middle of June. By the end of the week, the two unions will join together in one big convention, marking the birth of CIO's newest union.

CWA's Werkau

It will begin life as a husky baby, encompassing close to half the nation's 750,000 telephone employes from the start. The example of CWA is expected to encourage numerous other non-affiliated telephone unions to follow suit.

Formation of the union is expected to have an impact particularly on the organization of white collar workers. CIO Vice Pres. and Organizational Director Allan S. Haywood pointed this out, explaining "our telephone workers are mostly white collar workers. Their friends are primarily other white collar workers. As CIO members they can be a powerful source of contact and inspiration to unorganized white collar workers everywhere."

BEHIND the story of the CWA vote to affiliate lies a long, sometimes sad history of the telephone unions in the country and of the many attempts to unite them.

The Bell Telephone System itself is a complicated structure. The unions which grew up within its confines followed the same crazy-quilt pattern.

Most of the 100-odd telephone unions were the outgrowth of the old company-formed Employe Representation Plans, designed to prevent the workers' left hand from knowing what the right hand was doing.

When the Wagner Act outlawed company unions, the company stepped out in many instances, but the workers retained the skeleton structure. Thus, in the industry today there are "traffic" unions (covering operators), "accounting" unions, "plant" unions, statewide unions, citywide unions, regional unions, building-wide unions, etc.

SOME HAVE a militant history, others more patient; all realized the need for a strong, unified organization to cope with the world's largest corporation, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. But the crux of the issue was—should the unity take place within the confines of the 'phone unions' traditional independence; or should the unions join the mainstream of the American labor movement?

The Natl. Federation of Telephone Unions was an effort to unify the network of unions, and retain independence at the same time. In 1947 *a seven-weeks telephone strike made the inadequacy of this setup apparent.*

CWA's Crull

The NFTW was a loose combination of 51 unions. At the time the NFTW decided to strike, telephone workers were economically worse off than they had been eight years earlier, in 1939. While wages in CIO's industrial unions had moved to the top in the national picture, telephone pay was heading downward in comparison with other industries.

Most of the workers on the telephone picket lines in 1947 were young women undergoing their first strike experience. They stuck it out seven weeks, then returned with a somewhat larger pay check. The telephone giant had emerged scarcely moved and completely unscathed.

In another attempt to unify telephone unions, but to retain independence, the NFTW had adopted a new constitution and changed its name to CWA. Pressure for affiliation, meanwhile, was mounting within the organization.

Immediately after the strike, a number of telephone union leaders approached CIO on the subject of establishing a CIO union of telephone employes. TWOC was formed in April, 1947, as a result of their pleas.

Allan Haywood headed the group as Chairman. Having assisted the phone workers many times previously, this was not the first time he had given them his help.

FIRST TO JOIN CIO was the national long-lines union, the American Union of Telephone Workers, with 20,000 members. Next came the American Communications Equipment Workers, a nation-wide union of about 23,000 maintenance and installation employes.

One of the NFTW (CWA) leaders who resigned to work for affiliation to CIO was Ruth Weincek, the research director. She had been a member of the NFTW Fact-Finding Committee on Affiliation, which in 1946 had recommended CIO affiliation.

Explaining her resignation to her fellow workers, Miss Wiencek wrote that she was "weary of independence.

The fact-finding committee, of which Miss Wiencek was a part, had been impressed by the CIO's offer of an autonomous national union within the CIO, by the organizational, financial and advisory assistance that the CIO offered, and by the strength to be derived from the backing of 6 million CIO members. Also, through its representative on the CIO executive board, the union would have equal part with other CIO unions in shaping policy.

The potential power such a union, under the CIO banner, held, was fully realized and feared by A. T. & T. One instance occurred during the 1947 strike.

The Southern Bell Telephone Co. had submitted its "final offer": $4 million to be distributed among the white employes, nothing for the Negroes.

Henry Mayer, general counsel for many of the 'phone unions, and the other union negotiators adjourned the session. He then announced to the press that the Southern union was planning to disband and poll its members on affiliation with CIO.

Southern Bell's "final offer" immediately shot up to $10 million for **all** employes.

Commented Mayer: "If a vengeful, vindictive employer like Southern Bell could have been scared into increasing its 'final' offer of $4 million by the mere threat of CIO affiliation, then CIO affiliation must be a good thing."

Last week, two years after Mayer made that statement, telephone workers agreed—and in a loud chorus.

MEMBERS OF THE first executive board of the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee are shown here. They are, l. to r., top row, Ernest Weaver, vice chairman; Ted F. Silvey, former secretary-treasurer, now with ECA; Richard W. Long, present secretary-treasurer; seated, Norma Naughton; Allan S. Haywood, chairman and CIO vice president; Margaret Weiss, and John J. Moran, vice chairman. Members since elected to the board are James Massey and Marie A. DeMartini. TWOC will soon merge with the CWA.

THIS SCENE was reenacted in thousands of towns throughout the U. S. as members of the Communication Workers of America voted CIO affiliation.

'Only Beginning,' Says Haywood

Welcoming the Communication Workers of America vote to enter CIO, Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and chairman of the CIO Telephone Organizing Committe, said:

"Great as is this achievement of bringing over 300,000 telephone workers into CIO in just two years, I look upon it as the beginning of greater and greater successes, not as the end of a job. The additional gains into which the creation of this new national union for telephone workers can lead CIO will be found in three important fields—telephone itself, the political field and white collar organization.

"We have before us the task of aiding our newest affiliate in completing the organization of the nation's 750,000 telephone workers."

New Labor Bill Hearing To Be Held Soon

CONGRESS is having a right busy time these days.

Last week, the House, in a series of somersaults, finally recommitted the Wood Bill—which purports to be different from T-H, but isn't really—to the Labor Committee.

The Senate, after rebuffing attempts to water it down, passed an excellent aid to education bill by a lopsided vote of 58 to 15.

Thomas Harris, CIO associate general counsel, and John Edelmen, legislative representative for the CIO Textile Workers, testified in behalf of an anti-poll tax bill.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to pledge CIO's support of the Atlantic Pact.

More news of T-H and the roll calls on the Wood Bill and Recommittal Bill are on Pages 6 and 7.

Incidentally, the work of that committee is being seriously hampered by questioning of witnesses by volunter quizzers Sens. Donnell and Watkins. They are not members of the committee, but have exercised their prerogatives to sit in. Diplomatic observers term it sheer obstruction.

THE HOUSE action had the effect of ordering the Labor Committee to write a complete new labor law. It was obvious that many Representatives felt that labor needed a better break.

The legislative situation seems to stack up this way:

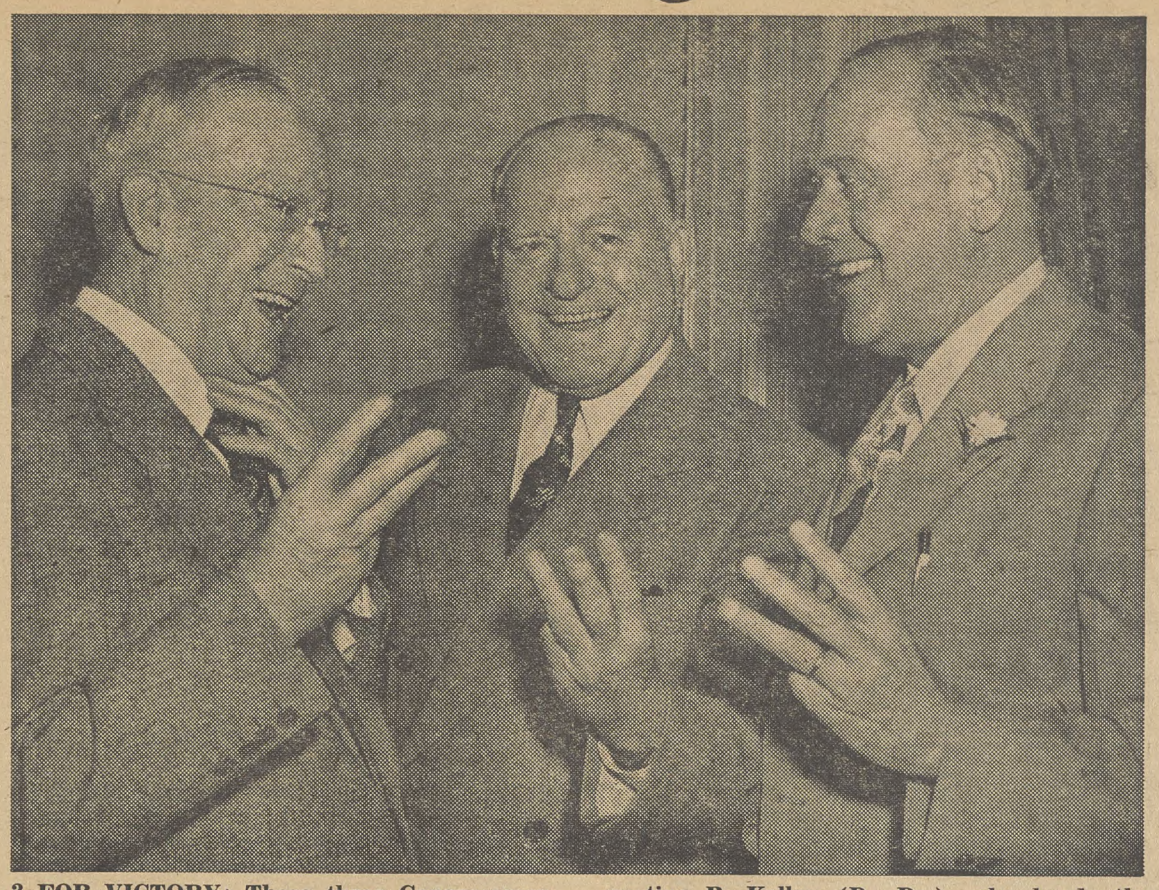
The House Labor Committee will open new hearings, perhaps this week, on a labor bill to replace T-H. Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D., Pa.), will again head the 13-man sub-committee.

Rep. John Lesinski (D., Mich.) is chairman of the full committee.

The Senate will take up the Thomas-Lesinski Bill, which had been approved by the Senate Labor Committee, 8 to 5. Chairman Elbert Thomas (D., Utah) of that committee has expressed confidence that the Senate will approve his bill.

CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll pointed out that in the 212-209 vote by which the House recommitted the Wood Bill, only five of the 168 Representatives who won with PAC support reneged on their obligation to their constituents. Kroll pledged a vigorous PAC campaign in 1950.

Sen. Taft—Robert A., Republican of Ohio—was in there again, this time with a new labor bill. The bill, also sponsored by Sens. Donnell (R., Mo.) and Smith (R., N. J.), retains the basic spirit of T-H.



3 FOR VICTORY: These three Congressmen, all with three fingers raised, are happy just after the House voted to recommit the Wood Bill—by a margin of three votes. Left to right are: Rep. Richard J. Welch (R., Calif.), who made the motion to recommit; Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D., Pa.), who heads the sub-committee committee which will hold hearings on the new labor bill, and Rep. John Lesinski (D., Mich.), chairman of the full House Labor Committee. Senate takes up labor legislation soon.

The Five

Here are the five representatives who accepted PAC support in the campaign and then voted for the Wood bill and against recommitting it:

DEMOCRATS

North Carolina: Rep. F. Ertel Carlyle, 7th District.

Kentucky: Noble J. Gregory, 1st District.

Louisiana: Edwin E. Willis, 3rd District.

REPUBLICANS

Illinois: Richard W. Hoffman, 10th District.

Michigan: Gerald R. Ford, Jr., 5th District.

Vanport Misery Goes On; Court Refuses Suits

VICTIMS of the flood that wiped out one of the largest wartime housing projects in the U. S. over a year ago are wondering if Vanport, Ore., was really in the U. S. after all.

The question arises from the fact that damage suits filed in a state circuit court against the Portland Housing Authority were thrown out of court on grounds that the authority is an "agency of the state and therefore cannot be sued."

The suits were thrown out although the U. S. Supreme Court and other appellate courts have ruled that housing authorities can sue and be sued. "This is Oregon," Ray G. Brown, attorney for nine plaintiffs, was told when he cited precedent. The authority is the target of the damage suits because it lulled Vanport residents into thinking there was no danger in a notice sent out minutes before rampaging river waters broke through a dam and inundated all 18,000 homes in the war-built town.

Brown has filed an amended complaint and at the same time taken his cases into federal court. He said the state court cases will be "allowed to pend" until a final determination can be obtained in federal court. About 400 damage suits based on property losses in the flood are in preparation here under the federal torte (personal claims) act. Expiration date on the filing of actions on such claim is May 30.

Ship Union Asks 35-Hour Week

CIO Shipbuilding Workers have announced their collective bargaining program.

Calling for wage boosts, a 35-hour workweek in place of the current 40-hour week without any pay cut, a health and welfare plan and other benefits, the program will be presented to shipyard owners at negotiations preceding formal contract reopening talks June 23.

Under the present contract, which expires June 23, 1950, the union is barred from striking except for "money issues." IUMSWA Pres. John Green made it clear that each of the demands is a "money issue" and that consequently the no-strike clause in the contract would not apply.

Swedes Hit Reds

Swedish Communists, never an important political force, have lost virtually all the positions they formerly held in the Swedish Trade Union Confederation.

Half TWUA Funds Go To Organizing

Almost half of the CIO Textile Workers' 1948 income was spent for organizing purposes, the union's financial statement released by Secy.-Treas. William Pollock revealed.

Total income was $5,668,591. TWUA spent $5,588,579 of which $2,730,105 was for direct organizational work and servicing of local unions and joint boards.

Pollock pointed out that most of the money was spent for organizational work so that the conditions of all workers may be improved.

Most of the union's assets are in U.S. War and Treasury Bonds. Besides its $205,800 per capita payment to the CIO, TWUA also contributed over $102,500 to the CIO's southern organizing drive.

Your PAC Needs Blockworkers, Solicitors And $1s, $1s, $1s

Year-Long Dispute Of Fur Union Ended

After almost a year of strife, marked by court cases and arguments before an arbitrator, the New York Furriers Joint Council, CIO Fur & Leather Workers and the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., have reached agreement on all issues.

Under the settlement both sides agreed to withdraw all suits, pending cases for arbitration and all claims arising out of disputes which have plagued the union since May 1948, following the end of a 5-week lockout and strike.

The union hailed the settlement as providing "an orderly and constructive procedure for the handling of wage problems which, if carried out in good faith by both sides, will contribute much to better labor relations."

Union Square Music

All-request weekly concerts will be held in Union Square, sponsored jointly by the Musicians Union-AFL, and a department store, the Musicians Union has announced.

Denham Hit By NLRB Examiner

THE WAY the division of power between the NLRB and its own general counsel combines with the injunctive power under the Taft-Hartley law to crush labor has been brought out in an NLRB trial examiner's ruling.

The ruling, by A. Bruce Hunt, said that the injunction which stopped Local 218, AFL Natl. Farm Labor Union from picketing the DiGiorgio fruit ranch in California was improper because the Taft-Hartley act does not cover farm workers. The local went out on strike in October 1947, and was hit by a court injunction in July 1948 at the request of NLRB Gen. Counsel Robert N. Denham.

The ruling, however, leaves the issue still short of final settlement because the million-dollar DiGiorgio interests have the right, and the money, to appeal the ruling to the NLRB and then to the federal courts. But all sides agree that the union has no right to ask for a representation election or to file unfair labor practice charges against the company, because the labor law does not cover farm workers.

Denham's claim that the union, along with Local 87, Intl. Bro. of Teamsters (which represented DiGiorgio drivers) should be stopped from picketing was based on his belief that farm workers should have no "rights" under the law, but should be curbed by its restrictions. Said Hunt in his opinion:

"I find no indication that Congress intended to place unions of agricultural laborers in a special category of 'Now we see you; now we don't,' depending upon through which eye one were looking."

Hiring Halls Are Found Illegal Again Under T-H

The American Radio Assn. and the Natl. Maritime Union, both CIO unions, have been violating the Taft-Hartley law by demanding continuation of the hiring hall system, a three-member NLRB panel has ruled. The ruling follows a similar finding of last August in connection with a strike to retain the hiring hall on the Great Lakes.

The new ruling upheld the findings of Trial Examiner Wallace Royster, specifying that under the Taft-Hartley terms the hiring hall system discriminates against nonunion men. Insisting on the hall, the NLRB said, constitutes a failure to bargain in good faith with the shipowners, and threatening to strike over the issue is illegal compulsion on the owners to discriminate.

TELLS OF NEEDS

Shirley Hall, member of the CIO Textile Workers, Danville, Va., home of the huge Dan River cotton mills, said that the company's excuse for laying off 1500 workers at the plant was that demand for sheeting and other cotton material is dropping. But, she testified at minimum wage hearings, workers need and would buy such material, but they don't have the money.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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MORE DIXIEGOPPERY

There was quite a show up on Capitol Hill last week.

Nobody was quite certain as to who was running it, who was winning, who was losing and which was being substituted for what.

First it was the Lesinski Bill, then the Wood substitute, then the Sims substitute, then the Wood Bill again.

The Wood Bill was approved by a 14-vote margin as a substitute for the Lesinski Bill and then, on the following day—by a 3-vote margin—was sent back to the Labor Committee for further study.

Yep, that's what happened—and when it was all over there was still confusion. But out of it emerged these facts:

1. By the very skin of its teeth, labor escaped a beating in the House.

2. Labor still has the Taft-Hartley Act on its hands.

3. The unions and the Truman Administration still have a chance to salvage something good out of the situation.

Regardless of what the next move may be or how it may turn out, there are some valuable political lessons the unions can learn from what happened.

One of the most valuable of these is that the coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans—the Dixiegops—is powerful and is determined to prevent enactment of the Truman Fair Deal program.

Another is that the "Solid South" is far from solid politically. Over one-fourth of the total pro-labor votes in the various T-H repeal moves came from Southern Democrats.

And the Republican ranks weren't solid either. An average of about 20 GOP members voted either against the Wood Bill or for sending it back to the Labor Committee.

SHOWS NEED FOR POLITICAL ACTION

What happened in Washington last week illustrates the practical results of political action and shows the need for more of it in the future. And it emphasizes the importance of the CIO's membership campaign in the South.

All but five of the 168 House members who received CIO-PAC indorsement last November "went down the line" for labor.

A majority of the Republicans did the expected. They followed the usual GOP line.

But the 71 Southern Democrats who voted for the Wood Bill went directly contrary to the Democratic Party platform and to the wishes of a majority of the voters as expressed at the polls in 1948.

It makes little difference whether the Dixiecrats were deliberately striking at labor or were slapping at Truman because of his civil rights program. Results are what count.

And the results were bad.

One of the really encouraging things was the performance of Southern Democrats who backed the Administration and the Republicans who voted against the punitive Wood Bill. Both groups deserve a vote of thanks from the unions.

Nobody who knows politics will dispute the assertion that there was a direct connection between the CIO's Southern drive and the number of Southern Democrats who opposed the Wood Bill.

And nobody who understands politics will doubt that more and more pro-labor Congressmen will be elected in Dixie in the future as the CIO keeps increasing its membership in the region.

There's still a big job to be done in Congress this year—and in the Congressional elections of 1950.

Industry's Profit Grab Now 'Paying Off'

Unemployment And Decreased Production Result From Corporation Squeeze

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE POST-WAR economic squeeze play of American corporations is beginning to have serious consequences for a large portion of the nation's wage-earners.

More than 3 million are unemployed and thousands more are working only part time.

Wartime savings of many have dwindled or disappeared and others have been forced to go in debt.

Attempts are being made to impose the speed-up or stretchout in many unorganized plants—and in some organized plants, too.

And there's much evidence that industry decided to cut production—rather than prices—in an effort to "straighten the situation out."

MONTHS AGO the CIO warned that our economy was getting badly out of balance and that the consequences were likely to be serious.

Let's see what has happened:

Between 1945 and 1948 the wages of all persons engaged in manufacturing increased about 20%.

During the same period corporate profits (after taxes) increased approximately 126%—or more than six times as much as wages.

In 1945 wages and salaries represented about 68% of our national income. In 1948 this dropped to 62%.

But during the same period the proportion of the national income which went to profits rose from 11% to 14%. (And that's an increase of more than 27%—not just 3%.)

THESE STATISTICS tell an important and rather frightening story. In other terms, it goes this way:

Since the end of the war, corporate profits have been increasing steadily and rapidly—not by accident but by design.

Price increases were necessary to obtain the higher profits—and in an effort to pay the higher prices labor sought and obtained wage increases.

But wages didn't keep pace with prices and profits.

Savings of wage-earners began disappearing and many went into debt.

Then the inevitable began happening. Purchasing power dropped to such a point that many could no longer buy what they needed and wanted at current prices.

As a result, production was cut back and unemployment began to rise.

THERE HAS been much recent talk about price reductions—but more talk than price cutting on the things which make up the average person's budget.

The reduction since last September's peak amounted to 2.9%. And there was a slight price rise in March.

Unfortunately, production and employment have been dropping faster than prices.

The consequences of this "rat race" in reverse could be disastrous if permitted to continue for any length of time.

Industry spokesmen seem inclined to brush the matter aside with the comment that we're merely witnessing a "healthy readjustment."

But the wage-earners aren't buying that line!

THERE IS much evidence that industry's profit grab and failure to distribute normal dividents resulted from a desire to obtain reserves big enough to weather the "inevitable" depression.

And in doing what they did they set the nation on the path which leads to depression.

It's a terribly cruel way to do business—and it's a dangerous way, too.

To stem the current tide we need more production, more employment, greater consumer purchasing power.

Industry has the resources and the knowledge necessary for providing them. They'd better be used—and soon—or we'll be in serious trouble.

Trade Group Likes PAC's Know-How

THE NATL. COAL Association has looked down upon the techniques of PAC and has found them good, although it violently disagrees with the aims of CIO's political arm. That is shown by the following industry bulletin issued by the association:

"We don't know who is the author of the article quoted below, but we ran across it recently and whoever the author is, we give him due credit without knowing his name. It deals with a vital problem affecting all of us and is sent in the hope that every one of our people will read it and take a lesson from it.

"Certain of the businessmen of this country ought to take a direct and positive part in the election of their representatives to the Congress of the United States. The article follows:

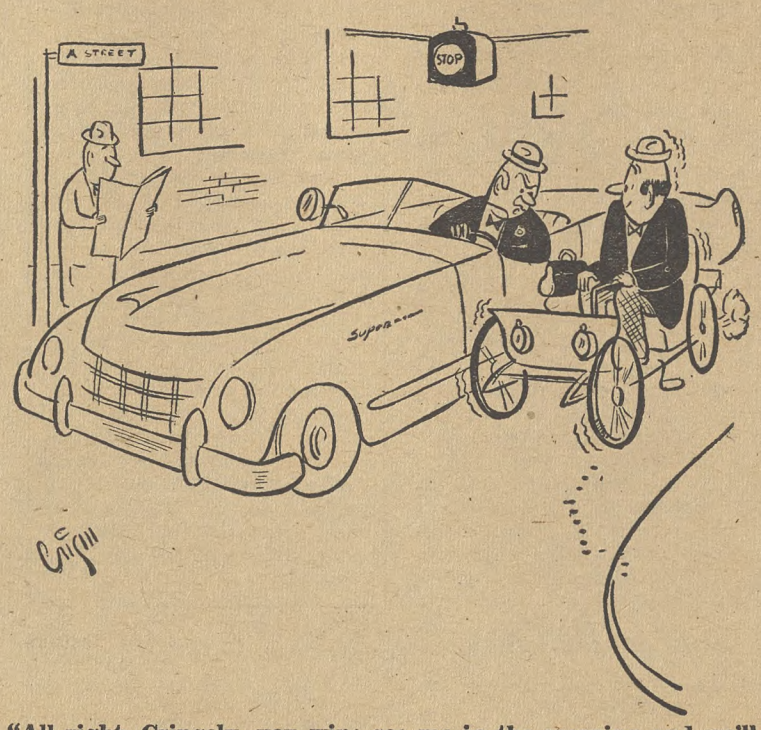
"THE 1949 ELECTIONS"

"LAST NOVEMBER we had to elect a new Congress, remember? But it didn't bother businessmen. Most of them were much too busy to "mess around" in politics. Besides they never took sides in an election. All of which worked out just swell for Jack Kroll and his CIO-PAC doorbell ringers.

"They were not too busy to work, nor was there any doubt about whom they were trying to elect. And as we have since found out, they did a pretty good job with the result that the businessmen, who were too busy to help send friends of good government to Washington, are not spending time and money commuting to Washington trying to get labor-conscious Congressmen to listen to their troubles. Postal rates are just one case in point.

"Some come back pretty mad and swear the next time there is a Congressional election they are going to do something about it. And that is the trouble. Electing Congressmen is a full time, year-in and year-out project. Men like Jack Kroll, who heads CIO's political action machine which he claims is now functioning in 111,000 precincts, give it all they have **all the time.** 1949 may be an off-year politically to you and me, but to Jack Kroll it is the year when labor will make its power felt in 535 city elections and shape the complexion of 5 state legislatures.

"No one likes pressure government, but so long as businessmen think they are too busy to go into politics and too smart to take sides in a political campaign, they have nobody to blame but themselves for what Congress does to them. Perhaps a little time spent in politics before the election, might save the hours they now spend trying to get consideration from Congressmen the CIO put into office."



"All right, Cringely, you win; see me in the morning and we'll discuss a raise!"

Election Day Holiday

Members of the CIO Brewery Workers at Cincinnati, 1,500 strong, have won a general election day paid holiday. This gain was written into the local contract along with a general 10c hourly pay hike and establishment of a basic Monday-through-Friday workweek.

He Was A 'Model' Employe, And Then—

SOME OF the valley folk said the trouble with Joe was that he bit the hand which had fed him, but Joe didn't look at it that way.

He merely did what he thought was right. He'd learned to fight for democracy the hard way—in a fox-hole with a gun in his hand—and he thought he should continue the battle in his old home town.

He put up a good scrap but the odds against him were too strong. Some of his old friends got into the fray with him, but there weren't enough of them and they weren't strong enough.

When the battle ended Joe wasn't merely jobless. He was blacklisted in the town in which he had lived for years.

JOE (which isn't his real name) grew up in a Southern town completely dominated by the owners of a big textile firm.

He was taught in early childhood that "the people up on the hill"—mill officials who lived on a high spot of ground near the edge of town—were capable of making wise decisions for the community.

He learned later that the mill owner completely controlled local politics, ran the civic affairs of the town and even had a hand in selecting the local school teachers.

These things didn't bother Joe because he didn't know much about life "on the outside."

WHEN THE war began, Joe, a family man, decided he should lend his mechanical skill to the building of badly needed airplanes.

He moved half way across the country, got a job and joined a CIO union.

Later he donned a uniform and fought overseas.

When the fighting was over he went back to his home town to settle down, but the old home disturbed him. He missed the democracy he had seen in the union to which he'd belonged.

And he wondered why there was no democracy in his town when that's what he'd fought so hard for.

CIO STAFF members came into Joe's town and launched an organizing drive—and Joe was one of the first to sign up.

Soon he became a volunteer organizer. His chief value resulted from the fact that he knew all the workers, had been considered a "model" employe, was a church leader and a native of the town.

Suddenly, without notice, Joe was fired —because of his union activities. He was immediately given temporary employment with the organizing staff.

Dozens of others who joined the union were fired later and the CIO lost the NLRB election campaign.

JOE DIDN'T want to become an organizer and he didn't want to leave his home town—so he got a job in a filling station.

A textile mill official drove in one day, bought some gasoline, then drove away. Joe was fired the next day and his boss said it was because of "pressure from the mill."

He got a job at an ice house—and the same thing happened again.

He soon learned he had been placed on a town-wide blacklist.

"Well," Joe told a CIO organizer, "I guess I've got to leave town to make a living. It burns hell out of me but I guess I gotta go. Let me know if you ever get a union here and I'll be back."

"OK," said the organizer. "I don't know when it'll be, but we'll be back."

And two "defeated" men shook hands and parted.

A. L. S.

OUT OF THE 'WOOD,' ANYWAY!

Mutual Respect Found Basis of Peace at Sharon

PATIENCE, understanding and painstaking work on the part of both management and labor went into making the industrial peace which prevails at the Sharon Steel Corp., says the Natl. Planning Assn. in its latest case study on the causes of industrial peace under collective bargaining.

The study, fifth of a series so far issued in pamphlet form, concerns the working relationship between Sharon Steel and the CIO Steelworkers. With the exception of the industry-wide steel strike in 1946, there has been no strike at Sharon plants during the 12 years the concern has been under agreement with the union.

Sharon Steel, which began in 1900 as a small fabricating company, now controls more than half a dozen steel plants, plus coal and coke facilities. Its main plants are at Sharon and Farrell, Pa., and at Lowellville, Niles and Warren, Ohio.

Units dealt with in the present report, written by J. Wade Miller Jr., are those at Sharon, Farrell and Lowellville, which are geographically concentrated and produce the largest part of the concern's output. A total of some 6000 workers were employed in the three plants as of June 30, 1947.

A SINGLE agreement with the CIO Steelworkers covers all three plants. Other units and subsidiaries have separate contracts. The study declares that industrial peace has existed at Sharon Steel since the summer of 1937 when the first company-union agreement was signed without the bitterness and passions typical in many other situations.

Furthermore, it adds, "every grievance has been adjusted without resort of arbitration," and "not a single dispute at Sharon was referred to the War Labor Board during World War II."

"The achievement of this constructive peace has required patience, understanding, and painstaking work of both management and employes, but it has not been 'purchased' at the expense of the company's economic position, stockholders, or the public," declares the NPA Committee's preliminary statement.

A share of the credit for Sharon's peaceful industrial relations is given to the effect of wartime and postwar demand for steel on the corporation's improved economic position, and to the "pattern bargaining" in the steel industry "which has eliminated, for Sharon, much of the haggling, exhausting debate, and emotional frustration and bitterness which frequently characterize contract negotiations."

Study of Causes Of Peace Urged

"We may hope that if men understand well enough the causes and the techniques of industrial peace we can make progress toward consciously achieving it," wrote Clinton Golden in a foreword to the pamphlet on industrial peace at Sharon Steel. Golden is chairman of the NPA committee responsible for the industrial studies.

"In the past, even where the emphasis has ben directed toward peace, it has usually been in the sense of reconciliation and settlement of strife," he continued. "We have not yet systematically examined the circumstances and peaceful processes of working relationships."

CAUSES OF PEACE for which the union has been primarily responsible, states the case study, are:

1. High caliber of union leadership.

2. Responsible character of the union—its respect for its commitments and legitimate obligations.

3. Union's efforts to avoid factionalism within or between the locals.

4. Union efforts to increase the responsibility and authority of local union officials.

"Mutual confidence and respect are the major antidotes for fear," states the report. "The Sharon management has respected and fostered the integrity of the union and through this has developed in the union a firm conviction that it can expect a square deal from the company."

The report admits that Sharon did not welcome the organization of its employes in the initial period of unionization. "Nevertheless, when it became apparent to top management that a majority of the eligible employes might favor such representation, the company readily consented to an NLRB election," the pamphlet states.

WHEN the union won the election by a 2½ to 1 majority, the company promptly signed a contract recognizing the CIO union as collective bargaining agent for all eligible employes.

"The outstanding feature of the general labor-management picture at Sharon," says the study, "is that both parties accepted the relationship from the start. No time was wasted attempting to undermine or betray it. Instead, the parties devoted their energies to making the relationship work for their mutual benefit."

House Group to Hold Hearings on Labor; Senate to Debate

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

"Mr. WELCH of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit the bill H. R. 2032 to the Committee on Education and Labor.

"The SPEAKER: Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

"Mr. WELCH of California. I am unalterably opposed to the bill in its present form.

"The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit."

Thus, one sweltering day last week in Washington, there came the climax to nearly 20 hours of the dizziest whirlpool Capital Hill has seen in many a year, if ever before.

The central figure in this drama was, of course, the Taft-Hartley Bill. In those nearly 20 hours, these things occurred:

A. The House, on a teller vote of 211 to 183, rejected the "amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Sims) as a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Wood)."

(A teller vote is one of several ways by which the House determines how its members stand on an issue. On a teller vote, members parade up the aisle. The yeas go first and a proponent of the measure being considered taps each on the shoulder as he passes, with the clerk recording the vote.)

B. Next, the House, on a roll call vote of 217 to 203, accepted the "amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Wood), as amended." Rep. Vito Marcantanio, thinking fast, demanded a reading of the engrossed bill. Since it was not available, final vote was put off till the next day.

C. Then, after a night's sleep, the House voted to accept, 212 to 209, the motion of the "gentleman from California, Mr. Welch."

ALL THAT language in the House added up to this fact:

The House had in effect ordered its Committee on Education & Labor to write a new labor bill.

Best immediate effect of the moves, from labor's viewpoint, was the rejection of the Wood Bill, a measure admittedly concocted by the Republican leadership, but offered by the Republican Party's Dixiegop errand boy, Rep. John Wood (D., Ga.).

(Editor's Note: The "D" is for identification purposes only, we assure you.)

Much of the credit for the destruction of the Wood Bill goes to 60 Southern Democrats and 21 Republicans who refused to go along with the Dixiegop coalition which had spawned the Wood Bill.

In fact, almost half of the Southern Democrats joined with the Northerners and Westerners of their party and with the 21 Republicans in labor's behalf.

Specific credit must go to these 11 Representatives, who voted for the Wood Bill, but switched on the recommital motion:

Democrats: William P. Bolton and George H. Fallon, Maryland; Oren Harris, Brooks Hays, W. F. Norrell and Boyd Tackett, Arkansas; Porter Hardy Jr., Virginia; Joe L. Evins, Tennessee; A. S. Herlong Jr., and Hardin Peterson, Florida.

Republican: Paul Cunningham, Iowa.

The legislative future on labor legislation shaped up something like this:

House: The House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D., Pa.) will schedule hearings on the new labor bill, probably starting this week.

Senate: The Thomas-Lesinski Bill, which has been approved by Sen. Elbert Thomas' Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, will probably come up for debate sometime this week.

Pres. Truman and Sen. Thomas, a Democrat from Utah and a long-time friend of labor, last week expressed confidence that a just labor bill would be passed by this Congress.

THERE WERE a lot of good words said about labor legislation last week—some of them by Congressmen from the ranks of labor who know well its problems.

Take Rep. Leonard Irving (D., Mo.), who happens to be Truman's home Congressman and also happens to be a member of the AFL.

After the recommittal vote, Irving told his colleagues:

"I want to thank personally those members who voted to recommit the bill. It took real courage for some who voted for the original Wood subsitute to support the motion.

"We have heard the former Speaker, Mr. Joseph Martin, whose leadership in the 80th Congress was so profoundly repudiated by the good people of this United States last November, make a stirring speech in favor of the continuation of democracy in this country.

"Yesterday, when the Sims amendment was up for a vote, the Republican leaders formed a barricade of their own bodies in the path of the line voting yea for that bill. Reluctant Republicans who sought to enter that line were cautioned and advised against voting for the Sims amendment Many turned away and did not go through the barricade which would have taken a flying wedge to penetrate.

"Now, I ask, was that democracy in action?"

Rep. Eugene McCarthy (D., Minn.): "I do not like to attribute motives to the actions of any members of the House. It appears to be the custom here to preface your remarks by saying you make no such judgment against them.

"However, there was a good practice in medieval times. When, in Christian charity, men could not pass upon the motives of their fellow men, they coined the term 'culpable ignorance' to fix responsibility.

"I think it might be well for some members of this House to give some consideration to culpable ignorance when they examine their political consciences.

"The gentleman from North Carolina (Rep. Graham Barden) early this afternoon spoke consolingly to the chairman of the subcommittee (Rep. Kelley). He made reference to a rug-pulling operation.

"I am satisfied that if the gentleman from North Carolina would submit to examination we would find lint under his fingernails."

Rep. Carl Perkins (D., Ky.): "I wish to voice my objection to the non-Communist affidavit requirement. This is just as un-American as anything possibly could be.

"To me a Communist is a person who is disloyal to our form of Government. In T-H, the affidavit requirement was applicable to only unions and their officials.

"This was unfair on its face because this brought about the assumption that labor was Communistic. Not only was this an un-American requirement, but this played right in the hands of the Communists. Communists don't mind taking such an oath.

"Under our law in America we are presumed innocent until proven guilty and it is an insult to both labor and management to cast any reflection that any American group of people are suspected of being tainted with Communism."

Rep. E. C. Gathings (D., Ark.): "I am a Southerner and I am proud of it.

"Both the Democratic platform and the President called for repeal of T-H and not just the name. Certainly, there is nothing offensive about the name Taft and the name Hartley but there are definitely some provisions of the law that are objectionable to the public, offensive to labor, and incompatible with to the spirit of a free man."

Rep. Adolph Sabath (D., Ill.): "When laboring men observe in the press the tremendous profits their employers are making and the luxuries they are enjoying, they feel that they are entitled to decent treatment."

Wayne L. Hays (D., O.): "T-H was founded upon the false premise that the wage earners of this country had become too powerful in the collective bargaining process.

"At a time when industry was reporting its greatest profits on record, it was ordained that the right of the worker to share in decisions affecting wages, hours and conditions of work had to be curbed."

Rep. Harold Donohue (D., Mass.): "The labor movement is led by honorable men whose records in private and public life will bear comparisons with the records of the leaders of any other group in America."

Switch

On the vote to recommit the Wood Bill, 38 Representatives who voted for the Taft-Hartley Law in 1947 now cast their ballots for recommital.

Jack Kroll Says

The following letter has been sent to all state and local political action groups by PAC Dir. Jack Kroll:

We call to your attention the votes of your Representatives in the House of Representatives on May 3 and May 4. These votes are on the Wood Bill, which CIO President Philip Murray termed "more vicious than" the Taft-Hartley Act, and on the motion to send the Wood Bill back to the House Labor Committee, which had the effect of killing the measure.

The Wood Bill was approved by the House on May 3 by a vote of 217 to 203. On May 4 the Wood Bill was killed by a vote of 212 to 209.

I think it is especially important to note that of the 168 people supported by PAC and elected to the House on November 2, 1948, only five broke faith with their constituents and voted for the Wood Bill. This demonstrates that, with these five exceptions, our course last November was chosen wisely and that political action, when applied, works.

The future of Taft-Hartley is still in doubt, but it is already clear that CIO-PAC has much work to do between now and the next congressional elections.

The vote on recommital shows that there are still at least 209 districts in which we need to exert more effort than ever before if we want to accomplish the enactment of sound, progressive legislation. There are at least 212 districts in which we must maintain our organizations.
is qualified to vote.

Effective political action, as we have learned, depends primarily upon the registration and voting of each of our union members and each eligible member of his family.

It depends further on carrying the message of political action from door to door to make sure that every eligible citizen is qualified to vote and that when he does vote, he is informed on the issues. It depends also on adequately financed and adequately staffed political action headquarters.

I am confident that, as a nation, we are making additional progress toward the clear alignment of liberal and conservative forces and toward the further development of an electorate that will decide between candidates on the basis of issues and not on the basis of party labels.

We have won battles and we have won skirmishes, but we have not yet won the war for economic security with democratic freedoms. With your continued efforts, we shall achieve our goal.

New Taft Bi Old Stuff T CIO Lawye

By CIO LEGAL STAFF

IN GENERAL, the new Taft Labor which is being sponsored by Sens. R A. Taft (R., O.), Forrest C. Donnell (R., and H. Alexander Smith (R., N. J.), is enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act, ma only relatively trivial concessions to l

The major provisions of the TDS bill are below. Where not otherwise stated, it ma assumed that the provisions of T-H are ret

1) The independent office of the general co is abolished. The general counsel, under is Robert N. Denham. Sen. Donnell has res his position on this. (During the Senate Committee hearing, Committee Member Do went to great lengths in defending Denham

2) To the grounds upon which a union seek the discharge of an employe th lowing are added:

(a) Participation in a strike in violation contract.

(b) Communism.

However, the Taft Bill would not permit a to seek the discharge of an employe for to undermine unions.

3) The union shop section provides also an employer may notify a labor organi of vacancies and give it sonable opportunity to qualified applicants. Ho it would not authoriz employer to enter int agreement binding him t only union applicants give preference to unio plicants. If the union re a qualified applicant a non-qualified applicant li applied, it is not clear wh the employer would be free to prefer the applicant. Not much different from T-H, obvi since Taft admits preferential hiring and hall are not included.

Sen. Taft

4) The provision of Taft-Hartley making unfair labor practice for a union to employes is retained. The word "restra taken out of the provision.

5) The jurisdictional strike and secondary cott provisions of Taft-Hartley are re with the addition of a provision permittin ployes to refuse to handle struck work.

6) The bill gives the employer more bull power than under T-H.

7) The union shop authorization electi abolished, but 30% of the employees ar mitted to petition for an election to rescin authorization which a union otherwise h enter into a union shop contract.

8) The non-Communist affidavit is retaine its scope extended by requiring that bers of all policy forming bodies of lab ganizations file it. It is made applicable t ployers as well. The oath is broadened to r the affiant to swear that he is not a mem any organization "seeking by force or vi to deny any other persons their right und Constitution." This provision is a bow in t rection of hitting fascist organizations. It vague as to be completely meaningless ineffective.

9) The Labor Board is given complete disc in any case, following the issuance of a plaint, to petition a district court for an i tion. Injunctions for five days may be s even without notice to the union upon an a tion that irreparable injury will result. provisions of Taft-Hartley making it man for the General Counsel to secure injunctio secondary boycott cases are dropped.

10) The provisions of Taft-Hartley subj labor unions to suits in the federal for violation of the Act or breach of contra retained.

11) The welfare fund provisions of Taft-H are retained, with the additional r ment that the Secretary of Labor must that the welfare fund meets the requirem

House Votes On Wood Bill, Recommittal

ROLL CALLS: Here are the roll calls by which the House **(A)** accepted the Wood Bill as a substitute, and **(B)** voted to recommit the Wood Bill. Column headed **(A)** denotes the Wood Bill vote; Column **(B)** the recommital vote. In the CIO's opinion, a vote marked **R** means a right vote; a vote marked **W** means a wrong vote; **PR** means paired right; **PW** means paired wrong; **NV** means not voting or absent. A + sign means the Congressman voted for the Wood bill and then switched on the recommittal vote; a − signs means the Congressman voted against the Wood bill, but also against recommittal.

State	Name	(A)	(B)
ALA.	—Andrews(D)	W	W
	Battle(D)	W	W
	Boykin(D)	W	W
	deGraffenried(D)	NV	NV
	Elliott(D)	R	R
	Grant(D)	W	W
	Hobbs(D)	PW	PW
	Jones(D)	R	R
	Rains(D)	R	R
ARIZ.	—Murdock(D)	R	R
	Patten(D)	R	R
ARK.	—Gathings(D)	W	W
	Harris(D)	W	R+
	Hays(D)	W	R+
	Mills(D)	R	R
	Norrell(D)	W	R+
	Tackett(D)	W	R+
	Trimble(D)	R	R
CAL.	—Allen(R)	W	W
	Anderson(R)	W	W
	Bramblett(R)	W	W
	Douglas(D)	R	R
	Doyle(D)	R	R
	Engle(D)	R	R
	Havenner(D)	R	R
	Hinshaw(R)	W	W
	Holifield(D)	R	R
	Jackson(R)	W	W
	Johnson(R)	W	W
	King(D)	R	R
	McDonough(R)	W	W
	McKinnon(D)	R	R
	Miller(D)	R	R
	Nixon(R)	W	W
	Phillips(R)	W	W
	Poulson(R)	W	W
	Scudder(R)	W	W
	Sheppard(D)	R	R
	Welch(R)	R	R
	Werdel(R)	W	W
	White(D)	R	R
COLO.	—Aspinall(D)	R	R
	Carroll(D)	R	R
	Hill(R)	W	W
	Marsalis(D)	R	R
CONN.	—Lodge(R)	W	W
	McGuire(D)	R	R
	Patterson(R)	R	W−
	Ribicoff(D)	R	R
	Sadlak(R)	W	W
	Woodhouse(D)	R	R
DELA.	—Boggs(R)	W	W
FLA.	—Bennett(D)	R	R
	Herlong(D)	W	R+
	Peterson(D)	W	R+
	Rogers(D)	W	W
	Sikes(D)	R	R
	Smathers(D)	R	R
GA.	—Brown(D)	W	W
	Camp(D)	W	W
	Cox(D)	W	W
	Davis(D)	W	W
	Lanham(D)	R	R
	Pace(D)	W	W
	Preston(D)	W	W
	Vinson(D)	W	W
	Wheeler(D)	W	W
	Wood(D)	W	W
IDA.	—Sanborn(R)	W	W
	White(D)	R	R
ILL.	—Allen(R)	W	W
	Arends(R)	W	W
	Bishop(R)	R	R
	Buckley(D)	R	R
	Chesney(D)	R	R
	Chiperfield(R)	W	W
	Church(R)	W	W
	Dawson(D)	R	R
	Gordon(D)	R	R
	Gorski(D)	R	R
	Hoffman(R)	W	W
	Jenison(R)	W	W
	Jonas(R)	W	W
	Linehan(D)	R	R
	Mack(D)	R	R
	Mason(R)	W	W
ILL. Continued		(A)	(B)
	McMillen(R)	W	W
	O'Brien(D)	R	R
	O'Hara(D)	R	R
	Price(D)	R	R
	Reed(R)	W	W
	Sabath(D)	R	R
	Simpson(R)	W	W
	Velde(R)	W	W
	Vursell(R)	W	W
	Yates(D)	R	R
IND.	—Crook(D)	R	R
	Denton(D)	R	R
	Halleck(R)	W	W
	Harden(R)	W	W
	Harvey(R)	W	W
	Jacobs(D)	R	R
	Kruse(D)	R	R
	Madden(D)	R	R
	Noland(D)	R	R
	Walsh(D)	NV	NV
	Wilson(R)	W	W
IOWA	—Cunningham(R)	W	R+
	Dolliver(R)	W	W
	Gross(R)	R	R
	Hoeven(R)	W	W
	Jensen(R)	W	W
	LeCompte(R)	W	W
	Martin(R)	W	W
	Talle(R)	W	W
KAN.	—Cole(R)	W	W
	Hope(R)	W	W
	Meyer(R)	W	W
	Rees(R)	W	W
	Scrivner(R)	W	W
	Smith(R)	W	W
KY.	—Bates(D)	R	R
	Chelf(D)	R	R
	Gregory(D)	W	W
	Golden(R)	R	R
	Morton(R)	W	W
	Perkins(D)	R	R
	Spence(D)	R	R
	Underwood(D)	R	R
	Whitaker(D)	NV	R+
LA.	—Allen(D)	R	R
	Boggs(D)	R	R
	Brooks(D)	W	W
	Hebert(D)	W	W
	Larcade(D)	W	W
	Morrison(D)	R	R
	Passman(D)	W	W
	Willis(D)	W	W
ME.	—Fellows(R)	W	W
	Hale(R)	W	W
	Nelson(R)	W	W
MD.	—Beall(R)	W	W
	Bolton(D)	W	R+
	Fallon(D)	W	R+
	Garmatz(D)	R	R
	Miller(R)	W	W
	Sasscer(D)	R	R
MASS.	—Bates(R)	W	W
	Donohue(D)	R	R
	Furcolo(D)	R	R
	Goodwin(R)	W	W
	Herter(R)	W	W
	Heselton(R)	W	W
	Kennedy(D)	R	R
	Lane(D)	R	R
	Martin(R)	W	W
	McCormack(D)	R	R
	Nicholson(R)	W	W
	Philbin(D)	R	R
	Rogers(R)	W	W
	Wigglesworth(R)	W	W
MICH.	—Bennett(R)	R	R
	Blackney(R)	W	W
	Crawford(R)	W	W
	Dingell(D)	R	R
	Dondero(R)	W	W
	Engel(R)	R	R
	Ford(R)	W	W
	Hoffman(R)	W	W
	Lesinski(D)	R	R
	Michener(R)	W	W
	O'Brien(D)	NV	R+
MICH. Continued		(A)	(B)
	Potter(R)	W	W
	Rabaut(D)	R	R
	Sadowski(D)	R	R
	Shafer(R)	W	W
	Wolcott(R)	W	W
	Woodruff(R)	W	W
MINN.	—Andersen(R)	W	W
	Andresen(R)	W	W
	Blatnik(D)	R	R
	Hagen(R)	W	W
	Judd(R)	W	W
	Marshall(D)	R	R
	McCarthy(D)	R	R
	O'Hara(R)	W	W
	Wier(D)	R	R
MISS.	—Abernethy(D)	W	W
	Colmer(D)	W	W
	Rankin(D)	W	W
	Whitten(D)	W	W
	Whittington(D)	W	W
	Williams(D)	W	W
	Winstead(D)	W	W
MO.	—Bolling(D)	R	R
	Cannon(D)	R	R
	Carnahan(D)	R	R
	Christopher(D)	R	R
	Irving(D)	R	R
	Jones(D)	R	R
	Karst(D)	R	R
	Karsten(D)	R	R
	Magee(D)	R	R
	Moulder(D)	R	R
	Short(R)	W	W
	Sullivan(D)	R	R
	Welch(D)	R	R
MONT.	—D'Ewart(R)	W	W
	Mansfield(D)	R	R
NEBR.	—Curtis(R)	W	W
	Miller(R)	W	W
	O'Sullivan(D)	R	R
	Stefan(R)	W	W
NEV.	—Baring(D)	R	R
N. H.	—Cotton(R)	W	W
	Merrow(R)	W	W
N. J.	—Addonizio(D)	R	R
	Auchincloss(R)	W	W
	Canfield(R)	R	R
	Case(R)	R	R
	Eaton(R)	W	W
	Hand(R)	W	W
	Hart(D)	R	R
	Howell(D)	R	R
	Kean(R)	W	W
	Norton(D)	R	R
	Rodino(D)	R	R
	Thomas(R)	NV	PW
	Towe(R)	W	W
	Wolverton(R)	W	W
N. M.	—Fernandez(D)	R	R
	Miles(D)	R	R
N. Y.	—Buckley(D)	R	R
	Byrne(D)	R	R
	Celler(D)	R	R
	Clemente(D)	R	R
	Cole(R)	W	W
	Coudert(R)	W	W
	Davies(D)	R	R
	Delaney(D)	R	R
	Dollinger(D)	R	R
	Gamble(R)	W	W
	Gorski(D)	R	R
	Gwinn(R)	W	W
	Hall,E.A.(R)	W	W
	Hall,L.W.(R)	W	W
	Heffernan(D)	R	R
	Javits(R)	R	R
	Kearney(R)	W	W
	Keating(R)	W	W
	Keogh(D)	R	R
	Kilburn(R)	W	W
	Klein(D)	R	R
	Latham(R)	W	W
	LeFevre(R)	W	W
	Lynch(D)	R	R
	Macy(R)	W	W
N. Y. Continued		(A)	(B)
	Marcantonio(AL)	R	R
	McGrath(D)	R	R
	Multer(D)	R	R
	Murphy(D)	R	R
	O'Toole(D)	R	R
	Pfeifer,J.L.(D)	R	R
	Pfeiffer,W.L.(R)	W	W
	Powell(D)	R	R
	Quinn(D)	R	R
	Reed(R)	W	W
	Riehlman(R)	W	W
	Rooney(D)	R	R
	St. George(R)	W	W
	Taber(R)	W	W
	Tauriello(D)	R	R
	Heller	R	R
	Taylor	W	W
	Wadsworth	W	W
N. C.	—Barden(D)	W	W
	Bonner(D)	W	W
	Bulwinkle(D)	PW	W
	Carlyle(D)	W	W
	Chatham(D)	W	W
	Cooley(D)	PR	R
	Deane(D)	R	R
	Doughton(D)	W	W
	Durham(D)	W	W
	Jones(D)	R	R
	Kerr(D)	W	W
	Redden(D)	W	W
N. D.	—Burdick(R)	R	R
	Lemke(R)	R	R
OHIO	—Bolton(R)	W	W
	Breen(D)	R	R
	Brehm(R)	R	PR
	Brown(R)	W	W
	Burke(D)	R	R
	Clevenger(R)	NV	PW
	Crosser(D)	R	R
	Elston(R)	W	W
	Feighan(D)	R	R
	Hays(D)	R	R
	Huber(D)	R	R
	Jenkins(R)	W	W
	Kirwan(D)	R	
	McCulloch(R)	W	W
	McGregor(R)	W	W
	McSweeney(D)	R	R
	Polk(D)	R	R
	Secrest(D)	R	R
	Smith(R)	NV	PW
	Vorys(R)	W	W
	Wagner(D)	R	R
	Weichel(R)	W	W
	Young(D)	R	R
OKLA.	—Albert(D)	R	R
	Gilmer(D)	PR	PR
	Monroney(D)	R	R
	Morris(D)	R	R
	Steed(D)	R	R
	Stigler(D)	R	R
	Wickersham(D)	R	R
	Wilson(D)	R	R
ORE.	—Angell(R)	R	R
	Ellsworth(R)	W	W
	Norblad(R)	W	W
	Stockman(R)	W	W
PENN.	—Barret(D)	R	R
	Buchanan(D)	R	R
	Cavalcante(D)	R	R
	Chudoff(D)	R	R
	Corbett(R)	R	PR
	Dague(R)	W	W
	Davenport(D)	R	R
	Eberharter(D)	R	R
	Fenton(R)	W	W
	Flood(D)	R	R
	Fulton(R)	R	W−
	Gavin(R)	W	W
	Gillette(R)	W	W
	Graham(R)	W	W
	Granahan(D)	R	R
	Green(D)	R	R
	James(R)	W	W
	Kearns(R)	W	W
	Kelley(D)	R	R
	Kunkel(R)	W	W
	Lichtenwalter(R)	W	W
	Lind(D)	R	R
PENN. Continued		(A)	(B)
	McConnell(R)	W	W
	Morgan(D)	R	R
	O'Neill(D)	R	R
	Rhodes(D)	R	R
	Rich(R)	W	W
	Scott,Hardie(R)	W	W
	Scott,Hugh(R)	W	W
	Simpson(R)	W	W
	VanZandt(R)	W	W
	Walter(D)	R	R
R. I.	—Fogarty(D)	R	R
	Forand(D)	R	R
S. C.	—Bryson(D)	W	W
	Hare(D)	W	W
	McMillan(D)	W	W
	Richards(D)	W	W
	Rivers(D)	W	W
	Sims(D)	R	R
S. D.	—Case(R)	W	W
	Lovre(R)	W	W
TENN.	—Cooper(D)	R	R
	Davis(D)	W	W
	Evins(D)	W	R+
	Frazier(D)	R	R
	Gore(D)	R	R
	Jennings(R)	W	W
	Murray(D)	W	W
	Phillips(R)	R	R
	Priest(D)	R	R
	Sutton(D)	R	R
TEX.	—Beckworth(D)	R	R
	Bentsen(D)	W	W
	Burleson(D)	R	R
	Combs(D)	R	R
	Fisher(D)	W	W
	Gossett(D)	W	W
	Kilday(D)	W	W
	Lucas(D)	W	W
	Lyle(D)	R	R
	Mahon(D)	W	W
	Patman(D)	R	R
	Pickett(D)	W	W
	Poage(D)	W	W
	Rayburn(D)	Speaker	
	Regan(D)	W	W
	Teague(D)	W	W
	Thomas(D)	R	R
	Thompson(D)	R	R
	Thornberry(D)	R	R
	Wilson(D)	W	W
	Worley(D)	R	R
UTAH	—Bosone(D)	R	R
	Granger(D)	R	R
VT.	—Plumley(R)	W	W
VA.	—Abbitt(D)	W	W
	Bland(D)	W	W
	Burton(D)	W	W
	Fugate(D)	R	R
	Gary(D)	W	W
	Hardy(D)	W	R+
	Harrison(D)	W	W
	Smith(D)	W	W
	Stanley(D)	W	W
WASH.	—Holmes(R)	W	W
	Horan(R)	W	W
	Jackson(D)	R	R
	Mack(R)	R	PR
	Mitchell(D)	R	R
	Tollefson(R)	R	R
W. VA.	—Bailey(D)	R	R
	Burnside(D)	R	R
	Hedrick(D)	R	R
	Kee(D)	R	R
	Ramsay(D)	R	R
	Staggers(D)	R	R
WISC.	—Biemiller(D)	R	R
	Byrnes(R)	W	W
	Davis(R)	W	W
	Hull(R)	R	R
	Keefe(R)	W	W
	Murray(R)	W	W
	O'Konski(R)	R	R
	Smith(R)	W	W
	Withrow(R)	R	R
	Zablocki(D)	R	R
WYO.	—Barrett(R)	W	W

the statute. The Secretary is required to hold a hearing upon the application of any interested party. Here is a new and novel device for burdening unions and postponing the effectiveness of welfare arrangements.

12) The Federal Mediation Service is retained as an independent agency.

13) The national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley are dropped in favor of the following provisions:

(a) If the President finds that a strike threatens the national health and safety, he issues a proclamation urging the parties to resume work and appoints an emergency board.

(b) The emergency board within 30 days makes a report, including recommendations for settlement, which are made public.

(c) The President, at any time after issuing the proclamation, may direct the Attorney General to go into court to secure either an injunction or an order for the U. S. to take possession of the property.

(d) The Act contains no provision as to whether the President shall seek an injunction or seizure of the property, as, for example, that he should enjoin if the union were at fault but seize if the employer were at fault.

(e) The Act contains no provision to make the seizure anything but a formal and phony gesture. It contains no provision as to what should be done with the profits of the plant during the seizure. Obviously, as in the past, the seizure would be a merely nominal one providing no real sanction against the employer.

(f) At the end of 60 days following the issuance of the proclamation the injunction is to be dissolved or the plant returned.

14) The political contribution provisions of Taft-Hartley are retained, except that the prohibition against expenditures in connection with elections is dropped while the prohibition against contributions is retained.

15) The provision of Taft-Hartley denying strikers the right to vote in Labor Board elections is dropped.

In general, the national emergency provisions are less vicious but the seizure provisions have not been made real to provide a sanction against the employer comparable to that of an injunction against the union. The rest of the act is substantially T-H with no important improvement except, perhaps, the elimination of the provision denying the strikers the right to vote.

Sen. Donnell

Newsweek News?

THE PRESS of America was at it again last week against American labor.

Newsweek, closest (not too close) rival of Time, sent Staffer Samuel Shaffer to New Hampshire, it said, to see how Rep. Norris Cotton (R.,) met labor and other groups during the Easter recess.

Its article, as a result of that visit, said that the "Second Congressional District," which Cotton represents, "divides almost equally between industry and agriculture and is regarded as a close election district."

You've guessed it. The article (and we don't blame Mr. Shaffer for this, since he no doubt was under orders from Newsweek to produce such a result) drew the conclusion that labor really doesn't want full T-H repeal; that fine public spirited men such as Rep. Cotton don't take to obeying labor bosses.

The CIO News, curious about that "close election district" checked some statistics.

Our Conclusion: Newsweek's definition of "close" is far from the one we learned in our little school house.

For, the 2d district has gone Republican every election since 1932 (and probably before that, since we didn't go back any further.)

In 1948, Cotton had 58% of the vote.

In 1946, the Republican candidate had 65%.

In 1944, it was 54%.

Close, our eye.—**A. R.**

(Incidentally, Cotton learned his politics as secretary at the knee of the late Sen. George Moses (R., H. N.), who, with Sens. Smoot and James Watson, ruled the Republican roost in the days that brought on the depression.)

The Bread You Have To Eat These Days Won't Give You Much Pep, Brother

THAT BREAD which appears so fresh when you reach for it at your grocery store may have little food value.

Most spectacular of the current probes of the bread industry was the case involving the General Baking Co. of St. Louis, which several weeks ago pleaded guilty in St. Louis Federal Court to two counts of delivering adulterated bread.

The court imposed a $1500 fine.

U. S. Atty. Drake Wilson charged that the bread was delivered in East St. Louis and Granite City, Ill., just across the Mississippi from St. Louis.

He also charged that General violated the Federal Pure Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act by introducing into interstate commerce bread that contained a "filthy substance" into which insect parts and rodent hairs were detected.

The bread, it was further charged, was prepared and produced under "insanitary conditions" and "may have become contaminated with filth."

THAT IS ONLY part of the story.

The Food and Drug Administration has been holding hearings on the use of synthetic substitutes for milk and shortening in bread.

And according to Columnist Drew Pearson a confidential report prepared for Agricultural Secy. Brannan by Ralph Trugg, chief of the Production and Marketing Division, stated:

"It is our opinion that the department should object to the approval of chemical softeners as acceptable ingredients in baking formulas, because of the effect on the health of the Nation, since evidence indicates that substitution of chemical softners for fats, eggs and milk considerably reduce the food value of the product.

"If the facts warrant, and if the Food and Drug Administration, because of statutory limitations, is unable to prevent or limit the use of synthetics as substitutes for natural foods in baking products, we would further suggest that the department request new legislation on this matter."

There is nothing new about the charges of the poor nutritional value of commercial "white bread."

"Bread—take it from the lawyers and baking technologists of the milling and baking industries—is a bloated and bleached phony that tastes like wall paper paste," said James Rorty, author of "Tomorrow's Food."

It's customarily made by the commercial bakeries, not from the wheat flour, water, salt, sugar, shortening and yeast that you'd expect.

It also has chlorine diozide (a bleach), benzoyl peroxide, sodium alum, potassium bromate, polyoxethlene monostearate (a softener to conceal staleness), Rorty warns. "All these dubious chemicals may be used in white bread without declaration on the wrapper. On the other hand, it is not permitted to add good, wholesome, nutritionally valuable ingredients such as wheat germ, soya flour, dry yeast, and corn germ, except in quantities too small to affect appreciably the nutritional value of the bread."

A study made by the Agricultural Dept. between January and October last year showed that the bakers but not the farmers are making the profits out of bread. Farmers were getting 30% less for their wheat, the retail price of bread was down 15%, but the retail price of bread rose to the all-time high of 14.5c a pound. The profits of the big six baking companies for the third quarter of last year were $103,606,000 compared to $95,430,000 during the corresponding period in 1947.

Jersey Needs 360,000 Home Units

CLAIMING that slums "act as invisible recruiters for the Communist Party," the New Jersey CIO Council estimated that between 360,000 and 380,000 new dwelling units are needed in New Jersey.

Testifying in favor of Governor Driscoll's housing program—with four suggested amendments—before the joint legislative judiciary committees in the State House at Trenton, N. J., last week was Stephen J. Moran, executive secretary of the State CIO.

Moran pointed out that a recent New Jersey opinion poll showed 22% of the people would move tomorrow if they could find a place and another 16% dissatisfied with their present quarters.

"If we project these percentages into tangible figures," Moran said, "they mean that roughly 220,000 families, containing nearly 900,000 individuals, are urgently in need of housing accommodations into which they would move tomorrow. They also mean that about 160,000 additional families, containing about 650,000 individuals, are also dissatisfied with their present dwelling units.

"Altogether, then, this poll indicates a need for about 380,000 new dwelling units in New Jersey to house more than 1,500,000 people.

Two Textile Chains Cut Pay

Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers has assailed as "dangerous" and "immoral" the action of two South Carolina mill chains in cutting the wages of their workers.

Rieve told a meeting of TWUA's southern state directors at Atlanta that Brandon Corp., one of the two chains, had earned profits of 67% in 1948 and 71% in 1947, after taxes. Both Brandon and its affiliated Abney chain have cut wages 8%.

CIO Aides Give the Facts of Union Life to Newark High School Pupils

SO RARE IS IT for pupils to have a chance to get any understanding of the aims of organized labor that a recent project conducted among seniors in American history classes at East Side High School, Newark, N. J., can well be called a pioneer experiment.

The program, sponsored by the Essex—West Hudson CIO Council, was arranged by Joel Jacobson, chairman of the Council's educational committee, and New Jersey State CIO research director. Natl. CIO Associate Education Dir. George Guernsey assisted in drawing up the project.

Students who attended the classes and took part in the question and discussion periods were lavish in their praise of the CIO's project, which was conducted for three days with 240 boys and girls participating.

"The CIO men gave us straight-from-the-shoulder answers to our questions," said Joseph Helminski, one of the seniors.

"THEY HAVE talked to us in a very convincing manner and have told us just what we wanted to hear," said Walter Specht, another student. "I feel that the student's views on labor are a lot clearer on the whole, and a lot of students have become friendlier toward unions."

Student Henry Wojcik said, "The CIO showed us where the fault for today's high prices lies," by pointing to the tremendous profits made by business, and showing that wage demands had not been the major factor in the price boosts.

Student Josephine Catena said the "experiment should be continued."

STATE CIO Pres. Carl Holderman praised the school officials for permitting the CIO labor program, and a previous one sponsored by the AFL. "So little is taught about the labor unions in our schools of this country that they justly can feel they are pioneers," he said.

Dr. David Weingast, chairman of the school's social sciences department, and himself a member of the AFL teachers' union, declared that the "entire school had been electrified by the CIO program."

Subjects discussed during the three days' program were: origin and development of the CIO; how the CIO and AFL differ; and wages, prices and profits. The CIO instructors came from various unions in the area and included:

Harry Kranz and Arthur Chapin, New Jersey CIO Council; Al Loewenthal, Electrical Workers Local 447; Marguerite McCollum, American Newspaper Guild; Emanuel Kurzberg, Textile Workers; Max Greenberg and Irving Rosenberg, Local 108, Retail & Wholesale Workers, and Hyman Bookbinder, research director, Clothing Workers.

Job Bias Complaints Increase in N. Y. State

A 20% increase in complaints charging job discrimination were filed with the New York State Commission against Discrimination in the first quarter of 1949, the agency reported.

Seventy-four percent of the complaints were based on racial discrimination, 17% on creed, 5% on national origin, and 4% for other reasons. The commission said the percentages were about the same as for the entire year of 1948. Fifty-six complaints were filed against employers, 10 against employment agencies and 30 against unions.

UAW Member Sells CIO News

Aloysius Totter rose to his feet recently at a meeting of Auto Workers Local 971 at Elmyra, Ohio, and made a motion that was carried.

As a result, 33 more names were placed on The CIO News mailing list.

Totter's motion was that money from the local's educational fund should be used to send copies of the CIO News to the homes of all members of the local's executive board and to all stewards and committee chairmen.

In a letter to the CIO News Totter said he thought other locals should do the same thing.

New Procedure On Disputes Notices

Cyrus S. Ching, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, has again urged unions to file 30-day dispute notices with the Service's regional offices rather than in Washington.

The new procedure was announced last November, but presumably escaped many unions' attention, Ching said. As a result, filing of the notices with the proper offices has frequently been delayed.

The list of regional offices and their addresses, as well as copies of the new report form issued last November may be obtained from the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, Labor Dept. Bldg., Rm. 3421, Washington, D. C.

Notice of a bargaining dispute is required of unions by the Taft-Hartley Act.

UOPWA-CIO Beats AFL At Hancock

THE CIO Office & Professional Workers has beaten down an AFL raiding attempt in an NLRB representation poll which reaffirmed UOPWA as bargaining agent for 5500 John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. industrial insurance agents.

The employes gave 3088 votes to UOPWA, 2240 to the AFL Federation of Insurance Agents and 68 to the Intl. Union of Life Insurance Agents.

An additional 500 agents are now included in the UOPWA bargaining unit as a result of their inclusion in the balloting. They were formerly AFL.

The CIO union has had a contract at John Hancock since 1941.

In three other instances the UOPWA trounced the AFL last week—at the Home Life Insurance Co. in Delaware and Pennsylvania, at the Burkhardt bindery office in Detroit, and at the I. Miller offices, New York City.

The insurance agents are asking pay increases of $15 a week, a guaranteed weekly minimum of $65 and improved security provisions.

L. A. Council Honors Haywood

A testimonial dinner was held May 4 for CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood by the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council at the Alexandria Hotel, Los Angeles. Haywood was the guest of honor in recognition of the success of his formula in bringing together the quarreling unions into a reconstituted council designed to abide by CIO policy.

CIO Pres. Murray wired his regrets at not being able to attend the affair because of meetings of the Steelworkers' executive board and wage policy committee in Pittsburgh. "One cannot think of CIO without thinking of Allan Haywood," Murray said.

Steel Aims: Raises, Pensions, Insurance

ACHIEVEMENT of a three-pronged contract program including wage boosts, pensions and social insurance—will be the CIO Steelworkers' goal when it enters negotiations with the giant steel industry around May 16.

The program was drafted first last week by the union's 36-man executive board, then ratified by its 170-man wage policy committee. Affected by the demands will be about a million Steelworkers in both basic and steel fabricating plants.

Steelworkers and CIO Pres. Philip Murray said the amount of the wage increase sought and the cost of the pension program would be resolved in negotiations. He estimated the cost of the insurance program at 8.4c per hour per worker. The pension plan, he said, would be "variable." The union will demand that the pension plan be entirely employer-financed, and that compulsory retirement be banned.

ALSO IN the list of demands are:

- Elimination of geographical differentials
- Improvement of shift premiums
- Severance pay for loss of employment other than by quitting or discharge for cause
- Elimination of wage and salary inequities
- Union shop

(Inclusion of this last demand is an indication of the union's confidence that the union shop restrictions in the Taft-Hartley Act will be eliminated. The law requires an NLRB election before a union shop can be instituted. Since the Steelworkers have refused to sign the T-H non-communist affidavit, the union is barred from participation in an NLRB poll. Thus, the union shop demand anticipates the elimination of this requirement.)

- Guaranteed minimum weekly wage
- Improved vacations
- The problem of declining employment in the industry to be coped with by negotiating committees and management on a company by company, plant-by-plant basis.

The 835 steel companies, with whom talks are scheduled to begin around May 16, have all been notified of the wage reopening, Murray said. Most of the contracts do not expire until July 16, 1950.

Union Asks Vets' Rights

THE OREGON Telephone Union, affiliate of the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, representing the vast majority of the 5400 employes of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. in Oregon, has objected to the company's proposal to increase telephone rates.

The union's 17-man executive board unanimously petitioned Public Utility Commissioner Flagg to withhold granting any rate increases to PT&T at least until such time as the company "meets its responsibilities to the state of Oregon, its citizens and World War II veterans, by complying with a state law with which it has continuously failed to comply."

The union said:

"This company's non-compliance policy causes some 800 World War II vets in its employ to be denied training and compensation for which they are eligible under the GI Bill of Rights federal law.

"THE GI BILL of rights provides that World War II vets may receive federal funds while serving out apprenticeships in skilled trades when the training provided the veteran is approved by the authorized state agency and meets the requirements of the state statutes covering the subject of apprenticeship training.

The corporation is asking a minimum guaranteed 7% profit.

The Oregon CIO Council is supporting the union's stand.

Pension Upped to $60

Both houses of the Michigan legislature approved a proposal to raise the maximum for state old-age pensioners from the present $50 a month to $60. About 93,000 pensioners will benefit.

Three Graduates: Three CIO members who were awarded certificates for completing the Workers' Education Training Program at Hudson Shore Labor School are congratulated by Ted F. Silvey, principal speaker at the ceremony held in New York City. L. to R., Silvey of the National CIO, now on loan to the ECA; Rose Mary Coppola, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, substituting for her sister, Ursula, who was unable to be present; Mary Healy and Plummer Rosser, both from Textile Workers.

WILLIAM E. THORNTON
Heads Shoe Workers

USWA Names Wm. Thornton President

WILLIAM E. THORNTON, Lynn, Mass., last week was appointed president of the CIO United Shoe Workers of America.

Thornton was selected by the union's board by a vote of 10 to 6 over Isadore Rosenberg, New York City, it was announced by USWA Secy.-Treas. James J. Mitchell. The board met in Washington, D. C.

Thornton has been with the union since its inception, being active even before it became part of CIO. He has been an organizer, a regional director, a vice president and prior to his appointment was territorial director of Territory No. 1, which includes Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

He will serve until April 30, 1950. There will be a referendum election in March, 1950.

He filled the unexpired term of Rocco Franceschini, who died Dec. 26, 1948.

Rosenberg is territorial director of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and is manager of New York Joint Council No. 13, New York City.

FE Signs Pact With Harvester

The CIO Farm Equipment Workers has signed a one-year contract with the Intl. Harvester Co., covering 40,000 workers at 22 FE locals. All provisions of the old agreement were extended in the new one.

The contract permits the union to open wage talks at any time during the year with the right to strike if no settlement is reached.

Plants covered by the new agreement are in Chicago, Rock Island, East Moline, Canton and Rock Falls, Ill.; Richmond, Ind.; Louisville, Ky., and Auburn, N. Y.

Longshore Gang Bosses Given Raise

Gang bosses in the CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen have received a voluntary pay raise of 5c an hour from the employers "in recognition of the responsibility of their job."

This is the first time in San Francisco waterfront history that such a raise has been granted without action by the workers. The increase went into effect May 2, raising the scale from $1.92 an hour to $1.97.

UAW Blames Strike On Ford Speedup

CHARGING a Ford speedup, 65,000 CIO Auto Workers last week streamed out of the Ford River Rouge and Lincoln-Mercury plants.

Persistent efforts to settle the dispute continued after the plants were emptied, but without success. The company stood firm in denying existence of a speedup.

The walkout had been approved by the union's international executive board after an investigation which it said backed up the locals' charges. Originally the board had withheld permission for the River Rouge workers to strike, pending an investigation.

On the day the union's investigators were to make the check and again on the day the check was actually made, the UAW said, the assembly line was slowed down to a normal speed.

The following day, however, the union charged, the lines were stepped up again.

"The international union and its members will not and cannot tolerate this kind of double dealing and bad faith on the part of any management," UAW Pres. Walter Reuther said.

THE STRIKE is the first big one in the auto industry since the Chrysler walkout a year ago. Reuther predicted it would not interfere with contract negotiations, due to start May 16.

Meanwhile the UAW was still engaged in a strike over the same issue at the Bendix plant in South Bend, Ind. Now in their third strike week, 7500 workers are involved in the protest against speedup and the firing of 47 employes.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., the union's local 116 last week walked out at the American Machine & Foundry Co., protesting what the union called management's refusal to bargain in good faith. The UAW became bargaining agent a month ago.

Other CIO locals engaged in strike last week:

In Elizabeth, N. J., 5000 CIO Electrical Workers shut down the Singer Sewing Machine Co., after company negotiators rejected all union demands for wage boosts, a cut in the work week and an end to a speedup plan.

In New York City, 7000 CIO Brewery Workers were still on strike protesting a speedup and demanding that two men be assigned to each truck, a wage increase, shorter work week and job security. The union claims the industry has the highest incident of ruptures of any occupation in the city because one man must carry 213-pound beer kegs.

Wood Union Backs Officer

THE CIO Woodworkers' executive board recently passed a motion expressing "complete confidence" in the organization's secretary, Carl Winn. Only one member of the 18-man board dissented.

Winn was accused by officers of the Northern Washington District IWA Council of having suggested to the employes of the Galbraith Logging Co. at Acme, Wash., during a strike that a separate charter of the Union be issued to them. Winn has denied the charges as being the falsification of people "embarked upon a suicidal campaign to ruin the Woodworkers."

The dissenting vote cast on the motion, made by Ken Ohnemus, Olympia, Wash., who represents the Boommen and Rafter's District Council on the Board, was that of Karly Larson, of Seattle, president of the Northern Washington District Council.

President J. E. Fadling expressed the utmost confidence in Winn, declaring that Winn "merits the support of the entire membership of the Union and of this Executive Board."

"Carl Winn was acting in my behalf in this situation and at my suggestion because I could not get up there to do the job myself and I am confident that he did not propose to those people a separate charter," Fadling declared.

"Joe's alarm clock did not go off this morning."

Maritime Union Fights Efforts Of Snug Harbor Home To Get All Of Sailor Guests' Money

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE CIO'S National Maritime Union, a mere 12-year-old stripling, has gone to bat against a home for aged sailors that is 150 years old and is tied in with some of the most exciting chapters in the nation's early history.

The home is Sailors Snug Harbor. NMU and the State of New York have entered the case with charges that the trustees of the estate administering the home have reversed the policy of not requiring payments from the guests and are seeking to get their hands on all money the old sailors have or might receive.

It's quite a story—both because of its origin and its present developments, which involve the spending of millions of dollars income from New York City real estate under the terms of a will written in 1801.

Snug Harbor was provided for under the 150-year-old will of Capt. Robert Richard Randall. The will was drawn up by Alexander Hamilton, renowned American statesman and member of George Washington's cabinet, who was killed in 1804 in a duel with Aaron Burr.

Privateer's Money

Capt. Randall was the seagoing son of a privateer in the Revolutionary War era. The elder Randall made scads of money, some of which he invested in New York real estate. The 21-acre estate and farm in Manhattan which Capt. Randall inherited from his father, today is part of the wealthy Washington Square area of New York City and yields millions in yearly income.

The former Randall farm comprised the area that now is bounded roughly by Waverly Place, Tenth St., Fourth and Fifth Avenues. New York University recently leased for 203 years—rental not revealed—a block of the former Randall holdings.

Under the terms of the Randall will the income from this property was to go to build and maintain a home for retired seamen to be known as "The Sailors' Snug Harbor."

Will Disputed

For almost 30 years after Capt. Randall's death in 1801, his surviving relatives tried in vain to break the terms of the will, fighting the case clear to the U. S. Supreme Court. In 1830 the highest court in the land finally declared the will unbreakable, and the Snug Harbor trustees named in the will went ahead with plans for the seamen's home.

This was built on Staten Island, instead of in Manhattan—where real estate values were already shooting upward—with the income from the original property used to construct and maintain the institution.

As it is today, more than 50 buildings, including two churches, a hospital, dormitories, workshops and powerhouse, stand on Snug Harbor's extensive Staten Island grounds. The rest of the 100-acre property is devoted to a farm and gardens.

Less than 400 old mariners are living there at present, although there is said to be room for 900 to 1000.

The NMU's interest in Snug Harbor has naturally always been strong, as a few of its members have already entered the home, and others in greater numbers may want to live there in the future.

Home Accused

Some months ago the NMU learned that the Snug Harbor authorities, reversing a policy of a hundred years' standing, were suddenly requiring the old mariners at the home to sign an agreement turning over every cent of savings to the trustees of the estate.

The agreement also provided any income the guests received, including even their meager Navy, War Service, or Social Security pensions, would go to the trustees, NMU charged.

In return for this, the retired seamen would get room and board at rates up to $4 a day, and a $15 monthly "allowance." They would also be required "to readily and cheerfully" perform any labor or services about the estate required of them, without remuneration—unless excused by the Snug Harbor physician.

When the NMU heard from some of the indignant seamen about this scheme, it, together with other maritime unions, immediately challenged the move. The National NMU office wrote to all the Snug Harbor trustees, protesting the action, and asking that signing of the agreements be held up pending inquiry.

The letter pointed out that Capt. Randall meant Snug Harbor to be "a place where seamen could spend the rest of their days in an atmosphere not usually attributed to an institution for the aged," and reminded the trustees that mariners had sailed at the request of the U. S. Government during the two World Wars.

Records Quoted

NMU officials also laid the case before the State Attorney General, and asked him to look into the claims of the Snug Harbor controller that the income from Capt. Randall's estate wasn't sufficient to pay for the keep of the 375 mariners there.

The Pilot, NMU official newspaper, quotes from the records of a 1937 law suit against Snug Harbor by the City for collection of taxes in which it was stated that Snug Harbor "is the owner of a number of very valuable parcels of real estate in the City of New York; that it operates a number of very valuable apartment houses in the City of New York, and that it is in effect a real estate operating company employing a number of people, paying substantial salaries to such people, constantly building, making improvements upon the real property which it owns, is moreover engaged in a utility business selling electric service and . . . is engaged in other than charitable activities and that it operates property other than that used by it as its asylum on Staten Island."

Aside from this, and a Snug Harbor financial statement for the year 1946, showing an accumulated surplus of more than $4,000,000, the NMU reported it was unable to find out much about how the income from the wealthy Randall manor estate was spent. A reply to the NMU's letter to the trustees merely stated that the correspondence had been "referred to Counsel."

Last week N. Y. State Atty. Gen. Nathaniel L. Goldstein started action in the N. Y. Supreme Court to enjoin the institution's trustees from charging the 375 men at the institution for their room and board.

Injunction Sought

Goldstein also requested a temporary injunction to prevent Snug Harbor from expelling the seamen who refused to sign the "property agreement."

Goldstein, who gave $30 million as a conservative estimate of the Randall estate holdings, said he is seeking a complete accounting of the charity's property and finances.

The financial statements which the trustees of the estate are required to file annually with the State Legislature had been "incomplete and unsatisfactory," Goldstein declared. The last report filed, as of Dec. 31, 1947, showed an accumulated surplus income exceeding $4,144,000, he stated.

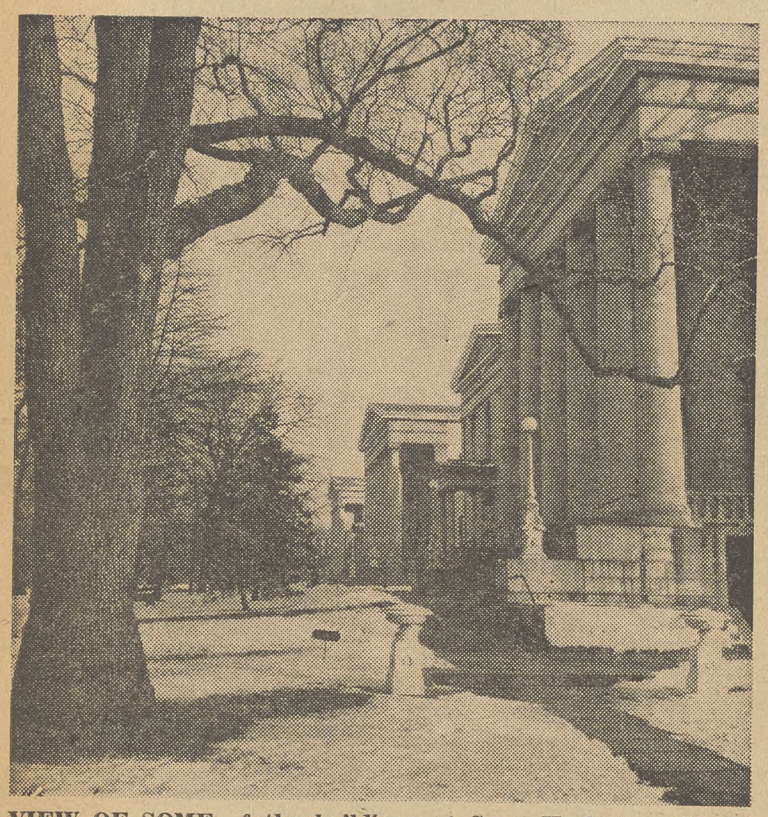
Goldstein questioned the right of the Snug Harbor trustees to accumulate surplus income, and asked the court to direct that such income be used "to better accomplish the charitable purposes of Capt. Randall."

He said he had been unable so far to find out "why the Harbor, showing an accumulation of surplus income and having been specifically set up for the purpose of maintaining aged sailors, was finding it necessary to seek payments from the mariners. Such fees have never been levied on inmates in the long history of the Harbor."

Asst. Atty. Gen. P. Hodges Combier, who is in charge of the Snug Harbor case, said the institution began circulating the "property agreements," several months ago, and that he had testimony from some of the seamen stating that they were asked to sign under threat of expulsion.

Goldstein agreed to the postponement of argument on the case, first set for May 9, to May 23, and attorneys for Snug Harbor promised that none of the retired seamen would be ousted for refusal to turn over their savings or pensions required by terms of the agreement, pending completion of legal action in the case.

OLD SALT absorbed in constructing a ship model, may be dreaming of the days gone forever, when he used to sail on such a schooner.



VIEW OF SOME of the buildings at Snug Harbor on Staten Island. The home for retired seamen was founded more than a century ago under the terms of a will drawn up for Capt. Randall by Alexander Hamilton.

COFFEE TIME: Some of the oldtimers at Snug Harbor sit around drinking java—probably sweetened with their own personally purchased sugar, and exchanging old salts' tales, too.

EAGER TO LEARN: These delegates to the Oklahoma-Arkansas CIO Education Conference at Tulsa, Okla., absorbed by the proceedings, are: Pres. Bill Ferrell of Local 13, Packinghouse Workers, Oklahoma City; Everett Johnson, Local 13's financial secretary; UPWA Field Rep. Buck Whittaker, Raymond L. Thompson, UAW Local 322 Okla. City.

RIGHT ON THE BALL: While R. E. Summers of Oil Workers' Local 209, Seminole, Okla., takes notes at the CIO Regional Education Conference at Tulsa, Buryl Spencer, Steelworkers' Local 2741, Sandy Springs, Okla., keeps his eyes glued on the speaker. Summers is a full-blooded Indian.

More Jobs, Better Distribution Of Income Urged By Outlook

MAINTENANCE of maximum employment and production and a more equitable distribution of income are economic necessities for America, the CIO Economic Outlook declared.

In 1948, when inflation was at its peak, the Outlook said, the CIO warned:

"There is no comfort in the pious promise of business leaders that inflation will end with a general softening of demand which will reduce prices. When this happens, there will also be a softening of production and the employment it sustains. We cannot wait for the cure that kills the patient.

"After eight uninterrupted years of wartime boom, uncertainty now besets the economy. While still bringing to their readers the latest spectacular summaries of 1948 profits, our business journals are telling of lagging retail sales, declining residential housing starts, and falling business loans in 1949."

The policy of letting nature take its course is leading us down the road to reduced production and employment, says the Outlook, and if economic decline is to be reversed and prevented from turning into a large-scale recession or depression, "every effort must be made to increase the dollars available for consumption on the one hand while a reduction in inflated price levels is brought about. Only in this way can the gap between purchasing power and maximum output be closed."

AT THE WAR'S end in 1945, prospects for a great American prosperity were high indeed, the Outlook said. As a result of the economic progress made by the lower income group in the war years, the American people found that "never had they been more solvent and never had the economy been so primed to produce abundance. The problem was to keep the economy producing and distributing its potential output to meet the needs of America."

But in a postwar situation calling for restraint, with great purchasing pressure still pent up as a result of wartime savings and shortages of goods, "all the elements for an explosion were present and Big Business struck the match. The scuttling of price controls in 1946 set the stage for the greatest profit taking in history.

"And the chief victim of the spiraling prices of unchecked inflation was the average American family," the Outlook declared.

Plans 3-Day School

For the second straight year, the Ohio CIO will conduct a school on accident prevention and unemployment. It will be held at the Seneca Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, May 26-28.

"There were more than 300,000 industrial accidents in Ohio last year," said Secy. Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Ohio CIO Council. "That is an all-time high. Unemployment is climbing daily. Obviously, the need for union officials trained in these fields has gown."

Carey Calls N. Atlantic Pact 'Sound U. S. Foreign Policy'

THE NORTH Atlantic Pact constitutes "sound American foreign policy in the light of international conditions as they have developed during the past three years," CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week.

"The breakdown of the wartime unity between the United States and the Soviet Union was followed by the excessive use of the veto power by the Soviet Union to disrupt the work of the United Nations and a series of tactics in the international field which are known as the 'cold war.'

"The United States has been compelled, because of its desire to support free political and economic life, to elaborate a series of policies in complete conformity with the United Nations Charter but outside the United Nations structure. It is our opinion that the North Atlantic Pact is a necessary development following the Truman Doctrine and the European Recovery Program."

CAREY SAID the CIO would not support any program "which diverted money from reconstruction to military purposes, and it is our understanding that this Pact will not require any such diversion.

"We still believe that one of the major threats of Communism against the free world is the exploitation of economic distress and economic chaos."

He added that the CIO supports the Pact because it is "purely defensive in character" and because it is "the answer to fears of aggression in Europe."

Organizationally Speaking

Allan S. Haywood

"Step by step the longest march can be won, can be won;
Single stones will form an arch one by one, one by one.
And by union what we will can all be accomplished still.
Drops of water turn a mill, singly none, singly none."

★ ★ ★

Members of the Communication Workers of America have voted 71,312 to 34,419 for CIO affiliation.

This means that the Certificate of Affiliation for CWA with CIO will be issued almost immediately and that procedures of amalgamation of CWA and our own Telephone Workers Organizing Committee will be worked out and made effective.

This achievement has great significance to all CIO Unions. Telephone workers are located in every village and city in our great Nation. These workers have now been brought within the ranks of CIO. In many places they will be the only union members in the entire community.

Through this affiliation, tens of thousands of hitherto unreached locations will have spokesmen of CIO who are also neighbors and fellow workers of the residents. Our influence will be felt; our constructive program will be furthered; our voice will be magnified.

Our newest brothers and sisters, the telephone workers of the nation, will be of great aid to us in our organizing tasks and in our political aims.

★ ★ ★

UAW Dir. Paul E. Miley of Region 2A reports that the Cleveland plant of the Electro-Motive Division of General Motors voted UAW-CIO in an NLRB election by the overwhelming score of 76.6% of all the votes cast. Miley personally directed the drive and was assisted by UAW Reps. Charles Mobley, Hubert Gillespie, Charles Lewis and John Troeter.

CIO Reg. Dir. Loren J. Houser reports that the employes of Famous Pie, Inc., Muncie, Ind., voted over 4 to 1 in an NLRB election to be represented by the UAW-CIO. These workers were organized by the officers of the Delaware County Industrial Union Council, assisted by CIO Field Rep. H. R. Ballard.

Houser also reports that employes of the D'Orsay Cravat Co., Indianapolis, voted 70 to 6 for a union shop with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. ACWA Rep. H. Wilson is responsible for this shop.

Houser also reports that hospital workers at the Indiana University Medical Center voted unanimously to leave the AFL and become members of the CIO United Public Workers. CIO Reps. Ballard and H. L. McNamara have been working with this group.

Director of Organization A. T. Stephens of the CIO Packinghouse Workers reports that employes of the New Jersey Quaker Soap Plant voted 12 to 2 for UPWA; the employes of Armour Fertilizer, Winona, Minn., voted 25 to 15 for UPWA; and that UPWA Boston Local 11 has added two more plants to its ranks, National Beef and Lincoln Beef.

★ ★ ★

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN

Six election victories and a voluntary union recognition for the CIO were reported last week by Van A. Bittner, Director of CIO's Southern Organizing Campaign.

Two of the victories and the voluntary recognition after a card check were reported to Bittner by Paul Christopher, CIO's Tennessee State Director. Christopher reported: Voluntary recognition of CIO's Brewery Workers as collective bargaining representatives for truck driver-salesmen and helpers at Tennessee Brewing Co., Nashville. Recognition followed a card check which revealed all eligible voters to be union members. A contract is now being negotiated.

Election victories reported by Christopher were: Blue Ridge Glass Corp. of Kingsport, where 363 production employes voted affiliation with CIO's Glass Workers of America, and 26 of 35 employes of the Midwest Dairy Products Co., Jackson, voted affiliation with the Packinghouse Workers.

Georgia: Dir. Charles H. Gillman reports two victories for the Packinghouse Workers in Valdosta, namely, the American Cyanamid Co. and the Valdosta Milling Co.

Florida: Dir. Charles Cowl reports that the employes of the E. B. Malone Co. of Tampa voted for affiliation with the Textile Workers when 12 out of the 20 eligible voters cast their vote for CIO with only 2 against and 5 challenged votes.

South Carolina: Dir. Franz Daniel reports another win for the Woodworkers when the employes of the American Lumber and Treating Co. of Florence chose the IAW-CIO as their bargaining representative by a vote of 77 for and 3 against.

UN Probe Sought For Prisoners

Ernest Schwarz, secretary of the CIO's Committee on Latin-American Affairs, has written to Trygve Lie, United Nations general secretary, asking for an investigation of the imprisonment of members of the labor movement in Venezuela by the military government which seized power there.

This government, Schwarz wrote Lie, "has not only restricted the labor movement but also imprisoned for political reasons many of its opponents, among them members of the labor movement. The prisoners, as far as I have learned, have not been granted a fair trial.

"A general amnesty should immediately be granted to all political prisoners, and everything should be done to bring about a return to democratic government in Venezuela."

Education Bill Voted By Senate

EVERY American school child will be guaranteed a minimum expenditure of $55 a year on his education if the House of Representatives doesn't stumble with the ball tossed it last week by the Senate.

The Upper House overwhelmingly approved a bi-partisan federal-aid-to-education bill which would allot at least $5 per child between the ages of 5 and 17 to the wealthier states and as much as $29 to the poorest, Mississippi.

In the process, the Senators slapped down a deluge of amendments to the measure, some designed to kill it, others designed to limit use of the funds. The tactics and the Senate's reaction to them closely resembled the situation during the recent debate on a federal housing bill, which also passed handily.

As in the housing debate, a non-segregation amendment was offered, but was defeated.

Die-hard conservatives in both instances pulled out the old standby argument that federal assistance would result in federal control and socialism. These were the grounds on which the U. S. Chamber of Commerce has been attacking the measure. In this camp were the familiar faces of Republican Senators John Bricker (O.), Kenneth S. Wherry (Neb.), Styles Bridges (N. H.) and Virginia Democrat Harry Byrd. Few legislators were taken in by the argument and went on to approve the bill, 58 to 15.

STEERED through the Senate by Sen. Elbert D. Thomas, (D. Utah.), the bill had 15 sponsors, ranging from such liberals as Thomas Pepper (Fla.), Hill (Ala..), Murray (Mont.), Neely (W. Va.) and Chavez (N.M.)—all Democrats—to such conservatives as Taft (O.), and Smith (N.J.), Republicans.

To prevent states from passing the burden of education entirely over to the Federal government, the bill provides that states spending less than 2¼% of their income on education will receive proportionately less federal aid. After the fourth year in operation, the bill provides, states spending under 2% of their income would not be eligible for federal aid at all.

To assure equitable distribution of federal funds to Negro schools in those states which have segregation, the bill requires that the money must be distributed to these schools at a ratio not less than the minority's proportion of the state's population.

NEEDS HIS BOOKS: John W. Hemmings, who is recording secretary of Local 210 of the CIO Steelworkers, Monongahela, Pa., also has to keep records at home in the family Bible to check off his sixteen children in their proper order. Two of the older boys, Herbert and Harold, work in the same plant as their father, the Combustion Engineering Co., and are also members of Local 210. Mr. and Mrs. Hemmings are holding Robbie Lynn, their youngest, who was born last month.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

Bill	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas-Lesinski Bill S. 249 HR 2032	Repeals T-H; restores Wagner Act and amends it on jurisdictional strikes, boycotts and national emergencies.	House recommitted anti-labor Wood Bill after substituting it for HR 2032. Senate debate opens soon.	Right Now—Wire your Representatives for end of the T-H. Write Senators to pass Thomas Bill without amendments.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements S. 653 HR 3190	House Bill provides 75c minimum, improved coverage and enforcement. Senate bill is stronger.	House Labor Comm. has ok'd HR 3190. Senate Labor Comm. holding hearings.	Ask Congressmen to pass HR 3190 without weakening amendments.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors' benefits, public assistance, etc.	CIO witnesses appeared at House Ways and means Comm. hearings, urged passage.	Write to Congressmen and members of Ways and Means Comm. to pass promptly.
Housing Bill S. 1070 22 bi-partisan sponsors HR 4009	Provides 810,000 public housing units in six years, slum clearance, rural housing.	Approved by Senate. Many bills introduced in House. House Banking Committee holding hearings.	Ask Representatives to support HR 4009.
Reciprocal Trade Agreements HR 1211	Gives U. S. power to negotiate trade pacts 'til June, 1951, lower tariffs, promote intl. trade.	House passed bill. CIO supported bill at Senate Committee hearings.	Ask Senators to pass.
Veterans Unemployment Aid HR 1374 HR 1741	Extend unemployment compensation payments under GI Bill beyond July 25 deadline.	Referred to House Veterans Comm., which has not scheduled hearings.	Write members of the House Veterans Comm. to schedule hearings.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Carmichael Gets Post

Francis F. Carmichael, CIO Regional Director, was elected a director of United Community Services, when 500 delegates of the Greater Boston Community Council and Community Fund met to approve the merging of their separate functions.

For Pact

The Tennessee General Assembly is perhaps the first Legislature to adopt a resolution calling on Congress to adopt the Atlantic Pact.

TWUA Program

A feature of the 10th anniversary of the CIO Textile Workers will be a "convention by radio."

On the founding day, May 14, the union will sponsor a nationwide broadcast while members of the 762 locals throughout the nation listen in. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Sen. Frank P. Graham (D., N. C.) and Gov. Chester Bowles (D) of Connecticut will speak on the program. The program will be heard at 8:30 p. m. in each time zone over the ABC network.

Page 1 Queen

While a vast television audience watched, a 19-year-old, blue-eyed blonde, Evelyn McDonagh, was chosen to be queen of the Page One ball of the CIO Newspaper Guild of New York. A stenographer at the Daily News, Miss McDonough will be crowned at the ball May 20.

Timely

They're keeping up their standards in Tennessee. The State Legislature has banned daylight saving.

Home Unit Approves DP Aid

THE HOUSE Judiciary committee has approved a bill permitting 339,000 displaced persons to enter the country in the next two years.

The present law's priorities for farmers and for Baltic refugees, as well as the "cut-off" date of Jan. 1, 1945, were eliminated in the bill.

The "cut-off" date, which in the bill, is moved up to Jan. 1, 1949, has been widely criticized as discriminatory against Jews and Catholics, many of whom had fled from pogroms and purges into the DP camps after 1945.

Committee Chairman Emmanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) described the measure as a "good bill in the sense that it is practical and realistic."

Meanwhile, as a part of its campaign to acquaint the public with the DP problem, the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, of which CIO Pres. Philip Murray is a vice chairman, has produced a 15-minute dramatization which is available for radio use by local unions without charge.

Included in the recording are speeches by both Murray and AFL Pres. William Green. The dramatization itself deals with a young DP whose rehabilitation and integration into his new American environment were given a push by a local union.

Unions which sponsor regular broadcasts or which can procure radio time may obtain the recording free by writing Ted Hudes, Citizens Committee On Displaced Persons, 39 E. 36th St., N. Y. 16, N. Y.

CIO Unions Help Hungry Europeans

Here's how some CIO unions are aiding workers in poverty-stricken Europe:

The Tarentum (Pa.) District CIO Council has voted to adopt a metal workers union in Hesse, Germany, and send one CARE food package a month there.

Steelworkers Local 2657 sends two CARE food packages a month to France.

SEEKS SON'S SEAT

Mrs. Robert L. Coffey, Sr., Johnstown, Pa., will run as the Democratic candidate for the Congressional seat left vacant by the death of her son, Rep. Robert L. Coffey, Jr., who was killed in an airplane crash. A special election will be held in September.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION of the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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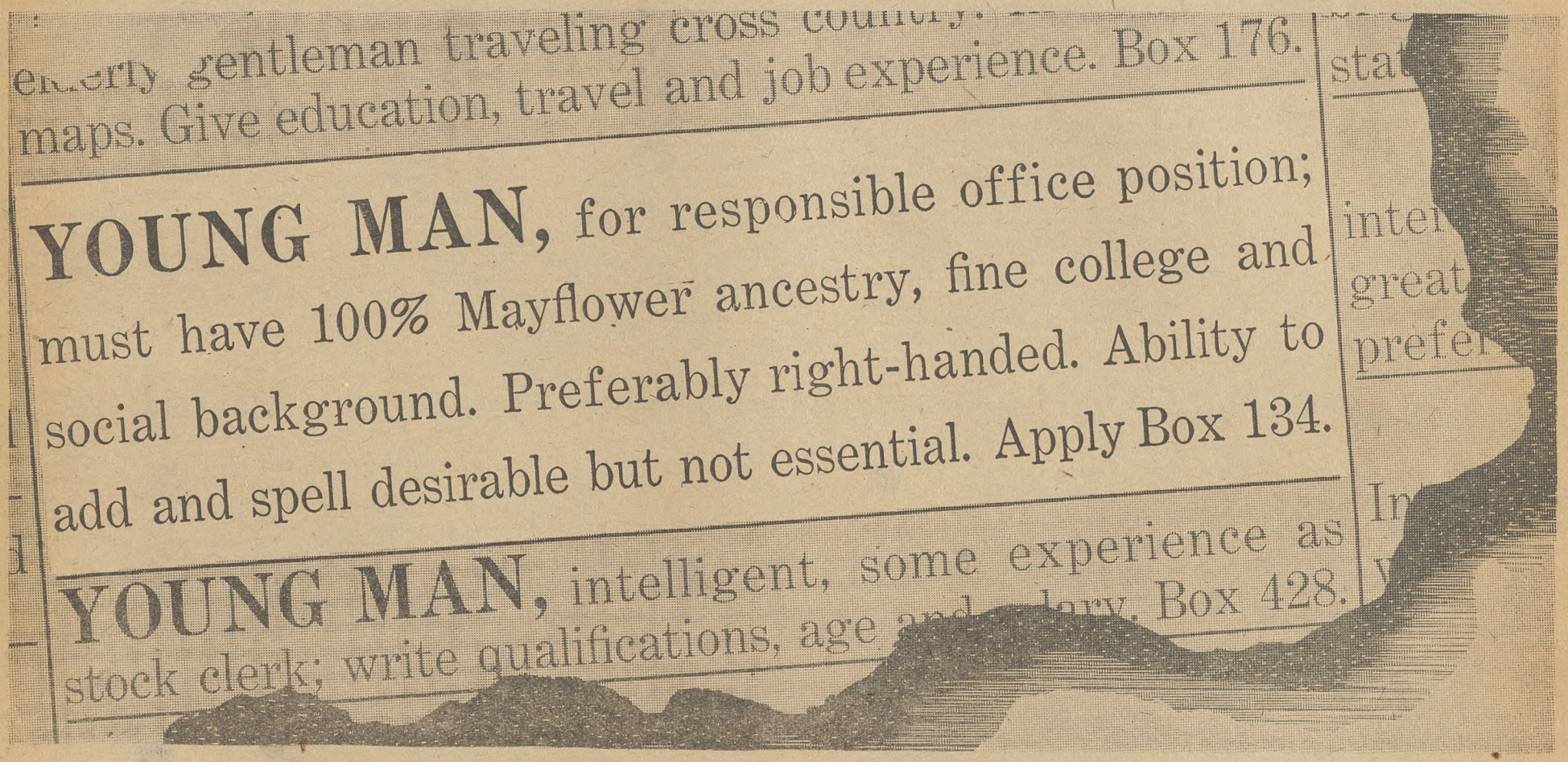
The CIO News

Vol. XII WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 16, 1949 82 No. 19

Back in 1620—

"Ugh! . . . Foreigners"

And Today—



THESE PICTURES RIDICULE race prejudice, but witnesses before a House Labor subcommittee last week testified it is a serious matter. They said job discrimination — one form of prejudice—not only makes the United States ridiculous in the eyes of the world, but also hurts our economy. FEPC bill could pass, they said, if Congressmen stuck by campaign pledges. (See P. 6-7.)

Telephone Union Gets Charter

THE CIO last week issued a charter of affiliation to the Communications Workers of America, whose members had voted 2-1 in a referendum in favor of joining with the CIO.

The charter was presented to Pres. Joseph Bierne and members of the CWA Executive Board by Vice President Allan S. Haywood of the CIO.

A joint CWA-TWOC amalgamation committee will now work out plans for merging the two unions.

Upon completion of the almagamation, to take place after the CWA and TWOC conventions in June, the new union will receive a CIO charter covering full jurisdiction over all telephone workers with full representation on the CIO executive board.

The new union, including some additional groups expected to join with the amalgamation, will start out with more than 350,000 members.

The CWA affiliation brings in the largest single group of workers since the original affiliations of the founding unions of the CIO.

IN MAKING the charter presentation at a Washington press conference, Haywood declared:

"The affiliation with CIO of the Communications Workers of America and their determination, through the process of amalgamation with other telephone unions already in CIO or still independent—looking toward establishment of a national union within CIO for all telephone workers—is the most significant development in the history of collective bargaining in the telephone industry.

"The American Telephone and Telegraph Company can no longer rely on the traditional isolation of its employees and on the disunity created by a myriad of splinter size organizations, to give it an overwhelming advantage at the bargaining table.

"The CIO accepts the affiliation of CWA as an obligation to finish the job of organizing the nation's 500,000 telephone workers. It sees, in the creation of this new telephone union, an opportunity to bring its message, through these workers, to millions of citizens in small-town and rural areas who have heretofore been isolated from CIO members. Labor's political arm is thereby strengthened and extended.

"The CIO recognizes that it now was hailed, upon issuance of a CIO charter, as a double barreled includes within its ranks the largest single white collar workers' union. These new CIO members will inspire and lead all other white collar workers into the field of organized labor."

SAID CWA Pres. Beirne in accepting the charter:

"With affiliation an accomplished fact, we can now look forward to the next step—amalgamation of all 'phone union groups in the CIO into one union.

"That union at the outset will attract to it a number of other unions, now independent, but working toward affiliation, and the 'phone union will almost immediately have a membership of around 350,000.

"From then on, our job will be to bring the CIO to the remainder of the telephone industry. Immediately after our June convention in Chicago, where final amalgamation is to be accomplished, we will launch a drive to bring these independent unions into the CIO.

"Our goal is at least 500,000 members within the next 18 months. We expect to accomplish this objective."

Entrance of the Communication Workers of America into the Congress of Industrial Organizations victory for both the new International Union and the CIO by Dir. Van A. Bittner of CIO's Southern Organizing Campaign.

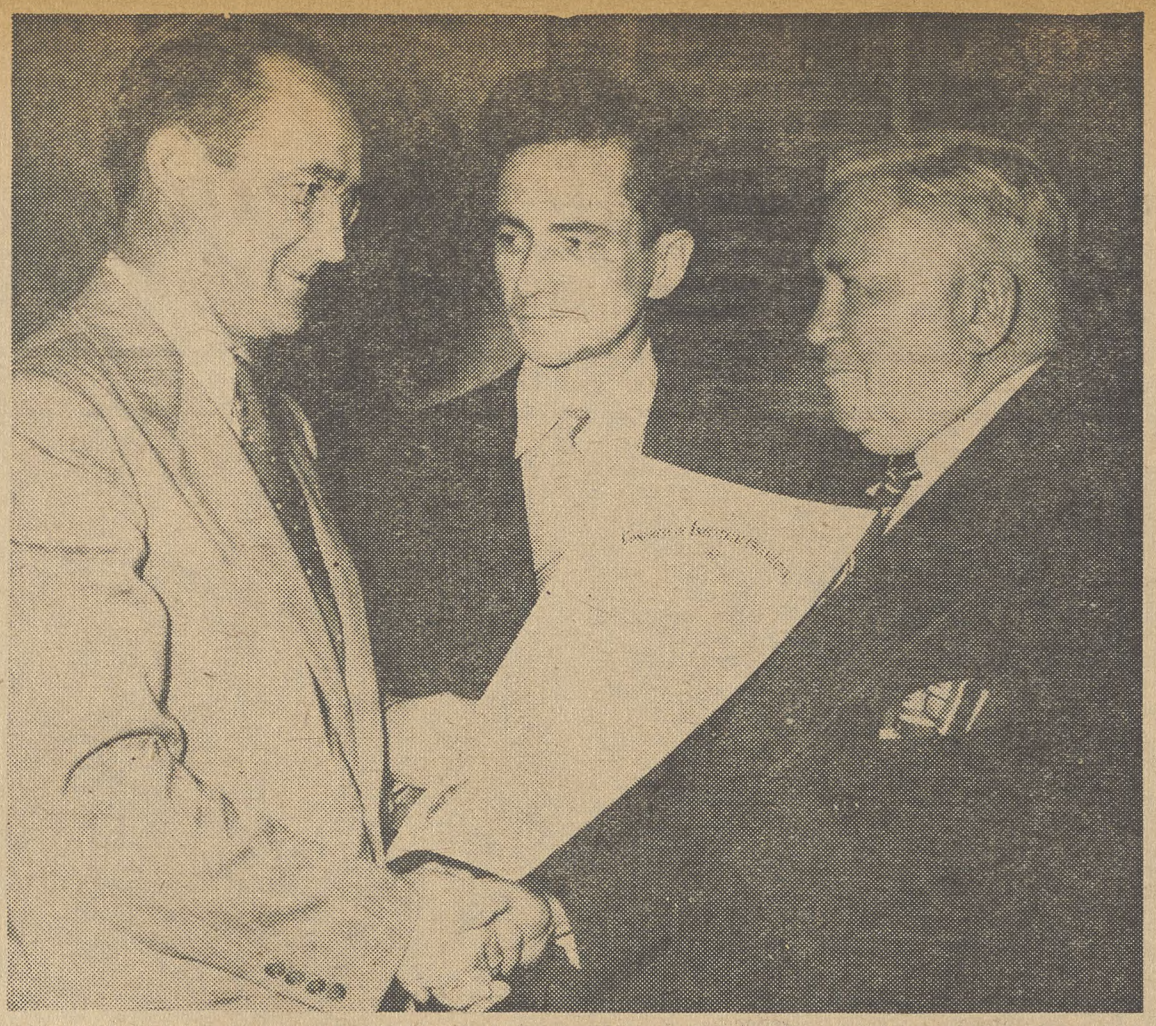
"The national vote of 71,312 for the CIO to 34,419 against is indeed gratifying. Outstanding, I believe, was the vote in the Southern Federation where more than 22,000 men and women of the Telephone Company voted for CIO affiliation to approximately 3,000 against, or a majority of better than 7 to 1.

"I take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Allan Haywood, Joseph Bierne, and the Communication Workers of America who made this overwhelming sectional victory possible."

Gratification

CIO's newest affiliate was welcomed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray with these words:

"On behalf of the entire CIO and with real personal pleasure I hereby welcome the Communications Workers of America into our great organization of industrial unions. We are naturally gratified with the overwhelming vote cast in your membership referendum in favor of CIO affiliation. This large vote is a clear manifestation of the confidence which your membership has in the CIO. In turn, I wish to express the reciprocal good will which the entire membership of the CIO has towards the membership of the Communications Workers of America. The referendum likewise demonstrates that the Executive Board of the CWA in recommending affiliation was clearly and unmistakably giving voice to the will and aspirations of the members of your union."



NEWEST AFFILIATE: Pres. Joseph Beirne (l) of the Communication Workers of America receives a CIO charter from Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, while CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey looks on.

Three Firms Guilty Of Giving GOP Money

Two more Detroit area auto firms have been found guilty of violations of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

Fines of $500 were imposed on the Hickey Motor Sales Co. and the Merollis Chevrolet Sales & Service, Inc., by Federal Judge Arthur F. Lederle for illegal contributions to the Republican Party campaign fund.

The Hickey firm, located at Lincoln Park, was charged with contributing $100 while the Merollis Agency kicked in $353. Last month the Northwest Chevrolet Co., was fined $1,650 for making a similarly illegal contribution of $1,865.

Housing Bill Is OK'd By House Unit

HOPES FOR passage of the administration's giant federal housing program surged last week as the House Banking & Currency committee reported out a bill to construct 1,050,000 low-rent housing units in the next seven years.

Substantially the same bill, although providing 810,000 units in six years, had already sailed through the Senate. That it is assured of passage once it hits the House floor was even indicated by its most vehement foe, Rep. Jesse Wolcott, who last year succeeded in killing it.

Major provisions of the bill are:

- A federal expenditure of up to $400 million a year over a 40-year span to finance construction of the public housing units. Much of this cost would be offset by rentals and local contributions.
- A five-year slum clearance program, financed by a billion dollars in federal loans and $500 million in grants. Two-thirds of this cost is to be carried by local communities.
- A farm housing program, through which farmers would receive federal loans and grants.
- A federal research program to cut construction costs through new methods and materials.

During the program's first five years in operation, preference would be given veterans in occupancy of the new units.

House Banking Committee Chairman Brent Spence (D., Ky.) predicted a smashing administration victory when the issue comes before the House next week.

900 More Laid Off At Allegheny Ludlum

Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp. has laid off 700 additional workers at its nearby Brackenridge, Pa., plant and 200 more at the West Leechburg, Pa., works, it was announced May 4. Two more open hearths were closed at Brackenridge, making a total of four idle there, due to a decline in orders for silicon steel.

It was estimated that layoffs in all of Allegheny Ludlum's plants, including one at Watervliet, N. Y., now total about 2000, leaving 10,500 still at work. Some of the latter are working only two or three 8-hour shifts a week. Previous layoffs included 500 at Brackenridge and 275 at West Leechburg.

Marcantonio (Wallace Backer) Has Strange Bedfellows

THE SOLE backer of Henry A. Wallace in the House of Representatives is Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.).

Rep. Marcantonio, along with other Wallaceites, has refused to back the Thomas-Lesinski Bill and had been crying that support of anything different from the Wagner Act is a sellout.

(Marcantonio is more Wagner than Wagner himself. Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.), sponsor of the Natl. Labor Relations Act of 1935, recently indorsed the Thomas-Lesinski Bill as an up-to-date version of his law.)

The day before the Dixiegop Wood Bill was recommitted, Marcantonio was keeping strange, strange company, even for a Wallaceite.

He offered a substitute for the Wood bill, which would repeal Taft-Hartley and reenact Wagner.

Up rose Rep. Howard W. Smith (D., Va.), co-daddy of the wartime Smith-Connally anti-labor law and sometimes considered even to the right of Rep. Fred A. Hartley (R., N. J.). Said Smith:

"Mr. Chairman, as often and as vehemently as I have disagreed with the gentleman from New York (Marcantonio), who has just preceded me, I always admire his forthrightedness.

"The gentleman for the first time in this debate had brought to this House the real issue—the issue whether you shall go forward with T-H and its principles, or whether this House is going to be a reactionary House and go back to all the evils and all the abuses and all the Communists' control that was involved in the whole administration of the NLRA.

"Gentlemen, he has presented to you the issue. Now, stand up and be counted."

A FEW MINUTES later, up popped a character named Rep. Noah Mason (R., Ill.), who's been right in there pitching with Smith.

Mason: "First I want to state I agree with the gentleman from Virginia in his position and attitude towards the gentleman from New York.

"I very seldom, if ever, agree with the gentleman from New York. I do on this occasion, and I have always admired him for his forthrightedness, because if there is anything this nation needs today, it is forthrightedness on matters that involve the welfare of the nation."

NEXT TO CLIMB on the bandwagon was Rep. Fred Michener (R., Ill.), who's definitely no pal of the CIO or Michigan's biggest union, the CIO Auto Workers. Quote this gent:

"Most of us do not agree with the philosophy of the gentleman from New York. I seldom vote with him, but I admire his ability and his fearlessness."

That was known in uncouth political circles as the buttering-up process. Marcantonio had fallen right into the trap of being used by the members of the House who are generally rated as being at the opposite political polls from him.

Who was it that made a remark about politics and bedfellows?

Goldberg To Congress:

'The People Won't Be Deceived'

Following is a letter from CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg to Sen. Elbert Thomas (D., Utah,) chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, and Rep. John Lesinski (D., Mich.), chairman of the House Labor Committee:

In the week that has elapsed since the recommittal of the vicious Wood Bill, we of the CIO have reviewed the legislative situation and we are still confident that the Taft-Hartley Act can be repealed, and at this session of the Congress.

The CIO is still as determined as it has been for the past two years to secure the removal of that unjust law from the statute books, and there will be no slackening of our efforts to this end. Our position throughout has been that we will press forward, not only for the repeal of T-H but for our ultimate objective, improvements in the Wagner Act to furnish additional and much-needed protection to labor's basic rights, to insure fairness and equity in our federal labor policy.

There have been efforts, on the part of some newspaper columnist, some radio commentators and some maliciously-motivated or poorly-informed persons, to cast reflections on the seriousness of the efforts of responsible leaders of democratic trade unions to win repeal of T-H. Needless to say, these aspersions have no basis in fact; and in some cases they were publicized only in a desperate effort to undermine the solidarity of union members in their resistance to the T-H, and to paralyze labor's efforts to bring about its repeal.

The CIO has never relaxed in any way its outright support for the Thomas-Lesinski Bill. We supported this bill from the time it was first offered; we support it today; and we will continue our support in the future. It is our considered judgment that only through passage of the Thomas-Lesinski Bill without crippling amendments can the Congress begin to provide a structure on which free collective bargaining can be securely built for the years ahead.

The CIO definitely and unequivocally labels—as it has done throughout this campaign—any amendment providing for injunctions in national emergency or other labor disputes. as completely unacceptable. Government by injunction has been tried in T-H—and in the years before the Norris-LaGuardia Act—and found wanting. It is abhorrent to labor and contrary to the functioning of a free society.

The CIO and its responsible officials, including the undersigned, at no time and under no circumstances have given their support to the use of injunctions in labor disputes. Our opposition to injunctions is a matter of fundamental principle, now and for the future.

As a necessary part of the fight for the Lesinski Bill in the House, it became necessary to defeat the Wood Bill—that unnatural legislative child sired by Republicans unknown and nurtured by a Georgia Dixiecrat. We were gratified by the vote to recommit that bill. It was a clear-cut vote against T-H, and a definite repudiation by the House of Representatives of this notorious law.

There can be scant room for satisfaction in the ranks of the National Association of Manufacturers over the increase in anti-Taft-Hartley votes, from 83 in 1947 to 212 in 1949.

In this vote of disapproval lies the basis for repeal of T-H at this session of Congress.

Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio has proposed a series of amendments to the Thomas Bill. These amendments substantially re-enact T-H. These amendments are drawn with a principal purpose of removing Sen. Taft's name from the most unpopular law since prohibition, while at the same time preserving the basic principles of that law.

The people of America—and the people of Ohio—will not be deceived by such an obvious political maneuver. Sen. Taft's proposals are not an honest effort to improve the existing labor-management relations law. They do not reflect the sound thinking of independent experts in this field. They provide no basis for stable labor-management relations in the future.

The Taft amendments resort to a process of thin sugar-coating to gloss over the many sections of T-H which they preserve.

The anti-union character of the amendments becomes most evident in Sen. Taft's double-standard attitude on union-security contracts. In this field, he supports states rights, but only if they are used against union security. On the other hand, where state law permits union security, he denies states rights in favor of a federal anti-labor statute.

Thus, Sen. Taft would retain the use of the writ of injunction against labor unions, not only in national emergency situations but in the unbridled discretion of the National Labor Relations Board.

His proposals continue the T-H legal machinery against many legitimate economic boycotts, with only an insignificant change, regardless of the justice of labor's use of that often necessary weapon against unfair employers.

He would continue to leave labor unions open to crushing damage suits in the federal courts.

He would place the National Labor Relations Board in the role of policing local strikes, already subject to adequate local laws, thereby putting unions in double jeopardy.

The Taft amendments pretend to modify the much-criticized restrictions on union security imposed by the Taft-Hartley Act. In fact, they fail to change in any significant way the disruptive provisions of T-H. For example, they would outlaw maritime union hiring halls which have been accepted and approved by management and labor alike, and would bring back the descredited and corrupt hiring practices conducted by unscrupulous foremen.

Labor-management collective bargaining on welfare funds is made even more complicated than the already unintelligible provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. By providing for a certification and approval procedure by the government, they impose on industry, labor and the government an unmanageable administrative burden, which will tend to prolong labor-management disputes.

No principle except a naked bid for Dixiecrat support for anti-unionism can motivate this particular amendment.

In Ohio, for instance, the state's common law permits the closed shop agreement. Taft's amendments would over-ride the law of his own state. In Georgia, however, a state statute prohibits every form of union security, and Senator Taft gives this anti-union law precedence over the federal law.

We believe that the Thomas-Lesinski Bill can and should be passed without crippling amendments. We believe that the use of injunctions is neither effective as a means of bringing about labor-management peace nor sound as an instrument of public policy in a democratic society. We do not believe that the anti-Communist affidavit provision has any rightful place in a statute covering labor-management relations.

Sen. Taft's 23 self-described "corrections" of T-H are forced concessions begrudgingly made on minor—for the most part—aspects of the law. These "corrections" would not in any appreciable degree ameliorate the harsh conditions which were imposed on organized labor by the remaining sections of T-H as preserved by the Senator's amendments.

These "corrections" would not repeal that Act. They are, moreover, deliberately intermingled with additional and newly-introduced repressive features.

It is equally obvious that constructive labor-management relations cannot be long continued in the highly uncertain and demonstrably unsatisfactory status imposed by the Taft-Hartley Act. Repeal is needed now.

Thousands of contracts, entered into before T-H and which have afforded a measure of industrial peace and economic stability, expire in the next few weeks. Under these circumstances, organized labor cannot idly wait until 1950 or 1952 for legislation which will permit equitable contracts affording mutual security to labor and management, entered into by the normal process of bargaining.

The proposal to extend the affidavit to management compounds absurdity. Existing laws now make criminal the advocacy of the overthrow of the government by force or violence. If any further laws on this subject are required in the interest of national security, they should be separately considered apart from a decision on our national industrial relations policy.

In stating our position on the Thomas-Lesinski Bill, which we continue to support, the CIO is not maintaining an unrealistic attitude of utopian perfectionism. We are mindful that in the legislative process there is room for alteration in any bill—particularly one dealing with so complex a problem as labor relations. But we stand solidly against any changes which impinge on basic principles, such as the use of injunction, to break strikes.

We hope that the Congress of the United States will move ahead, in line with the clear desires of the people, to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. We look forward to final votes on this issue in the Senate and in the House. We voice again our support of the Thomas-Lesinski Bill.

Ample time remains at this session of Congress for decisive action to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act.

It is unthinkable that this Congress will adjourn or recess without repealing this repudiated act.

Highlights of CIO Counsel's Letter

". . . We will press forward, not only for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act but for our ultimate objective, improvements in the Wagner Act to furnish additional and much needed protection to labor's basic rights."

"The CIO has never relaxed in any way its outright support for the Thomas-Lesinski Bill . . . It is our considered judgment that only through passage of the Thomas-Lesinski Bill can the Congress of the United States begin to provide a structure on which free collective bargaining can be securely built for the years ahead."

"Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio has proposed a series of amendments to the Thomas Bill (which) substantially re-enact the Taft-Hartley Act. These amendments are drawn with a principal purpose of removing Senator Taft's name from the most unpopular law since Prohibition, while at the same time preserving the basic principles of that law."

"Organized labor cannot idly wait until 1950 or 1952 for legislation which will permit equitable contracts affording mutual security to labor and management, entered into by the normal process of collective bargaining."

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"Ample time remains at this session of Congress for decisive action to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act."

CIO Urges Congress: Finish Job

WHILE HOUSE and Senate administration leaders were busily trying to get Taft-Hartley repeal on the floor at the earliest possible date, they received a reminder from CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg that ample time still remains to complete the job before adjournment.

In the House—which, after a stormy floor fight, finally sent the issue back to committee—a "harmony" meeting of Labor Committee Democrats decided to begin studying a repeal measure in two weeks. There will be no hearings this time, Committee Chairman John Lesinski announced, nor will the committee wait to see what the Senate does. The group will begin work on T-H as soon as it completes action on the federal aid to education bill.

In the Senate—whose labor committee has already reported out the Thomas-Lesinski bill—administration leaders expect to get the issue on the floor in a week or ten days—immediately after the floor is cleared of debate on Reciprocal Trade Agreements.

The possibility that Congress will adjourn without repealing "this repudiated law," Goldberg wrote the heads of both labor committees, "is unthinkable."

"The CIO has never relaxed in any way its outright support for the Thomas-Lesinski Bill," he said. We believe that the Thomas-Lesinki Bill can and should be passed without crippling amendments."

The CIO counsel hit both the use of injunctions and the anti-communist affidavits provision as having no place in a labor-management relations law.

The letter attacked the 23 amendments submitted by Sen. Robert A. Taft as substantially re-enacting the T-H act.

"These amendments are drawn with a principal purpose of removing Sen. Taft's name from the most unpopular law since Prohibition, while at the same time preserving the basic principles of that law," Goldberg charged.

EARLIER, AT LEAST one Republican had openly admitted the damage T-H had done the Republican party.

During the House debate, Rep. William Lemke of North Dakota had said:

"With no apologies to its authors, the T-H act was an insult to the laboring man. It was dictated by large industrialists and was passed in a 'labor be damned' spirit. The election on Nov. 2 should be an eye-opener to those who unwittingly fell into the trap of a few clever corporation lawyers. The price that we Republicans paid for that blunder came too high."

Instead of promoting peace, said the North Dakotan, T-H "created bitterness and hatred."

Jobless Compensation Claims Top 2 Million

The week ending Apr. 30 found 2,051,000 continued claims for unemployment compensation on the records of the Bureau of Employment Security, it was announced at Washington, D. C. The bureau noted, however, that new claims were only 322,000 during the week, compared to nearly 342,000 the week before.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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IT'S GOT TO STOP

The winds came, and the dust blew, and once-prosperous farmers became the "Oakies" who lined the highways between Oklahoma and California.

The rains came, the streams rose, the thousands fled to high ground to escape the flood which left great destruction in its wake.

It's an old story now in America—a story that's too old and too much this year like it was the year before.

Those who saw the Dust Bowl develop and those who have lived along our large rivers have known for a long time that nature itself does great damage once it's been badly disturbed by man.

And it was man who cut down the trees, plowed the straight furrows, robbed the soil of its life-giving qualities and permitted the gullies to develop.

And it was man, too, who demonstrated—in the Tennessee Valley and elsewhere—that "conservation" is much more than just a word.

Perhaps this is the kind of editorial one might expect in a farm journal. Perhaps the garment maker in New York and the steel worker in Pittsburgh think more about the problems of city life and industrial production than they do about the soil.

But unless they—and many others—think more about it, and do something about it soon either they or their children will pay a high price for their neglect.

CIO SUPPORTS CONSERVATION

During recent years the CIO has become increasingly aware of the fact that a great portion of our natural wealth is blown-away or washed into the oceans every year—and increasingly conscious, too, that group action and careful planning are needed to remedy this situation.

That's why representatives of the CIO joined in Washington last week with spokesmen for other large organizations and the government in the National Emergency Conference on Resources.

That's why the regional planning program of the CIO is likely to be more and more in the news—and in the minds of industrial workers—as time passes.

What has occurred in the past demonstrated that the problem is not one which can be solved by individuals working singly. It's a national problem—one of as much concern to labor and business as to the farmer.

TVA PROVIDES GOOD EXAMPLE

There is no longer any question as to whether we can preserve our natural resources and repair much of the damage that has been done to our soil and our people by erosion. It's a question of whether we WILL.

No person who has visited the Tennessee Valley before and after TVA was created could seriously doubt that we have the technical know-how.

The proof is there for anybody to see.

Sure, it took a lot of time and energy and money to build TVA.

But floods and wind erosion and misuse of our resources take a great toll.

What was spent on TVA was an investment. What is spent sandbagging levees and hauling refugees to high ground is almost like money thrown down the drain.

Think it over. And why not get some expert on the subject to talk to your local union or council about it?

We Call It Gutter-Sniping

It's Doubtful That Facts Could Be Stranger Than Commie Fiction

By ALLAN L. SWIM

I HIGHLY recommend the Communist Daily Worker of New York and the People's Daily World of San Francisco to those who enjoy low-grade fiction.

I also recommend them to those naive characters in business, Congress and elsewhere who think Phil Murray and other responsible leaders of CIO have trouble sleeping nights because of the discomfort of the hammers and sickles which they hide beneath their pillows.

The Worker and the World are a couple of Red sheets which pretend to be newspapers and great friends of the working people. Actually they print factual news only coincidentally and would sell the workers down the Volga or any other river at the drop of Joe Stalin's hat.

Right now the chief objective of the two publications seems to be to perform an effective lead-pipe job on those in the CIO who believe in democratic trade unionism.

TO GRASP the full significance of what's been happening lately it's necessary to go back to the days when Old Uncle Joe was playing footsie with a little man with a mustache—a fellow named Hitler.

In those days the Commies were calling Roosevelt a warmonger and were giving you-know-what in big doses to Phil Murray because he advocated preparedness.

The Yanks weren't coming. The "fascists" in the U. S. were bent on waging an imperialistic war. So the Commies said.

Then Joe and Adolf had a little falling-out, or something, and Russia and Germany were at each other's throats.

In about the time it takes to bat an agile eye, the Commies had launched a second front campaign for the great "people's war."

And Murray, to use one of his own expressions, was "elevated to sainthood" by the domestic Reds.

DURING THE war Roosevelt was a great hero and Murray was a saint because they—along with many others—threw their strength into the battle against Germany and Japan.

But the situation changed not long after the fighting ended. Relations between Russia, the U. S. and the democracies of Western Europe became strained.

Russia imposed her totalitarian rule wherever she could and the U. S. assumed leadership of the democratic bloc.

Almost overnight Murray was back in the little Red doghouse and the Commies were yapping at him.

They've been at it ever since—with increasing intensity — although his position on important matters has not altered.

The Commie line, however, has taken another turn.

MURRAY AND other right-wing leaders of the CIO aroused the hatred of the party liners when they gave solid support to the Marshall Plan and vigorously fought the Progressive Party, in which the Reds played an active role.

The Commie yapping became louder—and nastier—when Murray read the "riot act" to the Kremlin lads out at the CIO's Portland convention last November.

He told them, bluntly, to keep their noses out of CIO affairs. And a big majority of the delegates gave full support to his position.

Since then a number of CIO groups have told the Commies to go peddle their papers—including, of course, the Worker and the World.

DURING RECENT weeks the Commies have really been turning on the heat and it's obvious they got a lot of their fuel out of the gutter.

Directly and by inference they have accused Murray and other top CIO leaders of incompetence, cowardice and treachery.

(And, incidentally, they've blasted the CIO News and its editor.)

The Worker and the World, being mouthpieces of the party, have been right in there pitching with eloquent and crude distortions.

An example of their tactics was a story in the May 6 issue of the World, which said: "The design of incompetence and misleadership was unveiled full-grown at the Portland CIO convention late last November."

Yep, cheap fiction!

Dixiegops 'Causing Grave Concern'

THE NOW-FAMOUS zoological cartoon phenomenon, the Dixiegop, was born in the CIO News editorial offices in mid-March. Characterized by a tail pointing north and south, an elephant-like trunk and donkey-like ears, he has attracted considerable attention in the nation's press.

Down in Texas, the Dixiegop is causing college students some concern.

An editorial entitled "Dixiegop; Its Rise and Fall (We Hope)" appeared in The Battalion, campus daily of Texas Agricultural & Mechanical College. "Unfortunately," writes Battalion Editorial Assistant Charles Kirkham to the CIO News, "Texas has a small herd of these creatures grazing around in Washington." The editorial:

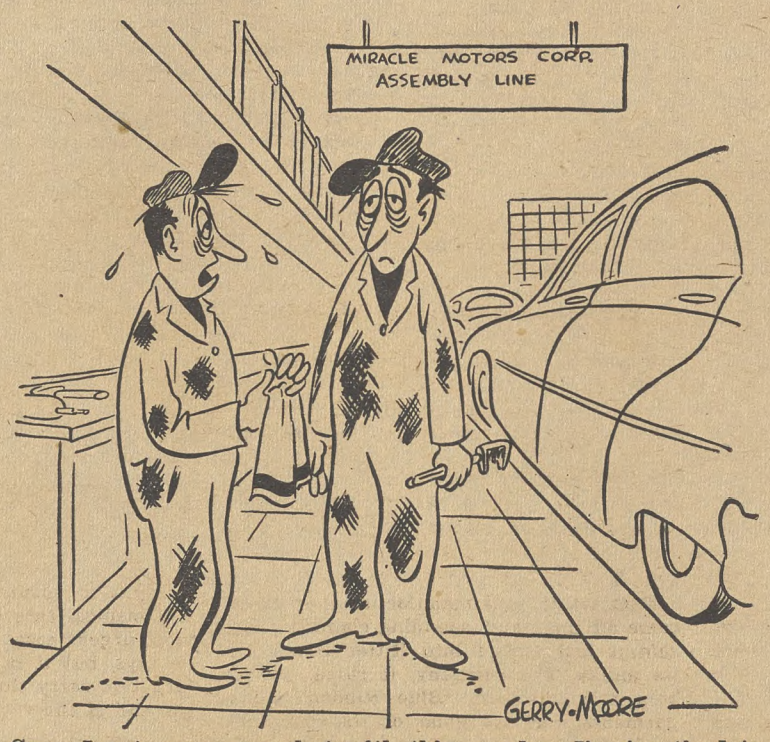
A NEW AND STRANGE herd of little political beasts have been sighted on the Washington scene. Some report the animals as having the heads of elephants and the bodies of donkeys; others swear they have donkeys' faces and elephants' bodies. What ever their appearance, we are coming to know of them by the name Dixiegops.

A Dixiegop is a little political critter that holds to the ideals of the Dixiecrat, votes with the Republicans, and runs on the Democratic ticket. These funny looking little beasts have migrated from the southern United States. Several have been reported from as far west as Texas.

These little creatures are a pathetic lot. They run on the Democratic ticket because they know they could not otherwise get elected. They hold to the Dixiecratic principles because their capacity for broad thinking is restricted by the South's and particularly Texas' prejudiced shortsightedness. And they vote with the Republicans because Republicans have taken sympathy upon the poor little animals and promise them all sorts of nice things if they vote right.

What to do about these Dixiegops is causing many in this country grave concern. Those of us who have raised one in our own backyard are surprised at the product of our labor. We can't decide if he is a vermin or a precious playful little fellow.

We get sad thinking that many of these cute little animals will get killed at the next election.



Sure, I got a new car, but with this speedup, I'm too tired to drive it."

Rubber Worker Gets Tenn. State Position

J. L. Case, Tennessee Commissioner of Labor, has announced the appointment of Joe S. Slate as Chief Inspector of the Workshop and Factory Inspection Division of the Tenn. Labor Dept. Slate is a member of Local 194, CIO Rubber Workers, Clarksville, Tenn.

Different Policy For Their Own Employes

THIS IS A STORY about a couple of trade unionists who got into the habit of clipping stories and editorials from a certain newspaper.

It started during the Christmas holiday season one year and continued into late spring of the next. Hardly a week went by without one or the other adding something new to his collection.

Occasionally one of their fellow workers would see them cutting away with scissors and wisecrack: "Cuttin' out paper dolls again, eh?"

But they went right ahead with their snipping.

NEWSPAPER Guild negotiations opened in the late spring with the paper from which the clippings had come—and the two "scissors boys" were on the union's contract committee.

As usual, the first few sessions were devoted to what are generally called preliminaries.

Certain provisions of the old contract were extended to the new one, and certain new provisions were given an OK.

And then both sides buckled down to business.

The Guild was asking for quite a few things. Management was saying only "no" —not even "maybe."

This went on for several weeks with neither side budging an inch.

THE GUILD HELD an emergency meeting that lasted late into the night and finally adopted a scorcher of a resolution which implied that a strike might be forthcoming unless management changed its tune.

The resolution was presented to management representatives the next afternoon—and then the fireworks began! Editors and business office representatives blew their tops individually and collectively.

"How could our employes say such things about us?" demanded an irate editor.

"Oh, that's easy to answer," replied a Guildsman. "They can say such things because they're true."

The meeting was soon recessed to allow managerial tempers to cool down.

ON THE FOLLOWING afternoon negotiations were resumed, with about half of the members of the Guild unit accompanying their spokesmen to the session.

"Why are all of these people here?" asked the business manager.

"We just wanted to see if you'd talk as nasty to a big group as you do to our small negotiating committee," said a Guild officer.

There was a sudden change in management's attitude.

Well, maybe, they hadn't given full consideration to every angle. Perhaps something could be worked. They'd be willing to give a little if the Guild did likewise.

"Well," said one of the negotiators, "We're willing to settle the pension issue on your own terms."

"Our terms?" asked a management man.

AT THIS POINT one of the "scissors boys" tossed onto the table a copy of an editorial which had appeared in the paper months before. It said all business firms should make a real effort to provide their employes with adequate pensions.

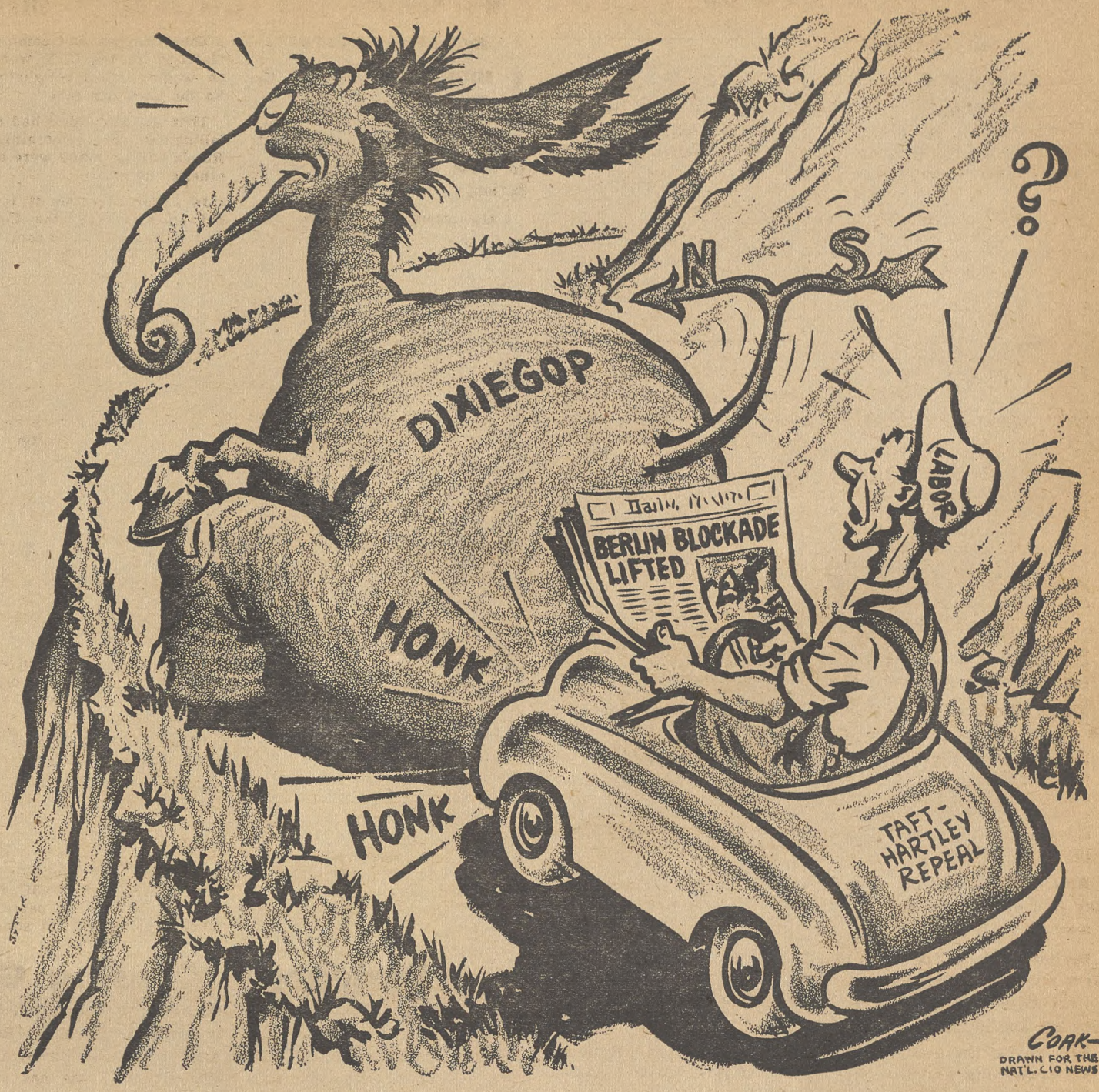
The other "clipper" tossed out an editorial on union security and offered to settle for the plan it advocated.

Then they tossed out story after story on the increased cost of living.

"Finally a red-faced editor mumbled, "Well, I guess you know some of the things we advocate are for business generally but don't apply to newpapers."

P. S. The Guild didn't obtain pensions or real union security but got a sizeable wage increase and other benefits. **A. L. S.**

TIME TO LIFT ANOTHER BLOCKADE



Murray Supports Reuther Plan For Pre-Fabs

HOPE THAT the CIO program for building pre-fab houses in unused aircraft factories will be "given serious consideration at the highest levels of government" has been voiced by CIO Pres. Murray.

"Immediate steps should by given to put the plan into gear," Murray said of the program, first made public three months ago by UAW Pres. Walter Reuther, who heads the CIO's Housing Committee.

Writing an introductory statement in a new edition of the program, which has just been published as a CIO pamphlet, Murray compared the suggestion for mass producing of housing to the Reuther plan for mass production of airplanes in the early days of the defense program.

At that time, Murray recalled, "the critics of organized labor refused to heed our proposals, and the advantages which might have been gained had our program had early acceptance, were lost by the many months of delay before the automobile industry was required to convert to war production.

"Once again organized labor, through its accumulated experience and skills in the application of advanced modern techniques, proposes a program seeking solution of country's most pressing need."

FACTORY methods which could produce hundreds of thousands of low-priced homes should be carefully studied, in line with the Reuther proposals, Murray declared.

In putting forward the housing program, Reuther declared that "it is not exaggerated to describe our housing crisis as a war—a war between the national welfare and special interests."

The housing committee chairman noted that government-built airframe plants and other government-owned facilities are standing idle, and that thousands of machines are lodged in government warehouses.

Use of these facilities would put men to work, keep defense industries functioning on a stand-by basis for possible emergency, and help solve the housing crisis.

* * *

Copies of the CIO housing program—Homes for People, Jobs for Prosperity, Planes for Peace—are available from the CIO Publicity Dept. 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 32 pages. 15c a copy; 8 for $1; 25 or more, 11c a copy; 100 for $10.50; 1,000 for $90.

Blue Ribbon Mink Label Found Phony

The lucky girl whose daddy buys her a mink coat made by Ritter Bros., Inc., in New York will not longer be fooled into believing that each little mink she wraps around her has won a blue ribbon in a mink show, the Federal Trade Commission made it clear last week.

FTC, which tells manufacturers when to come off their high-sounding claims in ads, said it had looked into Ritter Bros. and its minks. The company, it ruled, should stop talking about "Blue Ribbon" mink garments, because none of its coats are made from "registered or champion, trophy winning or prize winning" minks.

Children's Fund Needs Money

Faced by a critical financial shortage, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund may be forced into a premature closure of its work throughout the world unless government and private contributions are rapidly made available, states Col. Alfred G. Katzin, coordinator of the UN Appeal for Children.

Not only does the Fund have no money in sight to ensure that minimum feeding and medical care will be provided for the most urgent cases throughout next winter, he says, but it is $28 million short of its target to carry through its programs until the end of the year.

An official statement issued by the Fund states that the organization supplies a daily supplementary half meal for some four million children in war dislocated countries in Europe, and a basic feeding program of essential dietary items for half a million destitute children among the Arab refugees.

In addition, in association with others, it provides medical supplies and assistance to help check tuberculosis, malaria, tubercular meningitis and other diseases among children in Europe.

It is also developing small-scale medical assistance to children in Southeast Asia and the Far East. Small supplementary help in the form of sponsorship of training courses in child care and nutrition is also furnished by the Fund.

Job Discrimination Knows No Bou

By GLORIA CAPLAN

TO REP. Clare Hoffman, the problem of discrimination against minority groups in employment is no problem at all.

Discrimination against Negroes? Well, says the Michigan Republican, it doesn't exist in his district. He doesn't know about other districts — Detroit, for instance—because "I'm not a travelled citizen."

Discrimination against Jews? Don't be silly. "There is no such thing as discrimination against the Jews. In this country, if I understand the situation correctly, the Jews have the world by the tail. They are on top."

The Congressman made these "revelations" last week before a five-man subcommittee of the House Labor Committee. The sub-committee was holding hearings on a Fair Employment Practices bill. Hoffman was against the whole thing.

The Congressman summed up his philosophy this way: "I do not believe legislation is necessary. . . . We are gradually getting where there is no discrimination."

The following two days a steady stream of witnesses—both Republican and Democrat—gave the sub-committee facts to the contrary, and pleaded for enactment of a federal FEPC law.

MINNESOTA'S Sen. Hubert Humphrey, credited with pushing through the Democratic Party's strong civil rights plank at the last party convention, said:

"If we are going to export democracy, we better get tooled up for mass production of it here at home. We can't export something we're short of, Mr. Chairman."

All the pro-FEPC witnesses expressed concern over the effects of discrimination on our foreign policy. But they were even more concerned about the devastating effects on our economy.

Sub-committee Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) pointed out discrimination isn't confined to one section of the country. "I want our colleagues in the South," he said, "to realize this is not directed against them. Proof of that is the fact that we enacted it (FEPC laws) in ten Northern states."

That discrimination knows no state or regional boundaries was brought out in the testimony repeatedly.

Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Calif.), herself sponsor of a FEPC bill, called attention to a 1948 job application blank of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. The applicant is asked his religion, lineage, father's birthplace, etc., Rep. Douglas said. In addition, a photograph of the job seeker is required, "otherwise, says the form, "your application will not be considered."

But at the top of the blank there is the sentence: "This form not to be used in the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey."

In these states FEPC laws are in effect, the witness noted. "If Goodyear didn't have a guilty conscience, why should it—on its own initiative—withdraw the questionnaire from these states?"

WHAT THE opposition (which often asserts that "you can't legislate against prejudice") ignores, said Rep. Douglas, is that there is a difference between prejudice and discrimination.

"Our system," she said, "can indulge a man's individual prejudice, however wrongfully conceived, so long as it remains a state of mind. But our democratic system cannot permit a man to translate his prejudices into action which infringes the rights and liberties of others. . . .

"When prejudice is translated into active discrimination whereby men, solely because of their race, religion, color or national origin are denied an opportunity of earning a livelihood for themselves and their families, it is the proper function of government to prevent such practices."

In the Northern city of Minneapolis, Minn., Sen. Humphrey told the committee, an FEPC ordinance was enacted while he was mayor. Very shortly thereafter 75 department stores opened their employment doors for the first time to minority groups. In numerous other industries the same was true, he said.

Committee members were able to add instances from their own personal observations. Chmn. Powell commented that in 1938 the president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. told a New York commission that the company employed no Negroes, few Jews and few Catholics in New York City. Today, after enactment of a state FEPC, a Negro will soon become chief operator in the city, he said.

REP. TOM BURKE (D., Ohio), former president of a CIO Auto Workers local, noted that in his state, unions had made great strides in reducing discrimination, but found they needed legislation to do a complete job. (An FEPC bill has been passed by both houses of the Ohio state legislature, and is now in conference committee).

Humphrey emphasized the nation's need for maximum use of its human skills, the necessity of raising living standards by opening employment opportunities to all people. To those who argue that education, not legislation, is the only cure, Humphrey said:

"Day-to-day contacts between the members of different racial, religious, and nationality groups in employment is the best possible device for building mutual understanding, respect, and good will. It is through this kind of educational process that we will break down those false and vicious stereotypes which have grown up in our society because of the limited and unnatural status of intergroup contacts. This increase in personal acquaintance with members of other groups will lead us to treat all of our fellow men as individuals . . ."

MIKE MATSAOKA, representing the Japanese American Citizens League, told committee members how discrimination against his people has deprived them of using their skills and education.

The Institute of Labor Economics of the University of Washington had reported, he said, that "almost universally, employment agencies report difficulties in placing non-whites." This is particularly true, the survey said, of technical and professional persons "who frequently must take jobs as laborers or service workers."

In California, the State Employment Service reported that

Sub-Committee Membership

Members of the sub-committee of the House Labor Committee, now holding hearings on a Fair Employment Practices Act, are:

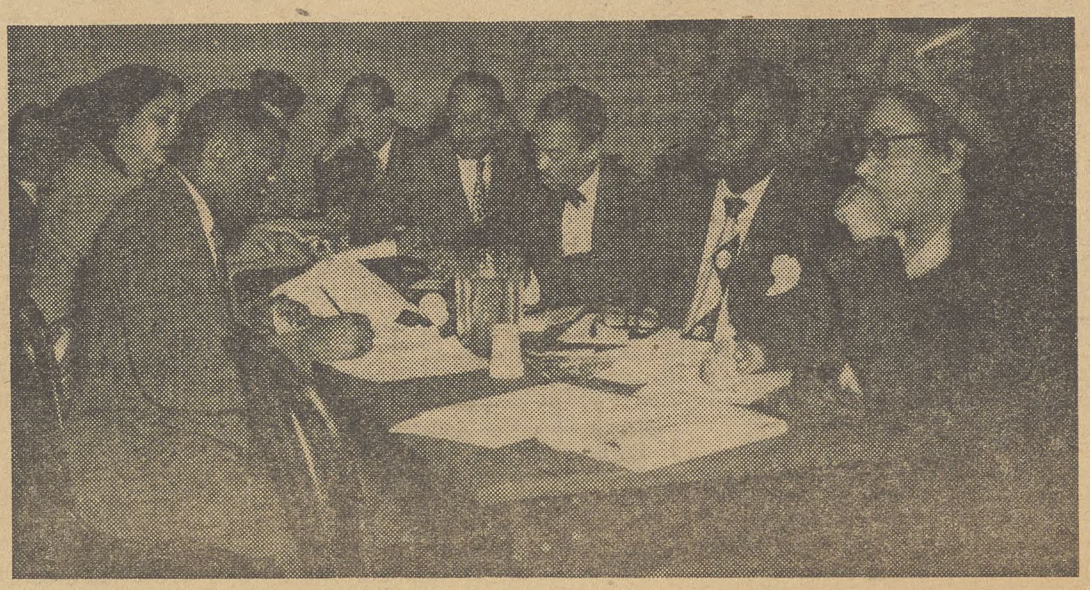
Reps. Adam C. Powell (D. N.Y.), chairman; Carl Perkins (D.Ky.); Thomas Burke (D. O.); Walter E. Brehm (R.O.), and Richard M. Nixon (R. Calif.).

MIKE MATSAOKA told the subcommittee, Japanese Americans want the opportunity to use their skills and education.

REP. PERKINS (D., Ky.) sits in background ing) is consulted by House Subc

Rep. Burke (D., Ohio)
On subcommittee

SEN. HUMPHREY (D., Minn.), civil rights leader, testifies



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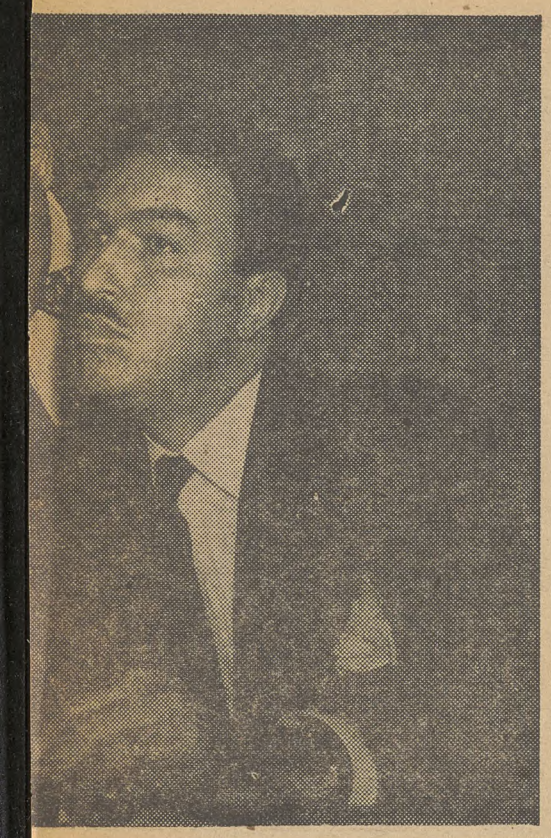


ile Committee aide Joseph S. Jarosz (stand-
ittee Chairman Powell (D., N. Y.)

CHARLES HOUSTON, general counsel of the wartime FEPC, says it worked before.

REPS. KLEIN (D., N. Y.) and Douglas (D., Cal.), FEPC bill sponsors, wait to testify.

Opposes Racial dice In Education

as filed a "friend of the court" brief in the Court in support of a Negro postal clerk to enroll in the University of Texas law

a result of the case, the CIO brief states, gislature has appropriated $3,000,000 for education—fully one-half of the total ex- Negro education in the state during the d of a century."

O contends, the building of separate schools sn't solve the problem of equal educational

ich follow the 'separate but equal' line fail the constutional requirement is not merely ilities, but one of equal choice of facilities," ays.

al of choice is based on race, it is unlawful."

yers applying nt Orientals; Negroes.

e had had an serve the ef- l FEPC dur- ediately after held a hear- Coast in 1941, he said, qualified Nisei began to be considered for "high-paying" aircraft and shipbuilding jobs. Before that, employers had claimed white persons would not work side-by-side with non-whites.

"Because of this experience," he said, "we are convinced that federal legislation on this subject is not only necessary, but that it will also be effective."

THE OBJECTIVE of the FEPC proponents was well summed up by Hobson R. Reynolds, civil liberties department director of the Independent Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the world:

"What my people want," said Reynolds, himself a Negro, "is the opportunity to be self-supporting, to take care of their children, to buy a little roof over their heads, to live without fear of violence. What they want is a chance to prove what they can do. They want to rise and fall—as workers—not on their color or racial background, but on their capacity, skill and merit."

Rep. Jacob Javits (R. N. Y.) told the subcommittee that "never in our history has there been a more favorable climate" for righting the wrongs committed against minority groups through economic discrimination.

Testifying in behalf of an FEPC bill, of which he is a sponsor, Javits said that two major questions are involved in the "struggle for economic opportunity:

"1) Shall the validity of our constitutional democracy be maintained or shall it be cynically flouted?

"2) Shall we continue to furnish to the protagonists of the communist idealogy the greatest propaganda weapon they possess—the continued discrimination and segregation practiced in parts of the United States against Negroes."

Javits said that the struggle for equal opportunity affects every minority — not only Negroes, Jews or Catholics. The dangerous strain on the economy will come, he said, when there is a depression.

FEPC Bill Seen Passing -- If Promises Are Kept

Both Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Rep. Helen Douglas (D. Calif.) expressed certainly that FEPC legislation could be passed in both houses—if Congressmen who have said they are for the bill "will vote for it."

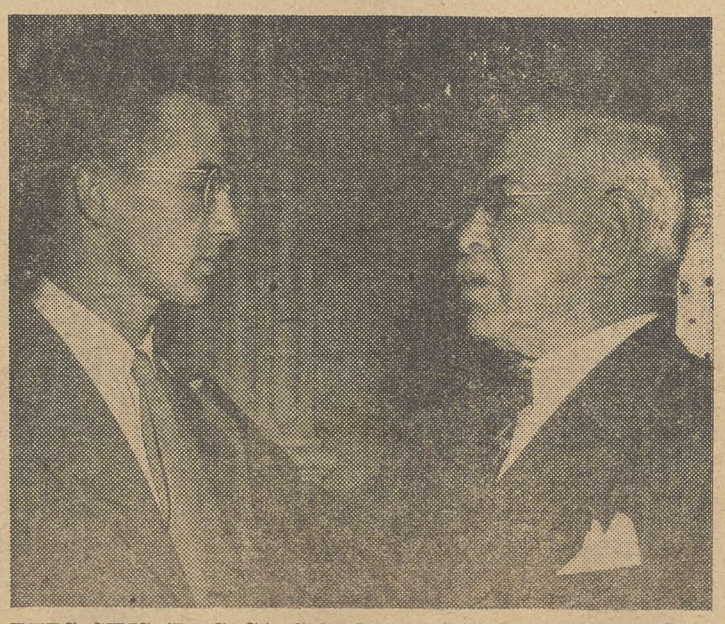
Rep. Douglas estimated 40 to 50 Southern votes in the House against FEPC. Sen. Humphrey said "the maximum number in the Senate who have expressed themselves against civil rights legislation is 22."

While Republican committee member Rep. Richard Nixon kept trying to point the finger of blame at the Democrats, Humphrey and Douglas both insisted that if Republicans would carry out their campaign promises when they voted, the legislation could be easily passed.

"They (the Southerners) frankly don't have that many votes," said Humphrey.

, N. Y.)
. FEPC

Rep. Brehm (R., Ohio)
On subcommittee



REPS. SIMS (D., S. C.), Sabath (D., Ill.), youngest and oldest House members, were interested spectators

REP. NIXON (R., Cal.), subcommittee member

N.J.Council Urges 5c Bus Fare

PRES. CARL Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council, has called the testimony presented to the Public Utility Commissioners by the AFL bus drivers union, "more in agreement with the views of the National Association of Manufacturers than with any bona fide trade union."

The New Jersey CIO has been seeking to have the PUC order the Public Service Corp. to cut its bus fare from 7c to 5c, the previous rate.

In a letter to PUC Pres. John E. Boswell, Holderman recommended that the testimony presented by Charles D. Cicchino, vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electrical Railway and Motor Coach Employes, be considered by the Board "only after the true facts of the related incidents—as herein described by me—have been considered."

"AS A MATTER of fact, there should be no single individual in New Jersey more familiar with this universal anti-labor tactic than Mr. Cicchino and the members of his union.

"When the bus drivers received their well-deserved wage increase —and let me state parenthetically that I believe that they deserve the still higher wages—the Public Service Corp. took tremendous steps to impress upon the riding public that Mr. Cicchino's union was responsible for the 'need' for the 7c fare.

"While the wage award amounted to less than $3,000,000 the Public Service admits publicly that at the end of the first year, they will have taken in close to $8,000,000 in increased revenue as a result of the 7c fare.

"It takes only the simplest process of mathematics to show that the Public Services has earned a net profit of 150% on the wage award, while simultaneously trying to make everyone believe the AFL union was responsible for the fare increase.

Cicchino's testimony concerning the CIO position on similar cases elsewhere is based upon serious misinformation.

"In Philadelphia in 1948 immediately following 15c hourly wage increase, the CIO appeared before the Board of Public Utility Commissioners in opposition to the application for a fare increase.

"Today, in Philadelphia, the local CIO council is busy at work on its testimony to be presented before the PUC again in opposition to the proposed fare increase.

"In 1949, the CIO councils in Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware Counties (Pa.) assumed the identical position in opposition to a fare increase despite the fact that CIO unions were the collective bargaining agents representing the workers.

"In 1949, in both New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the State CIO Councils opposed rate increases again despite the fact that CIO unions represented the workers employed by the telephone company.

"With regard to the Transport Workers Union in the New York subway case, this additional information may be of interest.

"The New York subways are municipally-owned and prior to the fare increase were operating at a deficit."

STUDENTS GUESTS OF CIO: Industrial relations students at Upsala College, East Orange, N. J., who attended the ceremony at which the Communications Workers of America received a CIO charter, are in the middle of this picture. They were accompanied on their trip to Washington, D. C., by their teachers, Prof. and Mrs. Maurice Trotta. In the foreground are newspapermen and in the background are members of the CIO national office staff.

T-H Shows Active Racial Hatred

TO MOST Southern cotton mill employers, Taft-Hartley's "free-speech-for-employers" guaranty means the right to stir up religious and racial hatred in their anti-union campaigns, John Edelman has charged.

Illustrating the way the "free speech" provision has been used by employers, the CIO Textile Workers' legislative representative, in a letter to 100 Senators and Representatives, cited what he termed a typical anti-union circular used by Southern mill owners.

The circular was sent by the Pacific Mills to its Lyman, S. C., employes, shortly before an NLRB representation election. Its key paragraph read:

"Who are the men who are running this union, anyway? I will name some of its main leaders to you: Baldanzi, Rieve, Chupka, Genis, Jabor, Knapik, Rosenberg. Where do you think these men come from? Are their backgrounds, their upbringing, their beliefs, their faiths and their principles anything like yours and mine? Would you sooner trust these men whom you have never seen than those of us who have lived and worked here with you throughout the years?"

OF THOSE mentioned, two were no longer connected with TWUA at the time the circular was issued; all but two were born in this country; the other two were brought to this country as infants, Edelman pointed out.

Use of such appeals to prejudice, he said, is fairly standard among Southern cotton manufacturers.

"Employers, like anyone else, have constitutional rights, and we are prepared to do our bit towards protecting those rights while we are fighting for our own," said Edelman. "But when it comes down to the facts of industrial life in America today, we find employers, as a class, and cotton mill owners in particular abusing basic rights in an effort to intimidate or subvert workers seeking to assert their rights to form unions of their own choosing."

Enactment of the Thomas-Lesinski bill would help check such abuses, Edelman suggested, because it would eliminate T-H.

Mich. GOP Scuttles Gov. Williams' Program

THE REPUBLICAN - dominated Michigan Legislature at Lansing has virtually completed its job of shattering Gov. Williams' legislative program even though it meant going back on some of the GOP campaign promises.

Not one of the many Democratic bills embracing the Governor's program—and fulfilling all pledges in his platform—has been allowed to come up for debate in the House. Williams was elected with PAC support.

Democratic efforts to discharge some of the bills from committee, where the proposals are dead or dying, met with no success.

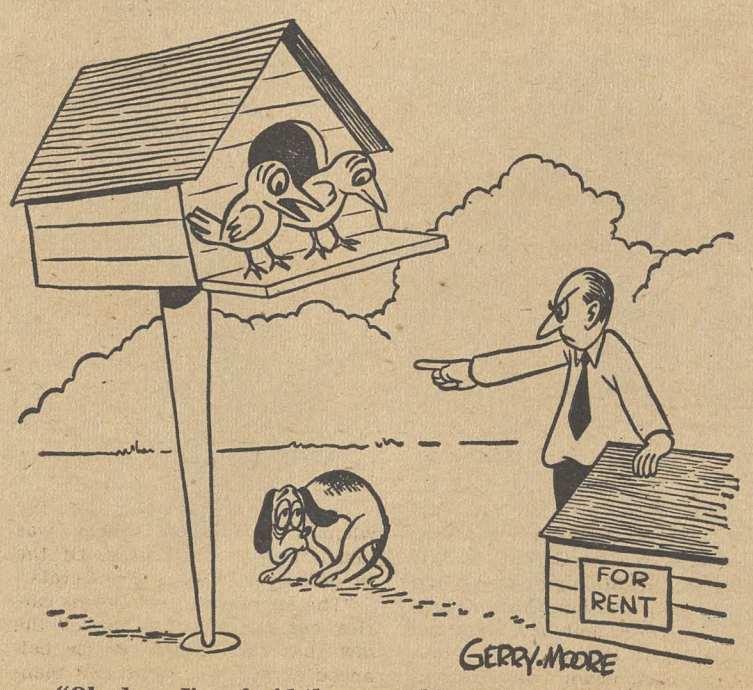
Rep. Martha Griffiths, wife of the Democratic Party's state chairman, made use of the constitutional provision allowing discharge of a bill from committee. Capitol observers said that this was the first time in legislative history that the almost-forgotten constitutional provisions had been invoked.

Mrs. Griffiths moved for discharge of the administration's FEPC bill. "I speak not to put the political parties in Michigan on the spot," she told the House, "but to take them off the spot, since both had pledged an FEPC law."

A ROLL CALL on the motion for discharge showed every Democrat for, and every Republican against debating the measure. Motions this week to discharge bills on housing assistance and banning of interim utility rate increases also found the House voting on strict party lines. In recent months, the Michigan Public Service Commission has granted utility increases amounting to $30,000,000.

Democrats were able to eke out some gains recently. The use of the calendar week, which disqualified many workers from unemployment compensation benefits, was stricken from the law.

The Unemployment Compensation Act was also improved by liberalizations in the payment of partial benefits for a worker who is employed part of a week and by elimination of the cancellation of wage credits. The latter provision stipulates that if a worker quits one job for another and then is laid off, his wage credits from the first job will be used in computing his benefits.



"Oh, dear, I'm afraid the same thing will happen to us."

Oil Union Will Seek 36 Hours

By RAY DAVIDSON

THE NATIONAL policy committee of the CIO Oil Workers union has voted unanimously to seek a 36-hour work week instead of the 40-hour week now standard in the petroleum industry, with no reduction in take home pay of workers.

The committee, meeting in Denver, voted to delay drives for a fourth round wage increases for the present, so that emphasis may be placed on the campaign for a 36-hour week. Thus far the oil industry has not been so hard hit as many others by layoffs, but many companies are beginning to curtail forces and further discharges are in prospect.

By reducing the work week to 36 hours, OWIU believes that all of its members can be kept at work. In a statement adopted by the policy committee, OWIU asked all other labor organizations to join in the drive for a shorter work week in order to prevent depression.

Prior to World War II, the 36-hour week was standard in oil industry. The work week was increased to 48 hours during the war and reduced to 40 hours immediately after the end of hostilities. The policy committee pointed out that 1948 profits were such that the oil companies can grant their workers the same take-home pay for the shorter work week and still maintain handsome profits.

Adoption of a 36-hour week with the present take-home pay would add 11.11% to employer labor costs. But statistics show that in 1948 the average oil company made net profits greater than its entire wage bill.

Productivity of oil workers has increased significantly since prewar days, the statement of policy added. After a discussion of wages, the committee agreed to postpone for the time any demands for increased take-home pay. However, the policy may be changed at any time conditions warrant, for the policy committee can be called into session by order of OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight. Success of the OWIU drive to spread employment cannot be determined for several months. The union has more than 500 separate contracts in effect and their termination dates are scattered around the calendar.

Kirwan Voted Right

Due to an error, a printing slug was dropped out of the roll call on the Wood Bill recommittal vote in last week's CIO News.

The blank space gave the impression that Rep. Michael J. Kirwan, Democrat of Youngstown, O., had been absent or not voting on the roll call. On the contrary, Rep. Kirwan was present and voted "right," as is consistent with his long record in Congress.

ACW Supports FDR Jr.

The CIO Clothing Workers has asked 3,000 of its members residing in the 20th New York Congressional District to vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., for Congress in the special election May 17 under the Four Freedoms emblem.

CIO Active in UN's Peace Efforts

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

WHAT DO YOU know about the United Nations and its many agencies?

It's not an easy matter to keep track of UN's complicated affairs as news about it appears from day to day in the press, and yet the best minds of the day agree that the future welfare and happiness of all of us seems to hang largely on success or failure of the UN.

Nobody wants another war, and the UN is the international agency which has the main job of promoting peace in a world now torn by suspicion, jealousy and hate.

CIO In At Start

That's why it is so important for CIO'ers and workers all over to know just how the UN is set up, how it functions, and what it is trying to do. The CIO has been an active supporter of the United Nations ever since its formation.

When the United Nations Conference on International Organization opened in San Francisco in April 1945 to draw up the UN charter, CIO representatives were there to take part in the proceedings.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray was a labor consultant to the U. S. delegation, and Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey served as his associate consultant.

Preceding the conference, Murray had called upon all CIO unions to observe April 1945 as "United Nations Month" by seeking to stimulate interest in UN and by informing members of the issues at stake.

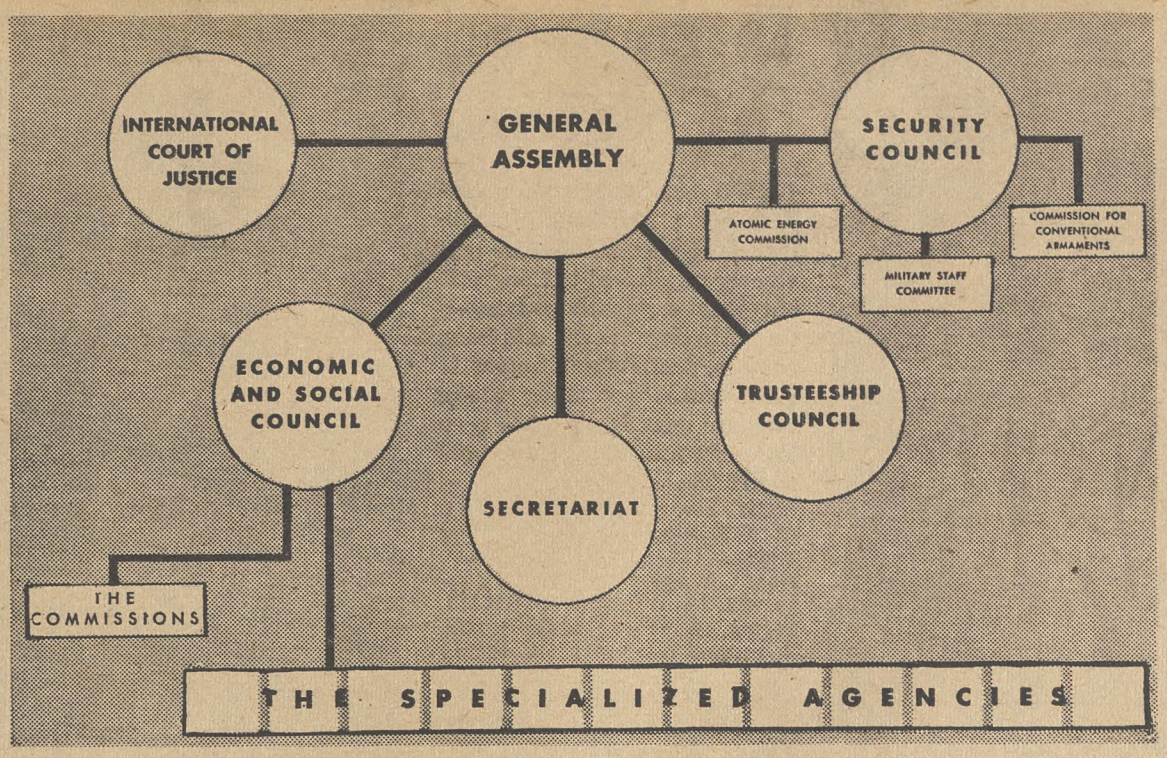
Although labor was not successful in obtaining direct representation on UN, it was given consultative status on the Social and Economic Council along with a number of other economic groups.

Later as UN organization developed, CIO representatives served in official capacity on some of UN's specialized agencies, and various CIO organizations cooperated in the activities of these agencies.

At present, Natl. CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg is a member of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), which is working to promote international understanding of the problems of world peace. He succeeded former Research Dir. Kermit Eby on the Commission.

Councils' Dir. John Brophy serves as an adviser representing the CIO on the ITO (International Trade Organization) which is seeking adoption of a charter setting up a system for the cooperative solution of world trade problems. Brophy attended the ITO conference held in Havana in 1948 when the draft of the charter was drawn up.

The National CIO Community Services Committee, headed by Chairman Irving Abramson and directed by Leo Perlis, cooperated with United Nations Appeal for Children in the collection of funds for the International Emergency Fund. The fund gives direct aid and coordinates services for the child victims of the war.



Organization of United Nations

Agency's Purpose

The agencies report to the UN's Economic and Social Council which recommends to the General Assembly or to the members of the United Nations ways of improving the people's welfare, by promoting employment, safeguarding health, raising standards of living, spreading culture and education and protecting human rights and freedom.

Another project of the Economic and Social Council in which CIO representatives participated was the Conference on Freedom of Information, set up to lay the foundation for an international convenant on freedom of the press.

Milton Murray, then president of the CIO Newspaper Guild, was a consultant at preliminary meetings held at Lake Success, and Harry Martin, his successor as president of the Guild was a member of the U. S. delegation to the conference at Geneva in 1948.

The CIO's Intl. Woodworkers of America has a special interest in the UN Food and Agriculture Organization created to encourage greater production from farms, forests, and fisheries. IWA Vice-Pres. Al Hartung attended a conference of the FAO in Prague in 1947 as an adviser to the U. S. delegation.

Six Agencies Are the Heart of Fight Against War

TO HELP CIO'ERS get straight in their minds the set-up of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, we are giving here an outline of the more important UN bodies, and a brief description of their functions.

The information is taken from a new booklet prepared by the UN Department of Public Information, in consultation with a UN-UNESCO seminar on teaching about the United Nations, held in New York during the summer of 1948.

The booklet, called "How People Work Together," presents in compact form, with the aid of photographs and diagrams, an overall picture of how the United Nations and its specialized agencies are organized, how they work and what they are doing.

Copies of the booklet, in various languages, are being sent to educational authorties throughout the world as part of a general plan to have the booklet reprinted in many countries, so that people of as many nations as possible may become familiar with the aims of UN and understand how it affects their own lives.

UN's Set-Up

The work of the United Nations is carried out by six major groups:

1. General Assembly—"Town Meeting of the Nations." This is composed of representatives from all member states who come together at least once a year to discuss world affairs. At present 59 members states belong to UN. Newest member is Israel, admitted last week.

The assembly makes recommendations to member or other groups on such affairs as maintaining peace, regulating armaments, developing international law, improving economic and social conditions, health, education, and safeguarding human rights and freedoms.

2. Security Council—"Police authority of the world." The Council consists of representatives from 11 nations, five permanent members—China, France, Russia, Britain, United States—and six non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly.

The Council, to maintain or restore international peace, investigates disputes, or situations that might cause friction and lead to disputes; recommends methods of settlement;acts to stop aggressors, and makes plans for regulation of armaments and possible disarmament.

3. Economic and Social Council—Works "to promote the welfare and improve living conditions of all peoples."

Eighteen members elected by the General Assembly serve on this Council, which meets at least twice a year and has 12 commissions to assist in its work. Council studies economic, social, cultural, health, and related matters and makes recommendations to the General Assembly or to the UN Members.

About 70 agencies, including the CIO, have been granted consultative status on the Council.

For example, the Council's Commission on Human Rights drew up a Declaration which was adopted by the General Assembly. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was a member of this commission.

A Commission on the Status of Women made inquiries from member governments concerning the political rights of women in their countries. The Council itself has approved the principle that men and women receive equal pay for equal work and recommended the principle to UN Members.

4. Trusteeship Council—Looks after non-self-governing territories.

Ten territories, all former League of Nations mandates, have so far been placed under UN trusteeship system set up by the Council is given the responsiblilty of operating the international trustreeship system set up by the UN charter. It investigates conditions and examines petitions from people in trust territories.

There are abount 200 million peoples in "colonial" or "dependent" areas, mostly in Africa, Southeast Asia, the Pacific and the Caribbean.

5. International Court of Justice—Decides legal disputes referred to it by nations.

The first case referred to the International Court, sitting at the Hague, was the Corfu Channel dispute between the United Kingdom and Albania. The Court gives advisory opinions if requested by organs of the United Nations or its agencies.

6. Secretariat—A working force of men and women of many nations who serve the UN and its various divisions.

Secretary-General Trygve Lie, appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council, at present heads the Secretariat. He is the chief administrative UN officer and has some 3600 men and women from about 60 countries working under his direction at UN headquarters at Lake Success, N. Y., at the European Office in Geneva, in 12 information centers around the world, and with commissions visiting various areas for special investigations.

Other Agencies

In addition to its six major divisions, the UN has a number of specialized agencies, each an independent organization with its own charter and funds, set up for special work by conferences of delegates from many nations.

Best known of the specialized agencies perhaps is UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), which has its main offices in Paris. UNESCO's charter states its purposes are to advance "through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objective of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind . . ."

Other specialized agencies are:

International Labor Organization (ILO)—to improve labor conditions and promote economic and social stability. Main office in Geneva.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)—to work toward increasing production and use of resources such as food, timber. Main offices in Washington.

Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Development—Lends money to nations to promote international flow of capital for productive purposes and assist in reconstruction and development of nations' economic facilities.

World Health Organization (WHO)—Works to coordinate international health activities and make health knowledge available through promotion of research, technical assistance, control of epidemics, and other measures.

International Refugee Organization (IRO)—Provides temporary care for eligible displaced persons and refugees, and finds them new homes.

International Trade Organization (ITO)—has drawn up a charter aimed to promote world trade by reducing trade restrictions and barriers of all kinds. The charter is now up for consideration and ratification by the governments of various countries. At present it is before the U. S. Congress which has not yet ratified it.

CIO Aide Appointed To Michigan Post

Tom Downs, Michigan CIO legislative representative, has been appointed by Gov. G. Mennen Williams to the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission.

The appointment was approved by the State Senate which previously turned down two Williams' choices to MUCC posts. There were only 22 Senators on the floor when the vote on Downs was taken. It was unanimous. Of the 10 absentees, 7 were Democrats.

"The appointment of Downs carries out the requirement of the law that the commission be balanced as between labor and management," Williams said. "Downs' experience as a member of the Employment Security Advisory Council will enable him to fit very quickly into the work of the commission."

Downs, 32, is a graduate of the University of Michigan law school. A Navy veteran, he was on the State CIO Council staff.

"He has charge of our whispering campaign."

Irate Business Man Writes Letter To 'Wrong' Senator

A BUSINESS man who thinks the CIO is the root of all evil, picked the wrong Senator to whom to tell his sad, sad story.

The businessman wrote to liberal Sen. Harley Kilgore that:

- If Taft-Hartley were repealed, "many business men will be just about ready to quit and throw in the sponge."
- "We all know that the CIO and other communistic influences have caused inflation . . . It should be a felony for a group of people to band themselves together and attempt to ruin their employer's business if he does not give in to their unreasonable wage demands."
- It is hoped that you will work and vote (1) **against** repeal of Taft-Hartley law; (2) **against** rent and price controls; (3) **against** FEPC; (4) **against** socialized medicine; (5) **against** higher taxes; (6) **against** supporting foreign countries . . . (7) **against** subsidies to farmers; (8) **against** all CIO backed legislation . . . with kind personal regards . . ."

TO ALL OF which Sen. Kilgore replied:

"I must say that I do not share your pessimistic view of what will happen to the country after the Taft-Hartley Act is repealed. Frankly I think this law has been a failure.

"It has replaced collective bargaining with collective litigation. I believe Congress should repeal it and pass a law that will be fair to both labor and management."

The West Virginia Senator added:

"I know many of the leaders of the CIO, and I would say there is no more honorable patriotic group in this country.

"They have been damned by many groups, largely because they have led the struggle to spread the fruits of our democratic society to all segments of our people."

Your PAC Needs Blockworkers, Solicitors And $1s, $1s, $1s

Strike Danger 'A Lot Of Bull'

The Atomic Energy Commission has adopted a new labor policy as outlined in a Presidential committee report on labor relations in the atom industry.

William H. Davis, former head of the War Labor Board, headed the committee which studied the atomic labor problem and urged establishment of a three-man panel to mediate disputes at atom installations. President Truman has named Davis to head such a panel and the AEC is seeking agreement from its contractors and unions to work under the new setup.

Describing labor problems in the industry, Davis told the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy that the devil couldn't have made a better mess if he'd arranged things at Oak Ridge.

He referred to talk about this country being endangered by strikes as "a lot of bull." "This country," he said, "can stand a lot of interruption of production. There's little revolutionary feeling in this country inside the labor movement or out of it."

Labor, Davis said, has given up its traditional position at Oak Ridge by agreeinng to such a proposal which amounts to compulsory arbitration. Industry won't go that far. The former WLB head agreed with Rep. Henry M. Jackson (D. Wash.) that labor is at a disadvantage because it can't strike. He admitted that employers have labor over a barrel at atomic installations and labelled management's statement that it would be "fair" as "unrealistic."

Health Bills Introduced In Congress

NEW health legislation carrying the same health insurance features as bills previously introduced in Congress, but with expanded provisions for bringing more hospitals, doctors, dentists and nurses to rural and other areas where they are most needed, has been introduced in the Senate and the House.

The new Senate health bill (S. 1679) is sponsored by Senators Thomas (D., Utah), Murray (D., Mont.), Wagner (D., N. Y.), Pepper (D., Fla.), Chavez (D., N. M.), Taylor (D., Ida.), McGrath (D., R. I.), and Humphrey (D., Minn.)

Sponsors of the health legislation in the House (H. R. 4312 and H. R. 4313) are Reps. Dingell (D., Mich.), and Biemiller (D., Wis.)

Hearings were held last week before Senate subcommittees on various sections of the legislation, which was introduced following President Truman's special health message to Congress in April.

Hearings on other provisions of the bill were scheduled to begin May 16, before the Murray subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

THE BILL proposes to meet the needs of the American people for more and better medical care by providing:

1. Funds for increasing the enrollment in medical, nursing and dental schools; for expanding the facilities of these schools, and for scholarships to deserving students.
2. Establishment of research institutes for the study of diseases that take a heavy toll of life, such as poliomeylitis, diabetes arthritis, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy and epilepsy.
3. Additional funds for the construction of hospitals, health centers, clinics, etc., under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act.
4. Special funds ($35 million) to aid rural and other shortage areas in getting needed hospital and other medical facilities.
5. Increased funds for the extension of state and local public health services.
6. Additional funds to carry on maternal and child health care and for services for crippled children.
7. Establishment of a national program of health insurance enabling everyone to pay for needed health and medical care. This section of the new bill contains the same provisions as were included in the previous bill (S. 5) introduced earlier in the 81st Congress.

Ill Time In Ill.

The Green "gravy train" scandal—which involved the siphoning out of state funds to newspaper editors and others supporting the political machine of former Gov. Dwight Green—is growing bigger by the week.

Earlier the Chicago Daily News and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, exposed the fact that 33 editors and publishers of papers in Illinois had secretly been paid nearly $500,000 during the Green regime.

The two papers have now found that at least $1,500,000 was plucked from the state treasury to pay hundreds of political supporters, including the editors.

MISS PAGE ONE: Evelyn McDonagh has been selected Miss Page One in the annual contest held by the CIO Newspaper Guild of New York to choose the prettiest girl newspaper workers in New York City. She will be Queen of the Guild's Page One Ball May 20 at the Hotel Commodore.

TWU Walkout Is Averted By Reinstatement Of Two

IN WHAT THE CIO Transport Workers termed a "100% union victory," the Third Avenue Bus Co. in New York City last week agreed to reinstate two men with full back pay, thus averting a scheduled walkout.

Settlement came the day before the strike deadline. The immediate source of irritation had been the company's discharge of two bus drivers on the Kingsbridge lines in the Bronx. The drivers were charged by the company with a slowdown. TWU denied the existence of any slowdown on the bus lines.

The issue had grown out of a union charge of an "inhuman speedup" on the lines. Improvement of the bus schedules within 30 days had been ordered by the city's Public Service Commission, but the company had failed to comply, claiming that the drivers were engaging in a slowdown and that it was awaiting delivery of 25 new buses.

Though it previously refused to discuss revision of the schedules with the union, the company finally agreed to work out an agreement, with the assistance, if necessary, of a representative of the city's Division of Labor Relations.

PJNW Criticizes Czech Trade Pact

A SHARP criticism of the State Department for its attitude toward the proposed ending of reciprocal trade arrangements with Soviet-dominated Czechoslovakia has been issued by the CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers.

The Union has been waging a campaign specifically against Czech jewelry and toy imports, which it claims are harming American industry.

In a letter to Willis C. Armstrong, adviser in the State Department's Division of Commercial Policy, PJNW Pres. Anthony Esposito, castigated Armstrong's comments on the situation, for seeming "to evade completely the genuine moral issue which we have raised, and to take cover behind legalisms."

Of all our institutions," Esposito wrote, "the State Department can least afford to miss seeing the woods for the trees." Esposito referred to a letter written by Armstrong, which discussed the matter of Czechoslovakian imports.

The Union had scored as inconsistent the policy of continuing to allow favorable trade agreements to Czechoslovakia, despite the fact that its government was seized by the Communists in February, 1948.

Senate Halts Action To Deport Alex Bail

The Senate has approved and sent to the White House a bill permitting Secy.-Treas. Alex Bail of the CIO Playthings, Jewelry and Novelty Workers to remain in this country.

He had been ordered deported because of communist activities, but, according to evidence given the Justice Dept., he was expelled from the party in 1929, along with his wife, for opposing the party leadership. A native of Russia, Bail entered this country in 1900 and joined the communist party in 1919.

A House Un-American Activities subcommittee said Bail has been actively combatting efforts to penetrate and subvert the American Labor Party.

Carey Argues For Planning:

'Risk-Taking Subordinated to Pay-off'

By JAMES B. CAREY

BASIC INDUSTRY capacity is seriously inadequate. It will become more inadequate. The shortage is increasing and may soon reach alarming proportions.

National requirements for goods and services, and for the capacity with which to produce them, increase year after year if we continue to provide full employment for labor and continue to improve the standard of living. Adequacy of industry capacity must be gauged against these requirements.

Steel is our most critical industry. It now has a rated capacity of 96 million tons a year. This is only slightly greater than in 1945. By 1953 steel capacity will be increased to about 99 million tons, if present expansion schedules are carried out.

How much steel capacity will the country need to fulfill the requirements of a full-employed economy? The answer depends to some extent upon how large a part steel will have in the total national output.

It is estimated that steel capacity was 12 million tons short of demand in 1948. If steel were merely to hold its 1948 position in the total output of goods and services, the industry should have a capacity of 113 to 118 million tons by 1954. It appears likely to fall short of that requirement by some 14 to 19 million tons.

More Steel Needed

We may need more steel than this. If the industry were to regain the relative position it held in national output in the 1920's, it should have a capacity of 125 to 133 million tons by 1954. It appears likely to fall short of this by some 25 to 30 million tons.

On the basis of many estimates, it is reasonable to say that by 1954 the industry's scheduled expansion is likely to fail by 20 million tons to provide the capacity which we should have in order to assure full employment and full production.

This is a serious matter. We cannot get along if we are short of steel. Steel affects everything we do. Scarcity of steel, the auto workers say, is one reason why textile mills are closing and textile workers are being laid off.

The 5,300,000 cars and trucks produced in 1948 could just as well have been 6,500,000, if steel had been available. This production would have used more textiles in cars and would have given auto workers more purchasing power for buying clothes and house furnishings. Textile workers would have had more work.

This is only one example of how a basic scarcity begets other scarcities.

Bottleneck

Aluminum is a basic bottleneck. Copper, lead and zinc, and manganese and chromite for steel making, are all basic bottlenecks. Finding adequate supplies of these materials depends on exploration and on means for stimulating imports. Government and industry share this responsibility.

Domestic supplies are so clearly inadequate and the need for imports so clear, I assume that here is one opportunity to square our status as a creditor nation with a willingness to buy from other nations.

Inadequate capacity is a new issue to confront our generation. It was a top public issue during the expansion period which got under way after the Civil War. Then we came to a period when over-expansion of capital facilities was believed to be a national problem. Now we are again concerned with inadequate plant and equipment in many basic industries.

There are two reasons for this. One is that we have acquired a new knowledge of the facts of our national economic life, and have built upon these facts a new national policy—the policy of the Employment Act of 1946.

Comprehensive measures of national output of goods and services have made us realize that economic stability cannot be achieved by standing still, but only by moving ahead.

In order to maintain full employment, we shall have to expand national output somewhere between 3 and 4 percent a year. This is no small increase. It amounts to 40 percent in 10 years and it amounts to 100 percent in 20 years.

Plans Lacking

Since we see no plans on the part of basic industries to increase capacity in any such proportions, we are rightly concerned about the effect this will have upon our intention to maintain full employment and to step up the standard of living year after year.

The other reason for our concern is the policy of caution which prevails in many of our basic industries. Big business is playing it safe. It makes its estimates for the future on the low side. It seems to be running out of the willingness to assume risk—a function which was once considered the prime contribution of business to our economy.

The three graces of our capitalistic system are its foresight, or planning; its courage, or risk-taking; and its patience, or willingness to make investments which can pay off only over a period of time.

Today these three graces—Foresight, Courage and Patience—seem to be in bad repute in their own high temple: "Foresight, or planning, is deplored. Planning is socialism! Business spokesmen tell us that competition, not planning, determines the course of business. The free marketplace determines all things, and all that the well-groomed monopoly can do is to look sharp, feel sharp, be sharp—and listen to the scores as they come in. No, indeed, business doesn't plan. The government mustn't be permitted to plan either."

So nobody plans.

Courage, or risk-taking, fares no better. McGraw-Hill's recent survey of the investment outlook for American business came up with the startling fact that 3 out of 4 corporations expect the money they put into new equipment to pay off in 5 years. A third of them expect it to pay off in 3 years. Eight out of 10 of them expect investment in buildings to pay off in 15 years.

In other words, risk-taking has been subordinated to the pay-off, which, you will agree, leaves both Courage and Patience in fairly bad shape.

Put these prevailing policies together and they come to the idea that it is safer to keep capacity on the short side in order to keep prices and profits on the high side. Of course big business doesn't plan a shortage of capacity—since planning is socialism—it just happens to come out that way.

A Challenge

Denial by business leaders of a public responsibility to plan, and the way in which they subordinate risk-taking to the pay-off, present a grave challenge to the future of our private enterprise economy.

It threatens to defeat the national policy of full production and employment. It threatens us with chronic under-employment, or, worse, with a major depression.

CIO does not accept the formula of despair which describes prosperity years as abnormal and looks upon full employment as an over-indulgence which must be followed by depression and unemployment.

We do not accept the judgment of big business when it confuses temporary conditions of market demand with long-range national requirements, especially when that demand has been artificially curtailed by prices which it has rigged.

We believe that full employment can and must be maintained every year, and that to do this we shall have to increase output year after year by providing employment for a growing labor force, and by increasing the output of each worker through improved plant and equipment.

We believe that the government will have to play an important part in the advance planning and financing of the necessary capital investment, because private enterprise has not yet demonstrated that it fully accepts the policy of maintaining full employment and production, or that it is prepared to do what is necessary to make good on that policy.

Full Employment Requires Expansion

How to preserve full employment, now and in the future?

In his State of the Union Message, Pres. Truman talked of the need for expanding output in some basic industries—in order to make more goods available to the public at lower prices. That suggestion has received strong support from CIO and its affiliated unions.

Anthony W. Smith, CIO assistant director of industrial union councils, was one of the initiators of a National Emergency Conference on Resources, which brought together a large number of people interested in every phase of this country's natural and industrial resources.

At the conference Smith discussed some of the problems of the nation's river valley resources. Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey spoke on the question of full employment and full production. Excerpts of Sec.-Treas. Carey's speech are printed here.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

"1. Reduce daily hours of work to 10 or less.

"2. Pass effective Mechanics Lien Acts.

"3. Make public lands free to settlers.

"4. Establish inalienable homestead rights so that a minimum of real property, personal clothing, furniture and utensils will be free from seizure of debts.

"5. Abolish poll tax payment as a condition for exercising the right to vote.

"6. Create a Federal Labor Department and labor departments in each state.

"7. Destroy both black and white slavery (involuntary servitude).

"8. Establish the salaries of public officials at rates on a level with rates for mechanics."

One hundred and one years ago representatives of all Boston labor unions meeting in Faneuil Hall voiced American labor's demands and program in a resolution embodying the eight points above. They were widely berated as visionary.

Let's see how visionary. Supported and fought for by the unions, the nation soon witnessed the beginnings of the 10-hour day and, now, with the 8-hour day a matter of law, we are "visionaries" when we speak of the 30-hour week.

We all know the stories of the Homestead Act granting, to anyone who would settle upon and develop it, free land in many of the states and territories.

Most people of humble income are protected by the once ridiculed Mechanics Lien Acts.

In most states, judgments for debt cannot be obtained against persons having less than a stated amount of possessions.

Nearly every state today has its Labor Department, as does the Federal Government.

How Far We've Gone

Let's look again at the eight points. 101 years since their passage, we have still to abolish poll tax payments in a wide area of our country. Black and white slavery is illegal but we are continuously uncovering wilfull acts of peonage and other forms of involuntary servitude in the turpentine producing industry and other places. Our Civil Service employes are still woefully underpaid.

Undaunted by the tremendous progress which has been made in this country, mainly through the efforts of labor and unions, the forces of reaction not only still resist the demands which remain a part of our program, but constantly attack the gains already won. The very thing which made Labor's victories possible will bring about the complete realization of our extended program. With every advance in union organization, with every membership increase, another of Labor's "visionary" dreams became reality. To achieve them all, to protect them all, we must continue with tireless vigor to organize millions more into our ranks. That is the answer. That is our task.

CIO Reg. Dir. George Craig reports two election victories in Allentown, Pa., for the Textile Workers.

Allentown Victories

Employes of both the Simone Textile Co. and the Raxon Fabrics Co. voted to be represented by this CIO union.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda, Colorado, reports an election victory for the CIO Brewery Workers among the employes of the Pueblo Flour Mill, Pueblo.

Secy.-Treas. John C. Lawson of the CIO Stone Workers reports that the employes of the Vermont Structural Slate Co., Fairhaven, Vermont, voted to be represented by that union. Lawson also reports that the employes of the Allegheny Products Co., Everett, Pa., voted overwhelmingly for a union shop in an election conducted by the NLRB.

* * *

Following the splendid vote for affiliation with CIO by the membership of the Communications Workers of America, a charter has been granted to that organization. A joint committee from the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee and the CWA has started conferences on amalgamation of these two groups. There are many details which require attention and many problems that, with determination to weld all telephone workers together now they are in the CIO, will be overcome. Telephone workers are firmly resolved to destroy all opposition to their goal of unity whether it be from the corporations they work for or from any other source. We will roll our union on.

"When the judge found out I was strikebreaking, he gave me time and a half!"

"This pair was designed for non-union men who didn't know whether they were coming or going!"

CIO Board Schedule Is Heavy

CIO's 52-man executive board assembles in Washington this week for its first meeting this year.

Pres. Murray, Sec.-Treas. James Carey and the organization's vice-presidents were to be in session on Monday, May 16. The executive board meetings were scheduled for this Tuesday and Wednesday.

A meeting of the board scheduled for late January was postponed because of the illness at that time of Pres. Murray.

While no formal agenda has been made public, it was anticipated that the board would hear reports on the legislative situation in Washington, and in particular on the long campaign to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act.

It was also expected that the Board would be asked to act on severance of CIO membership from the World Federation of Trade Unions. CIO representatives resigned from the executive bureau of the WFTU several months ago. During the interim period, CIO has remained technically a member of that organization.

Meetings to establish a new non-Communist international labor group are scheduled to be held in Switzerland June 25-26, at which CIO will be presented.

T-H Rules Out Pre-T-H Pact

The NLRB has decided that a maintenance of membership clause in a contract signed before Taft-Hartley became effective became illegal after August 1, 1948, even though the contract has not yet expired.

At the same time the board used used its finding that the clause is illegal as an excuse for ordering a representation election at the plant during the life of the contract.

Involved in the case are the CIO Steelworkers at the Clayton & Lambert Mfg. Co., Louisville, Ky.

The present contract, which includes the maintenance of membership clause was signed August 1, 1947. A similar provision is in effect in the union's agreements with the basic steel industry. The board ruled it could be in effect only one year after that date, and hence is now illegal. It then ordered an election, requested by the Intl. Association of Machinists. The Steelworkers, having refused to sign the T-H affidavits, cannot appear on the ballot.

Affidavit Signers

The NLRB now has on file nearly 94,000 current affidavits of noncommunism filed by union officers under the Taft-Hartley law it was announced last week. Of the national and international unions in compliance with the oath section of the law, the NLRB said, 96 are AFL unions, 31 are CIO and 52 are unaffiliated.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

Bill	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas-Lesinski Bill S. 249 HR 2032	Repeals Taft-Hartley; restores Wagner Act with some amendments.	House Labor Comm. may order new hearings. Senate Labor Comm. has ok'd, but floor debate not yet scheduled.	Write Senators & Representatives to repeal T-H this session.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements S. 653 HR 3190	House Bill provides 75c minimum, improved coverage and enforcement. Senate bill somewhat stronger.	HR 3190 ok'd by House Labor Comm. though not yet set for floor debate. Senate bill in committee.	Ask Senators & Congressmen to lift pay to at least 75c, improve coverage.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors' benefits, public assistance, coverage etc.	House Ways & Means. Comm. held hearings, now working on bills.	Ask Congressmen to support strong social security improvements.
Housing Program S. 1070 HR 4009	Provides 810,000 public housing units in six years, slum clearance, rural housing.	Passed by Senate. House Banking Comm. has approved HR 4009.	Ask Congressmen to support HR 4009.
Fair Employment Practices HR 4497	Bars discrimination in industry for reasons of race, creed or color.	House Labor sub-committee holding hearings. CIO due to testify in support of FEPC on May 20.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to support HR 4497.
Anti-Polltax Bill	Outlaws collection of polltax as requirement for voting in U. S. elections & primaries in 7 southern states.	House Comm. on Administration holding hearings. CIO called for outlawing of polltaxes.	Ask Representatives to push passage of anti-polltax bill.
Health Insurance Program S. 1679 HR 4312	Provides natl. health insurance program, financial aid to hospitals & research, etc.	Senate Labor Committee starts hearings May. 16. CIO to testify in support.	Ask Senate Labor Comm. members to approve bill.
Federal Aid to Education S. 246	Grants U. S. financial aid to states to improve school systems & provide minimum basic expenditures for schooling.	Passed by Senate. House Labor Comm. hasn't scheduled hearings yet.	Ask Rep. Lesinski & Labor Comm. members to hold hearings, approve school aid program.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Ford Rejects Strike Mediation

SOME 65,000 FORD employes at the company's Willow Run and River Rouge plants had entered their second week on strike —when the CIO News went to press—against what they charge is a company speedup.

While the company repeatedly rejected offers of mediation and stood firm by its denial of the charges, other sections of the Ford empire were being closed down for lack of materials.

The UAW strikers were promised full financial support of the international union. UAW Intl. Pres. Walter Reuther participated in the negotiations, held almost daily since the strike's beginning.

Two CIO Electrical Workers locals, meanwhile, were likewise engaged in strikes.

Settlement of a week-long UE strike at the Philco plant in Philadelphia came after the company agreed to accept whatever wage boost pattern is set by the industry. Two additional paid holidays and Blue Cross hospitalization, offered before the strike, were also included in the agreement.

At Elizabeth, N. J., the Singer Sewing Machine Co., was struck for the first time in its 76-year history. Chief complaint of the strikers is a speedup. On May 2 the company had broken off negotiations on union demands for a cut in the work week, wage boosts, a pension plan and an end to the "standards system." The standard system, says the union, has increased the work load three and four-fold.

SOLIDARITY: **Nobody went through the picket lines at the River Rouge Ford plant without good reason. Here William Carr (1.) of Auto Workers' Local 600 is checking the pass of Peter Costello, maintenance man.**

Hazard Taken From Fluorescent Lights

Major fluorescent light manufacturers have agreed to stop using beryllium phosphor in these light tubes, it has been announced by the U. S. Public Health Service.

The Service made public an agreement by the manufacturers that they will stop using beryllium phosphor after June 30 of this year. But the backlog of tubes now in use and stockpiled for sale mean the danger from the chemical will last for some time, the PHS warned.

Danger from tubes using the chemical comes only when they are broken. Cuts from glass containing the substance have been found slow to heal and likely to swell. In addition, dust from inside boken tubes is harmful to the lungs. The government agency said tubes should be disposed of where the cut and dust danger is at a minimum.

CIO Aide Wins Post At Newark

A TOP OFFICIAL of the New Jersey CIO has been elected a city commissioner in Newark, 18th largest city in the U. S.

The commissioner-elect is Stephen J. Moran, executive secretary of the State CIO and state PAC director. He is a member of the CIO Steelworkers.

Moran was elected as part of a three-man slate, which included former Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein, who finished first in the race for the five seats, and Ralph J. Villani, who came in second. Moran finished fifth.

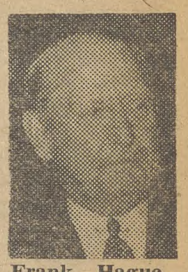
STEPHEN J. MORAN
Elected in Newark

Also elected were incumbent John B. Keenan, third, and Leo P. Carlin, president of Local 478, AFL Teamsters, fourth.

Ousted in the election, which was considered an upset, were Mayor Vincent J. Murphy, secretary of the State AFL, and Commissioner John Brady.

PAC, which was extremely active in the campaign for Ellenstein, Villani and Moran, noted that 70% of the eligible voters cast their ballots and that 26,000 more persons registered than in the last municipal election.

IN NEARBY Jersey City, the voters struck what appeared to be a blow for clean government when they ousted the machine of Mayor Frank Hague, which had controlled the city —and at times the state—for 32 years.



Frank Hague

Hague, who once declared "I am the Law," had a major clash with CIO organizers in 1937. Twenty of them were arrested under an ordinance which prohibited distribution of handbills without a permit. The courts later declared the ordinance unconstitutional.

At about the same time, Socialist Norman Thomas was splattered with eggs—reportedly thrown by Hague supporters, when he attempted to speak in Jersey City's Journal Square.

The Hague machine, headed ostensibly for the past two years by his nephew, Frank Hague Eggers, fell before a coalition headed by John V. Kenny, former Hague follower.

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THESE CIO EXECUTIVE officers and vice presidents met in Washington last week preceding a heated Executive Board meeting at which left-wing elements were denounced repeatedly. The officers are (l. to r.) Emil Rieve, Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, O. A. Knight, Pres. Philip Murray, Walter P. Reuther, Allan S. Haywood, Albert Fitzgerald and Frank Rosenblum. Vice Presidents Joseph Curran, L. S. Buckmaster and John Green were not present when the picture was taken.

MURRAY GREETS PRESS: Charles Herrold of the United Press (L., Second Row) asks a question of CIO Pres. Murray during a press conference at the meeting of the CIO executive board last week. On the front row are, l. to r., Columnist Victor Riesel, Raymond Blair of the New York Herald Tribune and Mel Fiske of the Daily Worker.

NLRB To Denham: We'reBoss

IN A LONG awaited decision, the NLRB this week said that it is the boss—not General Counsel Robert N. Denham.

The Taft-Hartley law gives the general counsel full authority to to issue or refuse to issue unfair labor practice complaints against unions and employers. In keeping with T-H logic, the law requires him to move against unions in certain types of cases. But a large area of discretion was left to Denham in the handling of cases brought by both workers and employers.

Denham has construed this to mean that the board must accept every case, no matter how remote from interstate commerce, that he decides he wants to play around with. In one of the two cases decided this week he had maintained that his authority "precludes the board from refusing to assert jurisdiction."

But, replied the board, altho Denham has the power to start an action against a union or an employer it has a right to decide, when the case has worked its way thru T-H procedures to the NLRB proper, whether to take jurisdiction or not.

"He is to investigate and prosecute, but the board is to judge," said the five officials, in the most stinging rebuke Denham has received to date.

Denham's contention, they pointed out, argues "against the very theory of separation of functions which gave rise to Congressional establishment of the independent office of general counsel.

"Separation of functions was evidently intended to bar judges from being prosecutors; surely Congress was not seeking, by the same provision to convert prosecutors into judges," the board remarked. "It is clear that the General Counsel alone was to exercise discretion as to the issuance of complaints, but it is equally clear that his judgment was not to control the board at the decisional stage of any proceeding."

Over Denham's strenuous opposition the board refused to take jurisdiction in two small cases that he was pushing—one brought against an employer by an AFL federal local, and one brought against the Retail Clerks Int'l Association—AFL by a photographers' supply store.

CIO Hails FDR Jr.'s Victory

American labor won a stalwart friend in the Congress when young Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., last week galloped over the gasping remains of New York's Tammany machine to a smashing victory in a special Congressional election.

The victory was immediately hailed by the CIO Executive Board, then meeting in Washington.

CIO Secy-Treas. James B. Carey wired the winning candidate:

"I am authorized by the unanimous vote of the Executive Board of the CIO in session to convey to you our heartiest and sincere congratulations on the magnificent victory which resulted in your election to the 81st Congress. You may rest assured of our continued support in the achievement of the aspirations and ideals that we jointly support."

With the help of the CIO unions, their PAC organizations and the Liberal Party, Roosevelt won by almost 2-to-1 the seat in New York's 20th Congressional District, left vacant by the death of Democratic Rep. Sol Bloom.

Snubbed by the regular Democratic party organization, Roosevelt entered the race as an independent and as the Liberal Party candidate. Tammany chose instead Municipal Court Justice Benjamin Shalleck. Also in the race were Republican William H. McIntyre, who came in third, and American Labor Party nominee, Dr. Annette Rubinstein. The latter said she was the heir to FDR's policies, not his son.

REASON TO BE PROUD: **Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt congratulates her son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., who won a seat in the 20th New York District by defeating three candidates.**

The vote: Roosevelt — 41,136; Shalleck — 24,352; McIntyre—10,026 and Rubinstein—5,348.

Young FDR campaigned on a 100% "Fair Deal" platform; repeal of Taft-Hartley, civil rights measures, housing legislation, higher minimum wage and improved social security.

After his victory, young Roosevelt sent this message to CIO Pres. Philip Murray:

"CIO-PAC and those CIO unions following official CIO policy did a great job in helping us to beat the reactionaries and corruptionists.

"I am proud to have been the symbol of the vindication of the fair deal program and the liberal labor alliance. You know my conviction that a strong unhampered trade union movement is essential to the progress of a democratic America."

More Pay Or Slump, Board Says

"PRODUCTION and employment are now being cut back because the mass of the American people do not have sufficient income to buy our products at prices which industry insists on charging," the CIO Executive Board declared. Text follows:

Reports of an all-time 1948 corporate profit record of $20 billion after taxes and even higher earnings by many companies in the first quarter of 1949, coincide with reports of falling sales, lower production and increasing unemployment.

Fair and equitable profits are an essential stimulant to production. But they can become so high that they drain off consumer income and destroy the mass purchasing power on which full employment and maximum production depend.

Since 1945, CIO has warned of the disastrous effect of the rising share of our national income going to profits while the share of wages and salaries has been falling. Unlimited price increases and profit taking have led to the inevitable weakening of consumer purchasing power, lower sales, falling production, and rising unemployment which result directly from them.

PRODUCTION and employment are now being cut back because the mass of American people do not have sufficient income to buy our products at the prices which industry insists upon charging. As long as there were large amounts of accumulated savings being spent by millions of consumers together with vast expenditures by business and government, purchases at these high prices continued to take place, producing the high levels of profits. But the savings of lower and middle income families have now been heavily drawn on; one-quarter of our families had already exhausted their last liquid assets by the beginning of 1943. The average savings of skilled and semiskilled workers fell from $400 to $250 between 1947 and 1948, while those of unskilled workers dropped from $50 to zero. With real consumer incomes falling during the postwar years, with savings dwindling and business investment no longer able to fill the gap, industry is finding itself without enough customers to maintain full employment and maximum production.

IF A serious depression is to be avoided we must build consumer purchasing power to meet the requirements of our expanding capacity to produce rather than cut production down to the falling levels of demand. Plant shutdowns and increased unemployment only add to the vicious downward cycle of reduced purchasing power and further unemployment; they feed upon themselves. Already consumer income for the first three months of 1949 is lagging almost $3 billion below the annual rate for the similar period of 1948.

It is imperative that every effort be made now to distribute national income so that the mass of American consumers can absorb our rising potential production. Price reductions and wage increases are essential to achieve that end. Business must forego its self-defeating objective of amassing exorbitant profits

Reuther Threatens To End Ford Talks

AS THE strike by 65,000 CIO Auto Workers at two giant Ford plants moved into its third week, UAW Pres. Walter Reuther threatened to break off talks unless the company agreed to combine contract talks with the strike controversy talks.

The Ford contract is subject to a wage reopening at this time. Reuther suggested the talks begin May 23. Earlier the company had insisted that talks begin not before June 1—and then not unless the strike had been concluded.

To one UAW proposal the company finally bowed last week. Ford Vice-Pres. John Bugas forwarded an invitation to the U. S. Mediation & Conciliation service to attend the negotiations. The Service had hesitated to enter the dispute, since Ford announced it "preferred to be left alone." The union had urged that a U. S. Conciliator sit in on the talks, "so that he will be in a position to report the facts in the dispute to the government and the public and to make it clear which party is responsible for failure to make progress towards a settlement."

The union said it had already shown Arthur Viat, regional representative of the U. S. Service, two documents demonstrating Ford's "conflicting policies" on the question of speedup.

The first document was a statement of company policy, set forth at a Supervisory Conference on Oct. 26, 1945. The other was a letter to manufacturing supervisors and labor relations staff dated March 5, 1948.

In the first, the company stated: "The standard amount of work that an operator should do in one hour on any particular job should not vary from month to month or year to year, if the methods of operation remain the same."

In the later letter, the instructions read: "The Company has the right to set any line speed it desires as long as (a) the all-day output does not require more than 100% of anyone, and (b) when a faster speed is necessary at times, no one is required to work too far above 100% nor for too long at a stretch.

"We want to make sure no supervisor is hesitant to enforce our rights in this respect."

The union charges that a speedup was introduced in the B Building and Lincoln plants. The entire local 600, however, voted to go on strike.

IS FORD UNHAPPY?: **Yes, no or maybe yes. But your employes, members of Local 600, CIO Auto Workers, are happy on the picketline. They have their impromptu hill billy band to keep up their spirits while waiting to do their turn on the picketline. The workers say they are striking because of the speedup at the Ford River Rouge Plant.**

Rail Union Wins 7c, 40-Hr. Week

AFTER 11 months of negotiations, the United Railroad Workers of America, affiliated with the CIO Shipbuilding Workers, have won a seven-cent hourly increase plus a 40-hour week for 44,000 nonoperating employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad System.

IUMSWA Pres. John Green estimated that the 40-hour week at 48 hours' pay would in itself equal a 20% pay increase. He said it would create one new job for every four that now exists on the system.

The gains, which include 73 changes in the work rules, were made without government mediation. The wage boost is retroactive to Oct. 1, 1948. Other contract provisions become effective Sept. 1, 1949.

Leftists Warned:

Follow CIO Policy Or Quit Board

DECISIONS of far-reaching significance were made by the CIO Executive Board last week in a move to unify all of CIO behind its national policies.

These were the major actions taken by the board, which was having its first meeting since the Portland convention last November.

1. Adopted, after vigorous debate, a policy resolution which stated that:

"All members of the board who are unwilling to enforce the constitution and carry out the instructions of the conventions, and, between conventions, the decisions of the board, are called upon to resign.

"All unions affiliated with CIO who are represented in this board by members unwilling to (do the above) are called upon to insist upon the resignation of such representatives and to nominate successor representatives who are willing and will comply."

2. Sharply rebuked the Mine, Mill Union for what was called an "unspeakable campaign" of "vilification, calumny, slander against and disloyalty to Philip Murray, president of CIO, against the CIO itself and against the Steelworkers, of which Murray is also president." This resulted from an incident in Bessemer, Ala.

The board also urged the Steelworkers to issue charters to five Bessemer, Ala., iron ore locals which have voted to leave Mine, Mill for local industrial unions and which have asked that they be given Steel charters.

3. Ordered the Farm Equipment Union to merge with the Auto Workers or face possible revocation of their charter at the CIO convention this fall.

4. Voted to withdraw from the World Federation of Trade Unions and authorized joining a new democratic world labor group.

5. Indorsed the Atlantic Pact as an aid for peace.

6. Formally approved granting of a charter to the Communications Workers of America and pledged full support to the union in its fight against withdrawal of recognition by the various phone companies.

7. The board, after the left wing was soundly rebuked by General Counsel Arthur Goldberg for spreading misleading stories on CIO's labor bill position, approved a resolution reiterating CIO's support of the Thomas-Lesinski Bill.

8. The CIO's legislative program of 1948 was reiterated.

9. "Extremely critical unemployment" was named as the "continuing major responsibility of all CIO unions."

10. "It is imperative," the board said, "that every effort be made now to distribute national income so that the mass of consumers can absorb our rising potential production."

11. A board economic policy resolution was approved.

12. The drive of the CIO Transport Workers for greater safety measures in airliners won the board's support.

13. The Board urged Congress to grant statehood to Alaska and Hawaii.

14. Urged extension of the Tennessee Valley Authority principle to "other major river valleys and regions of America." To extend the work of CIO's Missouri River Valley Committee along these lines, the Board enlarged the committee and changed its name to the Regional Development & Conservation Committee.

These resolutions are not necessarily numbered in the order of their importance. On issues involving the left and right, the vote in opposition to CIO policy varied from nine to eleven votes.

Ohio Boosts Compensation For Jobless

THE KEY BILL in the Ohio CIO Council's Legislative program—unemployment compensation—is over its last legislative hurdle and on its way to the governor for signature.

Tremendous pressure from employer groups failed to sidetrack the bill, which emerged from the battle with some scratches but still in good shape.

To the Ohio CIO it is one of the best unemployment compensation measures to ever come from the Ohio Legislature.

Briefly, it ups compensation from a $21-a-week maximum to a possible maximum of $30; increases benefit weeks from 22 to 26, cuts the waiting period from two weeks to one and removes many of the disqualification cesspools in the law.

Labor was badly battered in what seemed to be the key round of the FEPC legislative battle, but then roared back to take the next round and is now a slight favorite in the betting odds.

IN THE SENATE, FEPC opponents succeeded in passing a weak "Education-Only" bill, despite platform commitments of both parties to pass an enforceable bill. A coalition of 13 Republicans and four Democrats did the job on FEPC.

When the bill went back to the lower house for concurrence in the Senate "Amendment"—which actually struck out every line of the bill and substituted the education provisions—the House refused to concur after a slam-bang, hour-long session.

Non-concurrence means the bill goes to a joint conference committee, which is expected to write a much stronger measure.

Public housing is over the first barrier, having passed the House of Representatives by an easy margin. Ohio is the only state in the union to bar public housing as the result of Ohio Supreme Court decisions.

The measures now awaiting Senate action are enabling acts which would eliminate the court's objections and take Ohio out of the orphan class in public housing. Fairly easy going is predicted in the Senate, since the measure is bi-partisan. Despite its bi-partisan label, all of the House opposition came from the Republican side of the aisle.

Resolution On Loyalty To CIO

THE CIO Executive Board has called for the resignation of those Board members who "are unwilling to enforce the CIO constitution and carry out the instructions of the CIO conventions, and between conventions, the decisions of this Executive Board."

The full resolution reads:

The constitution of the Congress of Industrial Organizations charges the members of this Executive Board with the solemn obligation to "enforce the constitution and carry out the instructions of the conventions."

These provisions of the CIO constitution are not empty words, void of content and meaning. They do not constitute rules against the violation of which this Executive Board has no redress. In fact, the constitution vests this Executive Board with "the power to adopt such rules, not inconsistent with the Constitution, as it may deem necessary to carry out its duties and powers."

These are the provisions of the statutory law of CIO solemnly agreed to and repeatedly ratified by ten Constitutional Conventions participated in by all of the affiliates of CIO which are represented on and by this Executive Board.

Certain utterances and actions taken by members of this Executive Board have made it necessary to reiterate these plain constitutional provisions and to direct them to the attention of these members of the Executive Board and of the International Unions which they represent on this Board.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED

1. This Executive Board reiterates its solemn obligation to enforce the constitution of the CIO and to carry out the instructions of CIO conventions arrived at after democratic debate and full discussion.

2. All members of the CIO Executive Board who are unwilling to enforce the CIO constitution and carry out the instructions of the CIO conventions, and between conventions, the decisions of this Executive Board, are called upon to resign as members of this Executive Board.

3. All International Unions affiliated with the CIO who are represented in this Executive Board by members unwilling to enforce the CIO constitution and carry out the instructions of CIO conventions, and between conventions, decisions of this Executive Board, are called upon to insist upon the resignation of such representatives on this Executive Board and to nominate successor representatives on this Executive Board who are willing and who will comply with their constitutional obligation to enforce the CIO constitution and carry out the instructions of CIO conventions, and between conventions, decisions of this Executive Board.

UNESCO Praises Indiana Bias Law

Indiana's new law barring racial and religious discrimination in public schools, college and universities, was given a plug on UNESCO's World Review, weekly radio program about education, science and culture.

"In effect, the state has outlawed all schools exclusively organized for one race, color or religion and discriminating against others," states the program released May 21.

"The new law, which went into effect several weeks ago, is well-armed for enforcement. In some cases schools must reorganize within one year to comply with its provisions.

"This anti-discrimination step was the result of a campaign by the State Council for Civil and Human Rights (which the CIO was instrumental in forming) and the Indiana branch of NAACP.

Industry Unites Against Raises

SIGNS ARE mounting that the giants of industry have entered into a behind-the-scene combination to resist any wage increases.

The New York Journal of Commerce gave a broad hint of the plans of the big corporations.

In a front-page story, the paper declared that "the big boys have come closer to organizing a united front against wage raises than at any time since the strike wave of 1946."

The significance of that statement is that just prior to the 1946 outburst of strikes, representatives of some of the largest corporations held a secret meeting in New York City as which plans were laid for joint stand by industry against wage increases. Details later leaked out in print.

TWUA Rug Workers Set Strike Date

DELEGATES representing local unions of the CIO Textile Workers in three major carpet and rug companies met at New York City last week to plan for a strike scheduled to start May 31.

Delegates at the meeting represented units of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co., Yonkers, N. Y.; Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Amsterdam, N. Y. and Thompsonville, Conn.; and Karaghuesian Carpet Co., Freehold and Roselle Park, N. J. These three firms have 16,000 employes.

Joint negotiations with the three other companies have broken off. A number of smaller concerns would also be affected by a strike, Rubenstein added.

MEETINGS of local union executive boards and of the general membership will be held later this week in all carpet centers to vote formal strike authorization, Rubenstein said. Today's meeting recommended such action, and according to Rubenstein, compliance is a foregone conclusion. The Yonkers local has already voted to strike.

Rubenstein said management's best offer after three months of negotiations was to continue the present agreement unchanged. The union is seeking a 15c an hour general increase, establishment of a pension trust fund, a third week's vacation for workers with 10 years' service, and a survey of the existing company-paid insurance program.

"We are not impressed by management's argument that prices have recently been reduced," Rubenstein said. "The reductions have been small and scattered compared to the price increases of last year. The companies did not consult us about these increases, which are wholly unwarranted; they cannot now try to make us a party to their policies.

"Last year was the most profitable in the whole history of the carpet and rug industry. Returns on net worth ran as high as 50%, and in no case lower than 28.6%."

SCAB TURNED AWAY: The car in the foreground was driven by a scab who tried to enter the plant of the SKF Ball Bearing Co., Philadelphia, where the CIO Steelworkers have been on strike since May 16. Note the varied expressions on the strikers' faces.

Your PAC Needs Blockworkers, Solicitors And $1s, $1s, $1s

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer

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'LEFT-WING' UNIONS

A large majority of the CIO Executive Board last week took firm action against the so-called "left-wing" element of the CIO.

Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was soundly rebuked for tactics used in an election campaign. Farm Equipment Workers was placed in a position of facing loss of its charter unless it merges with the Auto Workers.

The Board ruled that individual union affiliation with the WFTU, from which the CIO itself withdrew, would be considered violation of CIO policy.

These actions provided the nation's press with something of a field day. The papers pointed out in many different ways that the CIO leadership had given the "left wing" a sound beating.

Few, if any, of the publications, however, indicated that sound trade union principles were involved in the Board's action.

These principles revolve around the following questions:

1. Should a Board member who violates general CIO policy be permitted to remain on the Board?

2. Does an individual union—under its autonomy rights—enjoy the privilege of going directly opposite to policies democratically determined by CIO convention action?

These are questions which, undoubtedly, will have to be answered at the CIO's next convention.

TROUBLE STARTED AFTER WAR'S END

The united front which the CIO presented to the world during the war began cracking not long after the conflict ended. To be more specific, the first crack appeared when the Communist Party line began changing.

The split widened considerably when the CIO, in January of last year, indorsed the Marshall Plan and opposed the third political party.

At the CIO convention in Portland last November Communists and their fellow travelers were told to keep their nose out of CIO affairs. They, of course, didn't do so.

Shortly after the convention, Communist Party newspapers opened a concerted campaign of vilification against CIO Pres. Murray and other "right-wing" leaders of the CIO.

As time passed this campaign became dirtier and dirtier. And not long ago the newspapers of some of the CIO unions joined in.

An attempt was made by these newspapers to hold Murray responsible for the campaign tactics for which Mine, Mill was rebuked by the Board.

And the campaign just recently has centered on the false contention that Murray and those who agree with him had "sold the CIO down the river" on Taft-Hartley repeal.

Some of the stories in the union papers so closely resembled those in the Communist Daily Worker that one might have thought they were written by the same person.

PROBLEM IS ONE FOR MEMBERSHIP

The problems created by the split in the CIO ranks have become increasingly serious. They are problems which can be solved and must be solved if the CIO is to make real progress in the future.

They are problems with which the entire CIO membership should become completely familiar and with which the membership should deal decisively.

As the situation stands today, a small but extremely noisy minority is following a strange, twisting line which is miles away from CIO policy—policy enunciated by democratic convention action.

Farmers, Unionists Too Far Apart

People In Rural Areas Get Too Little Information About Labor

By ALLAN L. SWIM

GET A group of workers together in almost any industrial plant and you'll find a surprisingly large portion of them lived on farms or in small agricultural communities at one time or another.

In a farm group of equal size you'll find few—if any—who ever worked in an industrial plant.

That's because the nation's "migration" for many years has been from the land to the factory.

As a result, many trade unionists have a good understanding and appreciation of farm problems.

There is not an equal understanding and appreciation of industrial workers' problems among farmers.

This is unfortunate. And the situation should be corrected.

I LIVED ON A farm for six years, in a small town for 17. For seven years I was connected with a "country" daily newspaper as reporter, editor and publisher. I edited a farm journal for about a year.

During all that time all of the accurate information about unionism that I obtained could have been parked unnoticed behind my left ear.

I considered that trade unions were rather strange, boss-ridden outfits which leaned a little too strongly toward gangsterism and I had the cockeyed notion that there was a closer economic connection between farmers and business than between farmers and labor.

These things are mentioned here because my brand of thinking in those days was the rule and not the exception among news men in rural America.

There has been considerable improvement since then, but almost none of the small dailies, weeklies, and farm journals today attempt to provide their readers with accurate information about the labor movement.

The unions could and should do something about this situation.

LABOR UNION strength formerly was confined almost entirely to our cities, but this is no longer true.

Several CIO unions—such as Amalgamated Clothing, Textile, Wood and the newly affiliated telephone group—have members in many small towns and villages.

In the industrially expanding South many unionists live on farms and work in towns not far away.

The expansion of the labor movement into the predominantly rural areas has brought about an improvement in farm-labor relations.

But the improvement hasn't been great enough. There is still too much misunderstanding, too much suspicion.

AMERICAN trade unionists and their families make up about one-third of our country's total population.

They comprise an important economic group—and they're a potent political factor.

The farmer is among the first to feel the effects of industrial unemployment or wage reductions in the manufacturing industries.

Agricultural prices are tied more closely to the earnings of labor than to the profits of the big corporations.

Labor in recent years has supported progressive farm legislation and has made a fight to obtain better schools for rural America.

Yes, the industrial worker has an important story to tell the farmer—but today, it's not being told often or well.

Shouldn't we in the CIO do something about it?

Faith Reaffirmed In Legislative Program

THE CIO Executive Board reiterated its faith in the 13-point legislative program which it adopted last August and which the CIO Convention last November reaffirmed.

The board resolution pointed out that the people in the 1948 national elections responded favorably to the program which included.

Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, anti-inflation legislation, comprehensive housing program, civil rights measures, improvement of the Fair Labor Standards Act, strengthened Social Security Program, adequate national health insurance, Federal aid to education, increased benefits for veterans, additional Valley Authorities similar to TVA, farm program geared to a full economy, extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreement authority, and strengthening of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The board resolved that:

(1) The CIO calls upon Congress to keep faith with the people of the nation by enacting with all possible speed legislation to carry out the Fair Deal Program so clearly endorsed by the voters in the 1948 elections.

(2) The CIO calls upon its affiliated organizations, its entire membership, and all liberal forces in the nation to join in a concerted campaign of communications to Congressmen, and personal conferences with them at home, to urgently insist that the Fair Deal Program be enacted into law as quickly as possible.

(3) It is unthinkable that the 81st Congress will adjourn or recess without passing legislation which substantially provides for the Fair Deal Program. The CIO calls upon Congress to remain in session until this is done.

"You fool! When I said to give me a light, I meant only the flashlight."

Clark Urged To Take 'Dead' Group Off 'List'

Atty. Gen. Tom Clark has been urged to remove the long defunct North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy from his recently issued list of 36 alleged subervise organizations.

Dir. Roger N. Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union and Executive Sec. James Loeb, Jr., of Americans for Democratic Action, who both had served on the executive board of the North American committee, personally protested to Clark. They said that the listing was a "direct affront to thousands of Americans opposed to all forms of totalitarianism."

The protest recalled that the committee, co-chaired by Bishop Francis J. McConnell and the late Dr. Walter B. Cannon of Harvard University, was a broad national group created to aid the legitimate republican government of Spain during the war of 1936-39.

Study U. S. Methods

Six groups of Norwegian technicians are scheduled to visit the United States to study American methods of steel making, pulp and paper production, manganese production and mining. They are here under ECA's plan for providing technical assistant to countries participating in the European Recovery Program.

Four of the study projects—two on steel making, one on manganese production and one on mining methods are scheduled to start this month. The other two, one on steel making and one on pulp and paper production, are scheduled for later in the summer.

Many Didn't Know Just What Was Happening

BACK in the early days of the CIO a small city industrial union council faced what appeared to be a serious problem.

The officers and members were connected with an organization which said there must be no discrimination because of race, color, creed or national background.

They lived in a Southern city which had rather rigid segregation laws.

And a number of them hadn't yet fully accepted the idea that people with black skins and people with white skins could really work together in peace and harmony.

A GROUP OF council leaders decided they would tackle the problem head-on, but without a lot of fanfare.

One of the segregation laws said that meeting places must have separate entrances for whites and Negroes. The council group selected a hall that had only one entrance.

The police didn't take any action.

The law also called for separate toilet facilities for the two races. The council, however, "couldn't afford" to provide them.

The law didn't swoop down.

The leaders breathed a little easier.

TRADITION CALLED for a division of the races whenever it was necessary for them to meet in the same building. The Negroes always sat at the back of the room.

The council provided a division but it was merely an aisle leading from the front to the back of the room.

During the first few meetings Negro delegates sat on one side of the aisle and white delegates on the other.

Then one night a couple of white delegates sat down in the "Negro section." At the next few meetings others joined them.

Later Negroes began moving over into the "white section."

Eventually there were no "race sections" left.

AT FIRST THE president had difficulty getting Negroes to take part in floor discussions. He solved this problem by calling on them—by individual name—to give their opinions on issues as they arose.

A group of the Negroes got together and solved what might have been a real problem. They suggested that the council's top officer be a white man or woman "because present conditions make it impossible for a colored person, regardless of ability, to deal effectively with the general public."

Other official posts were divided about evenly between the two races, but more by chance than by design.

Committee appointments were handled in about the same manner, with more attention given to ability than to color.

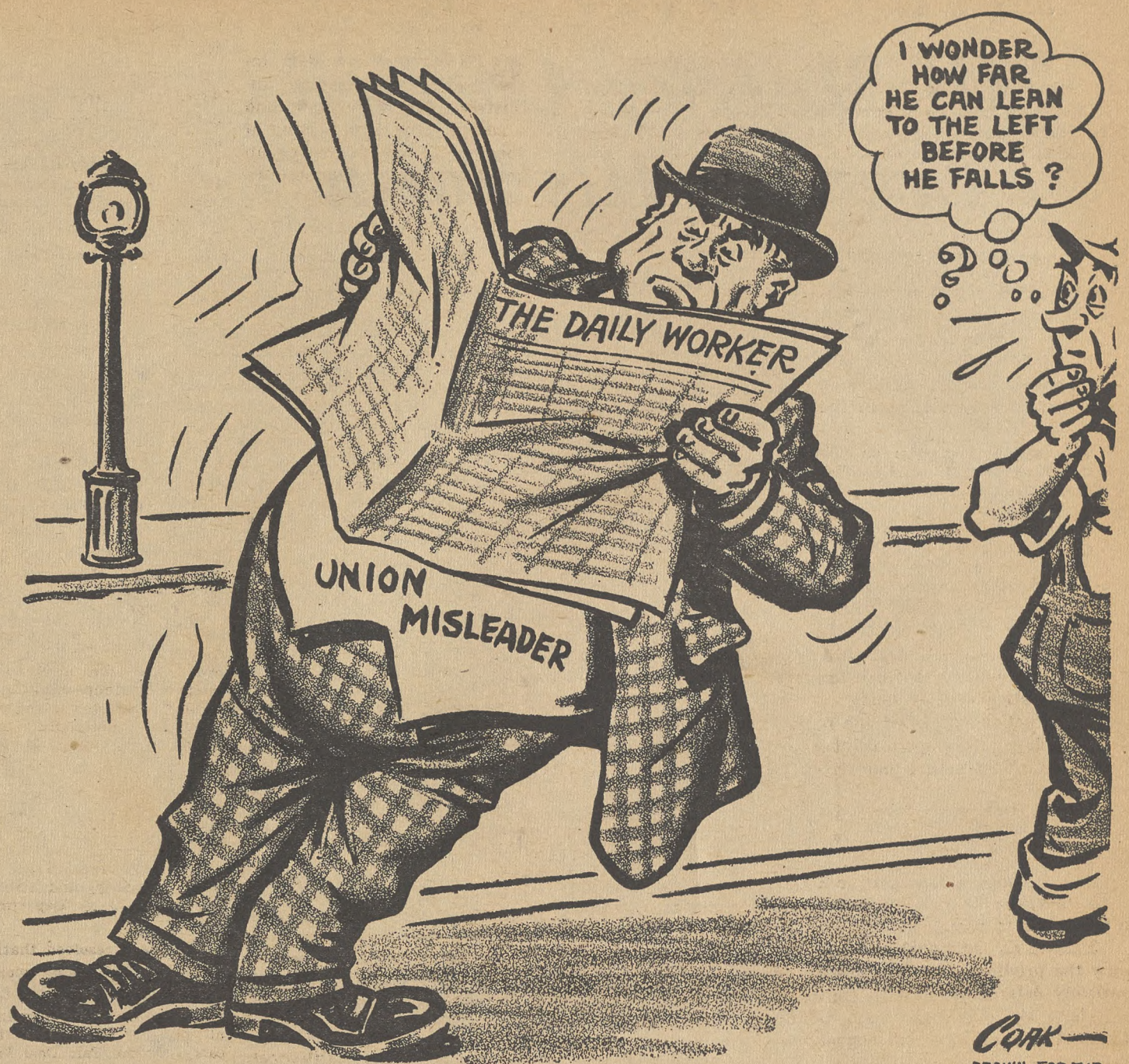
NOBODY MADE any speeches about the manner in which delegates should comport themselves. Nobody made a point of the seating arrangement.

Many of the delegates either didn't realize exactly what was going on, or—if they did—didn't think too much about it.

The process was slow because prejudice runs deep, but council officers figured they were "over the hump" when, during the war a Negro proposed that all Negroes be removed from a committee selected to call on the local transit company and try to work out a better method of loading segregated buses at war plants.

"I know the prejudices of the company," said the Negro delegate, "and I know an all-white committee can do a better job. What we need in this case is results—not representation on a committee." **A.L.S.**

STRAIGHTEN UP AND FLY *RIGHT!*



TWUA Airs Washington Scene

A NOTEWORTHY attempt to bring an interpretation of the troubled Washington scene to workers in small industrial towns and cities has been launched by the CIO Textile Workers, in the form of a weekly radio program.

John Edelman, the TWUA's Washington representative, a well-known authority on labor and social legislation who has worked in the Nation's Capital for more than 20 years, is the commentator. The programs are transcribed and sent out for broadcast under the sponsorship of the union's locals and councils. At present, 17 local stations in the East and South have presented Edelman's radio commentary, "Report from Washington."

FOLLOWING ARE excerpts from a recent program throwing light upon the fight to get the Taft-Hartley law repeal:

"Everyday citizens around the country are puzzled about what goes on here in the Congress and why so many contradictory things seem to happen. Most of you wonder where Congress thinks it is heading, and just who is running the show here.

"Well, as I go around the Capitol these days, seeing people who are supposed to be in the know, including members of Congress, government officials and newspaper correspondents, I ask the sort of questions you ask me when I see you on speaking trips on weekends.

"The funny thing is, however, that I don't get answers. What I get is questions. The very people I think should be telling me ask me what I hear. There is at this moment a peculiar kind of uncertainty among key figures in the Congress and a great deal of confusion among the rank and file Representatives and many of the Senators.

"THERE IS definitely a marked uneasiness among Republicans and Democrats about the fiasco on the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act in the House. Some of the very men who are gloating in public about the fact that the T-H law is still on the books, are privately very worried over the whole business.

"Despite their bluster, these men really can't make up their minds whether they scored a victory. They now wonder whether what they did may add up to a defeat. Although November 1950 is still many months away, one would think from the conversations that these off-year congressional elections were right around the corner.

"President Truman told the country plainly he isn't giving up on his fight to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Tom Stokes, Washington columnist, insists that the Republicans have hurt themselves politically by their would-be smart maneuver in trying to use the Southerners as catspaws in the fight to cripple labor unions . . .

"Some of the newly elected members of Congress who ran on an all-out repeal of the Taft-Hartley platform are saying they cannot face their constituents in 1950 unless some compromise measure is pushed through this Congress.

"On the other hand, we have both in and out of Congress those who say that the essential thing is to make a clear record in this Congress as between the straight-out liberal and reactionary position so that incumbent members who haven't gone along with the Truman program just won't have any alibis and excuses in the 1950 elections.

"THOSE WHO take this position have, in effect, reconciled themselves to getting nothing of any consequence in the 81st Congress . . .

"One thing that will definitely make a difference at this junction is what the Senators and Congressmen hear from back home. If labor people just throw their hands up and say that nothing can be done with this Congress, it is only too obvious that matters will remain pretty much as they are.

"The fact is that some members of Congress can still be swung one way or the other. If you rank and filers demonstrate that you are still determined, and just won't give up, you can be fairly sure that the picture here will again change."

11th Week

The series of radio news commentaries by John Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers, is now in its 11th week.

Transcriptions of his weekly "Report from Washington" are being broadcast over a number of local stations in Southern and Eastern towns under the sponsorship of the union's locals and joint boards.

In Rhode Island the State CIO Council sponsors it weekly on a state-wide basis. Local stations in Virginia, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania are among the 17 that have carried it to date. For further information, write to John Edelman, Textile Workers Union, Earle Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.

Mine, Mill Smear Of Murray Carried Even To His Faith

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

PERHAPS never in the history of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has a minor incident been blown into such major proportions as was done in Bessemer, Ala., in the last few weeks.

The incident was this: an official of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, called a rank and file worker a filthy name. The rank and file worker hit him—hard.

Ordinarily, when a man calls another man a filthy name, he accepts the consequences. But, not Maurice Travis, secretary-treasurer, or the Mine, Mill union itself.

Goaded on by Graham Dolan, educational director of the union, and by Communist cells everywhere, some members and officers of the union—and a lot of fellow travellers—launched a telegraphic assault on CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

Murray was given the works. He was called a Klansman, a Brown-Shirt, a Hitlerite, a Fascist, un-Christian, anti-Negro, anti-union, a dictator, a leader of goon squads—even his religious affiliation was attacked.

JOHN CLARK, president of Mine-Mill, without checking with Murray for his side of the story, joined in the attack. So did Reid Robinson, vice president of that union. So did some others in other left-wing unions, particularly in Harry Bridges' Longshore Union and the Office & Professional Workers, where James Durkin has the title of president.

Reporter

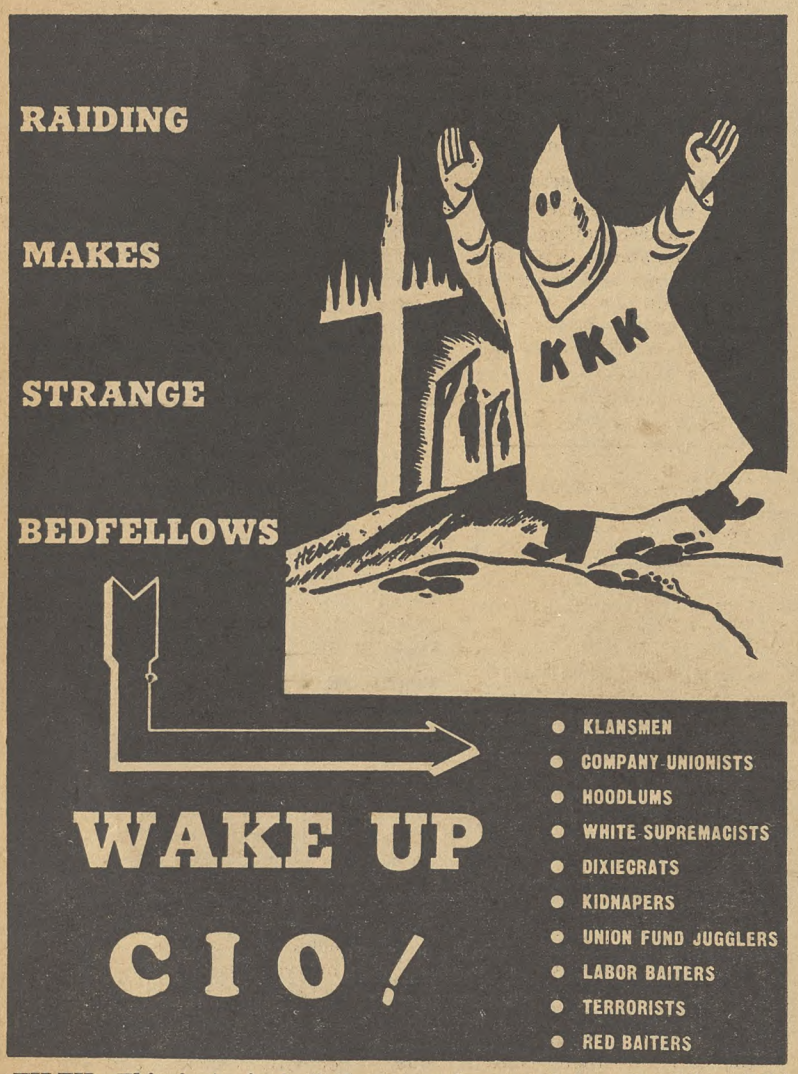
Arthur Riordan, a newspaperman for 22 years, spent four days in the Bessemer, Ala., area investigating the facts upon which the accompanying story is based.

So enraged was the CIO Executive Board that it took the almost unprecedented action of passing a resolution (which appears in an adjoining column) soundly rebuking Mine-Mill. The vote was 38 to 11.

These board members from unions with about 10% of CIO's membership voted against the resolution:

Harry Bridges, Longshoremen; Hugh Bryson, Marine Cooks; John Clark, Mine, Mill; James Durkin, Office; Julius Emspak, Electrical; Abram Flaxer, Public Workers; Ben Gold, Fur; Donald Henderson, Food, Tobacco; J. F. Jurich, Fishermen; Grant W. Oakes, Farm Equipment, and Joseph Selly, American Communications (not to be confused with the Communications Workers of America, new CIO affiliate.)

Albert Fitzgerald, CIO vice president who is also president of the Electrical Workers, abstained from voting. Every affiliate of the CIO was present except the Marine Engineers, whose representative was unable to attend.



FILTH: This is typical of the campaign carried on by Mine, Mill against Philip Murray.

THE BESSEMER incident grew out of a long period of rebellion within the Mine, Mill locals in that area.

The workers, who said they were disgusted with the pro-Communist tactics of their international union and beleaguered with lack of servicing, failure to handle grievances and arbitrations and slipshod negotiating, had been trying for some years to get another haven in CIO.

Pres. Murray over and over again urged them to stay within the Mine, Mill Union and attempt to clean up the situation.

But, last year, local unionists said, the burden became too great. The Bessemer people said they found that left-wingers were too deeply intrenched in the union's top leadership to be displaced. They reported they were heartsick over the type of propaganda Dolan was sending out, paid for in part by their dues.

One of the locals bolted briefly to the AFL. District 50 of the Mine Workers was attempting to get the others. Since these were good union members, CIO finally issued local industrial union charters to them.

This partly satisfied the workers, but their real goal was to become members of the Steelworkers, just like their brother iron ore workers in Minnesota and Michigan.

THE LIUs, Mine, Mill and the employer (Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., U. S. Steel subsidiary) signed an agreement to hold a representation election, to be conducted by the American Arbitration Association.

Both sides carried on vigorous campaigns. Murray assigned Nick Zonarich, one of his most respected aides, to help out. Rube Farr, Steelworkers, District director; Carey Haigler, Operation Dixie chief for Alabama, and John Playfair, state CIO president, were all active.

The LIU campaign was carried on in a CIO fashion. The workers were all urged to vote, no matter which side they favored. Equality of treatment was pledged (about half of the workers are Negroes).

But, the Mine, Mill campaign was the complete opposite. Here are just a few of the tactics used:

A. Negro workers were told that the Steelworkers did not take Negroes in their membership:

B. If a Negro pointed out that one of his friends belonged to the Steelworkers in another local, they would tell him that the member had a substandard membership;

C. Workers were told that Philip Murray and the Steelworkers were controlled by the Pope of Rome and took orders only from him;

D. Mine, mill claimed that the Steelworkers would bring the Ku Klux Klan into the area after they won the election;

E. Workers were told that under Taft-Hartley, if they changed they would lose their vacations, their union, they could not have a contract for a full year and thus, progression steps and all other benefits; and

F. The Smelter Workers Union took advantage of the confusion created by the choice between their union, the CIO industrial unions and neither. They told the workers that the organizers lied when they said that the Red Mountain people would eventually be in the Steel Union.

A KKK parade, a week before the election, was made by Dolan to appear to have been sponsored by CIO. There was absolutely no connection.

ALL THOSE falsehoods obviously caused confusion among the workers. So did terrorism, exerted by Mine, Mill officials, among the Negroes. Some who showed a tendency towards the LIUs and the Steelworkers were warned that they might feel violence. They were warned to keep away from LIU meetings—or else.

So, came the night of April 20, when both sides were scheduled to broadcast final appeals from Bessemer radio station WJLD. The programs followed each other.

First, George Elliott, young leader of the Ishkooda local, gave the LIU story. When he finished, he went out into the waiting room and Mine, Mill, with Robinson as its chief spokesman, went on the air.

Travis also went into the waiting room. Approaching Elliott, he asked, condescendingly: "That the first time you've been on the air, kid?"

Elliott replied: "That's none your business."

Travis then called Elliott a "po sicle," a word which has a filt meaning in the Red Mountain c range.

Elliott had ignored previous jib but this was too much. He hit Tra spontaneously two or three tim knocking him through a gate and o a desk into a corner. Dolan and Char Wilson, Mine, Mill district direc and vice president, stood by, with attempting to come to the aid of th comrade.

Zonarich, who was in the st tion's second studio listening Mine, Mill's broadcast, rush through two doors and grabbed liott, telling him to stop. He a took a chair from the hands

Board Actions

After the CIO Executive Board heard the Bessemer story it did two things:

1. Passed a resolution sharply censuring the Mine, Mill union for its slanderous attack on Philip Murray, the CIO and the Steelworkers.
2. Passed a resolution advising the Steelworkers to issue charters to the five Bessemer locals.

Resolution Mine, M

The following resolution was passed by the CIO Executive Board:

WHEREAS, (1) The constitution of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, unanimously adopted, declares that the CIO opposes "All those who would violate American emphasis o respect for human dignity, all those who would use power t exploit the people in the interest of alien loyalties"; and

(2) The CIO Constitution further states that "racial per secution, intolerance, selfishness, and greed have no place i the human family"; and

(3) The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelte Workers, disregarding its duties as an affiliate of the CIO, ha been carrying on a campaign of vilification, calumny, slande against and disloyalty to Philip Murray, President of the CIO against the CIO itself, and against the United Steelworkers o America, CIO, of which Mr. Murray is also President; and

(4) This unspeakable campaign follows vicious actions o the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers i the Red Mountain section near Bessemer, Alabama, in which that union deliberately and with malice aforethought attempte by every tactic possible to split the white and Negro workers using the Communist weapon of fear, intolerance, racial hatred threats and other methods which have no place in the decen ranks of trade unionism; and

(5) The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelte Workers attempted to blow a minor incident, involving two men

Board's Actio

WHEREAS: The CIO Executive Board, meeting on Saturday, November 27, 1948, adopted, in accordance with decision of the Tenth Constitutional Convention of the CIO, the following resolution [ordering the Farm Equipment Workers to merge with the United Auto Workers within 60 days].

WHEREAS: The CIO Special Committee appointed by President Philip Murray to lend its good offices to the effectuation of the merger met in Chicago on January 7, 1949, and was defied by officers of the FE-CIO who asserted, "Your Committee carries absolutely no status with our organization," refus to discuss the directive of t CIO Executive Board a walked out of the meeting.

WHEREAS: The FE-CIO h carried on a campaign of vi fication, slander, misrepresent tion, distortion, race-baiting a other anti-union, anti-dem cratic activities in a consiste plan designed to defame and injure the CIO, and has depriv the workers in this industry the opportunity of achievi maximum benefits and prote tion through collective ba gaining.

WHEREAS: The report the Special Committee a

Condemning ill Union

into a major international episode and use that incident to spread false accusations against Mr. Murray, the USA and the CIO, when the union knew full well that one of its officers had brought on the incident, during which he was struck, by insulting the integrity and manhood of a rank and file iron ore worker who serves as an unpaid local president and who is not on the payroll of CIO, USA or of any union.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

(1) That the Executive Board of the CIO, assembled in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 17th day of May, 1949, hereby strongly condemns the actions of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and censure its officers and employes who have attempted to besmirch the names of Philip Murray, of the CIO and of the USA; and

(2) That the Executive Board denounces the use of racial prejudice, threats and intimidation by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in the Bessemer area; and

(3) That the Executive Board assures the white and Negro ore workers of the Bessemer area that the activities of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in that region are not those of real CIO people and pledges the full support of CIO in bringing decent wages and working conditions to all workers, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin; and

(4) That the Executive Board of the CIO votes fullest backing to the officers and locals of the Bessemer range in their efforts to achieve their demands.

...n On UAW-FE

pointed by President Murray recommends that the CIO Executive Board take such further action as it may deem appropriate in the circumstances to promote the consolidation of all CIO members in the agricultural implement industry in a unified collective bargaining agency.

WHEREAS: The report of the Special Committee demonstrates conclusively that the leadership of the FE-CIO continues to block every effort of the CIO to resolve this jurisdictional dispute, has defied National CIO policy and has served notice that it will not comply with the directive of the National Executive Board.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Executive Board, on this 18th day of May, 1949, reaffirms the award of jurisdiction in the agricultural implement industry to the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO, and does now recommend to the coming CIO Constitutional Convention, October 1949, that the charter of the Farm Equipment and Metal Workers Union be revoked.

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another LIU member, who was threatening Wilson.

Dolan was in the room all the time and must have seen all this. Yet, he sent out a press release saying Travis had been attacked by a goon gang, led by Zonarich and Robert Christofferson, Haigler's publicity director.

Christofferson is about 5 feet, 4 inches, weighs 140 pounds and has a severe case of diabetes.

Travis was taken to a hospital, where it was found that he had an injured eye. Dolan immediately sent out a release saying that Travis had lost the sight of one eye and perhaps might lose the other. He quoted unidentified doctors as his authority.

Bessemer doctors last week told the CIO they had never said that Travis had lost the sight of one eye, or that he might lose the sight of either one.

This lie, spread by Dolan and the Daily Worker, was used as the excuse for scores of telegrams sent Murray at the instigation of Mine, Mill and other unions. These libelous wires began pouring into Murray's Pittsburgh and Washington offices within eight hours after the incident.

These messages came, not from Bessemer, Ala., or from the State of Alabama. They came from Hawaii, Canada, California, etc. Izvestia, published in Russia, screamed in rage. The Daily Worker brooded.

Murray was called nearly every possible libelous name that could be sent over Western Union's wires. There were demands that he fire Zonarich summarily, that he expel Zonarich and Christofferson forever from CIO membership.

Murray did not rush into the public prints. He ordered a complete investigation of the charges. The result was just as he had expected: the Mine, Mill story was the Big Lie.

The Big Lie appeared in every party line paper in America.

It was broadcast by Arthur Geath, radio commentator sponsored by the Electrical Workers.

Dolan, who used to work for the Chicago Tribune, talked out of both sides of his mouth, his "eye witness" stories changed with each issue of the Union, official organ of Mine, Mill.

Elliott, in a sworn statement to the police, says he and he alone hit Travis.

Mine, Mill had Elliott arrested on a charge of "intent to kill" and also filed a $100,000 suit against Elliott, seven other individuals and the Steelworkers.

As this is written doctors say Travis has an excellent chance of recovery. He has been released from the hospital.

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Board Directs FE To Join UAW or Face Loss of Charter

A BLUNT order to the Farm Equipment & Metal Workers' Union to merge its 30,000 members into the United Auto Workers, or face loss of its charter at the next CIO convention, was voted by the CIO Executive Board.

By a 34-9 vote, the Board followed up the directive it had issued at its last meeting, in Portland, Ore., for formation of a single union in the farm equipment field.

The new action "reaffirmed" the earlier decision, and recommended to the next CIO convention that revocation of the charter be voted if the merger is not completed by that time.

Before acting, the Board heard a fact-finding report by a three-man committee named by Pres. Murray last November to seek agreement for a merger. Pres. Walter Reuther and other leaders of the UAW-CIO have welcomed such an amalgamation, but the proposal was vetoed by a special convention of the FE.

The three-man committee—Pres. Emil Rieve, Textile, Pres. Jacob Potofsky, Amalgamated, and Pres. Joseph Curran, Maritime Union—sought to discuss the matter with the FE in Chicago last January.

But, after Pres. Grant Oakes had read a formal statement, FE representatives left the meeting, and no further negotiations were held. The committee described Oakes' statement as a "complete distortion" of the CIO Board's action and of the committee's functions.

THE CIO BOARD'S new order to FE charged that union with conducting a "campaign of vilification, slander, misrepresentation, distortion and other anti-union, anti-democratic activities in a consistent plan designed to defame and to injure the CIO . . ."

Presented as evidence to the board were copies of the FE's paper, leaflets issued in NLRB election campaigns and speeches by union officers.

In a number of these elections, the UAW-CIO won bargaining rights from the FE by large majorities—but only after receiving bitter propaganda charges of a type more usually expected from employer or anti-union organizations.

In addition, leaders of the UAW-CIO charge that FE negotiators signed a hasty sub-standard contract with Intl. Harvester which has acted as a barrier to effective wage negotiations by the UAW-CIO with other firms in the industry. The agreement, which brought about no wage improvements, was signed the day a 60-day contract-opening period had started.

SEVEN recommendations and conclusions were contained in the report of the three-man CIO committee:

A. "The exercise of jurisdiction in the farm implement industry by both the FE and UAW has led to rivalry, conflict and waste, thereby impairing the welfare of the workers in this field and the strength of the organizations involved.

The Industry

The farm equipment industry —in which CIO is seeking to unify all workers within the ranks of the Auto Workers—is dominated by a few big companies.

Intl. Harvester, John Deere, J. I. Case, Allis-Chalmers, Oliver, Massey-Harris, Minneapolis-Moline and B. F. Avery are the big producers. In addition, there are numerous feeder and parts plants.

UAW-CIO has an estimated 115,000 farm equipment workers in its ranks.

FE, which CIO has ordered to merge with UAW, has less than 30,000. A few years ago, the union had about 73,000 dues-paying members.

B. "Because of the close relationship between the automobile industry and the farm implement industry, the workers of both these industries should belong to one labor organization to adequately protect their interests and extend the complete benefits of organization and collective bargaining to them.

C. "Since the greatest number of automobile workers are already organized in the UAW, and the UAW has the largest membership among the farm implement workers, exclusive jurisdiction in the farm implement field should be exercised by the UAW.

D. "The UAW has many farm implement workers as members and its organization is patterned to the needs of these workers. In experience, militancy, democratic structure and numerical and financial strength, it is well equipped to effectively serve and capably represent the workers in the farm implement field.

E. "The action of the CIO Executive Board in 1945 and again in 1948, calling upon the FE to amalgamate with the UAW upon terms and conditions which would fully protect the interests of the membership of the FE, is completely warranted and supported by the facts revealed by the investigation of your Committee and this action should be reiterated by the Executive Board.

F. "This Committee recommends that the CIO Executive Board once again direct the FE to amalgamate with the UAW forthwith, and that the CIO Executive Board resolve and proclaim that the interests of the workers in the farm implement field can best be served if they join the UAW and that it fully supports the UAW in organizing these workers in its ranks, and that the Executive Board take such further action as it may deem appropriate in the circumstances to promote the consolidation of all CIO members in the agricultural implement industry within a unified collective bargaining agency.

G. "This Committee further recommends that the CIO Executive Board censure the officers and Executive Board members of the FE for their contumacious and unprincipled conduct and stubborn refusal to attempt to work out a solution of a situation which causes substantial injury to the workers they represent."

THE CIO BOARD'S move to seek unification of the unions in the farm implement industry is the latest in a long series of actions extending back over a period of several years. The original locals of the Farm Equipment Union were organized by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in the mid-thirties.

They, together with other locals, were set up in a separate organizing committee, in part through the insistence of a vice-president of the auto union, who was later rebuked by his board and defeated for re-election.

In 1945, the matter came before the Jurisdictional Committee of CIO. That committee—no longer in existence—conducted full hearings, and its chairman, Ship Union Pres. John Green, submitted a recommendation to the Executive Board for merger of FE and the auto union.

"Unfortunately," the three-man CIO investigating committee reported, "the FE Executive Board rejected the action of the CIO Executive Board and instructed its officers not to meet for the purpose of effecting amalgamation."

A referendum on the question was closely connected with the union's program for higher wages, shorter hours and a guaranteed annual wage. "Needless to say," the CIO committee commented, the FE referendum supported the union's leaders.

In 1947, the committee recalled, "a merger agreement was reached by representatives of both organizations, subject to a referendum vote of the UAW locals and the approval of the FE locals . . .

"Although favoring unity, the President of the UAW and a minority of the members of the UAW Executive Board opposed the proposed merger," the committee report pointed out, because they felt that the technical forms of the merger arranged were contrary to the UAW constitution and the principles of industrial unionism.

"The UAW referendum vote rejected the merger proposal. Later, UAW Pres. Walter Reuther offered to attempt to arrive at a satisfactory merger proposal with the FE on the basis of the terms under which the Aluminum Workers of America came into the United Steelworkers, but no response to this offer was ever received from the FE."

FE'S ATTITUDE toward CIO's effort to achieve unity among farm equipment workers was voiced in the words of Pres. Grant Oakes at the Chicago hearing of the CIO committee.

"So that there shall be no misunderstanding from the outset," Oakes told the three CIO investigating officers, "your committee carries absolutely no status with our organization." He sought to describe the CIO's effort to achieve merger as a "union-wrecking vendetta."

Later, at the FE convention in Cedar Rapids in March, there were speeches sharply critical of CIO policies, and efforts ot compare the activities of leading CIO officers with the doings of Hitler's Nazi bosses.

CIO Leaves WFTU, Hopes To Form New World Body

THE CIO LAST week bade a formal—if not reluctant—good-bye to the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

In announcing its disaffiliation from the WFTU, the CIO Board made clear that the decision affects every CIO union. The Board said:

"It shall be contrary to CIO policy for any affiliate, officer or executive board member of the CIO to have organizational relationship to the WFTU or any of its agencies."

At the same time, the Board cleared the tracks for CIO participation in the formation of a new democratic international labor body.

A preliminary meeting has been scheduled for Switzerland June 25-26, at which representatives from many non-Communist labor movements will make plans for creation of the new group. A larger organizing convention may be held later this year.

Both CIO and AFL, as well as the British Trades Union Congress and other large democratic union organizations, will be represented in the new international group.

CIO Delegation

Michael Ross, CIO's director of international affairs, left for Europe last weekend to work out further plans for the June 25 meeting. CIO Secy.-Treas. James Carey and Councils Director John Brophy will leave in June to represent CIO at the session, along with Elmer Cope, CIO's European representative.

Decision to break with the WFTU stemmed from a resolution adopted by the CIO's Portland convention and from recommendations of a CIO delegation which conferred with European union leaders in Paris last January.

At that time, CIO Secy.-Treas. Carey—together with leaders of the British and Dutch unions—walked out of the WFTU executive bureau, in protest over its failure to adhere to its original trade union policy.

Preparations

In recent months, conferences by CIO leaders with officials of both the AFL and the British Trades Union Congress have helped smooth the way for formation of the new international labor federation.

On April 28 a CIO conference with AFL leaders brought forth a "friendly discussion" and agreement on a number of points.

The two U. S. groups agreed that each organization would be represented at congresses of the new international group by delegations based on the size of their "recognized membership." On executive bodies and committees, both AFL and CIO will be represented, and if the organization has vice-presidents, each American union group will name one person to such a post.

It was also agreed that CIO and AFL delegates to meetings of the new international labor organizations will seek to consult beforehand "in an effort to reach a common policy."

Expected to Join

Unions from many small European nations are expected to join the new organization. A conference last month in Brussels, Belgium, brought together labor spokesmen from Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland.

They voiced hope that the international trade secretariats—composed of unions in each industry, and maintaining central offices for the exchange of labor and industrial information and policy—will work out arrangements to affiliate with the new international organization.

The disintegration of the World Federation of Trade Unions was reviewed in detail in a lengthy report to the Executive Board.

It recalled that American workers have always been opposed to communism, but the "monumental problems" confronting the world during the war against the Axis called for "every possible effort to find solutions."

Formed in 1945

Thus, in 1942, the CIO convention called for steps toward international labor cooperation with the British and Soviet unions, and those of other nations. Arising out of discussions in the next couple of years, the World Federation of Trade Unions was formed in October 1945 with a constitution and program which won wide support.

But, the report described developments within the next year, in which Communist-led unions and the secretary-general, Louis Saillant, sought to commit the WFTU to a course of political, rather than trade-union, action in the international field.

Thus, in June 1946, Saillant recommended a blockade of Franco Spain by unions, presumably in the form of commitments from WFTU affiliates, to carry on political strikes. The CIO objected vigorously, pointing out that only its own unions can vote for strikes, and that no prior commitments for this type of embargo against Spain had been authorized by CIO or the British or Soviet labor unions.

Marshall Plan Fought

The report also emphasized that the WFTU's initial resolution called for economic reconstruction in Europe. Early post-war measures by the U. S. government to help the peoples of Europe received no criticism from the WFTU, but after the Cominform declared its ideological warfare on the Marshall Plan, the WFTU's official bulletin was filled with propaganda against U. S. aid.

At a November 1947 meeting of the WFTU executive, Communist representatives from Italy and the USSR, and Sec.-Gen. Saillant, voted against even permitting CIO Sec.-Treas. Carey from presenting CIO's position in support of the Marshall Plan before the meeting. A majority vote prevented the matter from being added to the agenda of the meeting.

During the following months, in early 1948, the WFTU's information bulletin was filled with articles opposing the Marshall Plan, and vilifying those union leaders in Europe and America who supported the program for European economic aid.

The bulletin, for instance, carried what the CIO report described as a "weird indictment" by the Bulgarian unions, in which Carey and other democratic union leaders were described as "agents of American imperialism . . . recruited to the service of Wall Street. . . ."

At Rome, in May 1948, the CIO and the British warned the WFTU that continuation of these practices of using the organization to attack its affiliates would lead only to the break-up of the world labor group. After lengthy conferences, reforms in the conduct of the WFTU were agreed on by a committee representing six leading union centers.

The CIO report noted that "even while the Rome agreement was being negotiated, the free democratic trade union groups realized that it would only succeed if it was carried out in the spirit as well as in the letter. It turned out that it was not adhered to at all."

Compromise Rejected

In September 1948, the international trade secretariats—to whom the Russian unions had voiced considerable hostility two years earlier—made a final decision not to enter the WFTU. That decision left the organization lacking an essential phase of the activity of an international organization.

In January 1949, the British—supported by the CIO—recommended that in view of the difficulty in getting agreement on any subject between the Communist and non-Communist unions, the WFTU be placed in "mothballs" for a period of a year, with its funds entrusted to trustees. It was hoped that this compromise might pave the way for re-establishment of the WFTU in the future, at a period when political difficulties were less aggravated.

But that compromise was rejected—and the CIO, the British and the Dutch left the WFTU executive bureau.

Church O.K.'s Closed Shop

WHERE THE closed or the union shop is agreed to by management and labor, it should be supported by church members, the Federal Council of Churches decided last week.

The action was taken by the 40-member executive board of the Council, which represents 27 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations. The council's statement said:

"Where either the closed or the union shop emerges with proper safeguards, we believe the agreement . . . should be approved and supported by church people."

The council also took an indirect slap at T-H which bars the closed shop and requires a majority of all the employes—not just those voting—for NLRB sanction of the union shop. The council said:

"We believe that compulsory union membership should neither be required nor forbidden by law. The decision should be left to agreement by management and labor . . ."

Murray Praises War Orphan Aid

A campaign of the Fraternal Order of Eagles to provide health and educational aid to more than a thousand children of its members who died in World War II has been commended by CIO Pres. Philip Murray as being "in the best tradition of American democracy."

Board Hits Bell On CWA Move

THE CIO Executive Board lashed at the Bell Telephone companies and the Western Electric for adopting a policy of refusing to recognize the Communication Workers of America since it became a CIO affiliate.

The board's resolution recognized the fact that the policy was dictated by the firm controlling the Bell companies and WE, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., described as "the world's largest monopoly." The resolution said:

"The executive board of the CIO pledges full moral and financial support to the workers in their battle to preserve their union from the onslaughts of this bitter anti-union attack; and

"Be it further resolved, that all affiliates of the CIO be urged to take similar action."

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne was seated as a member of the CIO Executive Board.

DESPITE THE fact that CWA members had voted to affiliate by a two to one majority, the AT&T affiliates were using that as an excuse for withdrawing recognition even where contracts were still in effect.

According to CWA headquarters, the companies were in most cases filing petitions for NLRB elections to determine that whether the employes still wanted to be represented by CWA since it had become a CIO affiliate.

All CWA division and international counsel were called to a conference at Washington early last week.

As a result of that conference and deliberation by CWA's executive board the following resolution was adopted:

"In the handling of the recognition problem which has been created by the telephone companies, it shall be the policy of the union to permit divisions to engage in court action; to use the NLRB processes; to sign new payroll deduction cards. Each division shall first consult with headquarters office in its case

"Decisions respecting the method to be used shall be made by the officers of the union after consultation with the general counsel and the division officers."

HARDY HANDSHAKE: **Pres. John J. Moran (r.) of the American Union of Telephone Workers, first telephone union to affiliate with the CIO, welcomes Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communication Workers of American, who last week attended a meeting of the CIO Executive Board for the first time. The CWA, which voted to affiliate with the CIO, was issued a CIO charter several days ago.**

Camp for War Orphans

An international holiday camp for war orphans will be organized in Europe next August by the Intl. Federation of Children's Communities with the aid of UNESCO. Exact location of the camp has not yet been decided. It will accommodate 50 war victims 12 to 17 years old, from 16 countries.

All-Time High For Co-ops

Consumers cooperatives reached an all-time high in both membership and business in 1947, according to a recent bulletin issued by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The combined business of the retail distributive cooperatives exceeded a billion dollars and that of the local service associations was over 25½ millions, the bulletin stated.

A larger number of consumers' cooperative associations than ever before were in the million-dollar class in 1947, latest year for which statistics have been compiled.

Altogether, 10 associations of urban or rural-urban membership had a volume of business exceeding a million dollars, and 10 had 3,000 members or more.

Maryland Group Votes To Join New Union

The Maryland Federation of Telephone Workers membership has voted to authorize delegates to attend the amalgamation convention of the CWA and Telephone Workers Organizing Committee and to affiliate with the new national CIO union for telephone workers. The vote was 1032 to 592. The convention will be held in Chicago in June.

This is the first poll taken on the question by a union unaffiliated with either CWA or TWOC since the completion of the CWA referendum on CIO affiliation. Ohio Federation of Telephone Workers—which likewise does not belong either to CWA or TWOC—is also voting on whether it shall take identical action.

Board OK's This Economic Report:

'Increasing Government Action' May Be Necessary

"IF LARGE-SCALE unemployment is to be avoided, some new strength must be found on the demand side of our economy. A better distribution of income and spending is called for."

Thus the Committee on Full Employment reported to the CIO Executive Board last week.

Members of the Committee are CIO Pres. Murray, chairman; Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, administrative chairman; Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers; Pres. Albert Fitzgerald of the Electrical Workers and Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The report continued:

"Over the past three years larger and larger shares of income have been going to the property groups of the population while the position of wage and salary earners has deteriorated.

"Primarily, as we shall see, this points to the need for strengthening the position of the wage and salary group. But to the extent that private adjustments are insufficient in underwriting a high enough level of demand to sustain full employment and expanding levels of production, it may be necessary to rely upon increasing government action."

Unemployment Rises

"Unemployment" is a word that keeps cropping up in the report as it increasingly does in our economy even though newspapers and magazines have been inclined either not to mention it or to gloss over it.

The report sums up the attitude of the press by quoting from the U. S. News of February 25, which stated:

"Unemployment has already risen substantially. It is expected in 1950 to reach or exceed a four million level. **That still would not be a major problem.**" (The last sentence in bold face type is underscored in the report, which commented:)

"'Technically' four million or even more unemployed might not be a 'major problem' or not even 'a recession'—for businessmen.

"For the American people it would be a defeat. When the Congress passed the Employment Act of 1946 it certainly did not envisage four million unemployed, over 6% of the labor force, as either healthy or normal.

"Even more to the point is the indisputable fact that unemployment feeds upon itself. An unemployed worker means one less producer, and a less effective consumer. Moreover, the spotty, pocket nature of unemployment at the present time is much like the situation in the late 1920's. At that time unemployment first began to manifest itself in such soft industries as textiles.

Warning Signals

"These soft spots, we believe, bespeak fundamental, underlying distortions in the economy. They are warning signs calling for corrective measures.

"In 1948 the nation was able to achieve full (or nearly full) employment and a high level of production. Many economic problems remained unsolved last year, but at least these two were largely overcome. Now, it is proposed that since demand is down we also cut supply.

"One business organ put it succinctly, 'Industry is clearly thinking in terms of slightly lower 1949 production.' (Business Week, February 26, 1949.) Keep in mind that we have a growing labor force. Link this with rising productivity and 'slightly lower production' and you get a pattern of growing and serious unemployment.

"We cannot look to business or business planning for a continuation of full employment, full production. Business as usual in 1949 adds up to lower production and more unemployment. All this at a time when our system is on trial in the eyes of a great part of the world."

Like unemployment the U. S. News keeps bobbing up in the report because it reflects the thinking of U. S. business. The report quoted the News:

"Urgent needs and wants have been filled. People no longer feel that they have to have refrigerators, stoves, household appliances, clothing, even automobiles, so they are not rushing to buy. That leads to lagging sales, lagging orders, cutbacks in production." The report continued:

"Any real familiarity with the American workers and farmers and their needs immediately attests to the absurdity of this notion. Their needs remain virtually limitless, but their wherewithal to fill these needs has been whittled away by the grinding inflation. Three years and more of inflation has sapped the buying power of these segments of the population."

The report took exception to "the business view that the pricing system is sufficiently fluid and elastic to keep our economy operating at a high level of employment and production . . ."

"Consumer prices on the average are still more than 27% over the June 1946 level when OPA was scuttled, according to the latest release of the U. S. Department of Labor. Indeed, the consumer price level, or as it is more commonly called, the cost of living index, is still more than 2% higher than it was in March 1948.

"Anyone who even suggested in March of 1948 that we were no longer in the grip of tremendously inflated prices would have been laughed out of court. Yet, such is the suggestion in some quarters today. Living costs, which are still 68% above the January 1941 level, by no stretch of the imagination can be termed anything but inflationary.

"In the industrial price field, the experience of the '30's seems to be headed for a repeat performance. The rigid price policies of the iron and steel leaders during the last depression, for example, resulted in a 76% production drop from 1929 to 1932, while iron and steel prices fell only 16%.

"During the same period employment in this industry fell 71%. In other industries, too, the effects of rigid price policies were clearly manifest and they resulted in severe drops in production and employment.

"So affluent a corporation as General Motors on the heels of an approximately $450 million net profit in 1948 and a record-breaking profit in the first quarter of 1949 on top of 1948, recently announced some very slight token shaving of refrigerator prices but, at the same time, cut refrigerator production schedules and dropped thousands of workers from its payroll in Dayton, Ohio, the home of the great Frigidaire plant.

"General Motors has also made a token cut of around 1% in the price of its $2,000 automobiles.

"By 1948, **percentage-wise** the employes' share of national income was back at its 1941 level of 62%, having fallen from 68% in 1945.

"Since 1945, these major property segments (farm income, unincorporated business and professional income, and corporate profits) have increased their share of national income from 27% in 1945 to 33% in 1948. Dollar-wise the gain was from $49.5 billion to $75.6 billion.

Profits Rising

"Of particular concern for any labor group is the economic status and progress of the corporate sector of the economy, for it is here that the overwhelming share of the CIO membership is employed. Here, too, through its bargaining power labor can move to effect some needed action toward the necessary redistribution of income.

"Preliminary reports on corporate profits for the first three months of 1949 show that in spite of a drop in employment, and consumer income, as a group major American corporations actually improved their earnings over a like period in 1948.

"A survey of the financial reports for the first quarter of 1949 of 500 corporations (scattered in manufacturing, mining, trade, and services) made by the National City Bank, disclosed that profits after taxes were up 6.5% as compared to the first quarter of 1948.

"A **Wall Street Journal** survey of some 489 major firms in the first quarter of 1949 showed a gain of 7.2% over the like period in 1948.

"As the economic system grows and expands it must be geared to sustaining a high volume of sales. This can be done if industry operates on the basis of low unit profits. Indeed the 'genius' of the American system of enterprise, when it works well, has been just this—large volume, low unit profits, but high gross and net profits resulting from the high volume of sales.

"Instead of passing along their savings in the form of lower prices, over the past few years, businessmen have actually raised their prices. The result has been that margins were widened—purchasing power and savings were drained off from the lower and middle income groups—and profits piled up in spectacular fashion."

Workers Worse Off Than In 1944

The Full Employment Committee took up the matter of the weekly paychecks of manufacturing workers which it said "are one of the recognized barometers of mass purchasing power in our economy." This is how workers are faring:

Money And Real Wages Of Manufacturing Workers

Period	Money Wages	Real Wages (1941—100)	Index of Real Weekly Wages (1941—100)
1941	$29.58	$29.58	100
1942	36.65	33.11	112
1943	43.14	36.71	124
1944	46.08	38.63	131
June 1945	46.32	37.81	127
Dec. 1945	41.21	33.37	113
June 1946	43.31	34.18	115
Dec. 1946	46.96	32.23	109
1947	49.25	32.55	110
1948	53.12	32.45	110
Jan. 1949	54.41	33.48	113
Feb. 1949	54.25	33.78	114
March 1949	53.27	33.06	112

Sources: Council of Economic Advisers and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"As this table shows, the American factory worker had not quite regained the purchasing power he lost after V-J Day by June 1946. At that point he had climbed back part of the distance but the junking of effective price controls in the summer of 1946 completed the wage earners' rout. After two more rounds of wage increases he still stands below even his June 1946 position. He has 15% less purchasing power than in 1944."

Immediate Steps To Halt Unemployment Urged

A SIX-POINT, long range program and an eight-point plan of immediate action to halt increasing unemployment were recommended in a resolution on economic policy adopted by the CIO Executive Board last week.

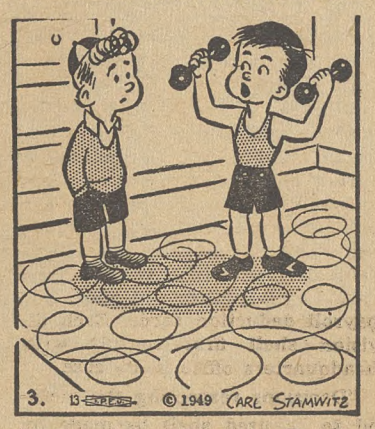
The long-range program called for immediate wage increases, low prices and high production, increasing of industrial capacity, a federal housing program, enactment of Agriculture Secy. Brannan's farm program, development of an extensive public works program.

The eight points of the immediate plan are: Upping the amount and the duration of the unemployment compensation, extension of the social security program, federal supplements to unemployment compensation, increasing the minimum wage level to $1 an hour, a progressive tax system, based on ability to pay, strategically located public works, Federal loans to industries and small businesses. Partial text of the resolution follows:

The nation is once again face to face with serious economic decisions. While levels of government expenditures may stave off a serious break in our economy for another year, production and employment are already being substantially reduced in certain consumer goods industries, and even our basic industries are showing signs of a decline.

Unemployment is now almost 50% greater than a year ago. Consumer income dropped by almost $3 billion in the first quarter of 1949. Purchasing power is on the wane.

Already real wages of workers in manufacturing fell 10% from 1945 to 1948 while the share of wages and salaries of the total national income was going down from 68% to 62% in the same period. At the same time personal savings in bonds and in banks, 60% of which were already owned by 10% of our families by 1945, became even more highly concentrated while the savings of millions of low and middle income families were dwindling away.



"If I could only join Dad's union, I'd get the strength of millions of men!"

There is a great need for more consumer income and purchasing power in the hands of the mass of American people if a serious depression is to be avoided. This requires redistribution of our present income. Too large a share is going to profits and a smaller, decreasing share is going to the wage and salary earners. By increasing the workers' share of an ever enlarging national income, corporations would still be able to make a fair and equitable profit. A lower unit profit on a larger volume output is a basic need of our economy today.

Employment and production cut-backs in certain consumer durable and non-durable industries may be prevented from becoming more serious by continued high levels of government expenditures.

If government expenditures were to be reduced, production and employment cut-backs would take place in almost every segment of our economy because of underlying maldistributions which can only be corrected by the long range objective of the trade union movement to improve living standards by the redistribution of our total income.

While this long range objective is being pursued, we are confronted by immediate unemployment problems in certain industries as well as the long range problem of developing a full employment and full production economy.

7000 Laid Off

More than 7,000 employes of the Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., have been laid off on a company-wide basis since Jan. 1.

Mass. Official To House Unit:

Same Arguments Used Against State FEPC

By GLORIA CAPLAN

A MAN has a right to earn a living and support his family, the CIO said last week. And that right, it said, is so basic that it must be protected by law, the same as a man's property is protected by law.

Representing the CIO, Pres. Willard Townsend of the CIO Transport Service Employes, told a sub-committee of the House Labor committee why the CIO so vigorously supports a Fair Employment Practices bill.

"The statute books," Townsend said, "are replete with laws that protect the property rights of great corporations; we believe that the right to a job on the part of a worker, at his highest skill, is a most valuable property right and therefore should be protected by law."

What Townsend—and a steady parade of other witnesses for the past 10 days—urged was that a worker be protected in employment from discrimination because of his color, religion or nationality.

THE CIO for the past eight years has urged passage of a bill like the one Townsend favored. Every CIO convention since 1941 had passed a resolution urging it; the CIO fought for it in Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Philadelphia and Cleveland—all of which now have FEPC ordinances. The CIO had been in the successful struggle for state FEPCs in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Washington, Oregon, New Mexico and Rhode Island and Indiana.

Furthermore, the CIO, said Townsend, had done much to remove and lessen discrimination wherever it had contracts, but a union's power is limited. Since it cannot control the hiring, the union's protection begins only after a worker has passed the hiring gate.

As proof of the workability of such legislation, commissioners of two state FEPC programs took the stand.

Two of the five commissioners of the New York State Committee Against Discrimination, along with their general counsel, appeared first. The New York law was the first passed and has since served as the model for nine other state laws, and for the federal bills now under Congressional scrutiny.

The commission's experience during its four years in operation, was therefore of top interest to the committee.

Commissioner E. W. Edwards told committee members that the commission has been able to settle every complaint filed with it—without the necessity of a public hearing or of resorting to the courts. In the department stores, the telephone company, in factories and in the white collar field, jobs have opened up for qualified minority group members where they were consistently barred before.

THE NEW YORK commissioners emphasized that their success—all of it without force—was largely due to the existence of enforcement provisions in the law. As Senator Paul Douglas (D. Ill.) had told the committee earlier: "The mere fact that there is a switch in the closet has helped accomplish the law's objectives."

Another state commissioner—Elwood McKenney, of the Massachusetts FEPC— had similar experiences to relate. He said the same arguments against the measure were used in Massachusetts before that bill's passage as are now being used against the national bill. He then enumerated and refuted the leading ones:

FEPC legislation would drive business out of the state.

McKenney: "The 1948 report of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, however, speaks for itself. Because this report said that, during the third year that the Fair Employment Practice Law had been in effect, 136 new business organizations had been established and further than that, 58 existing firms had begun new capital construction to cost $300 million."

FEPC is an attempt to legislate against intolerance and prejudice.

McKenney: "It has never been thought in Massachusetts . . . that a fair employment practice act is aimed at anything but the unfair practices of employers in refusing employment or promotion . . . because of the race, religion or origin of individuals . . .

COMPELLING testimony was also offered by Clarence Mitchell, labor secretary of the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who pointed out discriminatory hiring practices in such national concerns as the telephone company; Sears Roebuck; Schlitz, Blatz, Pabst and Miller Brewing companies; General Motors in Georgia and Dupont and Ford factories in Richmond, Va.

For a time the hearings became a forum for the accusations of a left-wing CIO union against a right-wing CIO union.

Into the midst of a heavy schedule of witnesses, sub-committee chairman Adam C. Powell (D. N. Y.) made room for the unannounced testimony of four Mine-Mill & Smelter Workers from Bessemer, Ala.

Mine-Mill Intl. Rep. Frank Allen charged that a "new union" was set up at the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. specifically for the purpose of furthering racial discrimination.

The "new union" as committee members and informed reporters in the room knew, was the CIO Steelworkers, to whom five former Mine-Mill locals at Bessemer, Ala., recently switched, with the approval of the CIO Executive Board.

(Earlier Mine-Mill Rank-and-filer Eugene Calhoun had testified that TCI discriminatory practices began 16 years ago with the emergence of the Mine-Mill union at the mines. This obviously was not the impression the union had intended to leave with the committee. Allen, a more adroit speaker, then seized the ball from him, and carried it the rest of the way himself.)

Whereas Calhoun, in both his written and oral statements had stated that TCI's discriminatory hiring policy was of many years' standing. Allen charged that discriminatory hiring began only a year before a recent representation election, which involved five CIO Local Industrial Unions and Mine-Mill.

After Allen made his charges, Committee Member Thomas Burke (D. O.) said: "If that kind of allegation is going to be made here, I think the other union should be given an opportunity to reply."

The following day Townsend appeared to present CIO's testimony on FEPC, and in passing briefly answered the charges made by the Mine-Mill representative.

Townsend had been sent to Alabama by Philip Murray to investigate the inter-union dispute. He said the CIO executive Board had already dismissed as unfounded the charges made against the Steelworkers by Mine-Mill, and read into the record the resolution of censure against Mine-Mill adopted by the Board the day before.

But Rep. Powell refused to let the issue lie with Townsend's refutation of the charges. Mine-Mill Intl. Vice Pres. Reid Robinson repeated the charges against Murray's union, termed CIO Assistant Counsel Tom Harris "a liar," and charged that there was "if not outright collusion—very close cooperation" between the company and the Steelworkers.

Over Harris's objections, Powell ruled that the two unions might use the entire afternoon session of the hearing on May 25 to air the feud further.

Said Harris: "I don't think this is an appropriate forum. The CIO Board spent all of one day discussing the issue, and determined by a vote of 37 to 11 that the story Robinson is telling you is untrue."

But Powell ruled that the show would go on.

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FOR FEPC: In four years of operation, the anti-discrimination law of New York State has worked, a House sub-committee on FEPC was told. (Above) Relating their experiences in administering the N. Y. laws, General Counsel Henry Spitz and Commissioners E. W. Edwards and Nicholas H. Pinto of the N. Y. State Committee Against Discrimination say a federal law is needed. (Below) George Weaver, director of CIO's Committee Against Discrimination and Willard Townsend, president, CIO Transport Service Employes, discuss Townsend's testimony shortly before he took the stand for CIO.

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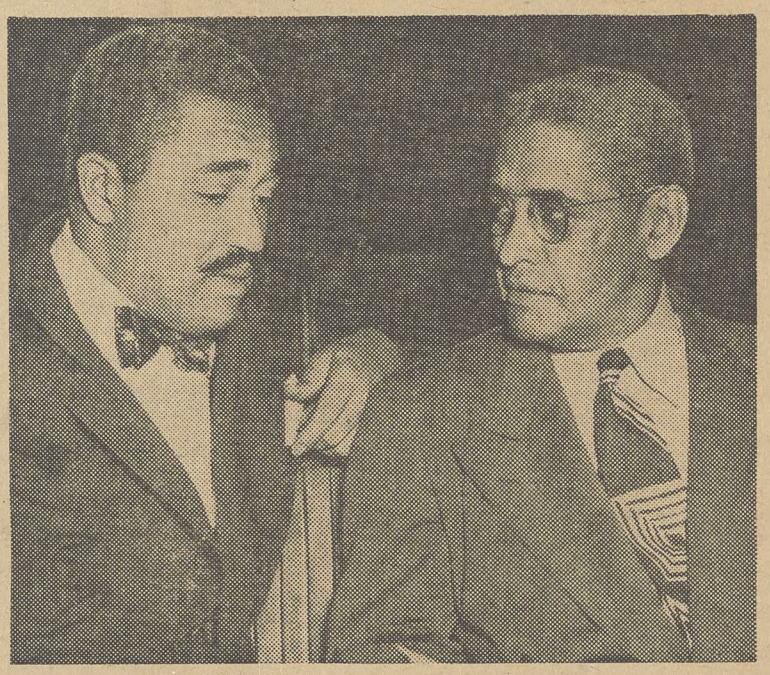

$1s For PAC Will Bring Victory

AMA Tries 'Art' For Propaganda

IF YOU should happen to see hanging on the wall of your physician's office next time you visit him, a picture of a doctor sitting beside a sick child, take a good look at it.

It's a large color reproduction of a well-known painting by Fildes called "The Doctor" and if it has printed under it the words, "Keep Politics Out of This Picture!" you are looking at an example of one of the American Medical Association's latest propaganda stunts to fight national health insurance.

The AMA has levied an assessment of $25 each on all its members to build a $3½ million fund to oppose the comprehensive system of health legislation now before Congress.

Reproductions of this painting "soon will go up in doctors' offices all over America as one of the first steps in dramatizing our case to the American people," according to the AMA's plan, and will "make doctors campaigners in their own behalf."

The procedure of the drive was presented by Clem Whitaker and Leone Baxter, directors of the AMA's campaign, at a recent national conference of State Medical Societies held in Chicago, and was reprinted by the Dallas (Tex.) Medical Journal under the title "What Will We Do With the Doctor's $25?"

(It's doubtful that the AMA intended its medical societies publicize the procedure in quite this way, for it completely spills the beans.)

AS THE PLAN of procedure revealed at the Chicago conference shows, much more subtle methods of putting across anti-national health insurance propaganda were contemplated.

"It is vital," states this plan, "that much of this flow of words should reach the people through normal newspaper and magazine channels, rather than through direct publicity releases.

"We intend to work with the great newspapers and the national magazines to get them to do special jobs, with real reader interest, and that work already is well started . . .

Another phase of the AMA drive to make physicians take an active part in the fight against national health insurance shows what AMA really means by "Keep Politics out of this picture."

"We need to locate the personal physician of every Congressman and every U. S. Senator (the County Society secretary probably should take on that job) and have him send a personal letter to his patient, the Congressman, telling him of the danger of socialized medicine and asking for his help in defeating any compulsory health insurance program which may be submitted.

"We will provide form letters, but the Society secretary should help the doctor, if necessary, in re-writing and personalizing the letter in each instance."

"We are confident that working together," declares the AMA plan in conclusion, that "the fight against government - controlled medicine can be won—and that when it is over, medicine will have pointed the way for the whole nation, at a time when the nation might easily travel either road—toward a controlled economy or toward a free economy."

Syndicates' Copy May Be Labelled 'Hot'

CIO NEWSPAPER Guild pickets in New York City have been walking for a week now in front of the New York Times Building, where Bell Syndicate and its affiliates have their offices, in the first syndicate strike in Guild history.

The strike has broad implications, for the Guild is finding effective means for making it tough for a syndicate that refuses to bargain. It has notified all columnists and cartoonists, feature writers and puzzle makers that their copy will be considered "hot" if they continue to file with the struck syndicates.

The Guild is offering, further, to handle the syndication of any copy where the columnists or cartoonists have individual contracts with publishers. The men who handled the syndication are out on the streets, have all the information and know-how needed and Guild headquarters has the facilities for duplicating and mailing.

This formula follows the pattern of a striking newspaper staff getting out their own publication to compete with a scab-operated, struck newspaper.

Several of the syndicated writers and cartoonists have indicated that they will take advantage of the Guild's offer, and one columnist is establishing his own duplicating and mailing department so his copy need not be handled by Bell strikebreakers

IN ADDITION to Bell, its affiliates, North American Newspaper Alliance, Consolidated Features and Associated Newspapers, are affected by the strike.

The syndicates have a combined staff of 51 eligible for Guild membership, and the 49 Guildsmen are out to a man. Main issues are union security, job security (including reinstatement of Unit Chairman Eddie Mahar who was fired for "incompetence" on the day he received a merit increase), job classifications, wages and severance pay.

Among the columnists and features handled by Bell and its affiliates are Drew Pearson, Billy Rose, Emily Post, Robert S. Allen, Thornton W. Burgess (Peter Rabbit), Henry Evans, Jeff Hayes and Doris Fleeson.

THE WORLD'S largest news gathering organization — the Associated Press—may soon be under a nationwide contract with the CIO Newspaper Guild—if the Guild achieves its number 1 goal for 1949.

The Guild has filed a petition for a nationwide NLRB election among the 1,450 eligible AP employes.

When the Guild's organizing drive began, it was bargaining agent at 35 AP bureaus. Since then it has secured majorities in 20 additional bureaus, and about 12 others are reported near a majority.

The election will be the largest ever participated in by the Guild.

In Bakersfield, Calif., at the same time, 25 editorial employes of the Press went on strike for a wage increase. The walkout began shortly after the Guild won recognition at the Press.

Back Your PAC, Your $1s Will Win At Polls

Wood Union Gets 2 Key Pacts

CIO Woodworkers in the northwest lumber territory have halted the possibility of a wage-cutting move by employers with the conclusion of a new agreement with two key lumber operators' associations.

Negotiations with seven associations in Oregon, Washington and California began last February. The three-month deadlock was broken last week when the Lumbermen's Industrial Relations Committee at Portland and the Pine Industrial Relations Committee at Klamath Falls, Oregon, granted a number of contract improvements, including an increase in the night shift differential.

The agreement still has to receive the approval of the membership, which is expected to abide by the recommendation of the negotiating committee. Its acceptance is expected to set the pattern for settlement with the remaining five associations in the northwest pine and fir industry. Some 40,000 workers would be affected by the agreements.

UNDER THE proposed settlement, overtime pay for work performed on holidays is extended to all employes—watchmen, firemen—who work on those days. Maintenance workers and watchmen who formerly were also excluded from receiving night differential pay will now receive the premium pay, which was boosted from 3c to 4c.

The agreement eliminates any wage reopening this fall.

Announcing the settlement, union committee members pointed out that the lumber operators had practically priced themselves out of the market "in a greedy race for profits," and that with the leveling off of prices, "it is not beyond the realm of possibility that the operators will attempt to actually provoke strike action in the industry for the express purpose of curtailing production sufficiently to bolster prices."

The negotiators, who were confronted during wage talks with layoffs in the industry and employers' arguments that demand had fallen off, said the industry had once before forced a strike situation in order to curtail production and keep prices up—"and we must guard against its happening again," they said.

Contracts with the 800 operators, expected to be affected ultimately by the agreement, expired April 1. The union's original demands were for a wage increase, health and welfare plan, a six-hour day, holidays with pay and increased night shift differentials.

IWA Pres. J. E. Fadling said: "We have succeeded in convincing the employers that all night shift workers should be paid the extra compensation, regardless of whether or not they are actually what the employer chooses to call 'production' workers.

"The same thing applies to the holiday pay provisions. Thousands of our members have been discriminated against because Christmas, Labor Day, the Fourth of July or some other named holidays happen to fall upon a regularly scheduled work-day."

"I wondered what that anti-labor bird was cackling about!"

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

This is a story about a bell. And it's a story about the desire for workers to see the sunlight.

The sun-up to sun-down work-day was once the common thing. The fight in those times was for the 10-hour day. And in May, 1831, 117 years ago this week, labor for the first time in history won the shorter work-day for a large group of workers.

Eighteen hundred members of the Shipwrights and Caulkers Union, employed by five shipyards located side by side along the East River, New York City, caused a large bell to be erected at a city market near the yards. All ship workers took the union oath to start and work only as directed by the "union" bell.

Then, on the day selected, the bosses in the five shipyards became more and more worried as the sun climbed higher and higher in the sky and no workers appeared. Was this another strike to be broken as they had smashed an earlier strike for the 10-hour day just a few years before?

At 6 a. m. their question was answered. The "union" bell, under the hand of Mate McCoy, elected as bell ringer because he could tell time and owned a chronometer, loudly rang out. Workmen poured into the shipyards. At 8 a. m. the bell rang them off for breakfast, and rang them back at 9. At 1 and 2 p. m. the bell rang the dinner hour. At 6 p. m. the bell rang again and the excited workers ended their day, the first time they had ever finished work in broad daylight.

The employers met many times during the next few weeks and debated a lockout. But orders were heavy and customers demanded that delivery dates be kept. No action was taken.

What of the workers? Exactly one year later, in April 1832, they erected a newer, bigger "union" bell and the remaining 13 shipyards in New York Harbor were given the same shock by the workers. This time the owners struck back, but, after a three-day lockout, agreed with the workers to abide by the work hours signaled by the "union" bell.

That victory was the first in the long and bitter battle for the 10-hour day.

* * *

Regional Director Delmond Garst, St. Louis, reports that the United State Workers, CIO, won an election at the Charleston, Ill., plant of the Brown Shoe Company. The workers voted 400 to 59 for the CIO. USWA Regional Director credits Don Easton, Shoeworkers Union organizer, with this victory.

SHOE WINS IN ILLINOIS

Regional Director Loren Houser, Indianapolis, reports that the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, has won an election at the Indianapolis Star by a vote of 118 to 41. Opposing the CIO was a company union. This paper was organized by William Farson of the ANG.

Ed Walsh, Organization Director of the CIO United Transport Service Employes, reports that the employes of Jacksonville Box Company, Jacksonville, Fla., have voted in an NLRB election to be represented by that union.

Thomas J. Gallagher, director of organization for the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, reports an election victory at the American Electro Metal Company, Yonkers, N. Y.

The march forward in telephone continues. By an overwhelming vote of 1,032 to 592, the Maryland Federation of Telephone Workers (Plant) has voted to affiliate with the national union for telephone workers within CIO to be formed at the amalgamation conventions of TWOC and CWA next month in Chicago. This is the first of the remaining unaffiliated unions to take a position since the completion of the CWA referendum. Others will follow. Organizing campaigns in other important areas will be mapped out by the telephone workers, supported by CIO, and carried on to the advantage and growth of the new union.

* * *

BRAZEN ACT BY A. T. & T.

True to form, and was to be expected, AT&T, the world's greatest corporation, has announced cancellation of most of its contracts with the CWA—a brazen denial of the rights of those workers to maintain collective bargaining relations with their employer. This is the reaction of a self-styled public servant to a democratic expression of the will of its employes.

CIO is determined to see this thing through and will support these telephone workers in all their efforts to win fair treatment from this ruthless protected monopoly. The CIO Executive Board has taken action to support the workers' inalienable rights for self-determination.

Though these telephone employes have chosen to affiliate with CIO, they are still the same people and desire to honor their contracts. Contracts to the company are apparently just scraps of paper when they concern the workers who serve the public but not when it comes to demanding payment of bills presented to the public and to demanding rate raises from the public.

Pa. CIO Urged To Continue Fighting Spirit

SOME 1200 delegates to the 12th Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania CIO Council spent three intensive days blueprinting an accelerated political action and legislative drive for 1949-50.

There was to be no election of officers,—officers are named biennially—there was virtual unanimity on all resolutions, a handful of left-wingers registering opposition at times.

Among the guest speakers were John A. Phillips, the Council's former president, and Democratic State Sen. Samuel Neff.

Phillips urged the affiliated locals to continue their progress along organizational, political and legislative lines. Neff lashed out at the Republican-controlled Pennsylvania legislature, which he charged with ignoring the working man and devoting its attention solely to the "special interests." He said the state's Republicans had failed to deliver on their campaign pledges.

Most heated discussion of the three days centered around the Atlantic Pact, which several said was "not for defense, but for war." However, when Council Pres. Harry Boyer asked for a rising vote, only a scattered few remained seated in opposition to the Pact.

Other resolutions passed by the delegates:

Urged CIO's disaffiliation from the World Federation of Trade Unions; approved an intensified political action campaign; urged passage of state and federal FEPC laws; condemned attempts to "throttle housing" and called for a public housing program; condemned Pennsylvania's "Tax-anything" law; endorsed 30-hour week without reduction in pay, and sought improved workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation laws.

Nassau-Suffolk Council Changed

The Nassau-Suffolk County (N. Y.) CIO Council has been reorganized.

The council adopted a new constitution and elected officers, all of whom have long been identified as strong supporters of CIO policy.

The meeting of all CIO unions in the two Counties was convened in the CIO offices, Jamaica, N. Y., by Irving Abramson, Natl. CIO Representative for the Eastern Area. Abramson said that the old council "did not effectively prosecute CIO policy."

New officers are: Pres., Charles Kerrigan, Auto Workers; Vice-Pres., Joseph Fitzgerald, United Electrical Workers; Secy., Jack Maltz, Retail, Wholesale and Department Stores Union; Treas., Alexander Coleman, Transport Workers. Abramson immediately installed the officers.

This is the third CIO Council reorganized by Abramson in six months because they have not effectively carried out CIO policy. The other two were the Hudson County (N. J.) Council and the Newark (N. J.) Council.

CIO Holds Fast on T-H Repeal

THE CIO Executive Board last week renewed its demand for passage of the Thomas-Lesinski bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act.

"It is unthinkable that this Congress will adjourn or recess without repealing this repudiated law," the Board resolution declared.

In a resolution that closely paralleled the letter sent last week by General Counsel Arthur Goldberg to leaders of the Senate and House Labor Committees, the CIO reaffirmed its opposition to compromise of any fundamental issues involved in Taft-Hartley repeal.

It sharply criticized the Taft amendments as a cover-up which would leave essential features of the Taft-Hartley Act on the book, while removing Taft's name from an unpopular law during an election year.

The resolution "definitely and unequivocally" labelled as "completely unacceptable" any amendment to the Thomas-Lesinski bill providing for injunctions in national emergency or other labor disputes.

It hailed defeat of the Wood Bill, noted the big increase in votes cast against the Taft-Hartley Act—a rise from 83 votes in 1947 to 212 in 1949.

"It is obvious that constructive labor-management relations cannot long be continued in the highly uncertain and demonstrably unsatisfactory status imposed by the Taft-Hartley Act," the Board said.

"The CIO believes that the Senate and House, in the national interest, must afford legislative relief from the present intolerable situation. Repeal is needed now."

MORE PAY SOUGHT: Harry Leet, legislative chairman of the Government Workers Union, affiliate of the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Union, testified in behalf of S. 1518, a measure to raise the pay of Federal workers. He appeared before a subcommittee of the Senate Civil Service Committee. Seated behind Leet are, l. to r.: Morton Liftin, national co-chairman of the union, Exec. Secy., Mary Pinkard and Felice Darkow of Local 1013, a Washington, D. C., local of the union. Seated at the extreme right is William Mirengoff, GWU co-chairman.

No Mincing Words

TEXT OF the conclusion of the Executive Board's resolution on T-H repeal follows:

We hereby resolve:

(1) We reiterate our firm support for the Thomas-Lesinski Bill.

(2) We believe that this bill can and should be passed without crippling amendments. We believe that the use of injunctions is neither effective as a means of bringing about labor-management peace nor sound as an instrument of public policy in a democratic society. In stating our position on the Thomas-Lesinski Bill, which we continue to support, the CIO is not maintaining an unrealistic attitude of utopian perfectionism. We are mindful that in the legislative process there is room for alteration in any bill—particularly one dealing with so complex a problem as labor relations. But we stand solidly against any changes which would impose the use of injunction—to break strikes—against which there can be no disagreement among men and women who seek to develop stability and accord in labor-management relations or which would impinge on other basic principles.

(3) We demand that the Congress of the United States move ahead, in line with the clear desires of the people, to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. We look forward to final votes on this issue in the Senate and in the House. We call upon Congress to enact the Thomas-Lesinski Bill.

(4) Ample time remains at this session of Congress for decisive action to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. When the people of this country voted against the record of the 80th Congress, they called for action in 1949.

It is unthinkable that this Congress will adjourn or recess without repealing this repudiated law.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

Bill	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas-Lesinski Bill S. 249 HR 2032	Repeals Taft-Hartley; restores Wagner Act with some amendments.	House Labor Comm. to discuss the bill soon. Senate Labor Comm. has ok'd, but floor debate not yet scheduled.	Write Senators & Representatives to repeal T-H this session.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements S. 653 HR 3190	House Bill provides 75c minimum, improved coverage and enforcement. Senate bill somewhat stronger.	HR 3190 ok'd by House Labor Comm. though not yet set for floor debate. Senate bill in committee.	Ask Senators & Congressmen to lift pay to at least 75c, improve coverage.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors' benefits, public assistance, coverage etc.	House Ways & Means. Comm. held hearings, now working on bills.	Ask Congressmen to support strong social security improvements.
Housing Program S. 1070 HR 4009	Provides 810,000 public housing units in six years, slum clearance, rural housing.	Passed by Senate. House Banking Comm. has approved HR 4009.	Ask Congressmen to support HR 4009.
Fair Employment Practices HR 4453	Bars discrimination in industry for reasons of race, creed or color.	House Labor sub-committee holding hearings. CIO testified in support of FEPC.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to support HR 4453
Anti-Polltax Bill	Outlaws collection of polltax as requirement for voting in U. S. elections & primaries in 7 southern states.	House Comm. on Administration holding hearings. CIO called for outlawing of polltaxes.	Ask Representatives to push passage of anti-polltax bill.
Health Insurance Program S. 1679 HR 4312	Provides natl. health insurance program, financial aid to hospitals & research, etc.	Senate Labor Committee started hearings. CIO to testify in support.	Ask Senate Labor Comm. members to approve bill.
Federal Aid to Education S. 246	Grants U. S. financial aid to states to improve school systems & provide minimum basic expenditures for schooling.	Passed by Senate. House Labor Comm. hasn't scheduled hearings yet.	Ask Rep. Lesinski & Labor Comm. members to hold hearings, approve school aid program.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Atlanta, Klan's Home, Bars Mask Wearing

Wearing of masks has been banned by the Atlanta, Ga., city council home of the Ku Klux Klan, by a vote of 17-0. A person wearing a mask in public, except on festive occasions such as Halloween, may be fined $200 and sentenced to 30 days in jail.

Councilman Archie Lindsey said that prior to the meeting, a piece of plywood shaped like a Klan hood bearing the initials K.K.K. and a cross had been placed on his doorstep. He also said that he had received an anonymous telephone warning, "for your sake and safety, the Klan must not be unmasked."

Guild Leader, Dies

Pres. Ed McQuade of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild, CIO, died April 24, ten days after surgery revealed that he had brain cancer.

McQuade, who a veteran newspaperman employed on the San Francisco Chronicle, first served as SFONG president in 1941.

Mundt Bill Could Hit Unions

CIO LAST WEEK told Congress it would be a dangerous mistake to pass the Mundt or Ferguson bills, claimed by their sponsors as a method of halting the growth of communism in the United States.

The bills (S. 1194 and S. 1196) are 1949 versions of last year's Mundt-Nixon bill, which was passed by the House but stalled in the Senate after the Attorney-General and numerous constitutional lawyers criticized it severely.

Appearing at hearings before the Senate Judiciary sub-committee, Thomas Harris, assistant CIO counsel, charged that the bills "would substantially curtail civil rights guaranteed to every American."

"Liberty is indivisible and repression contagious," Harris told the Senators. "Unless the civil rights of Communists are protected, those of others will not be."

"Indeed, the language of these very bills is so broad that they could be used to imperil the existence of all labor unions."

HARRIS TOLD the Senators that existing laws are adequate to meet any threat to national security, and he voiced confidence that the Communists will never be a real threat to America so long as the country "cherishes its democratic tradition and provides its people with the opportunity to make a decent livelihood."

In providing for registration of membership or other penalties for "communist political organizations" or "communist front organizations," Harris said the Congress is unconstitutionally seeking to regulate thoughts and opinion, rather than actions or conduct.

The language of the bills, he said, "is vague, oppressive and unconstitutional" and would do harm to all sorts of liberal organizations and trade unions. To illustrate the "broad sweep" of the bill, Harris predicted that the directors of the United States Steel Corp. could be indicted and sent to jail under provisions of the Mundt-Ferguson proposals.

If the company, Harris said, were to turn down a reasonable wage demand from the CIO steel union—a wage demand based on the workers' need to maintain decent living standards, the law might come into play.

"CERTAINLY IT could be said that the rejection of such a request would 'substantially facilitate' the establishment of a Communist regime in this country by depriving the workers of a decent standard of living, and creating hostility between labor and capital.

"The directors of the U. S. Steel Corp. could thus be indicted and sent to jail under this provision for rejecting the union's demand.

"Perhaps it will be thought that the union should welcome this sort of aid from the federal government, but I can assure you that it does not.

"For, you see, the union could just as well be convicted under the bill for putting forward any demand which might tend to create industrial strife and thus aid the Communist party."

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The CIO News

Vol. XII WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 30, 1949 82 No. 21

Gunman Maims Victor Reuther

REUTHER ATTACKED: Policemen and hospital attendants remove Victor Reuther from Receiving Hospital, where he was taken after he had been badly wounded in his home when a would-be shot-gun assassin fired through his window. Last year, his brother, Walter Reuther, president of the CIO Auto Workers, was shot in the arm in a similar attack. Victor Reuther was taken to Henry Ford Hospital, where his right eye was removed. He also has serious injuries of the face, neck and collar bone. Doctors say his condition is satisfactory and that he will have full vision in the other eye. More details on Page 3.

Big Steel Hints It Will Resist Union Demands

WITH "BIG Steel" profits running at the highest rate in history, the giant U. S. Steel Corp. and the CIO Steelworkers will begin negotiations on the union's contract demands on June 15.

That the mammoth corporation will resist any wage rise, and pension and insurance plans was indicated in a letter received by Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray from C. R. Cox, president of Carnegie-Illinois Steep Corp., a U. S. Steel subsidiary.

The corporation president said he regretted "that the union has exercised its right to open the agreements on these subjects in light of the downward trend in cost-of-living and present uncertainties in the general business situation." The U. S. Bureau of Labor, however, reports the cost-of-living in April was .2% above the level a year ago.

The union's contract with the basic steel producers expires in 1950, but is subject to a reopening on wages and insurance before July 16. If no agreement is reached by that date, the contract permits the union to strike.

Cox's Reply

In reply to Murray's letter requesting discussion of pensions, which the U. S. Supreme Court ruled a mandatory subject for bargaining, Cox said, "Without commenting upon the construction which you place on the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the case cited by you, we consider that your letter on pensions has no present relevance to our negotiations."

He left the way open for such discussion, however, by adding that "We are, of course, willing to discuss our position with you when we meet."

The history of the union's current demands for an insurance program—providing life, accident, health, medical and hospital benefits—dates back to 1947, when a joint union-company committee was established to study such plans. When, during the 1948 negotiations, the union proposed a program, which would have cost the company an estimated 8.6c an hour per worker, management offered instead a program which would have cost it one-fourth as much and would have been equally financed by the worker.

This proposal was rejected by the union. The agreement to extend the contract to 1950, accordingly, permitted a reopening on insurance as well as wages.

Big Steel Pattern

When Murray sits down with the Big Steel representatives, negotiations on 835 steel contracts in both basic and fabricating steel plants will be more or less waiting in abeyance. As a rule, U. S. Steel sets the pattern, which is then adopted in the main by the rest of the industry. In those instances—mostly fabricating plants—where the contract expires in July, the union will seek a union shop and other contract changes.

Meanwhile, the two other members of the CIO's "Big Three" were tooling up for their annual wage talks with management.

AUTO: With the Ford empire closed down by a strike of 65,000 CIO Auto Workers protesting a speedup, the date for wage reopening talks still remained unsettled.

Negotiations could have begun as early as May 15, but Ford has so far refused to talk wages until the strike is settled.

The two parties appeared to be somewhat closer at week's end toward ultimate settlement of the speedup issue. The UAW agreed to the company's offer to arbitrate the question, but just what should be arbitrated was another problem.

The union suggested the question to be submitted to the arbiter read: "Does the company under the contract have the right to require an employe to work at a rate of speed in excess of 100% of established standards of production and to require a worker to make up production losses resulting from factors over which the worker has no control?"

Ford termed the question "loaded."

ELECTRICAL: General Electric and Westinghouse have both been notified by the CIO Electrical Workers of the union's desire to begin discussions of wages, pensions, insurance programs and a cut in the work week.

Both corporations, the union noted, reaped their highest net profits last year. General Electric's profit rate so far this year is even higher, the union said.

When negotiations begin, UE will seek a $500 annual wage increase, pension improvements, health programs and a shortened work week without a cut in pay. This last demand is prompted by the widespread layoffs in the electrical industry. A reduction in hours would permit the work to be spread among more employes.

GLASS: Agreements covering some 18,000 CIO Glass Workers were signed with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and the Libbey-Owens-Ford Co.

The wage issue was left to a reopening on Aug. 1. If no wage agreement is reached, the issue will be settled by arbitration. The union is also seeking a pension plan.

TEXTILE: Faced with widespread layoffs and production curtailment, the CIO Textile Workers' woolen and worsted policy committee has advised its locals not to seek wage increases on the Aug. 1 contract reopening date.

John Chupka, committee director, said the recommendation is advisory, not binding on the locals.

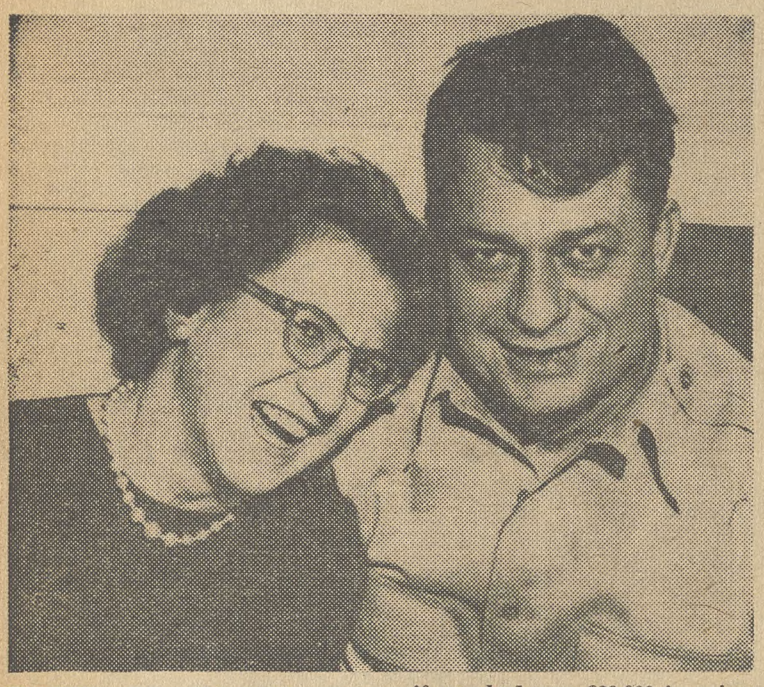
Earlier this year an arbitrator set the "no increase" pattern in the industry by refusing the union's demand for a raise for 23,000 employes of the American Woolen Co.

MARITIME: Atlantic & Gulf Coast ship employers presented CIO Maritime Union Pres. Joseph Curran with a long list of counter-proposals in negotiations which began last week.

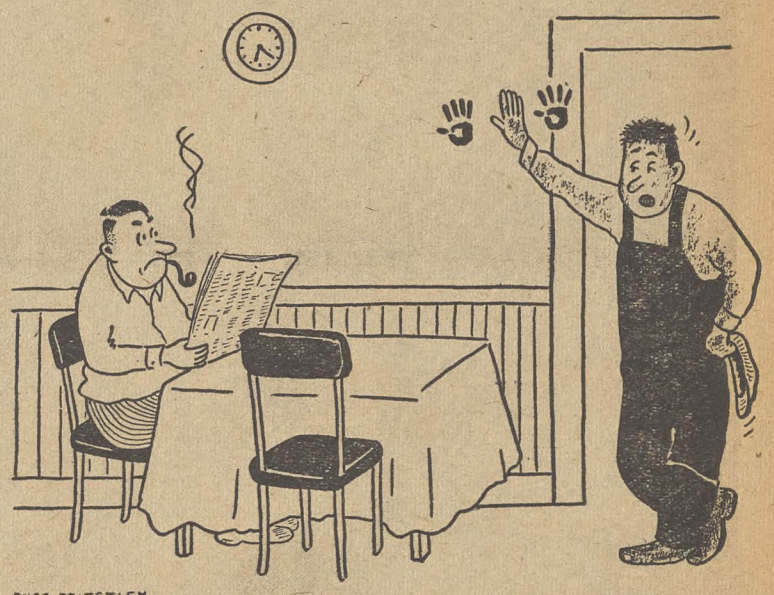
The union is asking a 15% rise in base pay and overtime rates, a 44-hour week, a permanent impartial chairman to arbitrate grievances, and elimination of certain inequities. Curran said the union was making every effort to complete talks before the contract expires June 15.

CIO Conclave City To Be Cleveland

The eleventh constitutional convention of the CIO will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, beginning Oct. 31, it was announced by CIO Pres. Philip Murray during the recent meeting of the Executive Board.



YOU'D BE HAPPY, TOO if you had won $29,000 in prizes in a radio quiz show as did Julius Zurwell, Methuen, Mass, shown above with his wife, Bertha. Both are members of Local 227, CIO Textile Workers Union. Zurwell, who has been working only part time, won the prizes by correctly identifying the mystery voice on the CBS program "Sing It Again" as that of World War I hero, Sgt. Alvin C. York.



RUSS PRIESTLEY

"No, thanks Mike, if I sit down I'll only dirty up your place."

Federal Jury Indicts Harry Bridges on Perjury Charge

PRES. HARRY BRIDGES of the CIO longshoremen's union was indicted last week by a federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy and perjury in connection with his years-long effort to avoid deportation and get American citizenship.

Indicted at the same time were Vice-Pres. J. R. Robertson of the union and Henry Schmidt, a union official now in Hawaii directing a strike on the islands.

The indictments charge that Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt, during a period from June 23 to Oct. 1, 1945, "engaged in a conspiracy to defraud the United States by impairing, obstructing and defeating the proper administration of the naturalization laws."

The indictment also charged that Bridges and the two union officials testified "fraudulently" at federal hearings when they denied that Bridges had ever been a member of the Communist party. All three "well knew," the indictment said, that he was a member of the Communist party from 1933 to Sept. 17, 1945, the day he gained American citizenship.

The perjury charge was based on Bridges' reply of "No" when asked by Judge Thomas Foley at the citizenship hearing whether he was or had ever belonged to the Communist party.

Conviction of Bridges on the criminal charges of perjury and conspiracy could lead to maximum penalties of seven years in jail and fines of $15,000. The government has also filed a suit in equity court to deprive Bridges of the American citizenship he gained in 1945 after years of legal battles. Presumably, outcome of this suit would depend on the verdict in the criminal prosecution.

THE INTL. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union charged that the case was "designed to put us out of business" and accused the government of placing Bridges in "triple jeopardy" after he had been cleared in two previous cases.

Bridges was in New York, where he had gone after the CIO Executive Board meeting, when the indictment was handed down by the San Francisco grand jury.

ILWU officials called the indictment "a monumental case of political spite . . . a political frame-up."

"It is no accident that two years ago, when our union began to become sharply critical of the Truman Administration, the gumshoes of the Immigration Service began looking for something to hang on for a new case," they said.

"As a union, we recognize that this new case, as were the previous cases, is designed as an attempt to put us out of business and to prevent our members from receiving decent wages, working conditions and security."

BRIDGES, 49 years old, came to the U. S. from his native Australia in 1920. He worked for a number of years as a seaman and longshoreman, and in 1934 and 1935 rose to leadership of rank-and-file longshoremen fighting the dictatorial practices of the AFL longshore union on the west coast.

That movement, after winning several victories, left the AFL and formed the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, which affiliated with the CIO in 1937.

DEPORTATION proceedings were instituted against Bridges by the Immigration Bureau—at that time a section of the Labor Dept.—in 1938. It was charged that he was either a member of, or affiliated with, an organization advocating violent overthrow of the government.

After 10 weeks of hearings, Dean James Landis of Harvard Law School—named as a special hearing officer—cleared Bridges of such membership or affiliation, and the finding was sustained by Sec. of Labor Frances Perkins.

In 1941, with the Immigration Bureau switched to the Justice Dept., Atty. Gen. Robert Jackson—now a Supreme Court Justice—ordered new hearings. Charles Sears, a retired New York State judge, presided at the 2½-month hearing, and ordered Bridges deported on grounds of affiliation with the Communist party.

An Immigrations Appeals Board reversed the Sears findings, but the Board's decision was in turn rejected by Atty.-Gen. Francis Biddle. The case then went into the courts, and on June 18, 1945, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled there had been no evidence to prove Bridges' membership or affiliation with the Communist party.

Three months later, Bridges gained his U. S. citizenship.

The new indictments charge in effect that Bridges was a Communist at the time he sought and obtained his citizenship, and that he is still a member of the Communist party.

In the post-war period, Bridges and other leaders of the longshore union have been increasingly in disagreement with national CIO policies, and in recent months have voiced some sharp criticism of CIO leaders.

The longshore leader and the union's recent convention criticized the European Recovery Program and the North Atlantic Pact, voiced distaste for CIO's handling of Taft-Hartley repeal legislative problems. The union and Bridges also differed with CIO during last year's election campaign, in which they supported the campaign of Henry Wallace.

FBI Probe Of Reuther Shooting Ordered

FOLLOWING an appeal by CIO, the U. S. Senate, acting on a motion by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), has voted unanimously to direct the Federal Bureau of Investigation to probe the shooting of Victor Reuther, educational director of the CIO Auto Workers.

Victor Reuther

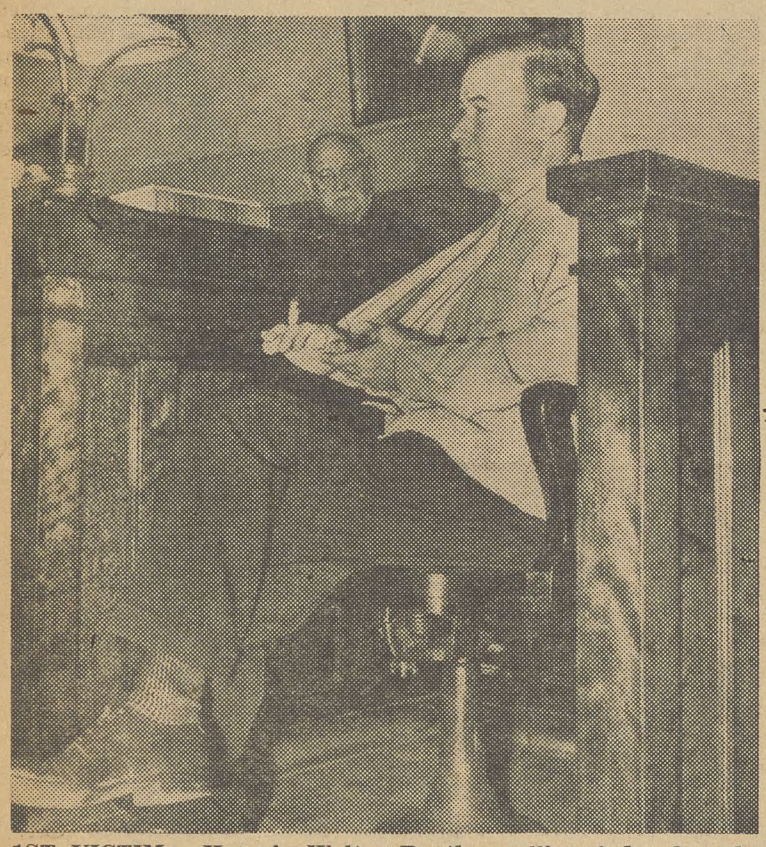
Victor Reuther, brother of Walter Reuther, president of the union, was seriously injured when a would-be assassin fired a double-barrel shot gun through the window of his Detroit home and struck the victim in the eye, face, neck and shoulder. Mrs. Sophie Reuther, who was sitting chatting with her husband, was uninjured. Their three children were asleep upstairs.

Walter Reuther was victim of a similar attack more than a year ago and is still carrying his right arm in a sling. He is under doctor's orders to flex and unflex his hand constantly, using a rubber sponge.

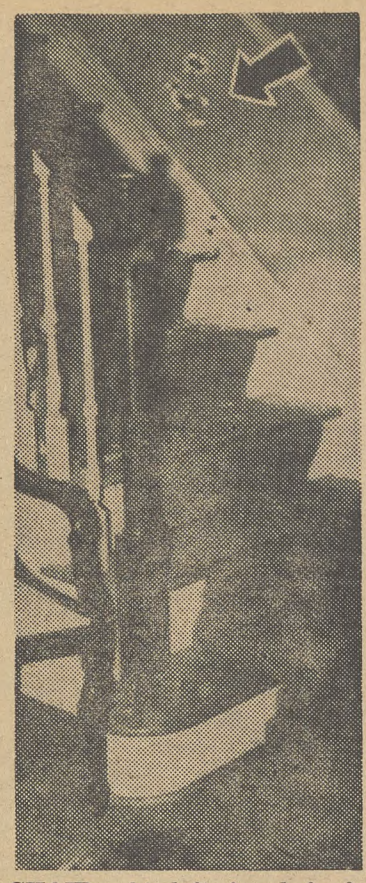
Doctors have already removed Victor Reuther's eye. They believe his face will be scarred somewhat. There are also pieces of shot in his neck and his collar bone was shattered. One of his few lucky breaks was that no shot entered his lung.

WALTER REUTHER blamed the shooting, and his own, on these possibilities: Communists, Fascists, diehard elements in management or crackpots.

Roy Reuther, third of the Reuther brothers active in UAW, has been placed under heavy guard by Michigan authorities. A fourth brother, Ted, is in another industry.



1ST VICTIM: Here is Walter Reuther telling judge how he was shot last year. Note the sling. Walter Reuther now has a brace on his arm and must constantly flex and unflex his fingers over a rubber sponge.



CHAIR: At left is chair in which Victor Reuther sat. Arrow shows where shots hit wall.

Detroit police have failed to solve the mystery of the Walter Reuther shooting, though one suspect is being held. A suspect was held in the Victor Reuther case because he had been heard several hours before the attack mumbling in a bar something about "Reuther shooting." He denied guilt.

The Communist Party of Michigan denied it had anything to do with either shooting and blamed them on enemies of labor. The Reuthers are active anti-Communists.

Police—and now the FBI—have two main clues on which to work. They found a shotgun outside the house—on which there were no fingerprints—and discovered an abandoned jalopy near the house.

CIO PRES. Philip Murray, shocked by the second attack on the Reuthers, sent the following message to Victor Reuther:

"Please accept my own personal best wishes, and those of all CIO members, for a speedy and successful recovery from the dastardly attempt on your life.

"I pledge you the full support of the CIO in seeking to apprehend and convict the cowardly perpetrators of this vicious criminal action. I am today calling upon Attorney General Tom Clark to order the FBI to investigate both the attack upon you and upon Walter more than a year ago.

"The circumstances of this and the previous attack convince me that the resources of the federal agency should be utilized to track down this hideous wave of premeditated violence against officials of the United Automobile Workers.

"You may feel sure that our organization and I personally will lend all possible assistance."

The wire to Clark:

"For the second time in little more than a year, officials of the CIO Auto Workers have been shot in their homes by persons unknown.

"The circumstances in both cases convince me that the full resources of the Dept. of Justice and the FBI should be utilized to apprehend the criminals and bring them to justice."

Humphrey, a personal friend of the Reuthers, introduced the Senate motion and received the active support of both Michigan Senators, Arthur H. Vandenberg and Homer Ferguson (both R.).

Thomas-Lesinski Action Soon?

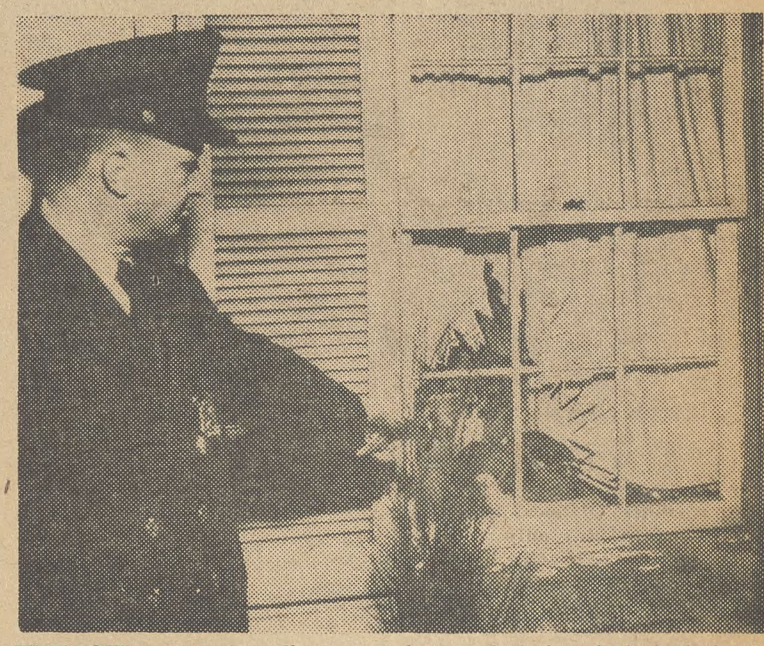
Senate Democratic Leader Scott Lucas (Ill.) last week said the timetable of the Senate may be rearranged so that the Thomas-Lesinski Bill may go to the floor within a couple weeks.

The reason: The illness of Sen. Walter George (D., Ga.) may cause postponement of reciprocal trade legislation.

No Segregation

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, (D., N. Y.), has announced that his wife, concert pianist Hazel Scott, was the first Negro in the history of Maryland to play the Maryland Theatre in Baltimore and the audience was entirely unsegregated.

The concert took place last Wednesday evening. Powell said: "The City of Baltimore and the management of the Maryland Theatre are to be complimented on this great forward step, not because it is my wife but because it is just downright good Americanism."



WINDOW: Detroit policeman points at hole in window through which Victor Reuther was shot.

Buckmaster Ousted by Rubber Workers' Board

THE GENERAL executive board of the CIO Rubber Workers has ousted L. S. Buckmaster as president of the union.

The board, on a 7 to 5 vote with two absentions, accused Buckmaster of "malfeasance in office." The accusations grew out of an incident at a meeting of Local 136, Pottstown, Pa., in which Buckmaster says he was roughed up.

Buckmaster

Buckmaster, president of the union since 1945, denied the charges, saying:

"If my removal from the president of our union was only an action against me as an individual, it would be of little consequence. Under that sort of condition, I would step aside gracefully. The welfare of the union is what matters.

"It is apparent already that the action of the power-hungry politicians who swung the ax on me are extending their purge to all others who stand with me for decent trade-union policies. Our people are not accustomed to such treatment and I know that they will deeply resent it.

"The mock trial which was given me means nothing for the reason that the decision of the bare majority of the Board not only totally disregarded the facts adduced through testimony but also disregarded or misconstrued several provisions of our International Constitution.

"At least three members of the Board who were directly involved in the case by the sworn and unrefuted testimony of witnesses were permitted to serve on the 'jury.' This is in direct conflict with one constitutional provision which states '... but no member of the general executive board who is involved in the case shall be eligible to serve on the trial board.'

"The hypocritical protestations of these usurpers that they want to be fair and considerate to everyone will fool neither our union members or the public as a whole."

H. R. Lloyd, vice president, automatically succeeded to the presidency under the union's constitution. The board chose one of its members, Southern Dir. F. M. Dickenson, Memphis, Tenn., as vice president to succeed Lloyd. The new president issued this statement (in part):

"**I CANNOT** express too deeply my regret that our board has been compelled to take the action of removing our former president.

"We shall vigorously fight for the program adopted by our union's policy committee, calling for 25c an hour wage increases, company-financed pensions and improved health and welfare services.

"Employers and Communists may attempt to take advantage of this situation. I warn both groups that we will not tolerate any interference by them in the affairs of our union."

Lloyd

He also wired CIO Pres. Philip Murray:

"Change of administration means no change in loyalty to national CIO under your great leadership. As you know, our union's board unanimously adopted the CIO Portland convention decisions as the policy of our union. The dispute in our union arose from purely internal issues. We guarantee former President Buckmaster complete protection in his constitutional rights under Rubber Workers' constitution."

BUCKMASTER, a vice president of CIO, was formerly president of Local 7, Firestone, Akron. He intends to appeal the ouster to the union convention at Toronto in September. The union's board held hearings on the Pottstown case for a month in Philadelphia.

Lloyd is a member of the CIO executive board. At the recent CIO board meeting both he and Buckmaster voted with Murray against a left wing bloc.

The board held Buckmaster guilty on these charges:

"That he 'conspired with' certain individuals to deprive local union officers of their 'rights';

"That he was responsible for a riot at a meeting of Local 336 in Pottstown last March;

"That his conduct 'was part of a general plan to deprive the local union of its rights and democratic privileges within the international union'; and

"That such conduct constituted 'malfeasance in office.'"

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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'UNIONIZED BUST'

We have a hunch you're going to hear a lot about "flexibility" and "rigidity" from business and industry.

The idea is that they must have lots of flexibility to cope with a depression and that unions cause rigidity.

The magazine Business Week puts it this way:

"Anything which impairs flexibility in a depression is dangerous. Rigidities—which in the economists' jargon means factors which stiffen the oil in the gears of business—are the big menace to recovery. And a union makes rigidities like a wind makes waves."

Flexibility? H-m-m-m-m. Now let's see. Flexibility to cut wages. Flexibility to ignore seniority. Flexibility to forget about other worker protections written into contracts.

Sure. That's what Business Week is talking about. It's an interesting theory, perhaps, but let's go back and see what happened the last time.

Labor wasn't strongly organized in the lush 1920's and was in no position to put a firm brake on some of the practices which sent the nation down the skids to depression.

Exercising great "flexibility," many industries and business houses began cutting wages at the first sign of hard times. Then they cut employment.

Consumer purchasing power really took a nosedive. One day the nation awoke and found it was not only flexible; it was economically limp!

And it wasn't the kind of flexibility to which Business Week referred that brought us out of the depression.

Why, then, assume that more of the same would be helpful next time—and why assume there must be a next time?

What we need is some prevention and not so much talk about cure.

★ ★ ★

IT WAS ONLY 12 YEARS AGO

This is the 12th anniversary of the Memorial Day Massacre at Chicago—the inexcusable, bloody affair in which 10 persons lost their lives because policemen substituted brutality for common sense.

The Massacre occurred during the Steelworkers' drive for recognition and it focused worldwide attention on the union-fighting tactics of Big Business.

Many persons have been brutally beaten and a number have been killed since Memorial Day of 1937 because of union activities. But, for the most part, emphasis has been shifting away from use of the gun and the club.

Union-fighting is now a complicated, legalistic art—thanks to Congress and a number of state legislatures.

The Taft-Hartley Act was designed to place stringent curbs on the legitimate activities of trade unions and to give employers an unfair advantage in management-labor relations. A number of state laws fall into the same category.

It is well to remember these things on Memorial Day of 1949—and to give full recognition to what has happened.

And it's a good day on which to make a contribution to PAC—the agency through which the CIO can fight effectively those who seek to harm labor through legislation.

Yes, The Chips Are Down Now!

CIO Right Wing Completely Fed Up With Commie Sniping And Meddling

By ALLAN L. SWIM

PHILIP MURRAY stepped up to a microphone at the CIO convention in Atlantic City in 1946 and read a Declaration of Policy which concluded with these words:

". . . we, the delegates to the eighth constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations resent and reject efforts of the Communist party or other political parties and their adherents to interfere in the affairs of the CIO. This convention serves notice that it will not tolerate such interference."

Only two delegates voted in opposition to the Declaration—and these two later asked that their vote be changed so it would have unanimous indorsement.

And before the convention ended, some of the delegates were violating the statement of policy they had indorsed!

TWO WEEKS ago Philip Murray submitted to the CIO Executive Board a resolution which contained the following:

"This Executive Board reiterates its solemn obligation to enforce the constitution of the CIO and carry out the instructions of CIO conventions arrived at after democratic debate and full discussion.

"All members of the CIO Executive Board unwilling to enforce the CIO constitution and carry out the instructions of the CIO conventions, and, between conventions, the decisions of the CIO Executive Board, are called on to resign as members of this Executive Board."

Six Board members voted against the resolution, but none of them accepted the invitation to resign.

Murray told a press conference following the Board meeting that the 1949 CIO convention would be asked to act in the cases of Board members who flounted the constitution and convention instructions.

THE COMMUNIST Party itself and a small group of its followers in the CIO ridiculed the 1946 Declaration of Policy—and they're taking the same view toward the resolution adopted by the Executive Board two weeks ago.

And, furthermore, they're engaged in a concerted campaign of character assassination against right-wing CIO leaders and are conducting a drive to split the CIO wide open.

It's the old party line policy of rule or ruin. They've found they can't rule the CIO, so . . .

Watch for one of the dirtiest, nastiest, "down in the gutter" smear campaigns the Commies have ever conducted in this country.

Chief target, of course, will be Philip Murray, but plenty of dirt will be thrown into the face of the entire right wing.

WHAT'S GOING ON, anyway? Why all the fuss and furor? Why are the Commies after Murray? Why are certain union leaders in the CIO defying CIO policy?

The answers are not difficult to find.

Communists the world over are conducting a campaign designed to discredit the foreign policies of the U. S. and the democratic, right-wing union leaders who support them.

Murray is one of their chief targets because of his outspoken support of U. S. policies and because of his determination to free the CIO completely of the influence of men and women whose No. 1 allegiance is to a foreign power.

And they know that Murray means business—that he is prepared to take drastic measures if necessary.

MAKE NO MISTAKE about it; the chips are down and the entire CIO membership should know exactly what's happening.

The heads of a small group of CIO unions have been thumbing their noses at the CIO leadership and CIO policies. At Board meetings there are usually nine to 11 members (whose unions represent about 10% of the CIO membership) who vote as a party line bloc on matters dealing with foreign policy.

The "bloc boys" frequently denounce U. S. policy but never criticize the Soviet Union. They were all for "unity" when it served their purposes—but now they claim that "autonomy" gives them the right to ignore CIO decisions.

As Murray said recently, "a matter of Communism is involved."

All of which means that the Cleveland, O., convention of the CIO, which opens Oct. 31, will be historic, to say the least.

Britain Reported Solving Housing Shortage

How Great Britain is solving its housing shortage is told in excerpts from this article written by Allan Flanders for the British Information Service. Flanders recently returned to England from a six-month visit to the United States where he studied labor unions

ONE OF THE finest tributes which has been paid to the success of Britain's postwar housing program was made by the United States delegate to the Economic Commission for Europe, meeting at Geneva, Switzerland. He said:

"If everybody in Europe were building houses as fast and economically as the British we would not need a housing committee."

The measure of the achievement is recorded in the official figures. By the end of 1948 about 3,250,000 people had been found new homes. Apart from requisitioned houses, 425,720 permanent and 157,161 temporary (pre-fabricated) houses had been built. In addition, 775,000 war-damaged houses had been repaired.

Such figures, however, record the material rather than the social achievement. The most important feature of Britain's postwar housing program has been the fact that it has been directed by the one criterion of need. Houses have not been built for the well-off people merely because they could afford them, but for those who urgently required better accommodation; furthermore, the new houses are being let at rents which the average family can afford to pay.

How has this been accomplished? In the first place the limited resources, in terms of manpower and building materials, have been placed primarily at the disposal of Local Authorities for their own housing programs.

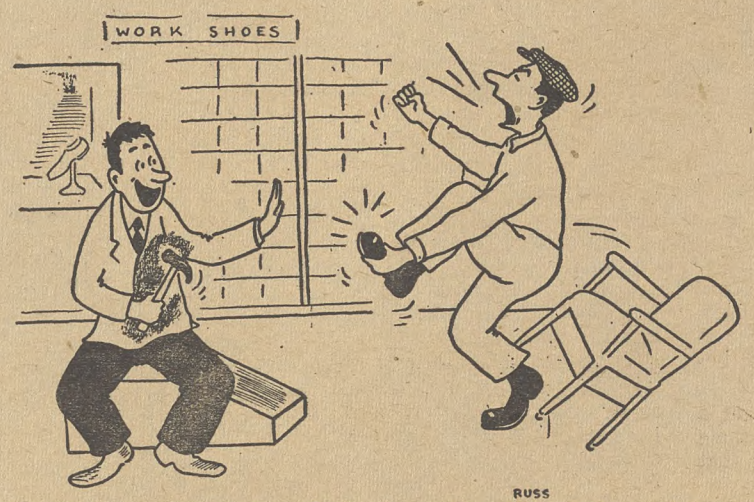
The actual building is, of course, done by private firms under contract, but the programing of the local authorities has covered four-fifths of the new permanent houses erected since 1945. All these houses are let at rents ranging from 12 to 18 shillings ($2.40-$3.60) a week, rents which are made possible by the payment of a subsidy by the United Kingdom Government to the Local Authorities.

APART FROM the work they perform for Local Authorities, Britain's private house builders are permitted to build one house out of every five erected.

Licenses, however, are issued not to the builder but to the prospective owner, who must provide proof that he needs the house and intends to occupy it. Even then, both the size and price are strictly controlled. Speculative building is thus entirely ruled out in this postwar housing program.

It is the wage-earning section of Britain's population which has derived the greatest benefit from this policy of control—and additional priority is also given to local authorities who build houses for agricultural workers, miners, and key workers in industries operating for the export drive.

This is designed to assist recruitment to these industries. But it is not the policy of the United Kingdom Government to relate public housing only to the lower-income groups. Personal need and not income, is the main criterion; and as the program expands, houses will be built in different sizes, and housing estates will be developed for all sections of the community.



"Don't tell me! I'll bet that's the pair without the metal toe protector."

He Yearned To Be An Organizer, But --

HE WAS a cocky little guy with big, horn-rimmed glasses—and after you talked with him a few minutes you learned he was from Brooklyn.

He spoke of the Dodgers as if he owned half the team, and he spoke of union organizing as if he were a veteran at the work

Actually, he was in his late teens or early twenties and had never carried a union card in his life. But he knew what he wanted to do—and he wanted to do it in a hurry.

He wanted to be a CIO organizer and he wanted the entire South unionized in a hurry.

And he was going to be right in there pitching, if he could.

THE YOUNG man told his story to a veteran organizer, a man who has been in the union movement for years.

"Did you ever do any hard work?" asked the veteran. "Any dirty, nasty work in a plant?"

"Well, er, no. I never have," replied the youth.

"Ever carry a union card?"

"No I never . . ."

"Did your old man belong to a union?"

"No, he was a professional man."

"What makes you think you'd make a good organizer?"

"I just know I would. I believe in the right things."

"Maybe you do—but do you understand the problems, the language of the men and women who work in industrial plants."

The young man admitted he didn't.

"If you think you'd like to get in the union movement, then get yourself a job in a plant—get your hands dirty."

A FEW DAYS later the youth got a job in a small, unorganized industrial plant—a job that soon put callouses on his hands.

The grim realities of earning a living the hard way knocked a lot of the cockiness out of him in a hurry.

But he still wanted to get into the labor movement and he decided he'd make a start by organizing the plant where he worked.

He started talking unionism to those close to him and later to anybody who would listen. He sought advice from time to time from organizers.

After many weeks of hard work he told a CIO official that "the situation is ripe, so give me some help."

He was given help and a majority of the workers in the plant were soon signed up. An election was held and a CIO union was chosen as the bargaining agent of the workers.

SOON AFTER the union was established, the young man went to see the veteran organizer who had advised him to get a job in an industrial plant.

He said the experience he had gained had been extremely valuable, that he had learned a lot and that he had changed his mind about some things.

"I'm more sold on the labor movement now than I ever was before—and now I know a little bit about it.

"I've learned that I wasn't cut out to be an organizer. I'm going to college and get a good education and then, maybe, I can find a job in the publicity or education department of some union.

"And I can promise you that I'll get a job during each vacation season in some good CIO plant—the kind of a job that will get my hands dirty.

"I didn't know dirt could be so clean."

A. L. S.

'ROUND and 'ROUND BUT --

Rep. Dingell Urges Probe Of AMA Lobby

THE AMERICAN Medical Association is conducting "one of the most cold-blooded lobbying operations in American history," Rep. John Dingell (D., Mich.) told a House subcommittee recently.

He made this statement during an attack on the AMA's "tremendous, multi-million dollar campaign of propaganda and misrepresentation" against the National Health Insurance bill.

Dingell and Rep. Andrew Biemiller (D., Wis.) have introduced bills in the House proposing a national health program including a nation-wide system of health insurance.

Testifying at hearings on the national health bill before a subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Rep. Dingell charged that the AMA lobby is trying to make members of Congress think "that there is a grass-roots revolt against the President's health program."

Evidence confirming his charges, Dingell told the Committee, came from the AMA's own campaign plan outlining techniques to be used to fight health insurance.

THIS SHOWS, he said, "that the doctors of this country are being asked to take advantage of their special, confidential relationship with their patients—including particularly members of Congress — to lobby against what President Truman and many members of Congress feel is a health program in the interest of the nation."

Dingell denied that national health insurance was "socialized medicine," as it has been dubbed by the AMA. He told the committee that he wanted to make it perfectly clear that he is just as opposed to socialized medicine as he is "to the strangling effect of commercial mdeicine."

Both, he said, "are corrosive and detrimental to the peoples' welfare."

'Oxcart Financing'

Acting Federal Security Administrator J. Donald Kingsley in a statement filed with the House Interstate Commerce Subcommittee said that "our basic problem is not medicine, but the economics of medicine, the oxcart ways in which we finance our medical services."

"There is little use training many more doctors or building many more hospitals without at the same time providing means through which the people can pay to use them," he said. "In the same way, wealthier communities have many more facilities than poorer communities and rural areas where the need is greater."

Declaring that in its "educational campaign," the AMA had taken pains to present only one side of the issue to the public, Dingell pointed out that "no medical journal has ever presented to the doctors a fair article by an advocate of the President's health plan—quite contrary to the record of British and Canadian doctors."

In line with this policy, Dingell said, the AMA plan warns doctors "against engaging in debates, because they make a forum for the opposition. Obviously this is an issue on which the propaganda machine does not want both sides presented."

DINGELL TOLD the committee that he wished to make a distinction between the docotrs and "organized medicine—as represented by the hard core now in control of the AMA and many of the local medical societies.

"Organized medicine is controlled by political doctors. A study has shown that the House of Delegates of the AMA is composed chiefly of specialists and high-salaried urban physicians who are in no way representative of the bulk of hard-working doctors in the U. S.

"These political doctors are of a different character. They are engaging today in tactics which I am sure most doctors do not approve, and about which I am sure many doctors are deeply ashamed.

"The most dangerous part of this situation is that the political doctors are in complete control of the machinery of organized medicine. They are dictating its policies, and are using pressure as well as direct disciplinary action to enforce their will on the practicing physicians of this country."

DINGELL CITED the case of a doctor on the faculty of the Louisiana State University who dared to protest against the $25 assessment the AMA levied on each of its 140,000 members. This doctor's appointment as special consultant in pediatrics to the Arkansas State Board of Health was later cancelled because he had signed a document opposing the AMA's arbitrary assessment, Dingell declared.

Warning that the AMA's "vast propaganda machine" creates "a dangerous situation in a democracy," Dingell said that it was important for the committee to be fully aware of the extent of the pressure being exerted by "a close-knit group of political doctors."

He urged that Congress make a thorough investigation of the AMA's lobbying activities to find out "how many millions of dollars are being thrown into this special-interest fight by organized medicine."

Just Like Here:

British CP Smears Right Wing, Fights Liberal Government

AMERICA isn't the only country that has a Daily Worker. There's one in England, a much better written and edited Daily Worker.

Like its carbon copy in America (about the 10th carbon copy, incidentally) the London Worker is busy these days helping the Tories attack right-wing labor leaders and a liberal government.

In America, it's a Dixiecrat-Republican—Communist coalition against Truman.

In England, the Commies are trying just as hard as Tory Winston Churchill to oust the Labour Government.

The London Worker has outlined the plan of campaign, in clear, precise language that can't be misconstrued. It wants to get rid of the Labour Government, even if that means the return of Churchill.

It's easy to recall that last fall the Commies in America were working as hard as possible to get votes for Henry A. Wallace's wild-eyed Progressive party although that might have meant that Thomas E. Dewey—and not Truman—would be President of these United States.

The result didn't please the Commies, but you can bet your last ruble that they are mighty pleased that their work in Congressional districts took just enough votes away from Democrats so that the Dixiegop coalition can hold a narrow margin on most issues.

The London Worker is just as mad at the U. S. as it is at the Labour Government.

"In the present period the offensive of Anglo-American imperialism is unable to hold back the growth of the forces of democracy and peace," the London Worker says.

"This is seen in the enormous advances of the Soviet since the war, the development in Eastern Europe, the historic character of the victories in China and the resistance in Spain, Greece and South-East Asia.

"Yet American pressure for the economic, political and military integration of Western Europe, by the Marshall Plan and other means, is increasing, and with the result that the policy as a whole intensifies the imperialist conflicts and contradictions."

The Communist party in this country declares it has no connection with Moscow. Yet, the same line appears in every Communist party in the world. Though Russia apparently has little regard for the American party, since it always finds about the change in line a little late, the comrades here climb on the bandwagon with as alert a "ja" as Hitler ever got.

What are we gonna do about this? asks the London Worker.

"The imperialists can only proceed with their plans because the British Labour Government has tied the country hand and foot in a war alliance with United States imperialism," the paper says.

"And the Government (British), striving desperately to shore up the old imperialist basis, can only do so with U. S. assistance.

"This is the root of the Government plan to lower real wages and speed up the workers. Instead of the prospect of continued full employment and steady recovery from austerity standards, the actual position is one of increasing economic difficulties which can lead only to rapidly deteriorating standards and an eventual slump."

That could have come directly from the mouth of Winston Churchill.

Just as in America, where the CP is openly attacking the CIO with every possible type of weapon, the British party is hitting at the Trades Union Congress, which is the English labor federation.

"Monopoly capitalism's policy, as carried out by the Labour Government and the TUC general council, is directed toward a general economic offensive, already started, against the wages, hours and conditions of the working class, to lessen costs for the cut-throat export competition and the rearmament program.

Another parallel. In America, the carbon-copy Worker is busy accusing the CIO Steelworkers, the Auto Workers and other right-wing unions of "selling out" on fourth round wage drives, Taft-Hartley, etc.

The London Worker criticized "the general support accorded the Government by the FBI."

That sounds like Commies here trying to link right-wing CIO unions and officers with the FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation. But, we hasten to say, FBI in England means Federation of British Industries, somewhat similar to the Natl. Association of Manufacturers or the Chamber of Commerce.

Still, the Commies have accused Pres. Philip Murray and other right-wing leaders of being in and C. of C.

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Right Wing 'Rule-or-Ruin' Imperils CIO Wage Fight

Smelter Unionists Reject CIO Board's Censure

More Groups Quit WFTU

UNIONS IN A number of small countries have followed the lead of the CIO, British and Dutch labor organizations in pulling out of the Communist-led World Federation of Trade Unions.

Cutting of formal ties with the WFTU has been announced by the Danish Labor Federation, the New Zealand Federation of Labor, and Histadruth, the Jewish labor organization in Israel.

Histadruth, meeting for its seventh annual conference, heard a plea by Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion that the organization in general follow the new state's efforts of maintaining a neutral position in the east-west political split.

Mapai, the party which polled the highest number of votes in the first Israel election, is represented at the Histadruth confab by a majority of the 501 delegates, and the Prime Minister's suggestion was expected to be approved.

Thus Histadruth will leave the WFTU but for the present at least is not expected to participate in the new international labor organization in which the CIO, AFL, British TCU and other groups are now in process of forming.

Present at the Histadruth convention was Louis Hollander, vice-president of the CIO Clothing Workers and head of the New York State CIO Council.

DAILY PEOPLE'S WORLD

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1949

Murray sets 'rule-or-ruin' CIO policy

World of Labor

By George Morris

CIO Right Wing Sinks to New Low

FROM THE LEFT: The Daily Worker and its sister, the West Coast People's World, are having a time for themselves these days attacking the CIO. Above are samples of their anti-labor attitude.

Rabbi Hits Red

Members of the Communist Party—and that party itself, for that matter—make a noisy show of how much they favor minority groups.

Last week, that myth was blown to bits by the president of the Rabbinical Council of America, who declared that "a systematic attempt is being carried on to suppress the religious, social and cultural life of the Jewish people in Poland, Rumania, Hungary and other countries under Soviet domination."

The president, Dr. Israel Tabak, Baltimore, spoke before the council's annual convention in Atlantic City.

He declared:

"It is ironical indeed that the forces of the Soviet

ERS: Berlin Communists (left) g West Berlin railway work- ight) prepare to intervene. The Russians tried to break the strike, which was over such issues as pay in West German marks (which are far more valuable than the Russian Zone marks), rehiring of men fired for political reasons, better working conditions, and other things.

Carey Hits Red Strike-Breaking

STRIKEBREAKING activities of German Communists and Soviet officials in the Berlin transportation dispute came in for some caustic comment last week from CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

At the same time, Carey said he thought that protests from Vassili Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet trade unions, and from Louis Saillant, secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, were "strangely lacking in the Berlin dispute."

Kuznetsov, said Carey, "is giving no aid to the strikers, and neither is he denouncing the strikebreakers who are as usual engaged in promoting a lower standard of living of the Soviet governmental forces which are aiding the strikebreakers."

The Berlin strike—based mainly on workers' demands that they be paid in western marks rather than the much less valuable Soviet eastern zone marks—clearly involves the "real wages of the workers," the CIO official pointed out.

"Every worker in the world knows that the amount stamped on a piece of money is not the main factor; the food, clothing, shelter and other necessities which the pay envelope will buy are the important things.

"The record seems clear that the Communists in Berlin, backed by German Soviet satellite police from the eastern zone, and even Red Army officers, have been trying to break the strike.

"The pattern is an old and familiar one. We have seen it take place in this country under the leadership of Pearl Bergoff and other notorious strikebreakers backed by corporation private police forces . . . We have a term for such activities in the United States. We call it 'scabbing.'

"And so, once again, we have an example of the reactionary character of Communism, which, like so many free enterprise corporations in the so-called capitalistic countries, give lip service to the welfare of the workers and the betterment of a living standard, and then engage in strike-breaking to belie everything they have said."

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2. "Reduction of armaments and armed forces; prohibition of the atom bomb.

Note that this refers to British armed forces, British armaments and British atom bombs—it does not mean Russia, of course.

3. "Friendship with the Soviet Union and Peoples' Democracies; independence for all colonial peoples.

"Independence" like that accorded to the so-called Peoples' "Democracies" (Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, etc.)?

4. "Close trading relations with the Soviet Union Peoples' Democracies and liberated colonial peoples; and not one-sided economic dependence on the U. S.

5. "Bring the nationalized industries under effective democratic control; extend trade union and cooperative participation in economic control.

6. "Raise wages and social standards, including old age benefit and social benefits.

7. "Cut prices and limit profits; shift the burden of taxation to the rich.

8. "Extend the social services, health and education provisions; speed up the housing program, build 400,000 houses a year.

9. "Full democratic rights for the voting class (ed. note: Like in the Peoples' Democracies?) and the banning of Fascism."

Obviously, some of those things have merit. But, the working class in Britain and the U. S. and elsewhere has found that the party is long on promises and short on doing anything about them.

Now, what's to be done about the British right wing? The London Worker has a glib answer.

"Attempts to depict the rank and file of the Labour Party, the Labour councillors, and Labour MP's as one reactionary mass are rank defeatism and sectarianism.

"The rising mass movement will have important repercussions throughout every section of Labour movement, will sharpen the political differentiations within it, will bring new fighting leaders to the fore and eventually lay the basis for isolating it and defeating right-wing leaders and policies.

"Along with this active struggle, our party must campaign for the united front of the left wing."

Just like in CIO: the left wing wants to toss out the right wing in CIO—or wreck CIO.

Anti-Semitism

Union that have saved these people from the clutches of the Nazi murderers should now compel them to die a spiritual death.

"If there is no room for Judaism and for Jewish culture in these countries, let the authorities remove the iron bars, which have been used even more rigorously of late, and permit all of those wishing to go to emigrate to Israel.

"If the Soviet countries expect a more amicable relationship to be reestablished between East and West, they will have to make amends for this injustice and inhumanity."

A few weeks ago, Newsweek carried some cartoons from Russian papers which had an anti-Semitic slant.

Mine, Mill Continues Calumny

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

UNION, the official organ of the Mine, Mill Union, last week continued to spread the Big Lie about the Bessemer, Ala., case.

The May 23 issue of Union had gone to press too early to report the regrettable news that the eye of Maurice Travis, Mine, Mill secretary-treasurer, had been removed.

But, Union still continued to spread the type of slander and calumny that followed the incident in which Travis was struck by a CIO member after the Mine, Mill officer called that member a vile name.

Here are a few "Unionisms":

1. It charged that Travis had been attacked "by a goon squad of 15 men."

Actually, there were only a total of eight Steelworkers and other CIO members in the radio station where Travis was hit. Some of them were not even in the room. And, George Elliott, who struck Travis, says that no one else participated.

2. Union said that a "Hitlerian 'Reichstag fire' atmosphere (was) engendered by the CIO Executive Board majority."

3. Union said "our message to the rank and file of CIO is a call to action—action to save the American labor movement from suicide and destruction."

Who's committing suicide?

4. Union said the CIO Executive Board meeting was "called at the demand of Mine, Mill" following the Bessemer incident.

That is plain untruth. The board meeting had been set before the incident. In fact, John Clark, Mine, Mill president, sent in a wire demanding a special meeting and was told that the meeting had been set for May 17 and 18 and that no special meeting need be called.

5. Unoin said that a rank and file group of Mine, Mill members went to Washington to sit in on the executive board meeting as spectators, but that they were denied admittance.

That is misleading. The executive board room has a seating capacity of 70—so if the 70 Mine, Mill members had been admitted, there would have been no room for the 52 board members. And, besides, everyone other than board members and a few CIO staff members were asked to leave the executive session.

6. Union said Pres. Clark had to make a fight for permission to bring in a few members and that it was "finally agreed to let Vice Pres. Reid Robinson, Mine, Mill Board Member Charles Wilson and Marion Reynolds," of Bessemer, to speak.

This is not the truth. Murray readily agreed to a request from Clark that he produce witnesses, suggesting that three from each side appear. Clark chose his own witnesses.

7. Union—for obvious reasons—left out that fact that John Watson, a Negro, appeared as one of Murray's witnesses and gave testimony to the campaign of race prejudice waged by Mine, Mill.

RUSS PRIESTLEY

"——er, pardon me, but now that you two are eloping, do you think there's a chance the young lady's parents will rent that room?"

Utah CIO Requests New Metal Union

DELEGATES to the 13th annual convention of the Utah CIO Council, meeting shortly before the CIO's national executive board held its recent conference in Washington, D. C., urged the parent board to set up a new union for nonferrous metal workers.

The recommendation was contained in a resolution, which noted that "communist-controlled leadership" of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers "has driven thousands of members" from the union, most of whom, it said, have found temporary havens in other Internationals.

The CIO Executive Board censured the Mine union and its officers for conducting a smear campaign against CIO Pres. Murray, the CIO and the Steelworkers. An attack on Mine, Mill Secy.-Preas. Maurice Travis by an officer of a Local Industrial Union at Beesemer, Ala., was the springboard used to the launch the campaign, witnesses told the board. Witnesses also reported that Travis made insulting remarks to his assailant.

The fact, said the Utah resolution, that "this once great international union is being led down a one-way street to certain destruction is having a weakening effect and is jeopardizing the entire CIO movement in Utah and elsewhere."

(A spokesman for the Council told the CIO News that the Mine-Mill union now has only four locals left in Utah. Sixteen, he said, are now in the Progressive Metalworkers Council, affiliated with the CIO Shipbuilding Workers. An additional three locals have seceded from Mine-Mill and are still independent, though being courted by both the AFL and the Mine Workers' District 50.)

AMONG the 120 delegates to the convention, there were no representatives of Mine-Mill. The union's largest local in the state had withdrawn from the Council shortly before the convention.

The Council's constitution was amended to bar communists, fascists, Ku Klux Klan members or those who would overthrow the U. S. Government from holding positions of responsibility in the council or any of its affiliated locals. The amendment also permits the immediate expulsion from the Council of any local that fails to follow Natl. CIO policy.

In their report to the convention, the Council's executive board paid special tribute to CIO members in the state who had participated in the PAC campaign last year, and, "joining with the forces of agriculture and other liberal forces," had achieved "a victory for the people of America."

In addition to voicing pride in its Congressional delegation election last year, the report noted that the state legislature had passed "most of the legislation pledged by the Democratic Party and indorsed by labor."

Among the legislative gains, the report pointed out, were broad improvements in the workmen's compensation, occupational disease and unemployment compensation laws.

THE REPORT singled out Sen. Elbert Thomas (D. Utah) for special praise as chairman of the Senate Labor and Education Committee. Later the convention lauded the Senator in a resolution.

Backing up the pleas of Council Pres. Clarence L, Palmer and George Roberts, regional PAC director, for an intensified PAC drive, the convention adopted a resolution urging every CIO member in the state to register to vote and to contribute a dollar to PAC.

Palmer was nominated without opposition for a fourth two-year term as president, along with candidates for the 10 vice presidencies. Approximately 12,000 members in affiliated CIO locals will vote by referendum.

Lobbying Probe Gets House O.K.

THE HOUSE, without a dissenting vote, has approved a resolution for an investigation of lobbyists and lobbying.

Introduced by Rep. Frank Buchanan (D., P.), the resolution would set up a joint committee of seven members each from the Senate and House to conduct the inquiry. The Senate is expected to give its "OK" also.

House Republicans, in floor speeches, delivered all sorts of warnings against letting the probe develop into a "witch hunt" of business representatives, but they went along with the resolution because it was expanded to include "lobbying" by officials of government agencies, as well.

An inkling into how big the lobby business has become was given by House Majority Leader McCormack (D., Mass.).

The Lobby Regulation Act has been on the books for over two years and McCormack declared that "according to the records there have been about $40,000,000 paid in for some activities of this kind, and only $9,000,000 per year have gone for salaries."

"It might be interesting to know where the other money went," he said.

Rep. Adolph Sabath (D. Ill.) dean of the House, charged that some of the lobbyists have drawn as much as $150,000 a year.

"In many instances these lobbyists obtain their money by fraud and misrepresentation, because I know of many of them, and I know they cannot deliver anybody," Sabath said.

He contended a lot of abuses have developed, and declared the probe should elicit facts that will enable Congress to put "teeth" in the law to 'eliminate these abuses."

Franco Loan Is Refused

The U. S. Export-Import Bank has refused to give a loan to Franco's fascist Spain, despite the fact that Franco's banker had enlisted support for the loan, part of which would have been used to buy U. S. surplus cotton, from cotton states Senators. Another blow to Franco last week came when the United Nation's general assembly refused to void its ban on diplomatic dealings with him.

ADA asked Secy. of State Dean Acheson to resist any deals that would "pay tribute to Fascists" or to "those Americans who would put their selfish economic interests above a successful democratic foreign policy."

ADA disclosed that Francisco Moreno, head of the Hispano-Americano Bank of Madrid and a close friend of Franco, met on Capitol Hill with the Senators and commercial representatives to work out plans for the loan, which would be obtained from the Export-Import Bank and would be used to buy cotton here.

Declaring that an informal bipartisan committee of members of Congress had already approached the Export-Import Bank to urge approval of the loan following the conference, ADA pointed out that the loan would have to have State Department approval.

UNION AID: **Helen Irwin of Chicago accepts a $3875 check for the Natl. Society for Crippled Children and Adults from twin sisters, Barbara and Patty McCullough, Milwaukee. The CIO Brewery Workers made the contribution to assist in research for the development of equipment to help crippled children. Looking on are Lawrence J. Linck (l.), the society's executive director, and Joseph E. Brady, the union's co-ordinator of state councils.**

3 Kluxers Unmasked By Georgia Mayor

MAYOR JAMES PETERSON of Soperton, Ga., tangled both physically and legally with the Ku Klux Klan last week.

He not only ripped the hoods from three Ku Kluxers but he also had them arrseted on disorderly practice charges. All this happened in the home state of the hooded organization. The mayor's story follows:

After he received a call from several women who were frightened by robed men, he found two Klansmen near his home. When they refused to tell him what they were doing, he stripped them of their masks.

One of them, Malcalm Brandy, a mechanic, struck Peterson, knocking off his glasses. The mayor called a policeman who took the two men to jail. The mayor and the officer then cruised around in a car, and found three more Kluxers.

PETERSON unmasked and the policeman arrested one of them, but the other two fled when the officer fired a shot into the air.

Cries of anguish arose from the Klan's Grand Dragon, Samuel Green, who said that Peterson "is in violation of their civil rights as if I went into his office and jerked his hat off."

Commented the St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

"It has long been evident that

Mayor James Peterson

Green isn't very clear on what civil rights there are. The right of the accused to know the charge against him, his right of habeas corpus, his right to testify in his own behalf and to summon witnesses to testify for him, his right to trial by a jury of his equals, all these rights escape Green, whose Ku Kluxism would replace them with lynch 'law.'

"The anonymous bullying of one weak individual by a mob is not a civil right, it is an act of cowardice. And from what the incident tells of plucky Mayor Peterson, if Grand Dragon Green goes into his office he'd best go unmasked, and maybe bareheaded."

Asks N. J. Action

The New Jersey State CIO has called on Gov. Driscoll to summon a "social security" special session of the State Legislature to act on six "extremely vital measures."

Carl Holderman, state CIO president, also urged Driscoll to do his "utmost to have the 'caucus rule' eliminated in the State Senate.

"This unwritten, un-American device strangles the democratic processes and makes impossible the enactment of legislature supported by the vast majority of the people."

Govt. Reports Prices Rise, Wages Fall

LATEST figures from government agencies show that prices are rising again and wages are falling.

PRICES—Retail and wholesale prices are again rising steadily. The consumers' price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics on April 15 was at a point 0.2% higher than a year ago, and rose for the second successive month. More recent primary market prices indicate a continued rise to the end of May.

WAGES—Average weekly earnings for manufacturing workers went down from $53.63 in March to $52.62 in mid-April. This was mainly accounted for by the shorter work week. Averaging 38.3 hours per week in mid-April, the work week was at a post-war low. Hourly wages stayed about the same, except for a 2c an hour drop in the average pay in the miscellaneous non-durable goods industries.

EMPLOYMENT—The number of people employed in non-agricultural establishments in mid-April was just about the same as in mid-March, the first time in three months that there wasn't a decline in employment.

However, when the facts for manufacturing industries are listed alone, it is clear that there had been a drop of 330,000 in the number of people employed during the one month from mid-March to mid-April. This was balanced by the rise in public construction and private home-building, and retail jobs.

The recent meeting of the CIO Executive Board approved a report by the Full Employment Committee headed by CIO Pres. Murray which placed the number of unemployed "around 4,800,000."

End-of-April figures, just made public, show that the number of persons who had applied for or were receiving unemployment compensation was lower than earlier that month.

Edward L. Keenan, acting director of the Bureau of Employment Security, said late last week that total job placements reported for April by local employment offices numbered 560,338 compared with 452,191 in March.

"Job placements in agriculture and non-agricultural work during the first four months of this year aggregated 1,751,617 as compared with 1,827,771 in January, February, March and April last year," Keenan said.

"Agricultural placements over this period were higher than during the first four months of last year, totaling 477,771, as compared with approximately 239,000 last year. Non-agricultural placements during the first four months in 1949 were moderately lower than last year, totaling 1,273,846. Last year's non-agricultural placements for the corresponding period were 1,588,783."

80 Complete Course

Eighty members of the CIO Clothing Workers recently received certificates from the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell Univ., at ceremonies held at the Amalgamated Hall, Rochester, N. Y. They had completed work in four extention classes.

TYPICAL: This parade in Dalton, Ga., was typical of scenes in many textile towns throughout the United States as the CIO Textile Workers Union celebrated its tenth anniversary recently. In that Georgia city, near the Tennessee border, the city authorities and the merchants joined the union in helping to make the festivities community-wide.

INTERVIEW: Part of the Dalton celebration included sidewalk interviews which offered plenty opportunity to recount the achievements of the Textile Workers during the past 10 years. During the week-long celebration radio advertisers extended greeting to the union.

Many Cities Help TWUA Mark 10th Year

The CIO Textile Workers Union celebrated its tenth anniversary during the week of May 8 in many textile mill towns throughout the United States, particularly in New England and the South where most of the industry is located.

Climax of the week was a radio dramatization "From Where We Come," presented over the ABC network by a cast that included professional actors like Melvin Douglas and Aline MacMahon and such persons as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Sen. Frank Graham (D., N. C.) Gov. Chester Bowles (D., Conn.) and TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve.

To tell the story of the celebrations in all the textile towns and cities would take more space than the CIO News has available.

So let's take a trip to Dalton, Ga., (1940 population 10,448 but it has grown considerably since then). At Dalton Mayor Carlton McCamy got TWUA's anniversary observance off to a good start by announcing:

"The Mayor and Council do hereby proclaim the week of May 8-14, 1949, as TWUA-CIO Tenth Anniversary Week and call upon all citizens to join in the public events which have been planned to observe this happy occasion."

THE merchants, press and radio joined in the celebration. Banners proclaiming the event were stretched across the street by city employes. Merchants greeted the TWUA over the local radio station and through ads in the town's newspaper.

A joint committee representing all the TWUA locals donated a set of books dealing with labor subjects to both Dalton High School and the City Library.

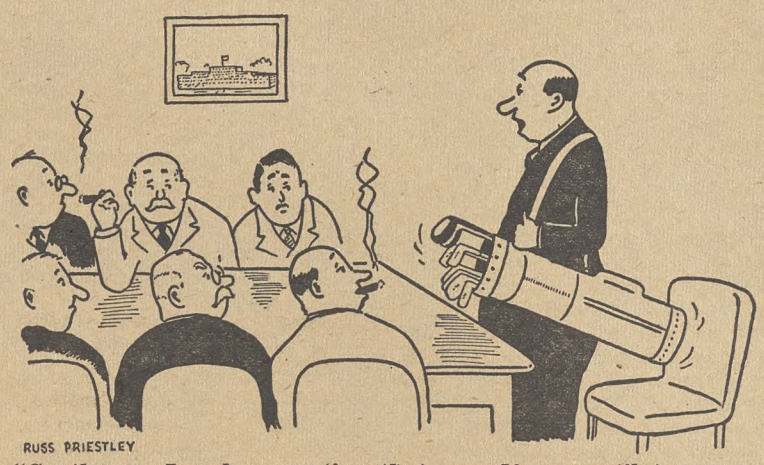
Stores conducted prize contests to find the oldest man and woman still working in the textile industry, another to locate the man and woman still at work with the greatest number of years service in textile mills. The "old timers" entered a "Guess Who" contest to identify those who appeared on a display of old photographs of mill workers.

A highlight of the celebration was the parade in which the members of the various TWUA locals of the area participated.

John Ault was chairman and Jennie Wells secretary of the joint committee.

Suggestions for the celebration were furnished by the union's national Education and Publicity Dept., which also issued a 16-page anniversary edition of Textile Labor, TWUA's paper, in rotogravure and arranged the ABC broadcast.

The textile union is integrated into the life of the community in Dalton as in many other towns and cities. It has long been established in the Georgia city, where its oldest branch is Local 134 at the plant of the American Thread Co. Other old locals are 135 at Crown Mill and Local 992 represents the employes at the mills of Whitfield Spinning Co. and Dalton Cotton Products.



"Gentlemen, I make a motion that we adjourn until tomorrow morning."

Meat Union OKs Brannan Farm Plan

GENERAL approval of the Administration's farm price-support program was voiced at Congressional hearings by a spokesman for the CIO's Packing-house Workers.

The union told the House Agriculture Committee that it likes the plan outlined by Sec. of Agriculture Charles Brannan for "direct production payments to livestock farmers."

The plan would provide a workable means of supporting the incomes of livestock producers at least at minimum levels, the union said. In addition, it would "tend toward letting meat prices fall to a level which low-income consumers can afford."

The testimony, prepared by UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein, was presented to the Committee by Lyle Cooper, the union's research director.

Helstein said that livestock slaughter, and individual meat consumption, have fallen during the two years. Consumption of meat, he predicted, is "now headed for the low levels of the thirties."

Drops in the price of meat to the consumers were brought about because millions of families of workers had been "priced out of the market" in the two years after the end of OPA, and because these families are now being forced to cut their meat purchases because of unemployment or part-time work.

He said that between June 1946 — when OPA was killed — and early 1949, the price margin between what consumers pay and what farmers receive, had jumped from 20 to 36 cents—an 80% boost which smacks of monopolistic price fixing by the 'packing trust'."

Two CIO Members To Latin-America

Two members of the CIO's Latin-American Affairs Committee will leave next month for a tour of Mexico, Central and South America.

Ernest Schwarz, executive secretary of the Committee, and Committee Member Martin Kyne, who is executive secretary of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers, have been appointed by CIO Pres. Murray to make the trip and turn in a report on conditions in Latin-America as they affect labor.

The tour is in line with the CIO's policy calling for "closer cooperation among the organized labor movements of the Western Hemisphere," through direct consultation between the CIO and the various trade union centers in Latin-America.

Schwarz and Kyne plan to visit unions and survey conditions in Mexico, Guatemala, Venezuela, Colombia, Equador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Puerto Rico, Haiti and Cuba.

Faith In Future

"A Chicago menswear firm, explaining why it was expending its show room and office space, wrote, 'We have great confidence in the future. Men will always wear pants,'" said Frank Hanley in the Chalk Talk column he does for Advance, publication of the CIO Clothing Workers.

TESTIFY: This delegation of CIO leaders testified before the House FEPC hearing, refuting charges of the Mine, Mill Union that racial hatred had been resorted to in Bessemer, Ala., by the Steelworkers. Seated, left to right: John Watson, an ore worker; Ebb Cox, of the Steelworkers staff; R. H. Farr, Steelworkers' district director. Back row: Thomas Harris, of the CIO legal staff; David J. McDonald, Steelworkers' secretary-treasurer; Jerome Cooper, attorney for the CIO Organizing Committee.

LISTENING: These two Congressmen are listening intently while CIO Steelworkers' Secy-Treas. David J. McDonald testified before the House FEPC Sub-Committee concerning the situation at Bessemer, Ala. The two Congressmen are (right) Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), chairman of the sub-committee, and Rep. Thomas H. Burke (D., O.), a member of the sub-committee and also of the CIO. They, along with three other members of the sub-committee, have been hearing both proponents and opponents of FEPC.

McDonald Calls Robinson 'Devoid Of Principle'

By GLORIA CAPLAN

"A MAN devoid of principle and destitute of honor" was how Vice President Reid Robinson of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers was characterized before a House Labor sub-committee.

The description was applied by David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Steelworkers, as he appeared before the sub-committee to answer charges against his union previously hurled by the Smelter Workers official.

Before the sub-committee, Robinson had accused the Steelworkers of collaborating with the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. in Bessemer, Ala., to set up a lily white, company union of iron ore miners.

The "vicious falsehoods" had been uttered, McDonald said, by a man "devoid of principle and destitute of honor."

He said the charges had been made "by a fellow who went to an employer and tried to get $5000 from the employer."

McDONALD THEN read to the sub-committee from a 1945 report of four MMSW executive board members who had investigated the incident to which he referred. The board members reported that "all evidence indicates that Robinson was attempting a shake-down and soliciting a bribe."

The report described the incident as follows:

Robinson, while president of MMSW, requested a private meeting with Charles Pack, general manager and vice president of the Doehler-Jarvis Corp., with which MMSW had a contract.

The MMSW president told Pack he was in desperate need of $5000. He said he needed the sum because his brother, he alleged, had absconded with $7000 of the union's funds. Robinson said he had covered up $2000 of the shortage from his personal funds, and by shifting $5000 in the president's revolving fund, had covered the rest.

Robinson told Pack he was scheduled to leave for Paris and needed the $5000 at once to cover the shortage in the revolving fund lest other officers discover the loss after he left.

When Pack suggested Robinson seek a bank loan, which Pack might guarantee, Robinson replied his earnings were too small, and he probably could never repay it.

IN THE report, the board members urged Robinson to resign. When the issue came before the full board, however, the motion to request the resignation was defeated by a 5-5 tie vote.

That, reiterated McDonald, was the sort of person who had come before the Congressional sub-committee to make charges against the CIO Steelworkers.

The charges had already been repudiated by the CIO Executive Board which severely castigated MMSW for attempting to "besmirch the names of Philip Murray, of the CIO and of the USA.

Over the objections of Tom Harris, CIO assistant counsel, and Willard Townsend, Transport Service Employes president, sub-committee Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.) set aside a full afternoon of the FEPC hearings for the inter-union controversy.

But when the afternoon of the scheduled debate arrived, no representative of MMSW appeared. Reason for the absence was never explained to the committee.

McDONALD THEN took the stand to tell the committee that his union always has been and is now "unconditionally opposed to any type of discriminatory hiring practice by this or any other employer."

He went on to relate the history of the Alabama iron ore miners' dissatisfaction with their union, the MMSW. For at least two or three years, he said, the Steelworkers' district office in Birmingham was repeatedly petitioned by representative groups of the TCI workers seeking to shift their affiliation from MMSW to the Steelworkers.

In the closing months of the MMSW contract with TCI, groups of iron ore miners repeatedly said they would not work again under a MMSW contract, McDonald testified. One of the locals had already withdrawn and was attempting to affiliate with another union, having been denied membership by the Steelworkers.

IT WAS NOT until after the five locals voted to secede from MMSW that the MMSW officials began to inject the race issue, McDonald said. The CIO, fearful that the locals would affiliate outside CIO, granted local industrial union charters after the locals voted for secession. The Steelworkers then agreed, he said, to charter the locals if they voted in a formal election for the LIUs.

To discourage membership in the local industrial unions, MMSW used "the most scurrilous lies and accusations against CIO, united Steelworkers and officials of both," McDonald said.

Derogatory references to Pres. Murray's religion were coupled with charges that the Steelworkers were Ku-Klux-Klan-dominated, McDonald continued. It was also charged that the Steelworkers did not admit Negroes into membership. As a result, said McDonald, the MMSW campaign resulted in dividing temporarily the white and Negro groups. That division is now disappearing, he asserted.

THE STEELWORKERS, McDonald stressed, receive into membership all eligible employes "without regard to race or creed." There are no "Class B" members of the union, he added.

The Steelworkers secretary-treasurer said his organization strongly endorsed the FEPC bill being studied by the sub-committee. "I will venture to say," he continued, "that the CIO, under Mr. Murray's leadership, has done as much to advance both the economic and the political rights of Negroes as has any other organization in the history of this country."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

LEST WE FORGET MEMORIAL DAY, 1937

It was on Memorial Day twelve years ago (it now has become known as Memorial Day Massacre); the place, South Chicago Plant of the Republic Steel Company. Motion pictures taken of the incident were described by the St. Louis Post Dispatch:

"A vivid close-up shows the head of the parade being halted by a group of 150 policemen. The flag-bearers are in front. Behind them the placards are massed. They bear such devices as, "Come on Out—Help Win the Strike," Republic vs. The People, and the CIO." The leader of the strikers is arguing earnestly with a police officer who appears to be in command.

"Suddenly, without apparent warning, there was a terrific roar of pistol shots and the men in the front ranks of the marchers go down like grass before a scythe, as many as a dozen in one heap.

"The police then charged the marchers with riot sticks flying. Tear gas grenades are seen sailing into the mist of the marchers and clouds of gas rise over them. The crowd is in flight. The only discernible case of resistance is that of a marcher with a placard on a stick, which he uses in an attempt to fend off a charging policeman. He is successful for only an instant, then he goes down under a shower of blows.

"The ground is strewn with dead and wounded, some isolated individuals are caught, and with business-like precision groups of policemen close in. In several instances from two to four policemen are seen beating one man. One strikes him across the face, using his club as he would a baseball bat. Another crashes it down on top of his head, and still another is whipping him across the back. Then one gives the fallen man a final smash on the head before moving on to the next job.

"Ten men died, seven shot in the back and three in the side; none were hit in the front. Thirty other persons, including one woman and three minors, received gunshot wounds. More than sixty marchers were hurt seriously and required hospital care.

"A Senate sub-committee on civil liberties found that the Memorial Day attack was unprovoked, that the marchers were within the law, that no attempt had been made to aid the wounded, and the subsequent investigation by the Chicago city authorities was farcial and prejudiced."

We shall not forget that Memorial Day and those who gave their lives for their movement so that men can enjoy the rights brought to them by industrial unionism through the CIO.

We will hold the torch they gave to us with their lives, and rededicate ourselves to carry on, bringing to our people the freedom from economic want, and insecurity, and giving them a happy life.

★ ★ ★

STEEL UNION WINS POLL

Frank Bonacci, Regional Director for Utah, reports the Steelworkers won an election conducted by the Utah Labor Relations Board among the employes of the Structural Steel and Forge Co. of Salt Lake City by a 2 to 1 vote.

The CIO Auto Worker won an election among the employes of the Cribben and Sexton Co., Chicago, Ill. The UAW received 92% of the votes. UAW Intl. Rep. Charles Chiakulas was in charge.

Reg. Dir. James Leary, Kansas City, Mo., reports that the CIO Textile Workers defeated the AFL in an NLRB election among employes of the Percy Kent Bag Co., North Kansas City, Mo., by a vote of 114 to 58. The campaign was conducted by the officers of TWUA Local 393, assisted by TWUA Rep. Pat Quinn and Howard Berge, Business Representative for the Textile Workers Joint Board.

Leary also reports that the CIO Lithographers won an election among the employes of Henry Wurst, Inc., North Kansas City, Mo. John Davis, president of Lithographers, Local 25, was in charge.

CIO Field Rep. John McGivern, Pittsburgh, Pa., reports that the CIO Utility Workers Union won an election among employes of the Meter Department of the West Penn Power Co.

Secy.-Treas. John C. Lawson, of the CIO Stone Workers, reports the winning of two union shop elections in McDermott, Ohio. Employes of the Taylor Stone Co. voted 96 to 3 for the union shop while employes of Waller Brothers voted 99 to 9 for the union shop. USAPW Dist. Dir. Lewis R. Lowry was in charge.

★ ★ ★

The hand of the would-be assassin strikes again. This time Victor Reuther, brother of UAW Pres. Walter Reuther, was viciously attacked. And in the same COWARDLY manner as his brother was—while sitting peacefully in his living room—by a gun aimed through the window. We shall never rest until these murderous attackers are brought to justice.

House Puts Back Some ECA Cuts

THE HOUSE last week wiped out in part a damaging 15% cut in funds for the European Recovery Program which a Dixiegop coalition had squeezed through the House Appropriations Committee.

The committee's action amounting to a $629 million bite out of the $4,198,000,000 asked by Pres Truman for the year beginning July 1, was bitterly criticized by the President, by the CIO and by other groups supporting an effective economic program for post-war Europe.

The House counteracted the work of the Dixiegops on the committee, however, by permitting ECA to use the funds in 10½ months, instead of in a full 12-month year. Thus the average weekly spending of ECA will remain about the same as requested by the President.

The appropriations bill now goes to the Senate.

Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, wired Democratic and GOP leaders of the House before the vote urging restitution of the $629 million.

He said the 15% slash — defended by foes of the recovery program as an "economy" move—would menace "effective, constructive" activity for ERP. CIO officials know from personal experience, he added, that "not only the European economy but the morale of democratic working people will be severly shaken if the committee majority's short-sighted action is confirmed by Congress."

As passed, by the House, the Economic Cooperation Administration gets about $3.5 billion for the next year. Earlier Congress had authorized expenditures up to $5.5 billion for a 15-month period.

Unions Unite To Aid Pro-Labor Paper

CHARLES A. Crowder, publisher of the bi-weekly Flora, Ill., Sentinel, was still fighting last week for the right to treat labor news fairly in his columns.

A week's stay granted by a county court temporarily held off the effort of a group of business men to wipe out Crowder's paper.

After failing to crush the paper by an attempted advertising boycott, the business men—mostly oil operators and distributors—secretly bought up a chattel mortage on the paper's presses and equipment. Then they started foreclosure procedures and served notice they would have the presses seized so as to strangle the paper. They also prepared to foreclose on a mortgage covering the Sentinel's building.

They embarked on this attack after Crowder resisted demands that he stop publishing organized labor's side in local disputes

So far, Crowder has received no backing from the newspapers of Illinois in his "freedom of the press" battle, but unions here—AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods—have united in a "Clay County Labor Group" to rally aid for the publisher.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY: Among the many persons who dropped into CIO Pres. Philip Murray's office in Pittsburgh May 25 to wish him a happy birthday was this group of outstanding Negro Leaders from the Pittsburgh District. They were high in their praise of Murray and the CIO for the forthright position taken against discrimination. Murray celebrated his 63rd birthday by working at the office. Left to right: Boyd Wilson, Steelworkers representative; Richard F. Jones, assistant district attorney, and member of Pittsburgh Housing Authority; Robert Williams, city magistrate, and Democratic chairman of the 5th Ward; Mrs. Daisy Lampkins, vice-president of the Pittsburgh Courier, and former national field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Murray; Paul F. Jones, attorney for Owl Cab Co., and former Workmen's Compensation Referee; Thomas E. Barton, assistant city solicitor, and president of the Pittsburgh Urban League.

'Home of the Brave' Treats Negro-White Relations Bravely, But Daily Worker Scoffs

By TOM MOORE McBRIDE

AS MIGHT have been expected, the members of the labor press of New York City—almost to a man—turned out rave notices on the groundbreaking motion picture on Negro-white relations, "Home of the Brave."

But—as also might have been expected—there were some highly vocal dissenting opinions. These were the publications which waited until The Daily Worker established the party line on the picture before they came up with any opinions.

Offhand, one would suspect that a film on racial prejudice—on the problem of a Negro facing discrimination in the armed forces—would meet with some approval by the Communists. But the Worker reviewer found that "this film can be . . . dangerous."

But that wasn't enough for the party. There rose in righteous wrath one Lance Jeffers to rebut this lukewarm condemnation of the picture. He found that its "only purpose is to reinforce the oppression of the Negro people," in a ¾-page diatribe—as much space as the original review.

TO FIND OUT whence cometh the spleen, it is necessary to take a look at the theme of the picture.

It was made by Stanley Kramer, who also produced "The Champion," which recently received reviewers' kudos. There was no advance notice about it to anyone. It was made behind locked doors and there wasn't a press agent on the lot.

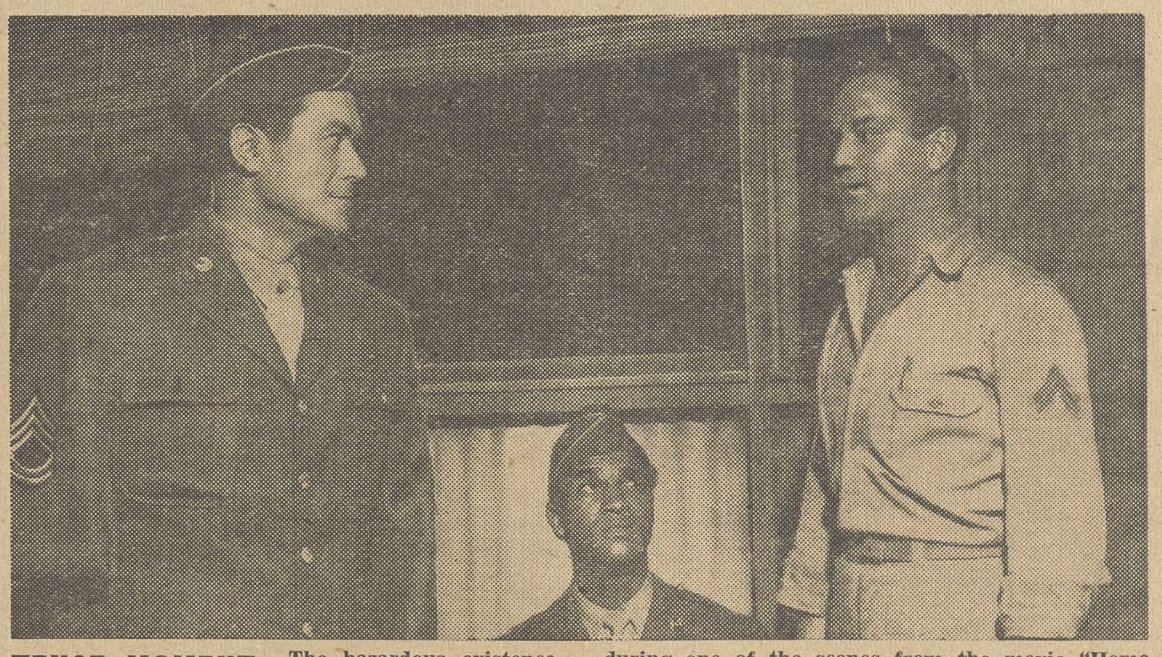
The action revolves around five soldiers who are sent out on a reconnaissance mission on a Jap-held island in the Pacific. One of them is a Negro; one is his old school friend; one is a decent sort of sergeant; another is a youthful major, anxious to prove himself. And the man who sets the plot revolving is a neurotic corporal who suffers from the compulsion to have someone to sneer at and patronize. The Negro, of course, is his meat.

The events on the island lead to the psychosomatic paralysis of the Negro and the rest of the film deals with the efforts of an Army psychiatrist to heal his mind so his body can be healed. It doesn't sound exciting, told in outline, but with the flashbacks to establish the pattern it is.

WHY, THEN, one might ask, does the Daily Worker attack it so viciously, when one of the principal tenets of the party is racial equality. And the answer comes in the party's opposition to anything Freudian — to psychoanalysis, to psychotherapy and even to psychosomatic medicine. Such soul searchings as there produce, the Marxists believe, deemphasize the class struggle and leave the subject much too concerned with self.

What's more, an understanding of one's own conflicts and those of others do little to inflame minority groups to action against the majorities.

All of this is somewhat epemeral in a discussion of the merits of a great motion picture that every man in the labor movement should see and should promote. But it points up one truism: all of the exploitation of minorities doesn't come from the extreme right; that exploitation is, in turn, exploited by the extreme left—the people who don't want to see a solution of racial problems.



TENSE MOMENT: The hazardous existence on a South Pacific atoll during wartime doesn't prevent Corp. Steve Brodie (r.) from showing a latent antipathy toward Negroes during one of the scenes from the movie "Home of the Brave." Tech. Sgt. Frank Lovejoy and Pfc. James Edwards are embarrassed. Most New York critics praised the film.

AT&T Bid For Poll Is Refused

MAMMOTH American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has received at least an initial defeat in its efforts to force each CIO Communications Workers of America local to undergo an NLRB election.

Bell System affiliates from coast-to-coast withdrew recognition from CWA after it entered the CIO. The switch to CIO followed a membership referendum in which the results were 2-to-1 for affiliation.

The NLRB's regional director in Detroit, Mich., turned down Michigan Bell's request for representation elections among CWA employes.

The regional director ruled that no question of representation existed and that current contracts with CWA constitute a bar to an election.

The company may appeal to the full NLRB.

The regional director's decision, CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne predicted, would be applied in the other 33 cases filed by the company.

Annapolis To Graduate 1st Negro

THERE WERE three developments in race relations over last weekend, two good and one bad from the standpoint of more harmonious living in the United States. They were:

1. Midshipman Wesley Brown, Washington, D. C., will be the first negro ever to graduate from the U. S. Military Academy at Annapolis, Md., From 1972 to 1937 five Negroes failed to do what he will do June 30—leave the academy as an ensign after entering as a plebe.

He told reporters that most of midshipmen spoke to him and were friendly and that the faculty members treated him impartially.

2. The 89th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (South) will get a report from its Church relations committee which states:

"Since Uncle Sam protects Negroes and other minority groups from brown shirts and black shirts abroad, why shouldn't he likewise protect them from white sheets and others at home, who threaten their civil liberties . . .

"We cannot fairly dismiss the whole question of federal legislation by saying such laws do more harm than good. This view is not borne out by the facts."

3. A special committee of the Florida legislature that is probing Communist activities among the faculties of the state university system was prepared to ask:

"Have you ever taught or expressed yourself as being against any of the provisions of the race segregation laws of the state of Florida?"

When Negro leaders protested, the committee agreed to drop out the phrase "or expressed yourself as being . . ."

Assistant attorney general James Toney said that the question whether a professor ever spoke in the classroom against segregation was "certainly justified."

Scheme To Weed Out Trial Examiners Exposed

By HENRY FLEISHER

A BIG-BUSINESS effort to weed out large numbers of government trial examiners who aren't 100% "safe" for corporations views and policies, is getting critical looks from Fair Deal Congressmen.

It is expected that some liberal Congressmen and Senators may shortly demand an official probe of what they consider an underhanded effort to "pack" U. S. agencies with trial examiners who can be expected to side with big corporations against the public.

The development first came to light when an "advisory committee" of the U. S. Civil Service Commission disqualified—and thereby ordered the dismissal—of 54 out of 217 trial examiners employed by 14 federal government agencies.

The trial examiners act as "judges" at hearings conducted by many U. S. administrative agencies. They submit intermediate reports, after which final arguments are conducted before the heads of the various agencies.

One of the largest groups of trial examiners is employed by the Natl. Labor Relations Board. The Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Power Commission—all set up to protect the public and regulate corporation practices—employ numerous trial examiners.

Jobs Threatened

Many of these men face loss of their jobs next month—unless the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission's "advisory committee" are quickly overridden.

The three active members of that committee were all past presidents of the highly conservative American Bar Association.

All of them come from powerful lay firms serving some of the country's largest, most reactionary comporations.

Their recommendations, based on secret testimony from unknown sources, ordered sweeping purges of the trial examiners in agencies in which many of these corporations are directly affected.

These are the men whom the Civil Service Commission called upon to decide the merits and qualifications of impartial trial examiners:

1. Carl McFarland. He is a special counsel for the Natl. Association of Manufacturers and has worked for the NAM in its case to defy the lobby registration law.

McFarland has represented numerous corporations involved in cases before the Natl. Labor Relations Board for violation of the old Wagner Act.

2. Willis Smith. He is a member of the law firm of Smith, Leach and Anderson of Raleigh, N. C. That firm is counsel for the powerful Southern Railway, which has a direct interest in the policies and decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The ICC is continuously holding hearings at which trial examiners preside.

Smith has also acted as counsel for the Armour meat packing firm, whose NLRB cases can be counted by the score.

3 Joseph W. Henderson. He is a partner in the firm of Rawle & Henderson of Philadelphia, and serves as counsel and director of the National City Bank of Philadelphia. That bank is closely tied, through its top executives, with the Reading Co.—a holding company for railroads and coal mines, which also has a strong interest in ICC policies.

This advisory committee to the Civil Service Commission is charged by students of administrative law with setting peculior standards for trial examiners.

At the Interstate Commerce Commission, it disqualified examiners with long and respected records of service.

Out of 10 ICC examiners found "disqualified" by this committee, some had served the government for nearly 40 years.

At the Natl. Labor Relations Board, of a dozen trial examiners ordered disqualified by the committee, all but one had served the NLRB since long before passage of the Taft-Hartley Act. Many of them have written hearing reports which have helped forestall efforts by NLRB General Counsel Robert Denham to stretch the anti-labor provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

In recent weeks, the "advisory Committee" has apparently come to realize that it overstepped itself.

Ten of the 12 NLRB trial examiners have been told—with a variety of alibis—that a "terrible mistake" has been made. In some cases, they have been told that their disqualification resulted from "clerical errors," from "mistaken identities," etc.

Effective Protests

However, attorneys for the examiners are skeptical of these alibis. For they have been arguing the cases with the "advisory committee" and the three corporation lawyers vigorously defended their actions—until the heat raised by the examiners' protests to the Civil Service Commission and to members of Congress began to take effect.

Although the disqualification orders in the case of these men have been rescinded, there is no certainty that the examiners will regain their job security.

The advisory committee has assumed power to "grade" the examiners. It would be possible to give them low passing grades, just above the disqualification level—grades so low they would bar these trial examiners from receiving important assignments from their agencies.

Meanwhile the "advisory committee" has set up informal groups for various regions of the country.

These local groups are also dominated by corporation lawyers. They have submitted recommendations of men deemed qualified for trial examiners' jobs—and these men, favored by the corporation lawyers, have been placed high on the list for new jobs.

Unless a stop is put to this practice of weeding out fair-minded trial examiners and filling the rolls with people favorable to the corporation viewpoint, many kinds of liberal legislation will be thwarted or sabotaged for years to come.

This threatened "packing" of the trial examiner rolls is what has alarmed many government administrators and many members of Congress.

And it will probably lead to strong demands for a complete probe of how the corporation lawyers moved in, at the invitation of the Civil Service Commission, to mete out their kind of justice to one of the most important groups of U. S. public servants.

Grange Backs Social Security For Farmers and Helpers

THE NATIONAL Grange—one of the country's largest farm groups—has indorsed plans to extend social security coverage to both farm operators and farm workers.

Lloyd Halvorson, Grange official, said the organization's study of bills now in Congress to extend old age and suvivors protection has convinced it that such a move would be "quite feasible."

Earlier, the Grange had testified at Congressional hearings against such broadened coverage.

But Halvorson said, in the course of a recent CIO-sponsored "America United" broadcast on NBC:

"The Grange has indorsed the idea of this type of social security for farmers for several years. The only question has been that of administrative feasibility.

"Our study of the proposed method of extending social security to farmers has now convinced us that it would be quite feasible from the farmer's standpoint and quite easy for a farmer to file his social security tax returns.

"About all a farmer would have to do for his own coverage would be to send in a few figures from his income tax statement, and for the hired man a stamp plan has been worked out involving really no records at all."

PAUL SIFTON, UAW-CIO legislative representative on the same radio program, hailed the Grange's new position as "great news."

Sifton pointed out that the CIO has given strong support to HR 2893, which would bring in 20 million new people under the old age and survivors insurance program, and double security benefits.

"We want an economy and a society freed from fear of poverty and want, when workers are too old to work and too young to die, or during unemployment or disability," he said.

"Just as industry plans for depreciation, obsolescence and accidents, we say the people in industry should protect themselves, through their elected government, against the same hazards."

HR 2893 is now being studied by the House Ways & Means Committee. Hearings were held several weeks earlier this year.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

Bill	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas-Lesinski Bill S. 249 HR 2032	Repeals Taft-Hartley; restores Wagner Act with some amendments.	House Labor Comm. to discuss the bill soon. Senate Labor Comm. has ok'd, floor debate may start before June 15.	Write Senators & Representatives to repeal T-H this session.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements S. 653 HR 3190	House Bill provides 75c minimum, improved coverage and enforcement. Senate bill somewhat stronger.	HR 3190 ok'd by House Labor Comm. though not yet set for floor debate. Senate bill in committee.	Ask Senators & Congressmen to lift pay to at least 75c, improve coverage.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors' benefits, public assistance, coverage etc.	House Ways & Means. Comm. held hearings, now working on bills.	Ask Congressmen to support strong social security improvements.
Housing Program S. 1070 HR 4009	Provides 810,000 public housing units in six years, slum clearance, rural housing.	Passed by Senate. House Banking Comm. has approved HR 4009.	Ask Congressmen to support HR 4009.
Fair Employment Practices HR 4453	Bars discrimination in industry for reasons of race, creed or color.	House Labor sub-committee holding hearings. CIO testified in support of FEPC.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to support HR 4453
Anti-Polltax Bill	Outlaws collection of polltax as requirement for voting in U. S. elections & primaries in 7 southern states.	House Comm. on Administration holding hearings. CIO called for outlawing of polltaxes.	Ask Representatives to push passage of anti-polltax bill.
Health Insurance Program S. 1679 HR 4312	Provides natl. health insurance program, financial aid to hospitals & research, etc.	Senate Labor Committee started hearings. CIO to testify in support.	Ask Senate Labor Comm. members to approve bill.
Federal Aid to Education S. 246	Grants U. S. financial aid to states.	Passed by Senate. House Labor Comm. hasn't set hearings.	Ask Rep. Lesinski & Labor Comm. members to hold hearings.
Veterans Unemployment Aid HR 1741 HR 1374	Extend payments under GI Bill beyond July 25 deadline.	Referred to House Veterans Comm., which has not set hearings.	Write members of the House Veterans Comm. to schedule hearings.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Defects Cited In Pricing Bill

A DEMAND for removal of loopholes in a bill governing the pricing policies of many big industries, was sent to members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee by CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan.

Cowan charged that S. 1008, introduced by Sen. Myers (D., Pa.), would legalize "injurious and monopolistic price discriminations" unless tightening amendments are written.

He said the bill would in effect "repeal a Supreme Court decision which held the cement industry engaged in a basing point conspiracy to fix prices." Under the basing point system, corporations determine the price of their product at one or more basing points, and fix their prices in line with prices at these locations.

Cowan urged Sen. Myers, sponsor of the bill, to change its language to conform with its original anti-monopoly intent. As it stands now, he said, "it invites subterfuge and evasion by monopolistic combines"—and the consumer will suffer.

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The TAFT-HARTLEY Act Must Be Repealed! The TAFT-HARTLEY Act Must Be Repealed! The TAFT-HARTLEY Act Must Be Repealed!

IMPROVING: This is the first hospital photo of UAW-CIO's Victor Reuther since he was shot by a would-be assassin. Detroit police are questioning hundreds of suspects.

May Not Kill Union With Kindness

A **SOUTHERN** textile company which tried to kill a union with kindnes has been told by the U. S. Supreme Court to mend its ways.

The court's unanimous decision said that during collective bargaining negotiations, a company cannot legally put into effect a wage increase without first consulting the union.

The decision came down in a case involving the CIO Textile Workers Union, which had filed unfair labor practice charges against the Crompton-Highland Mills at Griffin, Georgia.

In December, 1945, the TWUA had explained to the Labor Board, the union asked for wage increases for mill employes. The company, after hearing the union's demands, counter-offered with increases of from 1c to 1½c an hour. The union turned it down.

TWELVE DAYS later the company granted its employes increases of from 2c to 6c an hour, without discussing the raise with the union.

The NLRB ruled that the action was "manifestly inconsistent with the principle of collective bargaining," but the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals threw out the NLRB decision. The Supreme Court action had the effect of upholding the Board's order to the company that it "cease and desist" from refusing to bargain with the CIO textile union.

The Court said it would not necessarily object to a unilateral wage grant by an employer if the offer had been made during the course of collective bargaining and had either been rejected or not acted upon by the union.

But in the Crompton-Highland case, the court said, "we hold that the Board's order to cease and desist is justified under the circumstances of this case, to the extent that the order requires the employer to cease and desist from refusing to bargain collectively..."

So, 3½ years after the event, the employer has been reprimanded.

Here's What Happen To The TWUA Local

Here's the chronological history of the CIO Textile Workers local at the Crumpton-Highland Mills at Griffin, Ga.:

1945. Union organized the plant.

April-August, 1946. Local struck over contract issue but did not win an agreement. During the strike the company obtained an injunction which resulted in the arrest of 26 strikers. One of them spent three months on a Georgia chain gang and the other 25 were given shorter jail sentences.

1949. Despite all this, the local continues to exist.

TWUA Reg. Dir. Kenneth Douty said last week that as a result of the Supreme Court decision, the company at last will have to bargain with the union.

3-Man Unit To Settle Ford Issue

THE CIO Auto Workers last week wound up a 24-day strike over the speedup issue at Ford, immediately took another deep breath and embarked on contract negotiations.

Among the workers returning to their posts were the 28 men the company had fired in connection with the strike. The union won reinstatement for all of them.

The question of the company's right to speed up the assembly line to make up for production losses incurred through no fault of the workers will be decided by a three-man arbitration board. The union will select one member; the company another.

If the third member, to be chosen by these two, is not agreed on by June 7, Dr. Harry Shulman, the permanent umpire under the Ford contract, will automatically serve as third member.

THE QUESTION to be submitted to the arbiters will read:

"Does the company under the contract, on the basis of health and safety or otherwise, have the right to require an employe to perform his work assignment on any unit in less time than the company's time study shows for his assignment, provided the employe is not assigned more than 480 minutes of work as measured by the time study in an eight-hour shift?"

Ford also agreed not to increase the normal amount of work because of absenteeism, and to keep the assembly line at a constant speed, spacing units to provide an even flow of work.

THE TWO sides have already begun preliminary talks on the union's 1949 proposals under the contract's reopening clause. A $100 a month pension plan, a medical care plan and a wage increase are the union's goals.

Meanwhile, in South Bend, Ind., about 7500 of the union's members were still out on the pavement in a six-week strike at Bendix Aviation Corp.

As in the Ford walkout, the Bendix dispute concerned union charges of a speedup. The union's offer to end the strike on the basis of the Ford settlement formula was turned down by Bendix.

Reinstatement of 47 workers fired by Bendix because of an alleged slowdown also is being demanded by the local.

END FORD STRIKE: Members of the Ford Local 600, CIO Auto Workers, are shown here voting to approve the agreement negotiated by their leaders and the Ford Motor Co. to end their 24-day strike. The settlement also was approved by UAW members at the Lincoln and Mercury plants of Ford Motor Co.

Berlin Rail Strikers Ask For U. S. Support

BERLIN'S striking railway workers have turned down overwhelmingly an unsatisfactory compromise on their demands for wages and union recognition by Soviet authorities.

Meanwhile the union has forwarded appeals for "understanding and material support" to labor in the United States and other democratic nations.

A referendum on a "compromise" offer put forth by the Soviet-controlled Berlin railway management brought nearly 13,000 votes against, to only some 300 for acceptance of the offer. The offer was worked out by the management and Communist-led unions which have only a small proportion of the workers in their ranks.

The strike, conducted by the Independent Workers Organization (UGO), demanded that railway workers in Berlin be paid in Western marks, rather than in the far less valuable currency of the Soviet-occupied Eastern zone.

The Soviet military authorities used strikebreakers in an unsuccessful effort to smash the walkout.

The appeal for support came to CIO from Scharnowski and Bracht of the striking Berlin union.

"Our independent railroad union is faithful to trade union strike methods and democratic objectives, although it is met by the railroad management with arms," the message said.

"Our fight is no nationalist struggle but a hunger action against unjust exploitation and oppression of trade union rights—a struggle for freedom."

THE GERMAN union leaders said that during the last week in May the strike was almost 100% effective, and that the "use of strikebreakers from the Eastern sector of Berlin and the Eastern zone of Germany was unsuccessful, since only forced labor was at the disposal of the railway administration.

"These people had been threatened with political persecution by Communist and Soviet occupation authorities.

"Prisoners from concentration camps and other oppressed persons were forced to work as strikebreakers," the German union officials told the CIO. "Hundreds of deserters report daily to the strikers."

The UGO union charged that the railway administration "ordered armed railroad guards and Eastern zone police to protect the strikers, who came from the ranks of the Communist union and youth organizations, and from the Communist-dominated Socialist Unity Party.

Some 12,000 railway workers have been paid in the inferior Eastern marks, "contrary to legal currency regulations," the strike leaders declared. "Converted into Western marks, the railroaders' monthly income was thus about only 40% of the monthly unemployment compensation payments in the Western sector of the city."

The union also struck to win reinstatement of about 1000 workers fired for joining the anti-Communist UGO union.

Jim Crow Blamed In Bunche's Refusal To Take Job

Washington's rigorous Jim Crow was a major factor in keeping the State Dept. from obtaining the services of Ralph Bunche, leading United Nations official, the New York Herald Tribune reported last week.

Bunche, who won world-wide praise for mediating the Israel-Egypt military dispute for the UN, was recently offered the post of Assistant Secretary of State for Middle Eastern Affairs. He would have been the first Negro to hold so high a position in the Federal government.

Bunche turned down the job, citing both a lower salary than he now receives from the United Nations, and "many other reasons."

Carl Levin, Herald Tribune Washington correspondent, said that behind the refusal to work in the Capital was Bunche's bitter experience with discrimination in Washington. He lived there for 18 years, both as a student and as a professor at Howard University.

The Herald Tribune recalled that last March Bunche was invited to appear as principal speaker at a dinner of the Middle East Institute, an organization composed of scholars and professional people interested in Eastern Mediterranean affairs.

The Wardman Park Hotel, where the dinner was scheduled to be held, sent back an advance deposit when the management learned a Negro—one of the country's most prominent citizens—was to be present.

But, the paper reported, the Wardman Park management made the announcement by 'phone and refused to put its reasons on paper.

Senate Takes Up Labor Law This Week

THE SENATE Democratic leadership has decided to put Taft-Hartley repeal legislation ahead of the Atlantic Pact.

It is expected that the Thomas-Lesinski Bill, already approved by the Senate Labor Committee, will hit the floor in a few days.

The decision was revealed by Senate Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D., Ill.) in a letter to CIO Pres. Philip Murray. The latter had written Lucas listing several legislative matters on which he thought Congress should take action at once. House Majority Leader John McCormack (D., Mass.) sent a similar letter.

The floor debate should begin this week, as soon as the deficiency bill is completed. It is expected that the Taft amendments will be offered as soon as the Thomas-Lesinski debate starts.

LUCAS' LETTER, after telling Murray of the decision on Thomas-Lesinski (S249), said in part:

"You speak of wage-hour legislation. That is still in committee, but I am hopeful that it will soon be reported and acted upon by the Senate. It is on our program for this session, and it will be covered before the session ends.

"The comprehensive housing and slum-clearance bill has been passed. The federal aid to education bill has been passed. The school health bill has been passed. All await action in the House.

"You raise the question of social security expansion and renovation. Social security legislation must originate in the House, and this has not yet reached the Senate.

"I believe you are thoroughly familiar with our effort early in the session to amend the Senate rules to obtain a mechanism for closing debate on civil rights legislation, in order to bring it to a vote.

"Since that time, no civil rights bill has been reported to the Senate calendar. But you may be assured that the leadership has lost none of its determination to try again to obtain action on the civil rights program.

"Many of the supporters of the President's proposals do not feel that the rule which was adopted by the Senate at the close of the recent filibuster will be effective in obtaining action on this legislation, but we intend to make every effort to accomplish our objective in spite of that rule.

"Your enumeration of legislation did not include measures necessary to the success of our foreign policy, but I am certain you are just as interested as I am in those measures."

(Pres. Murray confined his requests to domestic matters. The CIO is an active supporter of ECA, and the Atlantic Pact.)

LUCAS CONTINUED: "In addition to the above, the Senate has passed the Rent Control Bill, designed to give fair treatment to millions of tenants and landlords. We have passed the Reorganization Bill and the Armed Services Unification Bill, two far-reaching bills which will make our government more efficient and save hundreds of millions of dollars.

"We have also passed an act to extend export controls, various defense bills, five appropriation bills and quite a few other bills regarded as essential for operation of the government.

"I am just as anxious as you are to obtain speedy action on the humanitarian program of the President. But I am sure that you understand that we have unlimited debate in the Senate and no enforceable rule of relevancy. Therefore, we can move only as fast as the determination and the endurance of the opposition will permit.

"IF THE TIME consumed by debate on the major measures which are still to be considered makes their passage impossible by July 21, the time fixed by law for adjournment, we shall extend the length of the session until we have dealt with the most urgent proposals of the President.

"There are, as you say, many more phases of the Administration's program which must receive consideration and action at the next session of the 81st Congress, if they are not ready for consideration in this session.

"Your views on the legislative program will always be welcomed by the leadership in the Senate."

MEANWHILE, THE House Labor Committee Democratic members have decided that the subcommittee headed by Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D., Pa.) shall meet and attempt to write a compromise labor bill.

The House committee has to do that because of these events, all a month or so ago:

1. Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.), fearing that anti-labor forces would defeat the Thomas-Lesinski Bill, had a new measure drawn up—to be sponsored by Rep. Hugo Sims (D., S. C.). The House rejected the Sims bill by a narrow margin on a teller vote.

2. Rep. John Wood (D., Ga.) then offered his bill—which labor hit as worse than T-H—and the House voted to substitute the Wood bill for Thomas-Lesinski. The vote was 217 to 203, rollcall-wise.

3. The following day, the House recommitted the Wood Bill by a vote of 212 to 209.

Now the Democrats have decided to try again.

Now!

The CIO is urging its members to take up their pen or pencil, or sit down to a typewriter and write (or telegraph) your Senators that you want them to:

Vote for the Thomas-Lesinski Bill (S249) with no crippling amendments.

Right now, please!

How It Stands

Where Taft-Hartley repeal legislation stands:

House: Wood bill substituted for Thomas-Lesinski, then recommitted. Subcommittee to draw up new bill.

Senate: Will take up Thomas-Lesinski Bill this week.

Pie Goes All the Way Around in Gadsden, Alabama

There'll be pie in the sky bye and bye.

Thus went an old labor song.

And it was a case of "pie in the sky bye and bye" for the pie vendors at the gates of the textile mills in Gadsden, Ala., until Burns Cox and his volunteer organizing committee of the Dwight Manufacturing Co.'s textile mill decided to do something about it.

As a result the pie vendors, who are employed by the McNair Drug Co., joined the CIO Retail & Wholesale Union. A contract has been negotiated bringing raises ranging from $5 to $12.50 a week for the McNair employes, paid holidays and vacations. In addition, the work week of two girls employed in the McNair drug store was cut 10 hours with no loss in pay.

It looks like pie goes all the way around in Gadsden.

TWU k.o.s AFL in S.F.

THE CIO Transport Workers have won a lop-sided victory among all the San Francisco, Calif., surface transportation employes, sweeping out an AFL union which had been on the city transit properties since 1908.

Conducted by the Federation of Municipal Employes, an independent group, the election gave TWU a 1396-to-141 majority. Approximately 2400 employes are in the bargaining unit.

For years, the city's utilities commission has bargained with both the AFL's Amalgamated Street Railway Employes and the CIO union. Repeated efforts of TWU to prove its majority via an election were each time blocked by the Amalgamated. When finally a rank-and-file group succeeded in having the election scheduled, the State AFL raised $25,000 to fight TWU.

Now that it has proved the extent of its support among the employes, the CIO local's big task will be to obtain recognition from the Utilities Commission as exclusive bargaining agent.

IN LOUISVILLE, Ky., meanwhile, the union had a city-wide bus strike on its hands.

In response to the local's request for an 18c hourly increase, the Louisville Railway Co. had offered 2c. Average hourly rate is now $1.25, compared with $1.44 in New York City, and $1.43 in Philadelphia.

To the local's president, Hubert Moore, TWU Pres. Michael Quill and TWU Secy.-Treas. Gustav Faber wrote: "We are convinced that your demands are legitimate and that you deserve full support of all organized labor in Louisville. . . . You have the full support of the International office until victory is yours."

EARLIER IN New York City, TWU won a total of $840,000 in retroactive wage increases for 8000 private bus line employes.

An arbitrator also granted the union's request for a uniform contract expiration date on the city's main private bus lines. The new expiration date of June 30 gives the companies and the union less than 30 days to complete negotiations before the agreements run out. Discussions on the union's contract program of a 21c hourly increase, a 40-hour week, increased vacations and other benefits have not yet begun.

Accuse Mine, Mill In Beating

OFFICIALS of the CIO Shipbuilding Union have accused two officials of the Mine-Mill Union of beating up and severely injuring two Shipbuilding employes in Connecticut.

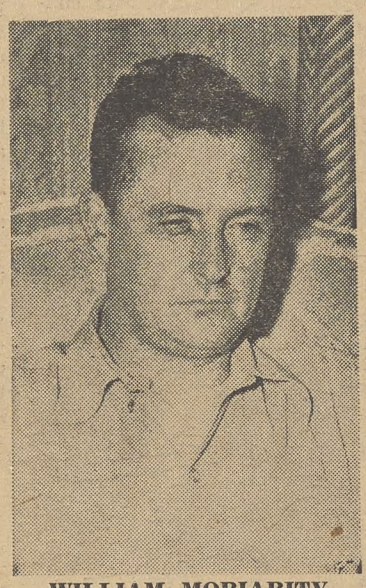
The incident occured about a month after one in Bessemer, Ala. There, a Mine, Mill officer, Secy.-Treas, Maurice Travis, was struck by a CIO member after he called that CIO member a filthy name. As a result, Travis lost an eye.

The Mine-Mill Union blew that incident into one of major proportions. It said Travis had been attacked by a goon squad paid by the CIO Steelworkers' Union. It accused CIO and Steelworkers' Pres. Philip Murray of KKKism, Hitlerism, dictatorship, Brown Shirtism and company stoogeism, just to mention a few.

In Bessemer, Mine-Mill, using a typical Communist line tactic, stooped to the Klan method of attempting to split the white and Negro workers. That failed, and Bessemer ore miners are now in the Steelworkers.

In Ansonia, Conn., the Progressive Metals Council of the Shipbuilding Union has been distributing literature for several months outside the American Zinc Co. plant. Many AZC workers have indicated their desire to get out of the Mine-Mill Union, accusing the union of Communist policies.

Last week, IUMSWA Intl. Rep. Thomas J. Cooke and PMC Staffer William J. Moriarity were outside the plant, distributing campaign literature. Suddenly, they declare, a group of from 20 to 25 men came from the plant and surrounded them. The two men assert they were attacked from behind without warning. They say the group hemmed them in while John Rapuano, president of Mine-Mill local 445, and a man who goes under the name of Lefty Chase beat them up.



WILLIAM MORIARITY

THOMAS COOKE

Cooke suffered a concussion of the brain and his face was badly cut up. He was knocked to the ground.

Moriarity was beaten heavily around the head and neck and was knocked to the ground. Doctors are awaiting the results of X-rays to see how seriously he was hurt.

John Driscoll, of the PMC group who led thousands of members out of Mine, Mill into Ship because of what he called the pro-Communist actions of Mine, Mill officers, denounced the tactics in Ansonia as "goon-like."

He accused the Mine, Mill leaders of attempting to scare AZC workers away from Ship by telling them they'll be laid off if they join Ship. That tactic is failing, he said, since many Mine, Mill members, disgusted, are mailing in filled-out application cards to Ship.

Here's To Oklahoma

OH, WHAT A wonderful state is Oklahoma!

And not only because of a play and musical comedy. This time because of the recent session of the legislature.

Not a single anti-labor bill was passed. Not a single anti-labor measure is on the state's books.

Most important action was passage of a death benefit law. The legislation, which covers "hazardous employment"—with a broad definition of "hazardous"—provides for benefits of $6400 to $8800, based on dependency and $5000 for a single person, plus funeral expenses.

The bill evoked the maximum of opposition from the Associated Industries and from insurance companies.

Other bills backed by CIO and passed included:

Increased State Labor Dept. funds; increased pay for State labor commissioners; improved factory inspection; workmen's compensation increased from $21 to $25 per week; unemployment compensation up from $18 for 20 weeks to $22 for 22 weeks; improved miners' safety law; jury wheel bill.

Another major victory was scored by labor when a rent decontrol bill failed of passage. The Apartment Owners' Association was active in the fight for the bill.

As CIO Legislative Representative Arthur L. Cross put it: "PAC work paid off in this state."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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VERY POOR RECORD

We think it's time for some straight, blunt talk about the 81st Congress, which has been in session more than five months.

It has behaved as if it thought the people were kidding when they went to the polls last November.

Only two major measures—ECA extension and an inadequate rent control law—have been enacted.

The Senate has passed a housing bill and a federal aid to education measure, and the House has approved extension of reciprocal trade agreements.

Few of the regular appropriation bills have received an OK.

And yet there's serious talk on Capitol Hill about going home for a vacation late in July!

Sure, we know that it took some time for the new Congress to organize at the beginning of the session. And we know, too, that the illness of certain key Congressional figures has caused unexpected delays.

But these things don't provide an adequate excuse for the very poor record that Congress has made up to date.

A broadside, over-all condemnation of the entire Congress would be unfair because a lot of "right guys" have been in there pitching for the program that was approved at the polls last year.

So let's try to give credit where it's due and place blame where it should be.

CALL THEMSELVES DEMOCRATS, BUT--

The record of the 81st Congress would be much different than it is if a group of lawmakers who call themselves Democrats had acted like Democrats instead of like Old Guard Republicans.

The Dixiecrats joined forces with the GOP to battle the Fair Deal program upon which President Truman was elected to office.

Labor-supported Congressmen and Senators—with few exceptions—have attempted to carry out last year's election mandate. "Regular" Democrats from both the North and South have supported the Administration.

The blame, actually, shouldn't be placed on Congress as a whole but upon the Dixiegop coalition.

Credit should go to those who have been battling for enactment of the Truman program.

GET JOB DONE, THEN GO HOME

Unless Congress plans to put on a sudden burst of speed, talk of recessing and going home less than two months from now simply doesn't make good sense.

We're hopeful that there will be a burst of speed, that a major portion of the Fair Deal program will be enacted this summer. But we feel that there won't be unless Administration leaders in both houses—and the President himself—do some hard pushing where it's needed most.

Regardless of what finally comes through the congressional mill this summer, one thing is completely clear:

Labor and other liberal forces still have a big political job on their hands. Those who had bucked the Fair Deal should be permitted in the future to return to private life.

Members of the CIO have a good agency through which to work in the political field. It's PAC, of course, and PAC already has done much planning for the 1950 elections.

The record of Congress already has provided much good campaign material.

Phony 'Socialized Medicine' Drive

Misrepresentation Basis Of Campaign Against National Health Insurance

By ALLAN L. SWIM

MOST CIO members unquestionably are strongly opposed to socialized medicine for the U. S.

They wouldn't want all of the nation's doctors to work for the Federal Government.

They wouldn't want a governmental agency to select the doctors who would treat them and their families.

And they would support doctors who contended that the government shouldn't select their patients.

There probably are many other things about socialized medicine to which they'd object.

So, actually, the CIO supports the American Medical Association in its contention that the U. S. shouldn't have socialized medicine.

BUT THE CIO doesn't support the AMA in its campaign of gross misrepresentation—a costly campaign designed to sell the public the idea that the health insurance program now before Congress constitutes socialized medicine.

It's hard to pick up a newspaper or magazine these days without seeing results of the AMA's drive to discredit health insurance by hanging false tags on it.

It's extremely regrettable that an organization which presumes to speak for the nation's medical men should stoop to subterfuge and disreputable public relations practices in an effort to defeat a program dealing with the health and welfare of millions of persons.

It's a wonder that more doctors haven't rebelled against AMA.

And it's regrettable that so few publications have attempted to present honestly to their readers the issues involved in the health insurance program.

HEALTH insurance isn't socialized medicine—and don't let your doctor or anybody else tell you that it is.

Basically, here is how a health insurance program would work:

Wage earners, through payroll deductions or some other plan, would pay regularly into an insurance fund.

When a person became ill he would go to any doctor participating in the plan and receive the treatment recommended by the doctor.

Later the doctor would present his bill for services rendered and be paid out of the insurance fund.

Doctors would not be required to participate in the plan and patients could receive treatment from non-participating doctors.

The only compulsion connected with the plan would be in connection with the payment of taxes to support it.

NO DOCTOR worth his salt will argue that medical service in the U. S.—although undoubtedly the best in the world—meets the needs of the public.

Anybody who understands the economic facts of life knows there are millions of persons in the country now receiving "charity" medical services and millions more who do not have enough in reserve even to pay for a minor operation.

Voluntary health insurance plans have, for the most part, worked remarkably well—but they don't cover enough people.

The nation's doctors have been able to provide excellent treatment for those able to afford it—but too few can afford it.

Health insurance would provide a method by which more people could pay for better medical care.

THE CIO and all other groups interested in the nation's health should expose the current "we don't want socialized medicine" campaign for what it really is.

The people should have an opportunity to get the facts about health insurance and make up their minds—on the basis of facts—whether they want the Federal Government to set up a health insurance program.

The decision to be made is to important to be based on guesswork and misrepresentation.

Paper Worker Chosen As Example for Russians

RUSSIANS MAY get a chance to learn later this summer about the life and work of a typical member of the CIO United Paper Workers, if they are able to get a copy of the August issue of "Amerika," Russian language publication of the U. S. State Dept.

The magazine will carry an illustrated story about Mt. Vernon, Ohio, as an example of an average American industrial community, CIO Paper Worker Cloren James was one of those selected to show the varied occupations, interests and talents of Mt. Vernon's citi-

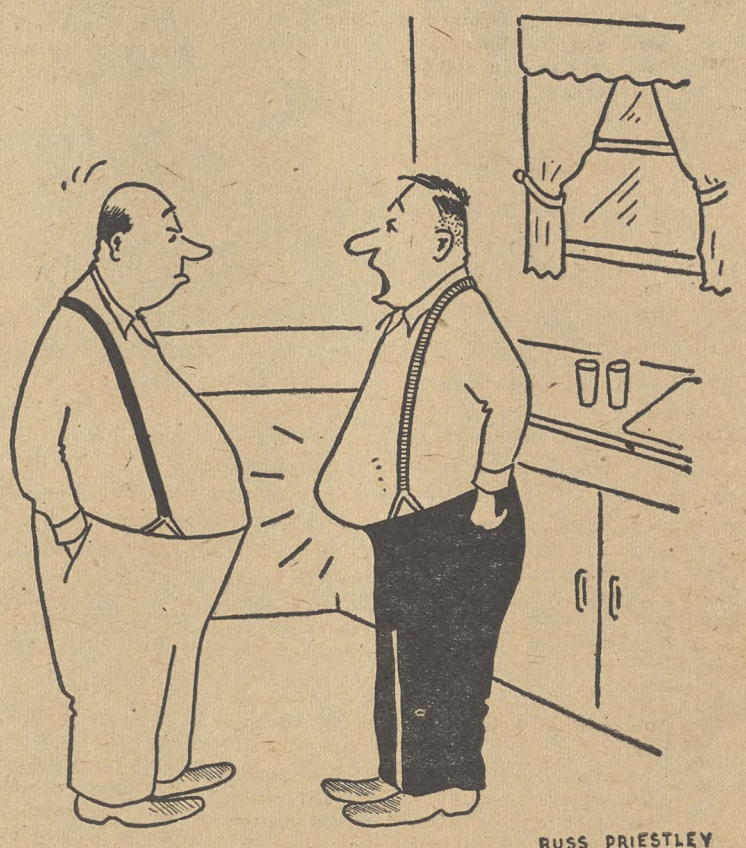
A member of Paper Workers Local 262, James works at Shellmar Products, cellophane bag and wrapper plant, where he earns $60 for a 40-hour week. The union contract provides for time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays, paid holidays and vacation.

His family—wife and two children—live in a two-story house which they own. Recently he installed a new kitchen and a laundry.

It is estimated that a million Russians read the 50,000 copies of Amerika printed each month. The magazine is printed on slick paper and contains many illustrations. It is distributed through the American embassy in Moscow and is sold in such out-of-the-way places as the settlements along the Trans-Siberian Railway and in the Caucasus.

Mt. Vernon, chosen by the State Dept. on a previous occasion as a typical American town, is an industrial community of some 10,000, about 40 miles northeast of Columbus in a fertile farming valley on the Kokosing river. There are four plants in town—Cooper-Bessemer, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Timken Roller Bearing, and Shellmar Products Corp.

Fourteen pages of the August issue of Amerika will tell the Russians how the citizens of Mt. Vernon work and play. It will be the story of free American citizens who live and work in the tree-lined town in the midst of central Ohio's lush farm land.



"Working at that desk all the time is beginning to show on me."

N. J. CIO Flays Gov. Driscoll

Gov. Alfred Driscoll, of New Jersey, has been sharply criticized by the N. J. CIO for his "unseemly and indecent haste" in planning to "repair the damage to your administration's unconstitutional public utility anti-strike law."

The State Supreme Court recently ruled the law unconstitutional. It had been passed during the telephone strike of 1947. Carl Holderman, CIO state president, wrote Driscoll:

"There has been no haste to remedy obvious defects in the unemployment compensation law. You have not hurried to amend the state's temporary benefits law. There has been no appreciable speedup in handling delayed worker claims for UCC benefits."

He Said He Was A Loyal Union Man

JOE WAS known among many of his fellow workers as a "company stooge." They said he often represented managements's viewpoint better than management did.

The comments Joe made when a discussion of strikes arose made it obvious he wasn't a union-minded man. He was always in accord with management when a controversy involving a union arose.

He said he just couldn't see any reason for workers organizing. His view was that "the boss always knows best."

So there wasn't any moaning among his colleagues when Joe left his job and the town in which he had been working.

JOE (WHICH isn't his right name) went to work a few years later in a shop which a CIO union was trying to organize.

And again he decided to play the role of "boss's boy."

He revealed how he felt about organized labor when the union made a postcard poll of employes, asking them if they wanted the union to represent them in collective bargaining.

Joe scrawled the word "NO" on the card, affixed his signature and return it to the union.

A majority of those employed in the shop did likewise, so the union dropped its attempt to organize them.

This happened a half dozen or more years ago.

JOE MOVED on later to another job—in a shop that had just changed ownership. The shop was well organized for a long time and had enjoyed reasonably good relations with the former employer.

For some reason or other Joe joined the union.

The new management made it obvious during its first contract negotiations that it was going to follow a "get tough" policy. It proposed contract changes which it knew the union couldn't accept without at least facing the threat of losing its charter.

Joe and all other members of the union were told this by their officers, but Joe began pitching for management's plan.

He said it was fair and reasonable, that the union should accept it, that there was no reason to hold out for more.

THE UNION held a meeting to discuss contract negotiations and to plan its next move.

Officers pointed out that the company was asking for an inferior contract containing at least one clause which the international union could not accept.

Joe got up and began arguing that the union leaders didn't know what they were talking about.

Debate got hot and heavy—as it sometimes does. Somebody questioned Joe's union loyalty. Joe protested.

He was an A-No. 1 union member and he was looking out for the best interests of the organization, he declared.

WHILE JOE was attempting to convince his listeners that he was a dyed-in-the-wool trade unionist an officer of the union began digging among some papers on the desk.

Finally the officer found an old postcard—one that was postmarked a half dozen or more years ago.

On it was scrawled the word "NO" and under the "NO" was Joe's signature.

The officer called this to the attention of the union—and suddenly Joe's case collapsed.

It's being whispered around again that, maybe, Joe is a company stooge.

A.L.S.

THAT REPORT CARD!

FCC Rules Radio Owners May Express Editorial Views

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

RADIO STATION owners—some 2000 corporations throughout the United States—have won the right to express their editorial views over the airwaves.

The Federal Communications Commission, after a 13-month study of the problem, reversed an eight-year-old policy decision that station owners could not use their own stations to express their own personal views.

CIO, together with more than a score of other organizations, had urged the FCC at the 1948 hearings to continue the ban on editorialization.

In its testimony at Commission hearings, the CIO argued that relaxing the ban would give over-emphasis to the corporate viewpoint in broadcasting. Such a move, CIO said, would tend to cut down the non-partisan character of news presentation by stations whose owners hold strong editorial views on current issues.

The FCC, in a 12-page policy decision, ruled that "individual licenses of radio stations have the responsibility of determining the specific program material to be broadcast over their stations.

"This choice, however," the FCC said, "must be exercised in a manner consistent with the basic policy of Congress that radio be maintained as a medium of free speech for the general public as a whole, rather than as an outlet for the purely personal or private interest of the individual."

Station owners, the FCC added, should not achieve "partisan or one-sided presentation of issues" on controversial matters, but should present their own ideas only in conformity with the right of the public to "hear a reasonably balanced presentation of all responsible viewpoints on particular issues."

Free Press

Freedom of press has scored a victory in Flora, Ill.

Charles A. Crowder, publisher of the Flora Sentinel, wants to put out a fair paper, in which he tells each side of the story in his news columns. On his editorial page, he reserves the right to take sides.

Recently, the AFL Electrical Workers went on strike against the local power plant, which refused the union recognition, though it could easily prove a vast majority. Crowder studied the case, printed statements from both sides, backed the IBEW editorially.

Local merchants decided to get Crowder. They bought up his $12,500 mortgage, told him they were foreclosing. He won a court stay of 30 days.

Last week, the IBEW loaned him the $12,500 with no strings attached.

MISS FRIEDA Hennock, a member of the Commission, dissented sharply from the decision, principally on grounds that no method exists for "policing and enforcing the requirement that the public trust granted to a licensee be exercised in an impartial manner."

There's nothing basically wrong with expression of the station owners' views, she said, "if fairness could be guaranteed. I believe we should have such a prohibition (of station editorializing) unless we can substitute for it some more effective method of insuring fairness."

A large proportion of the country's radio stations are now owned by newspaper publishers, and both the CIO and other organizations which testified at the FCC hearings warned that this growing monopoly of expression would be heightened by giving editorial rights to station owners.

On the other hand many station owners—and some of the networks—are obviously far less interested in expressing views on serious issues than of making money out of show business.

Their testimony at the hearings indicated belief in the principle of freedom of editorialization, but they showed little interest in making use of their new right.

CBS immediately hailed the decision, however, and announced it would start editorial broadcasts in the near future. NBC—linked financially to the Radio Corporation of America—and Mutual, in which the Chicago Tribune's Col. McCormick has a sizeable interest—have not yet announced their plans.

WHILE granting the station owners much of what they sought, the Commission also rapped the knuckles of some radio interests which have been fighting all FCC regulation policies.

The Commission denied the industry's claim that the Free Speech amendment to the Constitution took the whole matter out of the Commission's hands.

It also pointed out what many station owners tend to forget: that under the licensing system used in this country, radio stations are required "to devote a reasonable percentage of their broadcasting time to the discussion of public issues of interest in the community . . . and that such programs be designed so that the public has a reasonable opportunity to hear different opposing positions . . ."

FE Tries To Smear Murray And Reuther

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE FARM Equipment Workers, which has defied a CIO directive to merge with the Auto Workers, is engaged in character assassination of at least two top officials of CIO.

In Louisville, Ky., Local 236 of FE has taken to the radio in an effort to smear CIO Pres. Philip Murray and CIO Vice Pres. Walter Reuther, who is also head of UAW.

Local 236 put two members and the wife of a third on the air. The Bessemer, Ala., Big Lie of the Mine, Mill union was rehashed, even though Mine, Mill's story has been discredited by the facts.

Louisville followers of CIO policy, though they felt that most of the workers at the Louisville Intl. Harvester plant wouldn't believe FE's charges, made sure that a complete rebuttal was made.

Their theme: "To the Harvester workers: come with us. Join with us and march with us."

ONE OF the FE speakers, supinely reading what had been handed him by FE officers, said that Murray's Steelworkers had "teamed up with the company and a bunch of Ku Kluxers" in Bessemer. They further said that the Steelworkers "injected the race issue into the election contest" between them and Mine, Mill.

The "race issue," if the radio representatives of Local 236 are interested in truth, was injected, not by the Steelworkers, but by Mine, Mill, which followed the Communist Party line of splitting the white and Negro workers by spreading lies and fear among the latter, seriously setting back better relations.

The radio program referred to Murray as a "small man," as one who signs backdoor agreements, as one who "must think he is Hitler or Mussolini or somebody," as one who "sounds like Hitler, who rose to power in Germany by calling all his opponents Communists."

Murray has been elected president of CIO 10 times—every time unanimously.

The FE program even used a form of red-baiting. Murray, a staunch anti-Communist, had refused to sign the non-Communist affidavit of the Taft-Hartley law on the grounds that it is an invasion of personal rights.

The FE speaker said: "I thought he was the one who was attacking everybody as Reds."

Another speaker declared: "Well, that just shows how much sense there is to the whole thing. These dictators do not operate on principles. They take whatever tack is necessary to gain their end."

Reuther was given the works, too. He was referred to as "little people," as one "real people won't have anything to do with," as one who "hasn't got any decent contracts to talk about," as one who sold out his men in Detroit and elsewhere," as one who "can't get FE by fair means, so he is going to try foul methods."

FE recently signed a contract unchanged with International Harvester. UAW, at John Deere, has rejected a nine-cent offer and is striving for a higher increase.

MURPHY, referring to the FE broadcast, said:

"Never in my life have I encountered such a barrage of vilification and misrepresentation as I did in that broadcast, and I suppose that those who wrote this broadcast and those who delivered it felt that it would bait those of us in CIO who differ with them and who are among the overwhelming majority, into a like campaign of personal abuse and misrepresentation.

"But I would rather take the opportunity to present the program of CIO to my listeners because I feel that in that program is the answer to the will and the wishes of the working people of America.

"I do not come to defend the character and integrity of Philip Murray, because his character and integrity need no defense from me or any other worker.

"Certainly Philip Murray has nothing to fear from attacks by those whose loyalty is not to CIO and the American workers, but whose loyalty is to an agency and an organization outside the ranks of American labor.

"I would like to challenge those who speak for the FE to speak out, either for or against the program of CIO.

"The leadership of FE supported Henry Wallace for President, hoping to defeat Truman and bring about the election of Dewey. Now, Dewey was for the Taft-Hartley law; he was committed to it prior to the election, so we can logically assume that if the leadership of FE was for Dewey, they were for retention of T-H.

"We of CIO are for the enactment into law of the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

"Let the leadership of FE speak out. Too long they have been spending the money of the Harvester workers in a campaign of personal abuse that engenders nothing in the hearts of workers but hatred, and let me warn these misleaders of labor:

"You may organize a small group of men on the basis of hatred, but you cannot nourish a man on hatred. You must give him dignity and self-respect and, much more important, you must give him an objective."

WRIGHT then took up the issue of FE vs. CIO:

"Those who oppose Philip Murray today are the same people who just a few years ago hailed him as the greatest leader of American labor. And I expect that very shortly the line will change again and these characters will again be hailing Murray as the great labor leader that he is.

"If you are for the objectives CIO has brought forth, then you are for the leadership of Philip Murray because, under his leadership, the CIO has promulgated this program. I think it behooves the workers at Intl. Harvester to take note of the fact that the leadership of FE have not presented a constructive program to the people in the shops.

"They are merely an opposition group and are attempting to maintain themselves only as such; and American labor knows that you cannot keep an organization alive merely on the basis of opposition to leadership.

"You must give a man food for his body, food for his mind and food for his soul. You must feed him not hatred, but decent, gainful objectives, as exemplified in the program of CIO.

"I believe that the overwhelming majority of Harvester workers can be found in the category of those willing to make any sacrifice for principle and a program and I urge them to follow the leadership of Murray and Reuther."

After FE had ignored an order from the CIO Executive Board to merge with UAW, and after numerous Harvester employes asked for UAW affiliation, UAW sent an organizing group into Louisville. The FE attack on Murray and Reuther followed.

Overtime Proposal Hit

A bill "reversing" the U. S. Supreme Court and depriving longshoremen of the right to collect back overtime pay may soon be considered by the Congress.

The bill, passed once by the House and made even sharper through a series of Senate amendments, has drawn strong criticism from CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan.

It would exempt longshoremen from the provisions of the Wage-Hour Act and at the same time wipe out a series of suits by individual workers to recover back payments for overtime work.

The suits were filed by a group of east coast longshoremen at premium rates because of night or Sunday time or because of extra hazardous conditions. The workers argued that their overtime rates should be based on their premium pay, while the companies contended the overtime amounts should be calculated on the basis of the regular flat pay scale. The Supreme Court, in a decision last session, upheld the men, whose lawsuits total several million dollars.

Effect of the new bill, H.R. 858, would be to throw out these cases.

Cowan, in wires to House leaders, said such an act would be "shocking and indefensible . . . It would be strange if the first wage-hour legislation by the 81st Congress was a bill drastically curtailing protection of the wage-hour law instead of strengthening and modernizing it, as the Administration has planned to do."

The House Labor Committee voted 14-11 to accept the Senate amendments, and now they will be considered by the House Rules Committee.

Ohio Action

Two anti-labor bills before the Ohio legislature were marked for death by the Industry & Labor Committee of the House recently. One would prohibit political activity by unions, and the other would outlaw all forms of union security. Both were overwhelmingly buried by the committee.

Meantime, both chambers of the legislature have now approved a bill which boosts maximum unemployment insurance benefits from $21 to $30 a week; extends coverage from 22 to 26 weeks, and eliminates some "jokers" which deprived idle workers of compensation.

Beer Profits Up

The nation's big brewers aren't suffering any from this spring's falling off in business. Figures released this week show that the four biggest beer puroducers' earnings are 62 to 138% above the first quarter of 1949.

Mich. Gains

Organized labor in Michigan has lost its battle for a real labor relations law, but it has won a fight to knock out some of the worst provisions of the Bonine-Tripp anti-labor law.

A clause requiring a majority vote of all members in a collective bargaining unit for a legal strike was changed to a majority of those voting. Mediation of disputes in nonprofit hospitals is provided for, and a new system of selecting arbitration in utilities disputes was established.

Packing Union Parley Girds To Win Wilson Pact

By NORMAN DOLNICK

FRESH FROM an unbroken string of NLRB election victories over AFL and company unions, more than 500 delegates representing 200,000 workers in the U. S. and Canada met in Sixth Annual Convention of the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union at Estes Park, Col., last week.

President Ralph Helstein told the delegates: "If there is any union which has the kind of members who know what trade unionism means and know what life without a union can be—this union is the one."

Helstein cited the union's record in the 11 months since the 1948 strike in which three members of the union were killed on the picket line, union halls invaded and smashed by police, hundreds of union members discharged and dozens indicted for conspiracy and contempt of court citations.

Out of 591 discharged members, 541 had been returned to their jobs, some with many months' back pay.

In the record-breaking series of victories against company-inspired raids, the Packinghouse Workers cast a total of 13,975 votes for UPWA compared with 3,993 for the combined opposition.

HELSTEIN CONDEMNED tactics of a small minority of "self-appointed leaders" who, he said, had "dishonored their oaths of office and gave aid and comfort to our enemies by unceasing attacks upon the international union and its duly elected officers and by withholding per capita tax payments."

He called on the delegates to show by their actions that "this union has reached maturity and that it can no longer tolerate irresponsible or malicious activities of this character."

The convention moved quickly into action in support of recommendations on three major economic problems facing the workers in the meat packing industry: extension of broad social security under union contracts in coming negotiations, a general wage increase to compensate for reduction in hours and lay-offs, and intensified speed-up which is sweeping the industry.

Natl. PAC Dir. Jack Kroll commended the convention for the leadership shown in carrying forward a strong political action program aimed at uniting farmers and workers in and around the packing centers.

KROLL WARNED the delegates that the "nation today is in a dangerous situation" as a result of the "growing spread between buying power and production."

"Depression," he said, "is made by men of greed—it can be stopped by men of action."

He urged the delegates to immediately "undertake a program in every local to secure 100% registration of the membership and to collect the "buck for PAC" which makes political action possible.

"An unregistered member anywhere is a political scab, and he is letting our organization down just as much as a man who crosses a picket line," Kroll said, adding: "That may make some of you sore, but if it makes you register, I'll take the consequences."

THE TWO MAIN problems, aside from demands in coming negotiations, with which the convention concerned itself were the campaign to bring Wilson & Co. into line with the other meat packers by re-establishing a union agreement and a membership drive to complete organization in the packing industry.

Delegates voted overwhelming support to the campaign to drive home to the general public the union-busting tactics of Wilson, which for the past 11 months has refused to recognize the union. In spite of NLRB victories in every plant, Wilson is still refusing to discuss a master contract similar to those in effect in the plants of other big meat packers.

"Don't eat Wilson meat" is the slogan behind which packinghouse workers are planning to win support for their demands on the company.

DELEGATES ALSO voted to conduct a national referendum on a dues increase in order to raise the funds necessary to complete 100% organization of Swift, Wilson, Armour and Cudahy.

A report on the scientific survey being conducted by UPWA in cooperation with Fisk University to determine the facts about race relations practices within its local unions and the communities where the membership lives received strong support from the convention, which commended the officers for initiating this program and urged that it be continued and strengthened.

I Am Here Today To Tell You

Testimony of Anna Hilton before the Senate sub-committee on national health insurance:

I am here today to tell you what a serious illness has done to my family—to its savings, to its living standards, to its self-respect, and to its plans for the future.

Mrs. Hilton

My husband, August, is 41. All his life he has worked hard and his wages were more than adequate to support our family. For the last 10 years—prior to his illness—he worked in Camden shipyards as a welder. He was a member of the CIO Shipbuilders and earned a base wage of $60 a week. With overtime and incentive pay, his earnings average about $75 a week.

Up to July, 1948, we had accumulated about $1000 in savings, with which we had intended to make a down-payment on a house.

Then illness struck. My husband was rushed to the hospital for an appendectomy. Before the operation, my husband's appendix ruptured. He was stricken with generalized peritonitis.

He returned home in a slightly improved condition. But the peritonitis became chronic and in a few days he was returned to the hospital. His condition became steadily worse, until he was finally placed in a brace from his neck to his legs.

He was finally taken home two months ago—on Aprl 5, 1949. The doctor says his condition is grave and the chances of recovery are slim.

THAT'S THE story of what happened. Now I'd like to tell you about its costs.

My husband had considered the possibility of an illness in the family and we carried Blue Cross. This had cost us $2.50 per month—or $30 a year—for family coverage. But the policy only covered his hospitalization for one month. It did not provide anything for medical expenses or medicines.

The hospital bill alone totaled $4508.90. Doctor bills and prescriptions cost us an additional $770. The total cost to date of my husband's illness has been $5278.90.

Of this amount, Blue Cross paid only the first month's hospitalization—$648.45.

In addition to the $648.45 from Blue Cross, we have exhausted our $1000 savings and used practically every cent of our family income to pay $2168 in hospital bills and $770 in doctor and prescription bills.

During 1948, my husband's six months illness cost 54% of the family income.

Despite our tremendous outlays, we find ourselves today with a $1692.45 debt for my husband's hospitalization. Through the efforts of the Union Organization for Social Service—an agency representing CIO, AFL and independent unions in Camden—arrangements have been made for us to repay our debt to the hospital at the rate of $5.00 per week. At this rate, the balance will not be repaid in full for 6½ years.

To help meet the medical bills, I had been working at the Howland-Croft textile plant as a weaver until January of this year. As a member of Local 229, Textile Workers, I earned a base pay of $31.76 per week. But now it's impossible for me to work.

So our only family income is the $40 a week my son, August, Jr., 20, earns as a welder. My daughter, Shirley, 17, is graduating from high school and is already looking for work.

I might mention that while in the hospital my husband had a semi-private room. A private room would have helped his recovery, but this was out of the question financially.

Because of my personal and family experience, I certainly hope this committee will give serious consideration to the passage of the national health insurance bill, as recommended by President Truman. From my own experience, I know voluntary Blue Cross plans are inadequate to do the job.

Carey To Taft:

Unions 100% For Health Insurance

"ONE THING which wage earners definitely want is health insurance," CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey last week told Senator Robert A. Taft (R. Ohio) during a rapid fire exchange between the two men at a hearing on National Health Insurance (S. 1679) before a Senate subcommittee.

"No convention of our members has ever opposed health insurance," Carey continued. "No CIO member has ever written me in opposition to the plan."

(Taft has introduced a health bill, embodying the aims of the American Medical Association. That bill would provide Federal funds to the states to aid voluntary health programs and to provide medical care for those taking poverty oaths.)

During the interchange with the co-author of the Taft-Hartley law, Carey lashed out at the AMA which has assessed its members $25 each to raise a giant war chest to fight health insurance. Carey asked:

"JUST WHEN are you going to apply the T-H Law to this labor leader Fishbein?" (Morris Fishbein, editor of the AMA Journal and a leader of the fight against health insurance.)

If Petrillo or John L. Lewis assessed their members $25 apiece there would be great consternation in Congress, Carey reminded Taft. The CIO official continued:

"One union that needs a little attention—where its service to society is not up to its ability to provide it—is the American Medical Association."

Carey kept hammering hard at some of the arguments being used by the AMA in their effort to paint health insurance as "socialism."

"THERE IS no interference with the free choice of doctors or patients and doctors can continue practicing as individuals if they choose, although group medicine is likewise permitted.

"Voluntary cooperative groups (which the AMA once fought but is now advocating) are encouraged in so far as they provide service.

"The employes of the CIO, for example, who now belong to Group Health here in the District, could continue to get medical care through that cooperative."

Another AMA argument that medical services should be kept entirely on a state basis was answered by Carey who asserted:

"The insurance program would be on a uniform nation-wide basis. The large number of workers who move from state to state would not be confused by state variations not risk losing coverage.

"WE WOULD avoid the deficiency and the complexities that plague us under the present state unemployment systems. The existing records now kept for old age and survivors insurance would readily show which persons are entitled to medical care insurance so that they could receive their cards at the beginning of each year.

"Both the Taft bill (S. 1581) and the Hill bill (S. 1456), would in effect leave control in the hands of medical societies or hospital administrators, or subsidize private organizations without any federal controls or standards.

"It is sheer folly to argue that Congress can fulfill its obligations to promote public health by granting funds to the states and letting the states draw up their own incomplete or conflicting provisions, under medical societies or Blue Cross control, with accompanying grave danger that consumers cooperatives, such as Group Health, would be knifed.

"It is by no means true that a state program is closer to the people than a national program. At conference after conference of our state council representatives there has been unanimous agreement that we want a national system of social insurance, not a bewildering and inadequate maze of state systems.

"OUR STATE governments have unfortunately in many cases remained or become highly undemocratic, as shown very effectively by the U. S. Conference of Mayors. I wish to file with the committee a recent publication of the Mayors' Conference entitled "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." I have had parts of that publication mimeographed and append it to my statement. I have time here to quote only a few sentences:

"'But in our state legislatures today we do not have equality of representation!"

"'59% of the people of this country elect only 25% of the state legislators!'

"'Who are the second-class citizens in this under-represented majority? They are the 84,000,000 people who live in our towns and cities. 59%=25% is bad arithmetic—and bad government. It hurts not just city dwellers, but everybody.'

"I recommend this publication to all those who are misleadingly told that Congress can best promote health by giving funds to the states with inadequate standards.

CAREY PREDICTED that the Administration bill "would aid the entire community—except some patent medicine manufacturers and others who now profit from illness, poverty and ignorance. Even the minority who can now afford first-rate medical service would benefit from the higher standard of public health, the new research discoveries, the conquering of contagious diseases, and the greater measure of community well-being."

The "great majority of people who are self-supporting but cannot meet the costs of heavy medical expenses, would benefit directly through insurance against costs and the availability of doctors," Carey testified.

Health Bill Provisions

The National Health Insurance Bill "implies although does not specifically provide that taxes on employers and employes would be 1½% of payrolls of each group," CIO Secy.-Treas. Carey testified.

"The CIO would prefer to have taxes apportioned on a still fairer basis.

"But we recognize that the system of financing in the Administration bill is more equitable than that in the present voluntary organizaions, such as Blue Cross, Blue Shield or even Group Health, where all participants are charged alike regardless of income."

The bill would provide:

Federal aid for the education and training of physicians, dentists, nurses, sanitary engineers, hospital administrators and other health personnel.

Establishment of additional institutes for special study of serious diseases such as diabetes, poliomyelitis and arthritis.

Expansion of hospital facilities and of public health services essential to meet shortages and to improve the functioning of local public health units.

Liberalization of maternal and child health services.

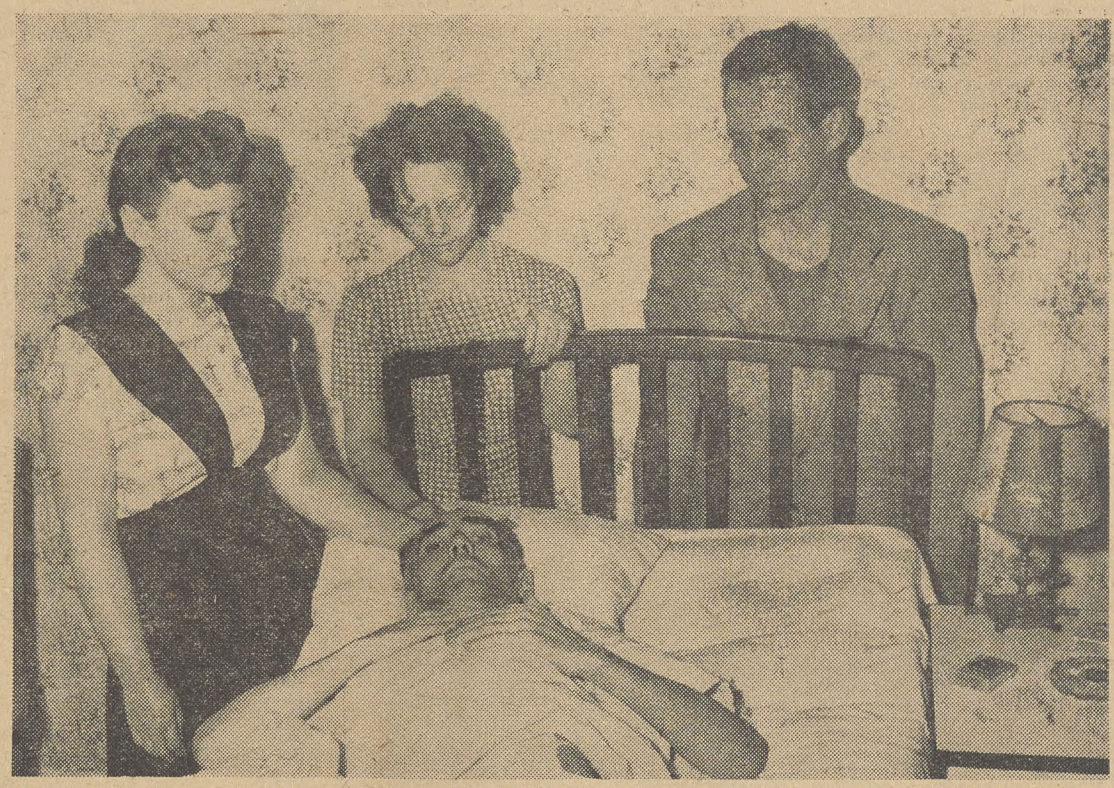
Special aid for rural and other shortage areas short of medical personnel and facilities

An Admission?

Sen. Taft indicated that there should be some sort of compulsory insurance to cover cases of "catastrophic illness."

He made this statement during a verbal bout with CIO Secy.-Treas. Carey over the testimony of Mrs. Anna Hilton, Camden, N. J.

She testified that her husband's illness had cost $5278.90, only $648.45 of which was paid by voluntary hospitalization insurance.



COST OF ILLNESS: Sickness of the head of this house, August Hilton, cost $5278, Mrs. Hilton last week told the members of the Senate sub-committee on national health insurance. At the head of Hilton's bed are Shirley Hilton, Mrs. Hilton and August Hilton, Jr. Hilton is a member of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers. Mrs. Hilton belongs to the CIO Textile Workers. A hospitalization plan paid only for the first month.

Old Man River vs. The Interests

ONE BIG HAPPY FAMILY: This is a picture of the doorway to offices jointly shared by the Associated General Contractors and the Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association. R. W. Crawford, a former Army Engineers general, is manager of one organization and executive vice-president of the other. The Army Engineers don't like river valley authorities, want to hold on to their own power. Head of the "Association" is Rep. Whittington of Mississippi. The lobbies are working hard—and working together! BELOW: Crawford as he looked when he supported the two stars of a major general in the Army Engineers.

THIS IS A story of interlocking directorates—designed to forestall creation of an over-all valley authority for the Mississippi River.

Tied in on the campaign are:

1. The powerful Associated General Contractors, big trade association of the construction industry, which has spearheaded the fight against many of the river valley plans.

2. R. W. Crawford, manager of the Mississippi Valley Flood Control Branch of the Contractors groups. Crawford is a former major general in the Army Corps of Engineers. The Army Engineers, now holding some jurisdiction over flood control, have fought the river valley authority programs tooth and nail.

3. Rep. W. M. Whittington (D., Miss.). Whittington is chairman of the House Committee on Public Works. He is also president of an organization known as the Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association.

This association shares office space in Memphis, Tenn., with the Associated General Contractors, where Crawford makes his headquarters. Crawford is also executive vice-president of Whittington's outfit.

Rep. Whittington is a vice-president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, an organization known as one of Washington's most potent lobbies. It has campaigned vigorously against other valley authorities, such as have been suggested for the Columbia and Missouri Rivers.

These authorities, designed to harness the rivers along TVA lines to provide soil conservation, navigation improvements, electric power and flood control, have been strongly endorsed by the CIO and numerous other liberal organizations throughout the country.

The Rivers & Harbors Congress is well represented on Capitol Hill. In addition to Whittington, the Congress includes among its officers Sen. McClellan (D. Ark.), who is president. Sen. McClellan is also a member of the Senate Public Works Committee, which must pass on CVA, MVA and other river valley bills.

Also connected with the Congress are Rep. Case (R. S.D.), and Sen. Wherry (R. Nebr.) the Republican leader in the Senate. Both are Harbors Congress vice-presidents.

With these contacts in the national Congress, and with the Army Engineers through Gen. Crawford, the contractors' lobby group is well set up to bring forth vigorous opposition to the liberal proposals for valley controls, not only on the Mississippi but in other important river basins as well.

Crawford is apparently a little embarrassed when it comes to publicity about the joint office space shared by the Congressman's outfit and the contractors' outfit.

He declined to pose for a picture in the doorway—and he told reporters he doesn't want to "get mixed up in this marriage of convenience between the two offices."

But Crawford used his influence to help the Engineers maintain their stranglehold control of the river valley projects, and to keep out ideas like those of the TVA. The Contractors' group does likewise. Rep. Whittington does likewise.

Meanwhile the top-soil equivalent of a 40-acre farm moves down the Mississippi every few minutes. Every spring the floods damage farm lands.

But the fight against a centralized valley authority just keeps rolling along.

COMPENSATION: Here are some of the 250 delegates who attended the three-day conference on workmen's compensation, industrial safety and unemployment compensation, held by the Ohio State CIO at Columbus. The high rate of industrial accidents and the increase in unemployment were major topics of discussion at the parley.

CIO Institute Set For Iowa

THE FIRST CIO leadership Training Term for 1949 will be held June 5-11 at the Des Moines "Y" Camp, near Boone, Ia. George Guernsey, Natl. CIO associate director of Education, announced.

CIO members from Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota, including 18 telephone workers from the CIO's newest affiliate, the Communications Workers, are expected to attend.

The State CIO Councils and several International unions are cooperating with the Natl. CIO in running the course.

Study Flayed Bolivia Tin Companies

CONDITIONS that produced the violent strike of Indian miners now in progress in Bolivia's Patino tin mines were sharply criticized in a wartime report by a CIO official representative.

Martin Kyne, official of the CIO Retail Wholesale Union, visited Bolivia in 1943 as a member of a State Dept. mission which investigated a strike at the Patino mines during the war.

The Kyne report told a bitter story of starvation wages, illiteracy, police terrorism, dictation to the government by the absentee-owned mine corporation, and callous disregard for the rights of the miners by both the government and the company.

That conditions have not greatly changed is indicated by news stories from La Paz which describe the fury of the Indian miners' reaction when they learned that their union leader, Juan Iechin, had been arrested as a "revolutionary plotter" and deported to Chile. A number of U. S. executives and engineers were killed and injured in the riots that followed the miners' reaction to the arrest of their leader.

Bolivian government officials have sought to picture the strike as a revolutionary political movement. But CIO Latin American Affairs Committee staff members in New York believe strongly that this is propaganda designed to hide the miners' urgent needs for rises in their primitive living standards.

The Kyne report noted "the dire poverty" in which Bolivia's Indians live. "As a worker, his normal life span is 30 years; he carries his poverty with dignity, silent contempt and a hatred which occasionally boils over in overt acts of resistance to exploitation and resistance."

In a country where 75 per cent of the population is illiterate, "a deliberate lack of educational opportunities has kept the Indian ignorant," Kyne said in 1943. A start was made some years ago to create a system of Indian schools, but "powerful landlords have done away with these schools, undermining them by stealth or destroying them by force."

The Bolivian union movement, hampered by backward conditions and opposition, has had a long history of militance, Kyne said.

The present burst of violence occurred among employes of the mines of Simon Patino, an enormously wealthy operator who has not lived in Bolivia since 1924. Owning 150 mining concessions, Patino controls 47% of the country's all-important tin exports.

"THE MINE operators in the tin industry appear to have rights which the workers do not enjoy," Kyne commented. "They interpret labor laws and declare them unconstitutional when it suits their interest . . . In accordance with this practice, one large tin operator on a certain occasion refused to abide by the minimum hour law on the ground that it was unconstitutional."

Wages are low. Official statistics in 1940 showed that 10 out of 17 tin miners earned less than the equivalent of 60 cents a day, while only 225 out of a total of 17,000 earned more than 80 cents a day.

NEW 'UNION' LOOK: "The toast of the coast" are these members of the drill team of the Telephone Traffic Employes Organization, TWOC-CIO, at San Francisco, Cal. Membership in the union is a requirement for eligibility, and TWOC supplies the uniforms.

PRETTY SHARP TOO: Like the members of the drill team, these girls in the TTEO drum corps are employed by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. The union's publication says: "Hip, one, two, three, four . . . and you can lose plenty of Hip, too. Fall in, girls! Don't stand on the side lines."

Michigan Council Says:

Organize New Unions Where CIO Is Defied

RIGHTWINGERS in the Michigan CIO demonstrated a considerable gain in strength as the State CIO convention easily adopted strongly anti-Communist resolutions and re-elected anti-Communist officers—with only a few dissenters each time.

Most significant of the resolutions was one urging the Natl. CIO to set up a national union into which could go local unions which rebel against their national union's failure to follow Natl. CIO policy.

The organization, the resolution specified, would also be open "for those who are denied, or are defrauded of, their democratic right to put into operation the CIO Board's recommendation that they retire those officers who violate CIO policy."

Directed against "the fifth column agents of the Soviet Union, Communists and their fellow travelers," the resolution said these groups have "repeatedly defied and denounced democratic decisions of Natl. CIO conventions and of the Natl. CIO Executive Board." As a result, the resolution continued, a stigma had been attached to the CIO, which caused many workers to refuse to join CIO, and many others to leave.

Accordingly, the delegates endorsed the CIO Board's stand in requesting the resignation of those Board members who refuse to accept policy as established in convention or by a majority on the Board.

The fight against the resolution was led by Mort Furay and Jerry Shore, regional directors for the CIO Public Workers and the Office & Professional Workers, respectively.

The election of August Scholle to his seventh term as president of the Council best illustrated the growth of the anti-Communists since the 1948 convention.

Scholle this year polled 3,855.67 votes (based on the locals' membership) to 371.39 for his opponent, Harry Sherman, of the Furniture Workers. Last year, with approximately the same number of votes cast, Scholle won 3,119.80 votes to his opponents' 988.32. Thus about 600 votes switched to the right-wing camp in the past year.

Incumbent Secy.-Treas. Barney Hopkins also trampled over his opposition by a better than 10-to-1 majority to win his sixth term in office.

The left-wingers drew more fire from CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, who suggested that if they couldn't find reason to defend the CIO's decisions, they should "just get the hell out of it."

Reciting numerous instances in which left-wing CIO Board members had worked at cross-purposes with the majority, Carey noted that "We couldn't even get unanimous approval in accepting into our ranks the Communications Workers of America."

Carey stressed that the democratic procedures of the CIO require that CIO Board members abide by decisions of the majority once reached in convention or on the Board.

PAC Director Jack Kroll told delegates "the CIO has no quarrel with 'free' enterprise, but we do have a quarrel with 'free' monopoly as represented by the Natl. Association of Manufacturers."

There's no secret to successful political action, the PAC chief said. His prescription: "Just take off your coats and see to it that all eligible voters are registered and that they get out and vote on election day."

Drawing a corollary between the number of votes cast and chances for the victory of liberal candidates, Kroll noted that only 50% of Michigan's 4 million potential voters cast ballots in last fall's election.

"In Michigan you have 10 Congressmen who voted wrong on rent controls and T-H repeal," Kroll pointed out.

If Michigan voters had turned out in greater numbers, at least seven of the Congressional votes would have been in the pro-labor column, he said, adding that those seven votes would have "given us the Thomas-Lesinski bill and Taft-Hartley repeal."

Repeal of T-H in this session of Congress was predicted by another guest speaker, a former president of the Michigan CIO.

John Gibson, assistant secretary of labor, charged that T-H has "reduced to a minimum organizational efforts among the unorganized workers. Removal of these shackles and the restoration of labor's freedom will go a long way toward placing the labor movement back on an even keel."

CIO has broader goals than just wages and hours improvements, John Brophy, CIO councils director, told delegates.

The well-being of the American people, he said, is also dependent on regional development and conservation of natural resources. Such projects as the St. Lawrence Waterway and the Missouri Valley Authority, backed by CIO, were cited as examples of such needed development.

Guild Leader Named Editor

MRS. DOROTHY Schiff, president and publisher of the New York Post, believes in advancing good newspapermen, even if they are active leaders of their union.

She has named Henry Moscow, president of the New York City Newspaper Guild, as managing editor, thus taking him out of Guild jurisdiction.

Moscow, in resigning his Guild post and also from the New York City CIO Council board, said, "I believe that as managing editor I shall be able to further the viewpoint of labor in a far broader field than I was as president of the local, important as that job always seemed to me."

Last year, Moscow ran for the Assembly in Nassau County, N. Y., with Democratic and Liberal backing. He didn't win in that strong Republican district, but received the highest vote ever polled by a Democrat there.

Mrs. Schiff also named James A. Wechsler, noted labor writer, as editor of the paper.

In Philadelphia

SKF Bearing Plant Lockout In 4th Week

PHILADELPHIA may be the City of Brotherly Love, but there are some 2,200 CIO Steelworkers who'd give odds that the SKF Ball Bearing Co. hasn't heard about it.

Now entering their fourth week on the picket line, the Steelworkers have been locked out since May 16.

Before the contract expired, the union offered to extend the agreement and to continue working while differences were hammered out in negotiations. SKF refused. Instead the company insisted that its demands be accepted before it agreed to a temporary contract extension.

Among the company's demands was a proposal that the union pay the entire cost of grievance procedure—$26,000 a year more than the local takes in, union officials estimate. Such costs have heretofore been assumed by the company. In addition, SKF demanded the right to speed up operations, cut wages after a time study is made, remove incentive pay guarantees and sought revisions in the seniority clause which the union said would be "discriminatory."

THE UNION, ON the other hand is seeking a substantial wage increase, an insurance plan, two additional paid holidays—all denied by SKF.

The union members are awaiting an Unemployment Compensation Board decision to learn whether they will receive benefits under the Pennsylvania law. The State law bars payments to strikers, but makes no mentions of lockout victims.

Employes say "SKF has a reputation to live up to." After destroying one union in 1934, SKF, they charge, has tried to deliver the same medicine to the Steelworkers each contract negotiating period. Two strikes—and now a lockout—in the Steelworkers' five-year history at the company have punctuated the continually stormy relationship. During the 1945 strike, SKF sued the union for $2 million, but later withdrew the suit.

Not only the union—but the government also has had its troubles with the ball bearing manufacturer. The U. S. has charged the concern with engaging in an illegal combine with Swedish and Italian bearing manufacturers to fix prices and snuff out competition. This case is still pending.

Harris Gets ECA Post In Sweden

ECONOMIC Cooperation Administrator Hoffman has announced the appointment of Michael S. Harris, Philadelphia, as chief of the ECA mission in Sweden.

Harris, a former director of Dist. 7 of the Steelworkers, has been labor adviser to the ECA French mission since last October. He will succeed John H. F. Haskell, who has resigned. The change becomes effective June 15.

Harris was prominent in the labor movement before he joined the Steelworkers in 1937. Just before he accepted his first ECA appointment he was director of Dist. 7 of the Steelworkers, and a member of the International Executive Board of the union.

Harris was formerly president of the Philadelphia CIO Council.

MICHAEL S. HARRIS

THESE YOUNGSTERS enjoy one of many hearty meals made from the contents of a "general relief" CARE food package delivered to a Greek orphanage. Under CARE's general relief plan, undesignated orders bring packages to needy cases abroad selected by member agencies. CARE's at 50 Broad St., New York City.

DINNER COMING UP! This little girl found a real treasure when the CARE package containing ingredients for a spaghetti dinner was delivered to the orphanage in Italy which shelters her and many other child victims of the war.

7½ Million CARE Packages Sent

The story of CARE's achievements in relieving some of the suffering abroad by its shipment of millions of the now world-famous CARE package is told graphically in a pictorial review, "Three Years of CARE," published by the organization.

Some of the pictures from this booklet, showing the excitement and joy that CARE packages brought to homes, orphan asylums and relief camps are reproduced on this page.

The first CARE delivery was made May 10, 1946, in France. Since then the service has been expanded over Europe and into the Orient. To date, more than 7½ million food and clothing textile packages have been sent abroad through CARE's non-profit service.

WITH THE aid of experts on overseas food problems, the CARE packages have been revised from its early 10-in-1 package, to meet changing needs. The one now being delivered contains more meats, fats, sweets and other items to enrich the European diet.

Cost of the regular package is $10. Last week CARE announced that reductions in wholesale food prices have enabled it to offer a new $5.50 'thrift' food package for delivery in 11 European countries. This was devised for Americans who want to help but cannot afford the $10 regular 22½-pound package costs.

Several special food packages designed for the dietary requirements of various countries have also been developed and are delivered at the regular CARE price of $10 each. These include the Oriental, Kosher, Italian and Greek, and British packages.

Three packages especially for babies are among others offered. One is a layette, one is for infants up to six months old, the other for babies over six months old. The four clothing textile packages contain wool, knitting, linen, and blanket materials which can be converted into a variety of garments for both children and adults.

TWO ITALIAN BOYS lift one of the numerous 29½-pound CARE packages delivered to the House of War Veterans' Children, Ostia, Rome, and are pleased to find it heavy, for it means better meals for them and the other war orphans in the home.

Food And Clothes Scarce Overseas

The Natl. CIO Community Services Committee has announced that it is intensifying its drive to send CARE packages to needy union members overseas.

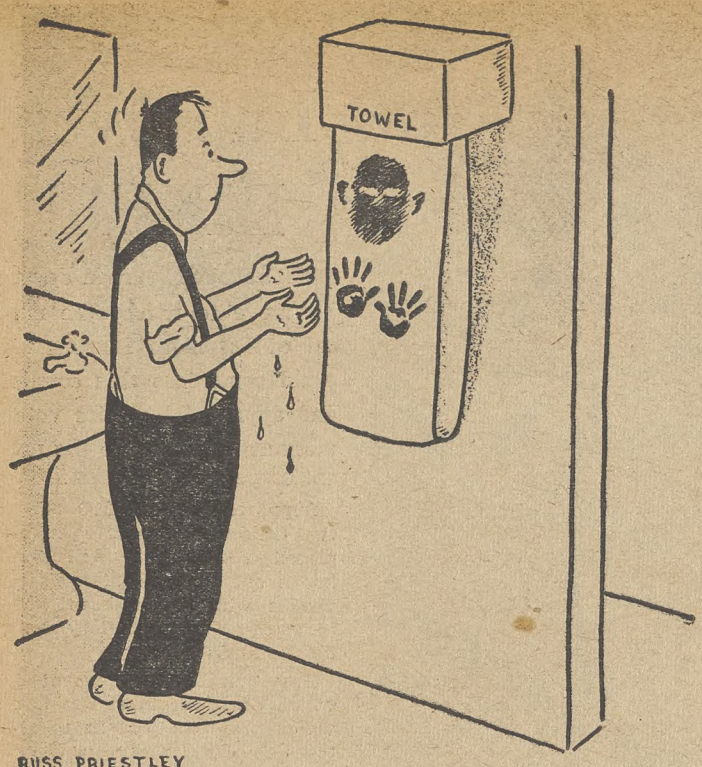
Reports from foreign trade unions reveal that serious shortages of food and clothing and prohibitive prices are still giving the average worker a mighty hard time.

Some CIO unions and members are helping by sending CARE packages regularly to "adopted" unions or union families overseas.

How about bringing up such a proposition at your next union meeting? For information, write the CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

SIX-YEAR-OLD REFUGEE from Roumania at the Jewish internees camp on the island of Cyprus, inspects one of the kosher food packages sent in the thousands by Americans. The internees are awaiting entry into Israel.

CARE REACHES VIENNA. Gift of an American, the package came at a time when the blind mother and her two small sons were especially in need of nourishment after a struggle through the long bitter winter.



RUSS PRIESTLEY

Report Latin-America Needing U. S. Labor Aid

THE ECONOMY of Latin-America has reached a crisis stage which might lead to disintegration if outside aid is not given, the CIO Committee on Latin-American Affairs has found.

"During the war, Latin-America performed invaluable services for the Allies, both in much-needed foodstuffs and in raw materials," the committee reported. "In so doing, the region in many instances overextended its production and in others reduced it. This caused a subordination of plans for progress and for the program for a better economy.

"Now, much of the area's equipment is obsolete. Replacements are difficult because of inflationary price levels. European markets have dwindled and in many cases have vanished, cutting off a once lucrative source of income.

"As has often been the case in Latin-America's history, this situation leaves the region prey to outside interference by monopolies and financial interests operating under the guise of 'free enterprise.'"

THE CIO committee sees in this situation a vital need for the cooperation of American labor in a program of reconversion, reconstruction and social improvement.

The committee further feels that such cooperation will succeed "only if it is undertaken under democratic governments and with the full participation of free labor and all progressive forces in its planning, administration and social improvement.

"The plan's purposes are simple enough: to free the peoples from their colonial and semi-colonial shackles and put them on their feet economically so that they can take their proper place in the world."

OUT OF the Puerto Rico's labor force of approximately 675,000 there is an estimated total of about 300,000 organized wage earners.

The two main organizations, of island-wide character, are the Federacion Libre de Trabajadores (FLT) and the Confederacion General de Trabajadores (CGT).

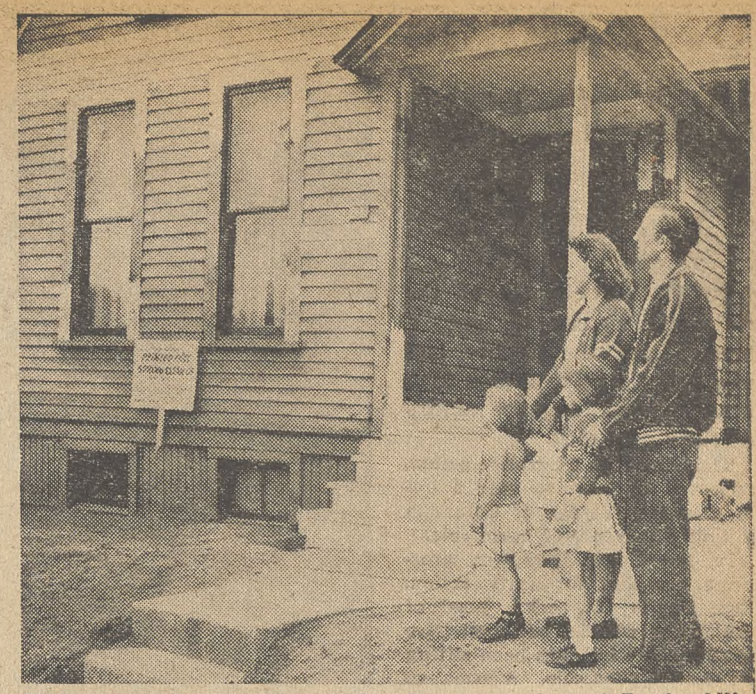
The oldest labor organization in the island, the FLT, follows the general organizational pattern of the American Federation of Labor, to which it has been affiliated since its inception half a century ago. Its membership is most extensive among dock workers, light and power services, bakers, etc.

'48' Take' Of Industry Up 14%

CONFIRMATION of the fact that U. S. industry made the highest profits ever in 1948 is provided by the official reports of the Securities & Exchange Commission, which show manufacturing corporations made $11.5 billions in profits after taxes, a 14% increase over 1947.

Smaller corporations didn't do so well as the big fellows, and the producers' goods industries showed the increases in profits while most consumers' goods industries showed the declines, SEC pointed out.

In addition to the sky-high profits, corporations had written off a lot of debts, SEC pointed out, citing the fact that the ratio of cash and government securities to current liabilities, "which is one rough measure of corporate liquidity, amounted to 78% at the end of 1948, compared with 83% at the end of the preceding year." Again, the biggest industrial corporations had written off the larger part of the debts.



WINS PAINT JOB: Joseph Sousha, a member of Louis Allis Local 1131, CIO Electrical Workers, is one of the winners of paint jobs in the Milwaukee Junior Chamber of Commerce Spring Clean-Up Week contest. Here the members of the Sousha family are looking at their home before the first coat was applied. The other three winners are also union members.

Ex-Pug Found Guilty In Death of CIO Member

A **PHILADELPHIA** jury has found Gus Dorazio, one-time heavyweight title contender, guilty of second degree murder in the fatal attack on Albert Blomeyer, shop steward of Local 5, CIO Brewery Workers, last Jan. 7.

Dorazio faces a maximum sentence of 20 years or a fine not exceeding $10,000, or both.

After the Brewery Workers defeated the AFL Teamsters in an NLRB election in Philadelphia, the CIO Union was circulating petions for a union shop election in the Philadelphia breweries.

Witnesses for the state testified that Dorazio tried to stop the circulation of the petition in the Schmidt Brewery, where Blomeyer was employed.

The apparent close association of the ex-pugilist with the Teamsters was shown by these facts: the two principal witnesses for him were Morton Smith and William Lanni, business agents for two Philadelphia locals of the Teamsters. William O. Gray, counsel for the Teamsters in Philadelphia, was defense attorney. He is a famous criminal lawyer.

Two members of the Brewery Workers, Charles Hornung and Louis Kheefus, testified that shortly before the attack on Blomeyer, they were threatened by Dorazio with injury or death if they did not stop circulating the petitions.

Assistant Vice Pres. Carl Von Czoernig of the Schmidt Brewery, where the fatal attack occurred, testified that Dorazio told him that if he (Von Czoernig) did "not do something about it (the circulation of the petitions) he was going to."

Other witnesses for the state included Assistant Brewmasters William Hipp and Alois Witt, both of whom said they were beaten by the ex-pugilist when they attempted to protect Blomeyer.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

On June 15 the United Steelworkers of America will begin negotiations with the United States Steel Corp. on the Union's contract demands. These negotiations will not be easy. The company has already indicated, in a letter received by USA and CIO Pres. Philip Murray from the president of one of its subsidiaries that it will resist wage increases and pension and insurance plans.

But we take it for granted that there will be negotiations. The union will be there and present the just demands of the Steelworkers in an effective way. A simple exchange of letters sets up the meetings at which representatives of the union and representatives of the company sit down to discuss wages, hours and working conditions.

Each time such negotiations are entered into, we should recall the long years of struggle, sacrifice and martyrdom of the steel workers.

The struggle for a union in steel did not begin and end with the Memorial Day Massacre that we commemorated in last week's column. In 1892 a five months strike of steel workers against the Carnegie Co. to prevent a wage cut was drowned in rivers of the strikers' blood shed by Pinkerton gunmen and the Pennsylvania State Militia.

In 1901 another strike was brutally crushed by the United States Steel Corp. Workers in steel worked 12 hours a day, 6 days a week. Their average pay hit $600 a year. All mills were filled with labor spies. The steel towns were built, owned and governed by the companies.

In 1919 the steel workers again formed a union and attempted to negotiate with U. S. Steel. The company refused. Again the workers struck and after four months were starved, shot and beaten into submission.

The companies did not rely on the breaking of the strikes alone to retain their power. Union members were blacklisted. New workers were forced to sign yellow dog contracts. The mills were infested with hundreds of spies. Company unions flourished. The LaFollette Committee in the middle thirties, revealed that the corporations were stocked up with tear gas and machine guns "just in case of trouble."

But, in 1936 the CIO set up the Steel Workers Organizing Committee with President Murray as its chairman. United around progressive aims it rallied the workers, met the companies on their own grounds and with splendid leadership and a loyal rank and file industrial democracy finally triumphed.

An exchange of letters may be all that is required to open negotiations today, but we should not forget that the effectiveness of those letters was made possible by the blood and sacrifice of millions of gallant steel workers through many generations. The officers and members of the USA are to be congratulated for the splended job in building a great union against what, to some, were insurmountable odds.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann of Chicago reports that employes of the Dryden Rubber Division of the Sheller Manufacturing Co. voted 690 to 78 to be represented by the CIO Rubber Workers.

Director Mann also reports that the CIO Playthings, Jewelry and Novelty Workers Union won an election at the American Hobby Specialties, Inc.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender of Maryland reports that the Brewery Workers have won an election at the plants of the G. L. Baking and Price Wilhoite Companies, Frederick, Md. The campaign was conducted by CIO Rep. Robert Brylke, assisted by James Reagan, Business Agent of Local 10 of the Brewery Workers.

CIO Reg. Dir. Loren Houser of Indianapolis reports that the American Newspaper Guild has won an election at the Indianapolis Star and News by a vote of 117 to 13. This election completes the organization of all of the Indianapolis daily newspapers. The campaign was directed by ANG Director of Organization William J. Farson.

Region 2A Director Paul E. Miley of the CIO Auto Workers announces victories in two NLRB elections among cafeteria employes in General Motors Plants. The cafeterias are operated by the Fred B. Profit Co. The plants are located in Hamilton, Ohio, and in Dayton, Ohio.

Actively assisting the UAW Regional Office in the organization of these cafeterias was Robert Hinders and Harry Marshall, shop committee chairmen in the Dayton and Hamilton plants, respectively.

Irwin De Shetler, Southern California Regional Director, reports a significant victory for the American Newspaper Guild. An eighteen day strike on the Bakersfield Press has been won with wage increases of from $2.50 to $11.00 and many other gains. ANG Representative Robert Greenock and Local President James Quick were in charge. Congratulations to all and keep 'em rolling.

No House, No Aid

A person who leaves his job because of a lack of adequate housing must be considered as having quite voluntarily and without just cause and therefore ineligible to draw benefits, the Ohio Unemployment Compensation Board of Review has ruled.

D. C. Home Rule O.K.'d By Senate

VOTELESS citizens of the nation's capital got a break from the Senate last week—but they're still a long way from running the affairs of their own city.

The Senate, in a surprise action, approved by a voice vote a bill to give the District of Columbia a limited measure of home rule.

In the House, however, prospects are dim for early action. Rep. Harris (D., Ark.), head of the House District sub-committee handling the bill, has been sitting on similar proposals. A year ago he spearheaded a successful fight against local suffrage for Washington residents.

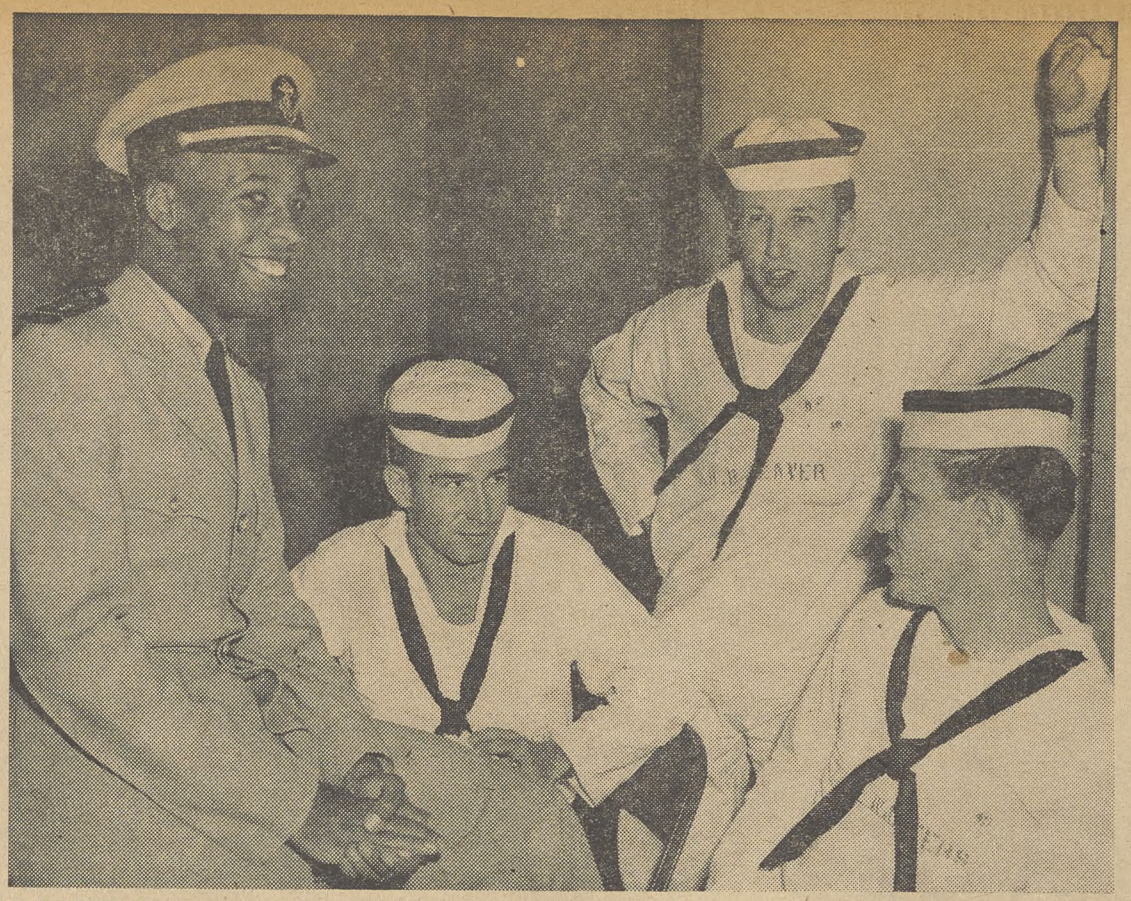
Dixiecrats in the Senate, who had been expected to filibuster against the home rule proposal, changed their plans after decisive defeat of an amendment to "freeze" Washington's present segregation and discrimination policies.

The amendment, proposed by Sen. Johnston (D., S. C.) and Eastland (D., Miss.) would have required a referendum on any change in Washington's segregation set-up. But it was defeated 49-27.

THE HOME rule bill would not give Washington either Senators or Congressmen. But it does provide for election of nine out of 11 members of a city council, with the President naming two, and for a city school board. At present, Washington is governed by a board of three commissioners appointed by the President, and all local legislation must be passed by Congress.

The Senate bill, sponsored by Sen. Kefauver (D., Tenn.), provided that the city council may propose laws for the District. These laws could be disapproved by Congress in 45 days. If not disapproved in that time, they would go to the President, who would have 10 days to o.k. or veto them.

The bill had strong support from liberal, labor and citizens' groups in Washington. Recommendations for home rule for the District of Columbia were contained in the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights last year.



A FIRST: Wesley A. Brown, Washington, D. C., was the first Negro ever to graduate from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Brown, who received his ensign's shoulder boards at commencement exercises last week, is talking to three midshipmen, George Lochner, Long Island, N. Y.; Robert Weaver, Alliance, Ohio, and Thomas Walters, Muncie, Ind.

NLRB Says Boss' Sons Can't Vote

Bosses' sons can't vote in NLRB bargaining agent elections, the Board has ruled.

When Local 807 of the AFL Teamsters asked for an election among drivers and their helpers at the Broadway Iron & Pipe Co. plant in Brooklyn, N. Y., it demanded that the bosses' two sons who drive trucks for daddy from time to time be excluded from the voting.

Daddy, company president Hyman Schreer, objected. But Local 807 pointed out that in addition to alternating as truck drivers the two younger Schreers also take turns being vice-president of the company.

"Their interests seem to be more closely allied with those of management than with those of the employes," the NLRB said.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

Bill	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas-Lesinski Bill S. 249 HR 2032	Repeals Taft-Hartley; restores Wagner Act with some amendments and improvements.	Senate debate starts this week.	Wire Senators to pass S. 249 without crippling amendments.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements S. 653 HR 3190	House Bill provides 75c minimum, improved coverage and enforcement. Senate bill somewhat stronger.	HR 3190 ok'd by House Labor Comm. though not yet set for floor debate. Senate bill in committee.	Ask Senators & Congressmen to lift pay to at least 75c, improve coverage.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors' benefits, public assistance, coverage etc.	House Ways & Means. Comm. held hearings, now working on bills.	Ask Congressmen to support strong social security improvements.
Housing Program S. 1070 HR 4009	Provides 810,000 public housing units in six years, slum clearance, rural housing.	Passed by Senate. House Banking Comm. has approved HR 4009.	Ask Congressmen to support HR 4009.
Fair Employment Practices HR 4453	Bars discrimination in industry for reasons of race, creed or color.	House Labor sub-committee approved bill.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to support HR 4453
Anti-Polltax Bill	Outlaws collection of polltax as requirement for voting in U. S. elections & primaries in 7 southern states.	House Comm. on Administration holding hearings. CIO called for outlawing of polltaxes.	Ask Representatives to push passage of anti-polltax bill.
Health Insurance Program S. 1679 HR 4312	Provides natl. health insurance program, financial aid to hospitals & research, etc.	Senate Labor Committee started hearings. CIO testified in support.	Ask Senate Labor Comm. members to approve bill.
Federal Aid to Education S. 246	Grants U. S. financial aid to states.	Passed by Senate. House Labor Comm. hearings in session.	Ask Rep. Lesinski & Labor Comm. members to approve bill quickly.
Veterans Unemployment Aid HR 1741 HR 1374	Extend payments under GI Bill beyond July 25 deadline.	Referred to House Veterans Comm., which has not set hearings.	Write members of the House Veterans Comm. to schedule hearings.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Kassalow To Aid Jobs-for-All Group

Emil Rieve, administrative chairman of the CIO Full Employment Committee, has announced the appointment of Everett Kassalow as executive secretary of the group.

Kassalow is an assistant director of the CIO Dept. of Research & Education. He was formerly research director of the United Rubber Workers.

House OK's Improved DP Bill

THE HOUSE turned down a move to reduce the number of Displaced Persons who could come into this country, and approved by voice vote a measure to liberalize the present Republican DP Act.

Supported by the CIO and by the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, the bill would knock out the present law's provisions which have been widely attacked as discriminatory against Jews and Catholics.

Provision in the present law which drew the most fire is one which prohibits persons who entered the DP camps after Dec. 22, 1945, from entering this country under the act. Many of the Jews and Catholics, fleeing religious or political persecution in their homelands, entered the camps after this date.

The House-approved measure would move this "cut-off" date up to Jan. 1, 1949.

A total 339,000 DPs ould be able to enter this country over a three-year period under the new bill. This is 134,000 more than the number allowed under the present law. A proposal by South Carolina Rep. Joseph R. Bryson to cut the figure down to 239,000 was rejected by a 118-to-85 vote.

False Affidavit Probe Reported

The Dept. of Justice is reported investigating "More than a score" of union officials suspected of lying when they signed and filed non-Communist affidavits under provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

A Justice Dept. official said many of the investigations have been in process for some time, but that "it may be months before grand jury action is started against any of the labor officials." The government spokesmen indicated that most of those under investigation are officials of CIO unions, and that they do not hold top-ranking positions.

The affidavits are required of officers of national and local unions which wish to use the services of the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

False swearing to the affidavits, which attest that the signer is not a member of an organization advocating revolution by force and violence, is punishable by heavy jail sentences and fines.

U. S. Starts Action Against Univis

Contempt of court proceedings, based on flouting anti-trust judgment, have been started by the Dept. of Justice against the Univis Lens Co. of Dayton, Ohio.

Univis was the scene of a strike by CIO Electrical Workers several months ago. A number of strikers were arrested, and police violence was reported a number of times.

The Justice Dept. said that Univis had been found in 1942 to have entered into agreements governing illegal control of wholesale and retail prices of multifocal lenses. The company was ordered to stop the practice, but in recent years has been circulating price lists in such a manner as to fix resale prices in violation of the law, the Justice Dept.

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The CIO News

Vol. XII .WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 13, 1949 No. 23

The Fake Started Like This—

AKRON BEACON JOURNAL

WEATHER Warmer today, moderate winds. Snow tonight.

...GIVE IT YOUR ALL

★ Associated Press ★ United Press ★ International News Service ★ Universal Wirephotos ★ Acme Telephotos ★ Chicago Daily News Foreign Service ★ Associated Press Features

Ohio's Most Complete Newspaper

Thursday, January 21, 1943 NO. 46 104th Year 34 Pages Three Cents FINAL EDITION

Ship 'Strike' Ires Guadalcanal Fighters

Refusal Of Crew To Unload Cargo On Sunday Reported

By HELEN WATERHOUSE

Flaming with indignation at headquarters battle-scarred veterans of Guadalcanal have come back to Akron with the incredible claims that their buddies have been forced to unload their own supplies from a merchant ship on which they had been because of the refusal of civilian crew men to work on Sunday.

Their stories have been put up to navy officials in Washington for confirmation or denial. Thus far, the navy reports that it is investigating.

But confirmation has come from a high official source in Washington, who though he witnessed these conditions during his service in Guadalcanal, must necessarily remain anonymous.

The combined charges of three Akron marine quartermasters, a navy pilot and two sailors who relate the story while they were in action in the Solomons are:

1—That a merchant marine vessel stopped six feet two miles off Guadalcanal one Saturday afternoon and that after spending two hours in landing supplies the combat crew knocked off, refusing to work again until Monday morning.

2—That hungry marines—wounded and in some cases mightly wounded marines—set up a human line of supplies—were forced to put coal aboard in order to get supplies on Sunday.

CLAIMS REPORTS EXAGGERATED

One source in Washington put these reports down to "exaggeration that we find quite common when men are under the stress of emotion."

But the men who have been rotated from the blazing hell of Guadalcanal insist with the unanimous bluntness of seasoned, fighting men that there is "no exaggeration about it."

The young navy pilot summed up the whole incident as the "worst scramble of the war." He called the refusal of merchant marine crew to work on Sunday a "strike" and blamed the national maritime union.

He said that a ship loaded with urgently needed supplies stood two miles off shore. "The crew refused to unload the supplies, saying we had marines before supper and a terrific need," he said. "Why," he asked, "doesn't someone report this to Washington?"

A marine lieutenant, wounded and recovering from malaria, told of the merchant ship that had put in on a Saturday afternoon. He said the crew unloaded for two hours and then stopped. "They refused to work all day Sunday. Finally our marines swarmed onto the ship to get the supplies they needed." He called it a "disgrace."

Another Akron district marine lieutenant asserted the reason "the supplies were not landed was not because the crews couldn't get them in. The landing boats could have got in, all right. There was no opposition from the Japs. We had the landing covered." With that he cut off the conversation and refused to say more about it.

The two sailors, survivors of ships lost in the battle of the Solomons, said they reached shore too late to witness the incidents but that "stories of the strike were rampant."

"During the first weeks of action, the boys didn't have enough supplies. Food was short and so were medical supplies. For a time, all the food we got was rice we captured from the Japs," one officer said. He declared that after a few weeks of that diet, "our boys weren't interested in waiting over Sunday to get the food that lay just off shore. They just went after it."

A check with the Beacon Journal Washington bureau disclosed that not only has the same story been confirmed by an eyewitness of high standing, but further that the reports are beginning to be circulated widely in congress and that a blow-off is imminent.

The Press Spread The Fake

ORDER PROBE OF CIO SCANDAL IN GUADALCANAL

Navy Gets Demand for Union Data

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C. Jan. 23—...launch a formal inves...

Probe Seamen's 'Strike' in Pacific

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (INS). — Chairman ... of the House ...

Marines Unload In CIO 'Holiday'

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Beacon Journal says a copyrighted story the Navy is investigating reports ... Marines were forced to unload their own supplies when ... crew of a merchant ship lying off beleaguered Guadal... Island refused to work on Sunday because of union regula...

The Beacon Journal story pub... ished ... yesterday ... column ... waiting over Sunday to ... ... ceive ... food that lay ...

HOUSE INQUIRY BEGUN INTO CIO PACIFIC SCANDAL

Committee Is Asked to Report in 10 Days.

BY WILLIAM MOORE.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C. Jan. 26—The house began an investigation today into accusations that hungry ...

LABOR CODDLING BLAMED FOR CIO SHIP SCANDAL

Union Aided Enemy, Hoffman Charges

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C. Jan. ... charges of a Communist domination ... the war ...

REDS IN CONTROL OVER CREWS Of AMERICAN SHIPS

Charge Communists Rule Maritime Union.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

New York, Jan. 20—War has brought no cleanup of the Communists who control the manning of ... American merchant marine ...

Retraction

Probe Absolves NMU Of War Food Delay

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, June 4.—On January 21 and 22, 1943, the Associated Press sent to its members several stories based on a copyrighted story appearing in the January 21, 1943, issue of the Akron (Ohio) Beacon-Journal.

The A. P. stories stated in substance that the Navy was investigating reports that sick Guadalcanal marines were forced to unload their own supplies when the National Maritime Union crew of a merchant ship refused to work on Sunday because of union regulations.

The Beacon-Journal story was attributed to six Guadalcanal veterans: Three marines, two sailors and a Navy pilot, all on individual visits to Akron. The story added that confirmation had come from a high official (but anonymous) source in Washington, who witnessed these things during his Guadalcanal service.

A thorough investigation conducted at the instance of the Associated Press has produced no evidence attributing such conduct or such an incident to a National Maritime Union crew.

FAKE EXPOSED: After 6½ years, the Associated Press and the Hearst interests have retracted a story which slandered the members of the Natl. Maritime Union and the CIO. The stories of January, 1943, based on an Akron Beacon Journal reporter's "Expose," are shown above. To the left, the retraction (this one from the Washington Star). See Page 3.

T-H Law:

Murray Assails Lewis' Charges

CIO head denies 'secret' deal; Taft defends his act as Senate debate opens; Pepper and others attack it; New amendments offered by bipartisan group. *See Pages 6 and 7.*

'Top of the News':

Fulton Lewis, Jr. —'Irresponsible'

Public opinion quarterly analyzes commentator, finds blasts at co-ops 'fairly characteristic of his personal crusades'; attacks on housing programs hit. *See Page 12.*

Press On CIO Executive Board:

Party Liners Screaming -- Red In Face

MORE THAN three weeks have passed since the CIO Executive Board's historical meeting at which the so-called left wing was told off in no uncertain terms.

Many union papers have had a chance to analyze the results and comment upon them. So have party organs. Let's look at some samples—on both sides of the question.

Take the **Oil Worker,** official organ of the Oil Workers' Intl. Union. Says the OW:

"The point has been reached that CIO cannot carry on any sort of program with the comrades trying to sabotage it.

"The Communists have a right to their opinions and a right to express their opinions. But in CIO, as in any democratic organization, the majority necessarily must rule.

"In recent months the CIO Executive Board has voted on a good many questions. Usually the vote goes about 30 one way, with about 9, 10, 11 votes the other way. But, this 9, 10, or 11 board members on the losing end have never accepted the majority vote. Instead, they have rushed out of the board meetings to start name-calling and mud-slinging.

"In other words, the minority has said: 'If the majority doesn't go along with us, they're a bunch of S. O. B.'s'

"This minority has always consisted of the Commie element in CIO."

PRETTY STRONG words, those, but take a gander at the **Labor Herald,** which calls itself "Official California CIO Newspaper."

The CIO News, California Edition, is the official CIO organ in California.

The Labor Herald says:

"The past history of unanimity, and more recently, of at least surface accord, was shattered by the national CIO Executive Board, which held the most stormy session in its history.

"(Harry) Bridges, on his return to San Francisco, charged that the board had broken with CIO's past tradition and had become a political, instead of an economic, organization; also that it was limiting the autonomy of international unions to economic matters only and requiring 'regularity' in any political matters."

One of the matters acted upon by the board was a bitter attack made on Pres. Philip Murray by the Mine, Mill Union after Bessemer, Ala., ore miners had voted to leave Mine, Mill and go along with the Steelworkers.

There's no question as to which paper is the official organ of the Steelworkers, of which Murray is also president. It's **Steel Labor,** and we quote:

"The Mine, Mill union was soundly beaten in the election. A cry of rage could be heard from as far away as Moscow.

"Chief target of the attack was Murray. On the one hand, he was labeled a 'tool of the Pope.' On the other hand, he was called a Klansman. He was called a Brown Shirt, Hitlerite, Fascist, un-Christian, anti-Negro, anti-union.

"So enraged was the CIO board when the facts were laid before it that it took the almost unprecedented action of passing a resolution soundly rebuking Mine, Mill."

THE DAILY WORKER, which carries the imprimatur of the Communist party and therefore is The Word of CP, has a columnist it calls its labor editor. He is one George Morris and he mortally hates and fears the CIO.

The Bessemer situation was meat for Comrade Morris. Paying no attention to the facts in the case, he burst into print:

"The resolution (on Mine, Mill) is as shameful as it is ominous.

"But even more serious is the pattern of race supremacy that right-wing elements are developing in the Southern CIO. In line with the well-known tactics of Southern bourbons, defenders of Negro rights and Negro-white unity are charged with 'stirring' up 'racial strife' because they expose the Klan influence in some unions."

As Morris well knows, the CIO's charge is that "progressives" in Mine, Mill injected the KKK charge, falsely saying that the Steelworkers—and Philip Murray—were tied in with the Klan.

And, Morris well knows the stand of Van A. Bittner, venerable director of Operation Dixie—"If a man is good enough for God to create, he's good enough for CIO."

Morris goes on to attack Arthur Riordan, assistant editor of the CIO News, who covered the Bessemer story. Writes Morris:

"Even the writer of the CIO News story, much as he tries, cannot conceal his own race supremacist feeling. He found in Alabama, he writes, that 'Negro workers were told that the Steelworkers did not take Negroes into their membership.'"

To Morris, this would indicate that Riordan thinks Negroes are "dopes."

Morris well knows that his charges against Riordan are false, that Riordan has long fought for minority rights—and comes from a minority group himself. He well knows that Riordan was one of the leaders in a group of Washington Guildsmen who tried to save the job of an admitted Communist reporter fired from a Washington paper, not because the reporter had injected the party line into that paper, but merely because he admitted CP membership.

The **Wisconsin CIO News** reprinted an editorial which Allan L. Swim had written for the national CIO News—a statement saying: "It's the old party line policy of rule or ruin. They've found they can't split the CIO wide open, so—

"Watch for one of the nastiest, 'down in the gutter,' smear campaigns the Commies have ever conducted in this country."

THE MINNESOTA CIO has an official organ called **Minnesota Labor.** Says ML of this situation:

"This is the time to have the showdown. This is the time to air what CIO may have of dirty linen that the public may know, once and for all, just where this organization stands and where it is headed: that it is truly American and loyal to the core."

IN SAN FRANCISCO there is published the **Dispatcher.** This is the organ of the Longshoremen's Union. Head of that union is Harry Bridges, who led the fight against CIO policy at the last board meeting. Here's a Dispatcher comment:

"The National CIO broke completely with its past and became a political instead of an economic organization."

Bridges learned at the board meeting that Secy.-Treas. Maurice Travis of Mine, Mill was not beaten by Steelworkers representatives at Bessemer, as Travis charged, but by a local unionist who rebelled against Mine-Mill leadership. However, the Dispatcher said, "Travis was beaten by steelworkers led by Murray's own personal representatives."

THE GUILD REPORTER, organ of the Newspaper Guild, noted that the board had "raised the curtain for a showdown with Communist elements within CIO." The GR went on to say: "No words were minced."

Now we come to the **Voice,** organ of the Marine Cooks' union. In Voice, union Pres. Hugh Bryson, one of those who voted against CIO policy at the board meeting, writes:

"Because Pres. Murray stated the fundamental issue is foreign policy, we must challenge his right and the Democratic Party's right to force their opinions and positions on our members."

AT THE BOARD meeting, CIO Electrical Workers Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald, who is also a vice president of CIO, did not vote on the resolution censuring Mine, Mill, for its campaign of calumny and slander against Murray, the CIO and the Steelworkers.

But **UE News** did not hesitate to hop into the fray. Says UEN:

"It becomes 'official CIO policy' that CIO Board members are no longer to take the instructions of the membership of their own unions, but the instructions of the group of leaders that controls the CIO.

"The kind of policies they (the board majority) stand for have nothing in common with the democratic rank and file tradition that built and has maintained the UE."

* * *

The 1940 CIO Convention opens October 31, at the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland.

8c Raise Won At Oak Ridge

CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers at the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic plant won an 8 cent hourly increase and averted a walkout after reaching a last-minute agreement with the Union Carbon & Carbide Co., which runs the plant for the government.

The new contract will run for two years, with a wage reopening a year from now.

Earlier, when a strike appeared imminent, Pres. Truman appointed a three-man panel to investigate the dispute. The settlement made it unnecessary for the panel to act.

S. Indiana Parley Backs CIO Program

Delegates to a Southern Indiana Education Conference sponsored by the Indiana CIO, adopted a batch of resolutions calling upon Congress to enact without delay pending bills backed by organized labor. Taft-Hartley repeal, health insurance and liberalized social security were among the measures named.

The conference also urged passage of a Federal unemployment compensation law to replace the separate state laws, and inauguration of public works projects to employ the jobless.

TWU Moves To Oust Miami Reds

A LETTER from CIO Pres. Philip Murray to Pres. Michael Quill of the CIO Transport Workers asks Quill to take steps against Communist influences in TWU Local 500, Miami.

Murray's letter:

"Reports from our organizers and representatives in the Southern organizing campaign indicate that the growth of the Transport Workers Union in airlines, and the growth of CIO generally, is being hampered seriously in the State of Florida, as a result of the conflict which is going on within Local 500, of the Transport Workers Union in Miami.

"It is my considered opinion that if steps are not taken in the near future to solve this problem, I am afraid it will be useless for CIO to undertake NLRB elections in that area.

"Although we can disregard the publicity in the Miami newspapers about Local 500, the fact remains that in every publication which that local has issued during the past several months, the International officers and executive board of TWU have been attacked. It is also quite clear that the officers of Local 500, TWU, are out of line with both the national policy of your International and the national policy of CIO.

"DIRECTOR of Organization Allan Haywood has been in touch with this whole situation, and it is our opinion that if at all possible, you should investigate the situation in Local 500 and make clear to the officers of that local that the Transport Workers Union in every other section of the country is conforming to CIO policy and there is no reason why the officers of Local 500 should not conform to the policies of your International and of CIO.

"The people assigned to the Southern organizing campaign say they are finding it increasingly difficult to bring the thousands of unorganized workers into CIO in that area, and the continuous stream of statements issued by Local 500 with the inevitable publicity in the newspapers following the issuance of these statements, have been given as a critical reason for the refusal of workers in other industries to join CIO.

"You are well aware that National CIO extends full autonomy to its affiliated International Unions, but in all fairness to CIO, we are compelled to bring this matter to your attention, with the hope that you will be able to put your house in order in the Miami area."

"The wife reads my labor paper. Then she gives me a quiz—and if I flunk . . ."

OFFICERS OF the Miami TWU local were already targets of a special investigation instituted by the TWU International executive board at its semi-annual session in New York City last May 5.

A resolution singled out Maurice Forge and Charles Smoklikoff, ousted TWU officers, as ringleaders of the Communist drive in the airlines division. A seven-man committee was instructed to "investigate every phase of the Communist Party sabotage within our airline division and make recommendations to the International executive officers including, if necessary, a recommendation to reorganize the entire air transport division of TWU."

TWU International officers stated that Murray's letter would be brought to the attention of the investigating committee and officers of the airline division.

Chrysler Pact To Be Opened

Delegates from 17 CIO Auto Workers locals representing approximately 75,000 Chrysler Corporation workers will meet in Detroit, June 16, to plan for reopening the economic provisions of the UAW-Chrysler contract.

The Chrysler contract will be open for economic provisions July 15, and the company will be asked to open negotiations immediately after the conference completes the formulation of detailed demands.

CSC Institute Set For July 15-19

A program designed to "focus attention on the need of greater CIO activities in our communities for democratic representation, adequate services and better community relations" will be presented at the annual training institute of the CIO Community Services Committee at Lake Geneva, Wis., July 15-19.

The institute is held for CIO men and women who work in the general field of community organization.

The tentative program includes as speakers CSC Chairman Irving Abramson, Director of CIO Councils John Brophy, Ted F. Silvey of the Natl. CIO office who is on leave with ECA; Allan L. Swim, CIO publicity director and editor of the CIO News, and Perlis.

After 6½ Years:

AP Finally Retracts Fake Story Of NMU Guadalcanal 'Strike'

AN "EXPOSE" disparaging the war service of CIO Maritime Union seamen, which made headlines throughout the country in January, 1943, and which was officially repudiated a month later, was retracted last week by the Associated Press as one of the terms of settlement of a libel action brought against them by NMU.

AP also agreed to pay the union $7500 in the settlement, which was reached out of court. The union's suit against Hearst Consolidated Publications, publishers of the New York Journal-American, which had carried the original AP release, was settled at the same time by payment of $1000.

The libel suit was based on an AP story of Jan. 22, 1943, quoting a copyrighted article under the by-line of Helen Waterhouse, which had appeared in the Akron Beacon-Journal the day before.

The Beacon-Journal story purported to be based on the accounts of six servicemen who had returned to Akron from fighting on Guadalcanal with "the incredible claims that their buddies had been forced to unload their own supplies from a merchant ship on that island battleground because of the refusal of civilian crew men to work on Sunday." The story identified the servicemen only as "three marines, two sailors and a Navy pilot."

"Confirmation," said the newspaper, "has come from a high official source in Washington who, though he witnessed these conditions during his service on Guadalcanal, must necessarily remain anonymous."

THE "BEACON" featured the story across eight columns of its front page with the headline, "Ship 'Strike' Ires Guadalcanal Fighters."

The AP story went out the following day, quoting the "Beacon" story and adding a line to the effect that the merchant seamen refused to work on Sunday "because of union regulations."

JOSEPH CURRAN
'Small Satisfaction'

The New York Journal-American was one of the papers which used the story. It broadened the reflections against merchant seamen to include the entire CIO by headlining it "Marines Unload in CIO 'Holiday'." The story was featured on page one.

The Chicago Tribune added quotes of disparaging remarks supposed to have been addressed to the marines by the merchant seamen as they watched them work. "Fifty dollar a month suckers" was one of these.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran immediately denounced the stories as "a tissue of lies." He pointed out that there are no union regulations against Sunday work. "On the contrary," he said, "crews are required to work whenever necessary—and that includes loading and unloading ships." He cited several instances in which NMU crews had volunteered to do the job of unloading their vessels in combat areas and their offers had been turned down by authorities.

THE STORY was officially repudiated a week later, on Jan. 28, when the Navy Department made public an official report from Adm. Halsey, commander of U. S. forces in the South Pacific. "In no instance," Halsey's report stated, "have merchant seamen refused to discharge cargo from their vessels or in any other way failed to cooperate with the U. S. forces ashore in that area." Halsey said that "the merchant seamen's cooperation, efficiency and courage, on some occasions in the face of enemy attack, have won high praise."

Halsey's statement was given one paragraph on an inside page of the first edition of the Journal-American for that day. It was dropped completely in later editions. The Chicago Tribune gave it one paragraph inside and carried it in all editions.

Before the Halsey report, Brig. Gen. Denig, Marine Corps public relations officer in Washington, had told reporters: "The Marine Corps knows nothing about the published charges. The people in Akron called us about it and we told them we knew nothing about it. We referred them to the Navy and I understand the Navy told them there was no basis for the story." Commander Berry, in charge of Navy public relations, confirmed that the Navy had no knowledge of the incident.

A Congressional committee investigated the Guadalcanal story and branded it wholly untrue. Chairman Warren Magnuson (D., Wash.) revealed that the author of the "Beacon" story had been questioned in the course of the investigation and had refused to identify her sources even in confidence.

The libel suit, naming AP and Hearst Consolidated Publications as defendants, was filed shortly afterward. The NMU complaint specified that the story "was intended to and did impute to the union and its members acts and conspiracies of subversion, sabotage and mutiny of a felonious nature and was designed to expose them to public contempt and ridicule."

The AP retraction, approved by NMU attorneys, was released for publication on June 3 and consisted of four paragraphs. The first three paragraphs reviewed the discredited story. The fourth stated: "A thorough investigation conducted at the instance of the AP has produced no evidence attributing such conduct or such an incident to a National Maritime Union crew."

The retraction was prefaced with the following note: "Editors who printed an Akron, Ohio, story distributed in the night report of January 21, 1943, regarding reports of ship unloading at Guadalcanal are requested to print the following:"

IN ANNOUNCING the terms of settlement, Curran emphasized that "this is small satisfaction for the seamen whose valiant efforts during the war were so viciously slandered."

He pointed out that the NMU and CIO are still fighting for Congressional recognition of the war service of merchant seamen similar to that granted to veterans of other services.

"There are still no provisions to grant special citizenship credit to alien veterans of the merchant marines although veterans of all other branches get such credit," he said.

"There is a GI Bill of Rights but no seamen's Bill of Rights. The Guadalcanal smear and stories like it are largely responsible for the public indifference which permits these legislative injustices to remain on the books."

CIO Warns of Peril in Joblessness

ALTHOUGH people who work only one hour a week are excluded, the Census Bureau has reported the number of unemployed in May was almost twice as high as it was in the same month last year.

May is the month in which employment usually rises, but this year the expected rise didn't occur. Instead, the number of idle increased in a month by 273,000 to hit a post-war record of 3,289,000 for the week ending May 14.

In addition to these, the Bureau found about 1½ million persons with normally full-time jobs were working short hours — "generally three or four days during the week ending May 14, because of slack work, material shortages, job turnover and similar factors." Many others were temporarily laid off.

The downward trend will probably continue, commented CIO Research & Education Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg, "unless industry adjusts its prices, wages and profit ratios so as to put more money into the pockets of its employes and leave more in the pockets of consumers.

"Overall profits are declining now, of course, but they are falling because of the low volume of purchasing power. Industry is trying to slow that fall by cutting back production. If realistic price, wage and profit adjustments were made, industry could maintain—and even increase — production levels.

"That would check and eventually reverse the downward spiral and its unemployment trend."

Ruttenberg was talking about the "vicious economic cycle" that CIO has for years warned against. It works like this: Prices go up beyond consumers' reach; wages lag behind; people are able to buy less and less; as demand slumps, industry cuts production; millions are unemployed, others working only part time.

The CIO's prescription: Cut prices, raise wages. With purchasing power thus increased, demand will move upward — and with it production and employment.

Most severely affected by the production slump are New England's textile workers. The conservative U. S. News found that 6.1% of the eligible workers in the country are unemployed and drawing benefits. But in New England, the figure was 13% for Maine; 13.8% for New Hampshire; 18.7% for Rhode Island, etc. During the post-war reconversion unemployment peak, by comparison, there were 4% jobless in New England.

Special Session Asked In Penna.

The Pennsylvania CIO Council has urged Gov. James Duff to call a special session of the state Assembly to grapple with unemployment, which it said is "rapidly growing desperate."

In a letter to the Governor, Council Pres. Harry Boyer urged that the Assembly be called together to liberalize the "grossly inadequate" unemployment compensation, to appropriate sufficient money for construction of moderate-priced housing, slum clearance, and for wide-range public works.

He also called for changing the tax structure by placing greater emphasis on "ability to pay out of record-smashing profits" and by removing "soak-the-poor taxes which lower public buying power."

Perlow Quits CP Over T-H

SECY-TREAS. Max Perlow of the CIO Furniture Workers last week announced that he resigned from the Communist Party so he could sign the non-communist affidavit required by the T-H law.

At the same time he said that he stood "upon my constitutional right" to believe in Marxism and "it is not true that the Communist Party advocates the overthrow of government by force and violence."

"I decided," Perlow said, "to sign the affidavits and not allow this vicious law to bar me from continuing, to the best of my abilities, to serve the membership of our union."

There was speculation in the labor movement whether this was the beginning of a trend among Communists holding union positions to resign from the party so their unions could use NLRB services.

'Gas' Probe Slated

Congress at last is going to investigate gasoline prices. After studying a report on gas costs to the average motorist ($40 a year more than in 1946) and oil company profits (250% higher than in 1946), the Senate Banking & Currency Committee announced it will open hearings some time this month to look into the seemingly unwarranted price boosts.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

Allan L. Swim, Editor and Publicity Director
Assistant Publicity Director: Henry C. Fleisher
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REDS, EYEBROWS, TAFT

If the Taft-Hartley repeal compaign has you confused, you have plenty of company.

"Murray is selling the CIO membership down the river on T-H repeal," the lads who follow a devious ideological line began shouting just before the last CIO Executive Board meeting.

At the Board meeting, however, members unanimously voted approval of the Murray-directed T-H repeal drive—**AFTER** they got a full report of campaign activities.

We, of course, don't know whether there was any connection between the CP's false charges and what happened last week, but—

Mr. Eyebrows—a fellow who walked out of the AFL, walked out of the CIO and then walked in and out of the AFL—publicly charged Murray and the AFL's Bill Green with a sell-out on T-H.

"Foul betrayal of American labor," said the man with the awnings on his forehead.

Murray referred to the accusation as "false and malicious libels" coming from a " 'rule or ruin' union official."

The motives of the CPers were obvious. The motives of Mr. Eyebrows were questionable.

And while all the "fun" was going on, a fellow by the name of Taft from over in Ohio was working quietly on a slick little scheme to get his named removed from the labor law which all of labor abhors.

The Senator had said some time ago he had no objection to repeal of T-H if its basic principles were written into a new labor law.

These "basic principles" are contained in the amendments Taft hopes to attach to the Thomas Bill.

This scheme, if successful, would give labor "basically" a T-H law under another name.

And just for the record: The CIO is still strongly in favor of enactment of the Thomas-Lesinski Bill without crippling amendments. ★ ★ ★

HASN'T KEPT PACE WITH CONDITIONS

We put the question this way to one of our statistician-friends: "How much would social security payments have to be increased today to give them the purchasing power they had when the law was enacted."

"Nearly doubled," replied the statistician.

And that illustrates one of the reasons the CIO has been campaigning for improvements in the Social Security Act.

Payments, now completely out of tune with the high cost of living, should at least be doubled and the Act should be broadened so as to include many persons now excluded.

There is need, too, for a "permanent disability" clause to be written into the law so those rendered unable to work because of accident or illness would be regarded—for social security purposes—as having already retired.

Lengthy hearings on social security have been conducted and the matter is now before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Final action on the measure should be taken at the present session of Congress—and this action should provide us with a much better law.

We're already convinced—so why don't you put your arguments into a letter or telegram to your representatives on Capitol Hill?

Reds Are Phony Liberals

They're Not Free Agents And They Don't Deserve 'Left-Wing' Title

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THAT OLD story that the Commies are radicals—or even liberals—is as phony as a faded $3 bill!

In many respects they're more reactionary than the Republican Old Guard and more "right-wingish" than the National Association of Manufacturers.

Sure, they're adept at the so-called "revolutionary" tactics, and in the art of rabble-rousing they're on par with Gerald L. K. Smith.

But, as an honest old radical out West said in a recent letter to me, "they're only trying to give us the same kind of liberalism Hitler and Mussolini practiced—state totalitarianism."

It's a darn shame they've been able to sell the public the idea that they're really left-wingers. That title fits just about like a No. 5 shoe on a No. 10 foot.

NOW, IF you're really looking for a hunk of radicalism all you have to do is study up a bit on the founding fathers of the U. S.

They came out with the bold idea that folks were smart enough to govern themselves—that a nation didn't have to have an all-powerful "brain trust" to tell the people what to do and then make them do it.

Why, they went so far as to say that it was a good idea to have more than one political party.

And, furthermore, they believed the political high mogul of the country—the President — should be denied the power to heave into prison those who disagreed with him.

Their idea was to have a country run for the people by the people—not a "people's government" run by a Politiburo.

I'D BE THE last to deny that we haven't occasionally made a mess out of our democracy here and there and that it sometimes fails to function like a $100 watch.

But the Commies make a mess of their "democracy" all the time!

Some innocent people have been railroaded to prison because of crooked U. S. officials, and others have been made to suffer economically because they rode the wrong political horse.

But I don't recall having ever seen or even heard about American prison camps for political prisoners.

Even those who accuse our FBI of unwarranted snooping will have to admit—if they're honest—that our G-men behave like polite Boy Scouts in comparison with the Russian secret police.

And in this country a man isn't tried and sentenced without being permitted to appear in court.

BACK IN THE days when the U. S. and Russia were wartime allies many persons in the CIO thought it would be possible to work with the Commies, who became super-patriots after they learned they'd made a mistake by shouting "the Yanks aren't coming!"

After the war ended and the party line went back to its normal twisting, it became obvious that the Commies' main objective was to use the CIO to advance the cause of Communism—not American trade unionism.

That's when the process of giving them the heave-ho began—and it's been going on ever since.

And it's likely to reach greater proportions in the near future.

One of the principal reasons for this is that more and more persons are learning that the Reds are not free agents but act as puppets attached to a string leading to Moscow.

ANOTHER GREAT illusion that needs to be knocked into a cocked hat is that Commies are super-militant people who will give their all for the cause of organized labor.

Very few of the persons now engaged in the CP-inspired attacks on the CIO leadership have given any real support—financial or moral—to the Southern organizing drive, one of the CIO's most important undertakings.

One of the leaders of the attack heads a union that hasn't contributed a single penny voluntarily to Operation Dixie.

Leaders of two unions flouting CIO policy have scraped up enough money to finance malicious, lying public attacks on the CIO leadership but not enough money to keep their per capita payments to the CIO current.

A lot of union people these days are recalling that one of the leading "attackers" proposed a couple of years ago that strikes be outlawed.

And a lot more are wondering if the inexcusable Communist strikebreaking in Berlin doesn't show what the Reds really are when their false whiskers are off.

Radicals and liberals? Nuts!

UAW Offers $205,000 Reward In Shootings

THE CIO Auto workers' executive board offered a $200,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of person or persons in the shooting of UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and of his brother, Victor Reuther, the union's director of education.

"An extra arm would be useful to the boys on the assembly line."

Victor Reuther lost his eye as a result of being struck by pellets from a shotgun fired through a window of his home May 24, 1949. Walter Reuther was the victim of a smiliar attack April 20, 1948, and is still carrying his right arm in a sling.

The new offer, the union said, is in substitution for the offer made on April 21, 1948, in the shooting of Walter Reuther.

The UAW also announced it would pay $5000 for information "which leads to any person being held for trial after preliminary examination or waiver of examination on a charge of complicity as principal or accessory in either shooting. The right to this reward or any part of it shall not depend on conviction."

The identity of the accuser will be protected through the following method: The informant shall sign his statement with two identical numbers of six figures, tearing off the second number and leaving a jagged edge on the paper.

He shall retain the duplicate number. If the information entitles the sender to any part of the reward, the number will be widely publicized by the UAW. The reward, the UAW announced, will be paid upon presentation of the duplicate number on the paper torn from the letter. The letter must be addressed to Post Office Box 1714, Detroit 21, Mich.

J. Crow Clause Dumped

Lovittown, L. I., low-cost "mass home production" town, came out from under its Jim Crowism last week, when Federal Housing Administrator Franklin D. Richards announced that the discrimination clause in the leases has been deleted.

But It's The Same Old Stuffing!

SheUnquestionably Felt Like A Fool!

Somewhere in this country there is an avid Republican Party worker who once carried a picket sign in front of the White House.

Years ago she was a rabid Communist —not a "small fry" one, either—and she followed CP instructions to the letter.

Then the party line made a sudden twist which she couldn't follow and she didn't like the way the limb was sawed out from under her.

In her anger and humiliation she said goodbye to the comrades and walked out. She threw overboard what she'd considered liberalism and later tossed in her lot with the GOP.

BACK IN HER college days the woman had become a member of the Young Communist League.

Later she stepped up into the big Red league, where she was playing when a little guy named Hitler set out to conquer the world.

She, like most Americans, was perturbed by the Fuehrer's first successes, but she felt better when Hitler and Joe Stalin worked out a deal which appeared to make Russia safe from aggression.

At about this time a fellow named Roosevelt began pushing for greater preparedness and for military aid to Great Britain.

This, of course, made FDR an "imperialistic warmonger" to the woman and her colleagues.

IN THE LATE spring of 1941 the Communist Party in the U. S. was really whooping it up for "complete neutrality."

Decadent England, the home of imperialistic kings, didn't deserve any help from America, they said.

The 1918 slogan "The Yanks Are Coming" was twisted around so it read, "The Yanks Aren't Coming."

Isolationism was the order of the day for the party liners. U. S. youth had no business spilling blood for war-mongering imperialists, they said.

And the woman who later became a GOP worker was right in the thick of the campaign.

MOST OF THE people in the world felt like they were sitting on a powder keg when the middle of June 1941 rolled around.

Would Hitler's legions cross the channel to the British Isles? Was the U. S. really getting ready for active participation in the war?

Those were the questions that were being asked.

And at this time the Communists were planning a demonstration to show how they felt about Roosevelt.

They threw a picket line in front of the White House—and among the pickets was the woman with whom this story deals.

Her sign said, "The Yanks Ain't Coming —Let God Save the King."

A MOMENTOUS event occurred in Europe on June 21—an event which shook the world and threw the Commies into complete confusion.

Hitler had broken with his pal Joe—and Germany and Russia were at war.

When word of this reached CP leaders in this country they went into a dizzy tailspin—but not for long. In a matter of hours they converted the conflict from an "imperialistic" into a "people's" war.

Nobody, however, told the White House pickets what had happened. They paraded back and forth, back and forth.

Then one of the marchers spotted a newspaper headline—and on that day a woman walked out of the CP and headed for the GOP.

A. L. S.

Carey Tells in Post How Reds Sabotaged WFTU

"The CIO was under no illusions" when it participated in the formation of the World Federation of Trade Unions. But three years and 11 months later, the CIO and the British Trades Union Congress, "disillusioned and doublecrossed," walked out of the WFTU.

"Once again we had learned the old lesson that when the Communist brethren give you the kiss of 'friendship,' they also take a bite out of your cheek."

Thus does CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey explain why the CIO bowed out of the WFTU in an interview appearing in the June 11 issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Some may argue, Carey told Post writer Sidney Shallett, that the CIO's withdrawal vindicated the AFL's position of staying outside the WFTU. "I do not agree," he said. "To admit failure in advance and to stay out because of it was as unthinkable as it would have been for the United States to refuse to join the UN because it didn't trust Molotov."

THE FIRST conference—in London on Feb. 6-17, 1945—was a "honeymoon period" among the delegates—partially because the "wartime honeymoon" was still in effect, and partially because "Soviet foreign policy itself had not crystallized to the point where the Kremlin's stooges within the WFTU could be told exactly what kind of ride they were supposed to take us for."

It was not until the Paris meeting in September and October, 1945, that "the Communists commenced their dirty work," Carey relates.

"The first major betrayal was in connection with alliance between the WFTU and a group of organizations known as Intl. Trade Secretariats . . . Most of the trade secretariats were forced to suspend their activities during the war. . . . When the WFTU was formed, it became obvious that the trade secretariats should be revived to work with the new world group.

"It was agreed at the early WFTU meetings that the principle of full autonomy for the trade secretariats would be recognized but when the showdown came, the Communists and their satellites put obstacle after obstacle in the way of recognition, insisting that the secretariats give up their autonomy and come in as subdivisions."

"The second major betrayal," Carey continued, "was on the vital question of reorganizing the German trade unions and getting them operating again on a free and unified basis under international trade union supervision, regardless of occupation zonal boundaries . . .

"In the Soviet Zone, the unions were reconstituted, all right—on a dictatorial pattern as bad as anything Adolf Hitler had ever ordained. Instead of cooperating with us toward establishing a democratic, unified labor movement, the Reds tried to take over the unions in our zones. It was a clear sellout. . . ."

The worst "double-cross," said Carey, was at WFTU headquarters where Louis Saillant, the general secretary, "was jumping through hoops for the Russians . . ." He rigged meetings against the CIO and British TUC, sent out unauthorized party-line statements and permitted the WFTU Information Bulletin to become an instrument of violent attack against the CIO and TUC, Carey said.

The battle over the Marshall Plan led to the final break. Anxious to have the Plan discussed at least, Carey won the WFTU executive board's sanction to present the facts concerning ERP at a meeting to be held in February 1948. But when Carey set sail for the meeting, he learned on board ship that Saillant had postponed the meeting indefinitely.

"It was time for the final showdown," said Carey, "a WFTU that the Communists could manipulate like a lump of soft clay was no federation for the CIO."

Have Another!

There were light, amusing experiences, too, during the CIO's WFTU contacts with the Russians.

One occurred in Moscow at one of "those typical Russian banquets."

With toasts being proposed every three minutes, "I just couldn't take all the vodka," said Carey, "so I surreptitiously poured my portions into an empty water tumbler."

When Vassili Kuznetsov, head of the Russian delegation, got wind of the fact that Carey wasn't drinking, he addressed Carey directly, proposing a toast. Carey stood up taking his water tumbler filled with eight slugs of vodka.

"No, no, Carey; that is water," said Kuznetsov.

"No, no, Vassili; it is vodka," replied Carey.

The CIO representative got a bright idea. Suddenly he shoved his water tumbler at Kuznetsov and took the Russian's glass in exchange.

Kuznetsov practically strangled on Carey's "water."

"But I didn't have a bit of trouble with his drink, for his waiter had been filling up his glass with plain water out of a vodka bottle," Carey said.

Murray Assails Lewis' Charges; Taft A

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

WASHINGTON, where more words are said per minute than any other given spot in America, was hearing a lot of words last week about the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Senate had finally taken up the Thomas-Lesinski Bill, which was approved months ago by its Labor Committee. And the words were mighty sharp at times.

The debate is expected to last for some time, with many amendments and substitute bills in the offing.

While debate raged on, there were two other major developments:

A. Mine Workers' Pres. John L. Lewis issued a statement accusing CIO Pres. Philip Murray and AFL Pres. William Green of a sellout on labor legislation.

Murray immediately wired all U. S. Senators, saying Lewis' statement, "admittedly based upon rumor rather than fact, is another demonstration of that lack of responsibility which in the recent past has so frequently characterized Lewis' actions and utterances."

B. A group of labor attorneys, from CIO, AFL and the Machinists, met in Washington and prepared an analysis of Sen. Robert A. Taft's labor law amendments. They said it was "their considered opinion that the Taft amendments would substantially reenact T-H."

C. A bipartisan group of Senate liberals, including Sens. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) and Wayne Morse (R., Ore.), introduced four amendments to the Thomas Bill which they feel will assure passage of the measure.

The four amendments include those dealing with affidavits, financial statements, good faith in bargaining and freedom of speech. A fifth, dealing with plant seizure, is under consideration.

The Senate debate opened with a scholarly presentation by Sen. Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), who with Rep. John Lesinski (D., Mich.) is co-sponsor of the Thomas-Lesinski Bill. They are chairman of their respective Labor committees.

Thomas emphasized the moral obligation of the Democratic Party to carry out its platform and campaign pledges. He analyzed his bill and called for its passage.

NO ONE interrupted Sen. Thomas in his detailed presentation. But, the following day, when Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) took the floor, the fireworks began. Taft, who had opened the argument against the Thomas Bill, was on his feet many times asking "will the gentleman yield?"

Pepper yielded every time and that was where Taft had made his mistake. Pepper was just too much for him. The Floridian made such a deep impression that at one time the galleries burst into applause, a most unusual occurrence.

Sen. Scott Lucas (D., Ill.), the Majority Leader, had to go through a perfunctory request that the galleries be warned about demonstrations.

WHILE THIS was going on, a New York state political organization called the American Labor Party tried to get into the act. It sent what it billed as 3000 persons (actually not much more than 1000) to Washington. The expressed aim: To repeal T-H and get civil rights legislation. Not much was said about the main theme of the ALP campaign last fall when it was plumping for Henry A. Wallace. Then it was peace, peace, peace.

To base a campaign on peace last fall was like going in to a nursery and saying you were for babies.

No one in Washington paid much attention to the ALP's "People's Lobby" except Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.).

AFTER BEING shellacked by Pepper, Taft was at it again against Sen. Garrett Withers (D., Ky.), who was making his first floor speech. (Withers was appointed in January to succeed Vice President Barkley.)

Withers declared Taft's proposal calling for injunctions to end national emergency strikes means "the beginning of the abridgment of our liberties." Withers said he was inclined to the opinion of lawyers who feel the President has an "implied" power to act in an emergency and seize property.

Taft sprang to his feet. He declared that for any one to hold that the President had "complete discretion" in national emergencies without specific authority of law would "bring a complete end to our legislative system."

Sen. Morse also was critical of Withers' view He declared such a belief is "one of the most dangerous divergencies from the Constitution of the U. S. ever expressed in he Senate."

He went on: "The notion that implied powers can exist in a vacuum is naive."

WITHERS URGED his colleagues not to be stampeded into drastic legislation by the action of any one labor leader." This was obviously a reference to John L. Lewis' "stabilizing period of inaction" which the newspapers have been so unkind as to term a "strike."

Withers declared that while he felt the President not only has power to seize property in national emergencies but also has power to seek an injunction. He said that he would vote for a seizure amendment despite his belief in Presidential "inherent" powers merely to satisfy those who do not believe the President has such powers.

Sen. Douglas, who's on leave from a professorship at the University of Chicago, lectured the Senate on the evils of T-H. He assailed it section by section.

He told the Senate it is "permeated by a vindictive spirit toward unionism and labor and is contrary to the spirit of equal justice upon which our democracy is built.

$1 For PAC

Look up your PAC collector, brother, and give your buck
That's the way to beat T-H.

Murray To Congress:

To Set The Matter Straight

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has sent the following telegram to all members of the U. S. Senate:

A "rule-or-ruin" union official has seen fit for reasons of his own to spread false and malicious libels concerning the presidents of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor.

These ridiculous "charges," under ordinary circumstances and considering the source, would not merit the dignity of a reply—but for the fact that they are circulated by telegraph to the members of the Senate on the very day when the crucial debate on the Taft-Hartley repeal bill began in the Senate.

That telegram, admittedly based upon rumor rather than fact, is another demonstration of that lack of responsibility which in the recent past has so frequently characterized Lewis' actions and utterances.

My own position and that of the CIO are very clear. Unlike Lewis, I campaigned for Pres. Truman and for those members of Congress who today are actively fighting for Taft-Hartley repeal. Unlike Lewis, we in the CIO stand not only for repeal of Taft-Hartley but for the restoration and strengthening of the Wagner Act as a necessary protection to American workers. Even in his telegram Lewis manifests no concern for this great Magna Charta of labor, to which he and his union, along with every union in the country, owe so much.

Lewis speaks of "secret" agreements. He can speak of this subject more authoritatively than I, since I have never in my career made secret deals.

Specifically, I have made no secret agreements to accept oppressive amendments to the Thomas-Lesinski Bill.

My position and that of the CIO on Taft-Hartley repeal are a matter of public record. Our Executive Board's resolution on Taft-Hartley repeal has been widely published and has been circulated among members of Congress. In this statement the CIO Executive Board advocated passage of the Thomas Bill without crippling amendments as a first step toward the full re-enactment of the Wagner Act, with improvements designed to furnish additional protection to labor's basic rights.

We proclaimed our unalterable opposition to the Taft-Hartley provision for injunctions. We said "government-by-injunction has been tried in Taft-Hartley and in the years before the Norris-LaGuardia Act and found wanting. Our opposition to injunctions is a fundamental principle now and for the future."

Perhaps it is too much to expect Lewis to examine the public record before rumor-mongering.

I am sending this wire not because I am concerned that his irresponsible slander will influence your official action on this most important legislative matter, but rather to set the record straight.

The Douglas Amendments

HERE ARE the amendments to the Thomas - Lesinski bill offered by a group of Senators, including Paul Douglas (Ill.), Lister Hill (Ala.), Garrett Withers (Ky.), Sparkman (Ala.), Humphrey (Minn.), all Democrats, and George Aiken (Vt.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), Margaret Smith (Me.), Charles Tobey (N. H.):

1. Would place upon unions the same duty to bargain collectively as is placed on management. Identical language is used.

2. Free speech. This gives, according to Sen .Douglas, "a fair and reliable statutory guaranty to both employers and labor of freedom of expression. The extreme provisions of T-H on free speech, which prevent (employers') statements from being admitted as evidence, no matter how relevant, would be avoided by this sound proposal."

3. Filing of financial statements by both labor and capital, including employer associations.

4. Non - Communist, Non - Fascist and Non-totalitarian affidavits. For unions (except where a union bars a Communist from holding office) and officers of any employer organization (including owner, partner, receiver, trustee, or, if a corporation, each officer thereof).

A fifth amendment, concerning seizures in cases of strikes affecting the national welfare, has not yet been offered. The sponsors are reflecting upon whether this seizure method carries the implied idea of injunctions.

★ ★ ★

As has been stated by Pres. Murray, CIO still prefers the Thomas-Lesinski Bill, unchanged.

Carry Out

"THE IDEA" of the Thomas-L ski Bill "reached the ears o the people during the Preside campaign," Sen. Elbert Thomas Utah), chairman of the Senate L Committee, told his colleagues in fering his bill to the Senate.

"The setting of the stage is not ent legislative; it is political." Thomas

Sen. Elbert Thomas

"I grant that from beginning."

He read to the S the Democratic Pa platform plank on repeal, then assert

"I for one realize we can never have ular government i U. S., we can have honest po parties, unless po parties take seriously the declara which they make.

"I know it will be said that all v vote their own individual convictions; no voter can express himself partic from the platform; that all voters more or less emotional.

"But in the whole history of po campaigns in America there never been a time when a candidate wen fore the people with such explicit ises as did Pres. Truman last fall.

"He did not talk generalities at al a politician, I sometimes felt—and I all of my colleagues so felt—that it be better to talk about the develop of justice, orderly procedures, standi the Constitution, and matters of that

"But, Pres. Truman flatly said, 'I for the repeal of T-H.' No one could understand what he said and no one misunderstand what he meant."

THE scholarly Senator from Utah said:

"Listen to this. Of the fres

He said Sen. Taft's move in offering ame ments to the law could be commended, that it is a "pity that he insists on mainta ing the main features" of T-H.

Following are excerpts from Doug speech outlining the one-sidedness of T Hartley:

"First, when workers vote on whether t want a union shop, all those who do vote are counted as voting 'No,' even tho if present they would have voted 'Yes' All the sick, the absentees, and the indif ent are thus thrown into the scales aga the union shop. All this procedure is sharp contrast with the predominant p tice in our political democracy of requir a victorious candidate or proposition to only a majority of the vote actually cas

"Secondly, while the Taft-Hartley utilizes the commerce power of the Natio Govt. to heap disadvantages upon labor surrenders these powers to the States wh

Taft Defends

SHARPEST exchanges in the ea days of Senatorial Taft-Hartley bate was between Sens. Claude Pe (D., Fla.) and Robert A. Taft (R., both members of the Senate Labor C mittee.

Taft led off defense of his 28 amendm to his own T-H law by declaring that t had been no mandate in the last election repeal of T-H.

Taft and others have taken the posi that T-H had to be passed in 1947 because people gave Congress a mandate in 1946, w the GOP took over both Houses.

Taft did not mention in his Senate sp that not a single Republican campaigne 1946 on the pledge to write such a law T-H, nor did the party issue any such ple

nd Pepper Clash Over New Labor Bill

Platform Pledges, Sen. Thomas Urges

(House) members voting on the (Wood) Bill, 81 reversed the stand of their predecessors who had voted for T-H. Only one a Representative from North Carolina (Rep. Thurmond Chatham), switched the other way; he voted for the Wood bill while his predecessor, former Rep. Folger, was against T-H.

Rep. John H. Folger did not seek reelection.

"I wonder if there is any more conclusive judgment in the minds of men who voted in the way in which they did vote that they were standing by the party platform, standing by their President and standing by all that had been promised."

He then went into the makeup of the Senate Labor Committee. "Of the present members, three have been chairmen of one of the major committees of the House. There are three former governors; the former mayor of a great city; and nine lawyers with wide and varied experience. When I say that, I, as chairman, begin to shiver in my shoes, because the greatest of those lawyers are on the other side."

"There are five university professors on the committee. What kind of professors are they? Are they ordinary university professors? No. One had experience on the War Labor Board. Another sat in judgment in many arbitrations. Another had troops under his command when martial law was invoked."

TURNING TO industry, he declared: "I am not afraid of industry. But today I stand as much afraid of employer organizations, their judgment, their selfish approach, and what they are trying to do, as I did in 1934, when we brought about this change (the Wagner act).

"There has been a complete change of sentiment in the country, but no change as far as employer associations are concerned.

He then attacked T-H.

"The Labor-Management Act of 1947 (T-H) stands as a political aim, as a monument to a political program that was to destroy the New Deal, but which also was to carry us back to a political philosophy of the late 20's, and to overcome whatever changes the Supreme Court and the Congress had brought about since 1932, the date of the passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, the Republican Party's contribution to Labor reform.

(In 1932, the Republicans controlled the Senate by one vote; they started the 72d Congress with control of the House by six votes, but lost control through deaths.)

"Not only did they wipe out all the New Deal had acomplished, but what had been acomplished by the Republican Party in enactment of the Norris-LaGuardia Act."

He returned to the political scene with an appeal to some Southern Senators to go along with him.

"I want every Senator on this side (Democratic) to realize that we cannot escape the political aspect of the question.

"We have arrived at the point where the people can ask, and ask with real meaning, 'When your political party speaks, does it mean what it says? When your President speaks, does he mean what he says? When you pose as Democrats and pose as supporters of Administration bills, do you mean what you say?'

"Perhaps I should leave space for our Democratic forces to go in all directions. However, I do not want it to do so. I want to hold them to the unity of the Committee on Labor.

(The Labor Committee voted, 8 to 5, to support the Thomas-Lesinski Bill. All eight were Democrats. All five were Republicans. None was absent.)

"I want them to hold to the unity achieved in the Administration.

(There had been rumors that some in the Administration had originally favored a weaker T-H repealer, but that Truman had argued all to his side.)

"I want to hold them to the unity we have acomplished by way of labor support.

(CIO, AFL and Brotherhoods have worked closely on this legislation.)

"But above all, I want to be able to tell the people of the U. S. that so far as the Democratic Party is concerned, it stands on its pledges, it stands by its President. and its members stand by one another."

He then went into a detailed analysis of his bill.

HE WOUND up with this appeal to his colleagues:

"As a result of the amendments offered today (the Thomas-Lesinski Bill), as a result of a study of the minority views, and as a result of the propositions I have set forth in defense of the bill, the Senate is faced with accepting one of four propositions:

"1. Vote for the bill as reported.

"2. Reject the bill. If that is done, T-H will be left on the books.

"3. Vote for the Thomas bill as modified by the majority members of the committee and some members from the minority side (the Douglas amendments). I am sure these amendments will be considered as perfecting amendments in harmony with the fundamental spirit of the Thomas Bill.

"4. Accept the Thomas bill with amendments offered by the minority. That scheme will eliminate many bad features of T-H, but from a majority standpoint it is objectionable and cannot be accepted as fulfilling the platform pledge or the requirements as laid down by the majority report."

they want to accept the last offer of the employers.

"But the board does not have the power to go over the heads of the company and poll the stockholders . . . on whether they will accept the last offer of the union . . .

Capitol Hill observers feel that at least two more weeks of debate will ensue before a real test. The issue of injunctions alone probably will take up a week."

HERE IS the status of T-H repeal:

1. The House turned down the Sims Bill, a compromise bill supported by some liberals; then voted to substitute the Wood Bill—T-H plus—for the Thomas-Lesinski Bill. Next, in an about-face, the House recommitted the Wood Bill.

The House Labor Committee will attempt to bring out an acceptable liberal labor bill.

2. The Senate has before it the Thomas-Lesinski Bill, the Douglas amendments and the Taft amendments. Other amendments are expected.

THE GROUP of labor lawyers issued the following statement:

"We have met informally to review from a legal standpoint the Taft amendments to the Thomas Bill.

"In the course of our meeting we have made a careful legal analysis of Taft's proposals, taking into consideration the experiences of our respective clients during the last two years under the Taft-Hartley Act.

"It is our considered opinion that the Taft amendments would substantially re-enact T-H. The purported concessions contained in Taft's proposals are insubstantial in character, and would not basically alter T-H. We have advised our clients accordingly and are preparing a detailed analysis of the Taft amendments, which we also propose to make available to members of Congress and to the public."

Those present at the meeting were:

Herbert S. Thatcher—AFL; Arthur J. Goldberg—CIO and Steelworkers; Gerhard Van Arkel—General Counsel, AFL Typographical; Frank Bloom—AFL Telegraphers; Jerome A. Cooper—CIO Southern Organizing Committee.

Leon M. Despres—CIO Transport Service; Morris Glushien—AFL Garment Workers; Thomas E. Harris—CIO; William J. Isaacson—CIO Clothing Workers; Henry Kaiser—AFL Musicians; Isadore Katz—CIO Textile Workers.

G. L. Patterson—CIO Rubber Workers; Alan Perl—Machinists; Nat Wells—Texas Federation of Labor.

Now!

Does your Senator know how much you want Taft-Hartley repealed?

Does your Senator know how much you want Thomas-Lesinski adopted with no crippling amendments?

It not, why don't you write or wire your Senator asking support in the present debate.

Your Senator can be reached at the Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Now, please.

the state laws on union security are more severe.

"The law is made to behave like the proverbial Irishman at Donnybrook Fair, namely, when it sees a union security head, he hits it with whatever weapon comes handy.

"Thirdly, during a strike, when the board orders an election to determine the choice of a bargaining representative—which it can do upon a petition presented by an employer—it must deny the vote to the men out on strike and grant it only to the strikebreakers who have taken their place—section 9(c) (3).

"In other words, the act assumes that replaced strikers have no rights in their former jobs which the law need respect, and that only the strikebreakers, are entitled to decide whether collective bargaining shall continue, and if so, upon what terms and through what bargaining agent.

"Since it is easy to see on whose side the strikebreakers will range themselves, the denial of a vote to the replaced strikers is one of those features which former Congressman Hartley must have had in mind when he declared, 'There is more to this act than meets the eye.'

"IN THE FOURTH place, complaints by labor alleging unfair practices by an employer must first go through the long-drawn-out administrative process which now consumes, on the average, over 14 months from the time the charge is filed until the Board decision is rendered, with the further possibility of the delays of judicial review heaped upon that.

"In sharp distinction to this protracted course for complaints filed by labor, however, the act . . . requires that complaints against labor for using the secondary boycott are 'to be given priority over all other cases . . .'

"Therefore, the worker who has suffered injustices . . . suffers from the fact that justice delayed is justice denied. But the employer is given immediate relief, even though the board ultimately decides that his case should be dismissed.

"It is as though in the chow line from which justice is dispensed, the workers are always put at the end of the line, but the employers are rushed to the front . . .

"In the fifth place, in national emergency strikes, the board which makes the investigation is confined in its report to a bare recital of facts, but is prevented from making any recommendations, lest possibly the public might conclude that the strikers might be right in whole or in part . . .

"In the sixth place, as the 80-day cooling-off period in national emergency strikes is about to expire and no settlement is agreed upon, the Government, through the Labor Relations Board, is directed to go over the heads of the union and behind its back and poll the workers individually on whether

T-H As 'Unprejudiced'; Galleries Applaud Pepper's Answer

What does Taft think of the law which he co-spawned?

"T-H was a sincere, unprejudiced attempt to deal with serious abuses which had risen under the labor laws previously in affect," Taft blandly remarked—as the galleries gasped.

He went on: "The act was passed for only one purpose, to restore justice and equality in labor relations and to eliminate special privileges."

Taft is an able spellbinder. But, there were more gasps from the packed galleries when he said: "How has the act worked? Except for the rather violent labor propaganda, so far as I can see it has entirely satisfied the people of the U. S."

Taft's home state of Ohio, which went for Dewey over Roosevelt in 1944, went Democratic last fall—after passage of T-H. Next year, Taft faces a hard battle for re-election.

Pepper took the floor right after Taft and had the almost unprecedented experience of hearing the galleries applauding him.

Turning towards Taft, the Floridian remarked.

"I venture to say, with the utmost of kindness, that when the able Senator from Ohio shall come to the more mellow period of retrospect and contemplation, he will recall with more delight and satisfaction, with more warmth in his heart and memory, what he has done to help the school children of America secure care for their bodies, to get a better opportunity for education, and what he has done to make it possible for the families of America to foresake hovels and live in better homes, then he will recall his Herculean success in putting the retarding fist of his power in the faces of multitudes struggling up the ladder of life to enjoy a few of the satisfactions to which the fortunate were born."

(Senators always refer to opponents as "my good friend" or "my able colleague" or "the distinguished gentleman" before letting them have it.)

When Taft later interrupted him to defend temporary injunctions, Pepper shot back:

"As the Bible says: 'When I was a child I spake as a child, I thought as a child, I understood as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things.'"

Then, again on injunctions, Pepper noted that T-H "imposed a duty not to withhold one's labor from another man's goods.

"On that point, the Senator might have a million dollar deal which he could make if he could get to the other end of Pennsylvania Ave., and he might ask me to give him a ride in my car, and if I could imagine myself being so uncivil as to deny the Senator's request, and he lost a million dollars, he could not sue me for not giving him a ride."

Taft: "The Senator may be certain I will never sue him for a million dollars or any other sum."

Pepper: "That is not an act of charity, that is good judgment on the Senator's part. He would not want to sue a worthless subject."

When Taft interrupted to defend bans on mass picketing, Pepper asserted: "I am defending the right of American citizens to put a sign over their shoulders and walk down the street, even though it be in front of the place of business of an employer."

In the Congressional Record, the Government Printer inserted this parenthetical comment: "(Manifestations of applause in the galleries.)"

Carey Predicts:

AMA Will Take Credit For Health Insurance

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE AMERICAN Medical Assn., bitter opponent of national health insurance, some day will accept the program and may even claim credit for it, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey predicted last week.

Carey was testifying before a Home subcommittee on the National Insurance and Public Health Bill (HR 4312). The previous week he testified before a Senate subcommittee in favor of the Senate version of the bill (S. 1679).

"For years Congress has had a health insurance bill before it," Carey said, "but it is still in the hearing stage. We are fed up with all the discussion about states' rights that forget the rights of the people to decent health standards."

Referring to the proposals advocated by the AMA and its supporters, Carey declared:

"We are awfully tired of the use of so-called 'voluntary' plans and 'state' plans as a means to delay providing decent health opportunities. Do the advocates of these proposals think the people can be kidded or satisfied by these excuses for not passing a decent bill?"

HEALTH PLAN FOE

Dr. Marjorie Shearon, anti-national health insurance witness at House hearings, objected when a member of the committee asked her if she had not been previously "fired" from her job as health consultant for a Senate Committee. She maintained that this was an affront to her "professional dignity," but agreed to having it stand in the record that she was "discharged."

CAREY GAVE the subcommittee a summary of the AMA's long record of opposition to sound programs of social progress, most of them now in general acceptance, and predicted that its hostility to national health insurance would ultimately go the same way.

Ridiculing charges of the AMA and other opponents of national health insurance that the program was communistic, Carey told the House subcommittee that the best way to defeat communism is for the Federal government to meet the needs of the people.

"Americans naturally turn to their government to provide essential health services and insurance against the costs of medical care," he said. "More than a century ago they carried on a similar fight for public education against the opposition of those who thought that workingmen's children didn't deserve it."

He declared that compulsory health insurance would be welcomed by the American people as being in their interest, just as compulsory education was.

AT THE conclusion of Carey's testimony, Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D., Wis.) praised him and the CIO not only for the direct fight being waged against Communists, but "more important, for working to bring about conditions that will prevent communism."

Rep. George H. Wilson (D., Okla.) commended him for admitting some "honest fears" about the program and for not trying "to misrepresent the opposition."

Earlier, members of the subcommittee had objected to some of the testimony presented by Dr. Marjorie Shearon in opposing the proposed health legislation. Rep. J. Percy Priest (D., Tenn.), chairman of the subcommittee, reprimanded Dr. Shearon for making personal attacks on government officials she mentioned and asked her to keep her testimony on a higher level.

Biemiller angrily challenged unsubstantiated charges she made against William G. Reidy, who supplanted her as health consultant for the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare after she was discharged.

Beimiller accused Dr. Shearon of "professional jealousy," and tried unsuccessfully to pin her down as the source of her charge that Reidy, whom she said came to the Senate committee "right out of the Committee for the Nation's Health in 1947," was a "rabble rouser."

Dr. Shearon appeared at the hearing accompanied by her husband, a wisp of a man with white hair who beamed fondly while she was reading her testimony and jumped up excitedly to whisper in her ear when members of the subcommittee challenged her.

Long a familiar sight at health hearings, this militant woman Republican told the House subcommittee that she was an "independent" witness who came "in the public interest" to oppose the proposed health bill, but admitted that she had been forced to register as a lobbyist. She denied that she received any money and said her only source of income for her work came from the sale of her pamphlets.

Her testimony, delivered in an emphatic manner, with frequent odd stresses on words that brought forth titters in the audience was in line with the series of pamphlets she has written in an effort to smear national health nsurance as "Socialized Medicine." One of them is called "Paradise Unlimited! The Menace of the Police State."

The program she said, stems from the Prussian social insurance system of Bismarck, and from the "Socialist-dominated International Labor Organization," and would "lead directly to complete socialization or nationalization as in Britian or Russia."

Her pamphlets have been widely distributed by agencies of the AMA and other groups induced to circulate them. She told the house subcommittee that she had sold 30,000 copies.

St. Louis Newspaper Quizzes AMA

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch used the American Medical Association's decision to retire Dr. Morris Fishbein, long editor of the AMA Journal, as an occasion for asking some pointed questions of the association which was in convention in Atlantic City last week.

Until press agents were hired recently Dr. Fishbein carried on the AMA's fight against health insurance.

Excerpts from the editorial:

"Dr. Fishbein has done a disservice to American medicine by standing in the way of reform. But, after all, he was and is only a 'hired hand.' Does his repudiation constitute a repudiation of the ideas for which he battled so vigorously? Do the politicians of the AMA now realize that they have been going against the grain of American opinion? Do they realize that many AMA members do not approve the AMA line?

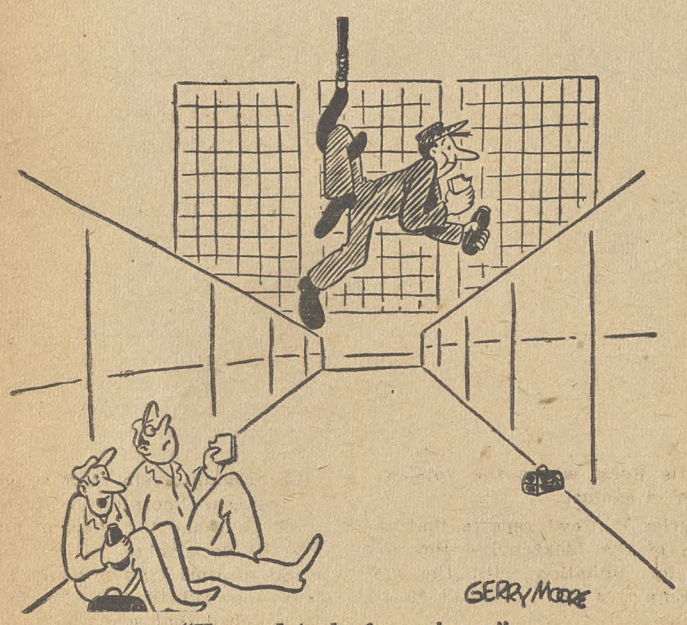
"If so, the AMA convention which is getting under way in Atlantic City may become an historic occasion. If the doctors will re-examine their position, they may yet become the leaders, instead of the targets, of the crusade for better medical care. It would be wonderful if their leaders would drop their unyielding opposition; if, instead, they would join legislators and administrators in a sincere effort to work out the best possible program.

"Is there such a deeper meaning behind the silencing of Dr. Fishbein? The next few days may tell."

Record Of Opposition

Here are some of the past policies of the American Medical Association listed by CIO Secy-Treas. Carey for a House subcommittee:

- Years ago, the AMA opposed the formation of community boards of public health, and was against the compulsory reporting by physicians to a public body on communicable diseases.
- In 1921 it was in violent opposition to federal grants-in-aid to public health agencies.
- When the Natl. Tuberculosis Assn. was organized to deal with the disease as a national problem, it was initially opposed by the AMA.
- Through the years, the AMA has been consistently opposed to group practice of medicine through the voluntary organization of citizens and local physicians.
- The Mayo Cinic fought the AMA to establish itself.
- The AMA opposed Workmen's Compensation, designed to protect workers injured in industry.
- In 1929 it opposed Government medical care for veterans suffering from illness not connected with military services.
- In 1932 it denounced all group practice as communistic or socialistic.
- In 1934 it opposed the Blue Cross hospitalization plan, and several years later was indicted in the Federal Courts in Washington under the anti-trust laws for the tactics it used in opposing formation of the Group Health Assn.
- As recently as 1948, the AMA House of Delegates rejected a proposal by the Blue Shield and Blue Cross to work out a combined medical and hospitalization plan for voluntary groups.



"He used to be in a circus."

'Airlift' Exhibition Opens U. S. Tour

"Airlift Berlin," a practical exhibit describing the Berlin airlift released by the United States Information Service, last week began a month-long display in the education corridor of the Institute of Art, Detroit. The exhibit is under the joint sponsorship of the UAW-CIO Education Department and the Institute of Art.

The dramatic series of 132 pictures prepared by the U. S. State Department give a vivid picture of what the Berlin airlift meant to housewives, students, and workers during the blockade. The exhibit has been given to the UAW-CIO and will be sent to the UAW National Convention in Milwaukee during July. Afterwards the airlift pictures will make a tour of local union halls throughout the U. S.

Steel Local Sets Up 'Murray' Scholarships At College

Local 1557 of the CIO Steelworkers at the Clairton, Pa., works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. has set up a "Philip Murray Scholarship Awards" fund under which two youths will be eligible to enroll in Pennsylvania State College each year.

The fund will be applied against tuition, room and board for the students during the full four-year course.

There are two eligibility requirements: the applicant must come from the family of a member of Local 1557 and submit a 500-word paper on "The Trade Union Movement in America." Applicants must take a competitive examination supervised by professional educators.

Pres. Murray wrote Local 1557:

"The action of your local union in the creation of your Committee on Education . . . is indeed a meritorious one in the sense that I know of no other local union which has taken such a forward step to promote the educational activities of our organization."

Congress Passes Spy Measure

A HUSH-HUSH bill providing for administration of the government's Central Intelligence Agency has been cleared by Congress and sent to the White House for signature.

The Agency, created two years ago as a successor to the wartime Office of Strategic Services, engaged in all forms of overseas intelligence, including underground espionage. A few Senators and Congressmen objected that a full explanation of the bill's provisions was withheld from the Senate and House at large, but was provided only to members of the two Armed Services Committees.

The final bill was passed after inclusion of two amendments demanded by Sen. Langer (R., N. D.).

One provided that CIA officials and agents who come back to the United States on leave from their jobs abroad may not be assigned to any government work except in the Intelligence Agency itself.

The other amendment adopted by Congress tightend up a provision to permit the director of CIA to bring into the country 100 aliens a year without regard to other immigration statutes. The provision was changed to provide that clearance on these immigrants would have to be approved by both the Attorney General and the Director of Immigration.

GOVERNMENT officials advocated the special quota of 100 to take care of special informants from other countries whose services are of special value to the U. S. and whose lives might be endangered outside this country.

During the Senate debate, Sen. Langer, who had been critical of many phases of the bill, and Sen. Tydings (D., Md.), chief spokesman for the measure, both denied that CIA would have any espionage functions in the U. S.

Tydings indicated a situation, however, in which U. S. intelligence agents might be placed in foreign union movements.

"Let us assume that a laboring man is a part of this organization (CIA)," Tydings said, "and that we want to send him over to Germany, for example. Let us assume that he speaks German.

"HE MAY NEVER have had any affiliation with a labor union. He is going to associate with men both in and out of labor unions. Obviously he would have to be sent where labor unions meet and discuss questions and where they act, so that he could get the feel of the situation, and so that he would not be like a sore thumb sticking out when he reached a foreign country.

"He would need to know the techniques, the lingo, the habits, and so forth, of those who are labor-union men, in order that he might be an efficient, undisclosed officer gathering information, without any idea on the part of those who would give it, that the information was being imparted to our government."

At another point Tydings emphasized that the intelligence agency "has nothing to do with the internal affairs of the U. S. A."

DO, RE, MI: There's nothing like singing to pep up union meetings. Here are the members of the new CIO Chorus at Milwaukee at their first rehearsal. CIO members and their families are eligible for membership in the chorus, under the direction of Gunnar Granquist.

CIO Urges Support For DP Bill

Support for the Displaced Persons Bill, now pigeonholed in a Senate subcommittee, has been asked of all CIO state councils.

Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, said in a wire to the state groups that the Celler Bill (HR 4567) "in general conforms with the position of the CIO regarding admission of displaced persons" from European refugee camps. The Celler bill was passed in the House by a wide margin, but a Senate judiciary subcommittee headed by Sen. McCarran (D., Nev.) has taken no action on it for several weeks.

A bill (S. 311) identical to the Celler bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senators Neely (D., W. Va.) and McGrath (D., R. I.). Cowan suggested that councils ask the governors of each state to wire members of the Senate seeking immediate action.

Meanwhile, another Senate group called for "effective measures aimed at liberalizing the admission of displaced persons." A Senate Expenditures Committee investigation showed that only 72,500 DP's have entered the U. S. since the war, and only 28,500 of these have come in under the DP Act passed by the 80th Congress.

That law authorized the admittance of 205,000 in two years, but it set such difficult eligibility rules that few people have been able to meet the requirements. The bill passed by the House would permit 339,000 to enter in three years, and would loosen the admission standards.

The standards set by the 80th Congress' legislation have been attacked as discriminatory and unworkable by President Truman and scores of labor, liberal and church groups.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

THE TELEPHONE WORKERS AFFILIATION WITH CIO CONTINUES TO ROLL ON. Members of the Ohio Federation of Telephone Workers, representing approximately 10,000 workers, have voted by a majority of more than three to one to affiliate with the CIO telephone workers union. The merger will be brought about in Chicago. Pres. Thomas Ryan and associate officers led the campaign for this affiliation. The workers are employed by the Ohio Bell Telephone Co.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO CHICAGO. Two historic telephone workers conventions will be held. The Telephone Workers Organizing Committee meets Saturday, June 11, at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago. On Monday, June 13, all telephone workers, CIO-CWA, CIO-TWOC and independents, will listen to an address on unity by President Murray. All efforts are directed to bringing about a unified convention which will probably take place on Tuesday, June 14. The two organizations will be blended into one and, with the CIO, are destined to build one of the most powerful unions in the country.

It is a history making gathering and means much to telephone workers and to the labor movement everywhere. We thank all those who assisted us in bringing this about. We shall work with the telephone workers to build a sound, influential powerful organization. We are determined to come from Chicago with one unified union.

★ ★ ★

TWUA Dir. Harry Stillman advises that in an election held at the American Extruded Products in Los Angeles, Cal., the workers voted 28 to 12 for the TWUA. Rep. Anthony Ramuglia was in charge.

USWA Rep. Dave Wilson reports that in an election held at the International Shoe Co., Vandalia, Missouri, out of 81 employes eligible to vote, 77 voted, 56 voted for the USWA-CIO, 21 no union. Gerald Crane and Joe Starmann were the organizers in charge.

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN

Van A. Bittner, Director of CIO's Southern Organizing Campaign, reports nine victories for "Operation Dixie" within a week. Two of the wins were for Packinghouse, with one each for Oil, Auto, Textiles, Transport Service Employes, Retail and Wholesale, and the Optical and Instrument Workers.

Alabama: Dir. Carey Haigler reports the employes of the Poultry Cooperative, Inc., Montgomery, Ala., voted affiliation with the Packinghouse Workers, while the workers of the McNair Drug Co., Gadsden, Ala., chose the Retail and Wholesale Union as their bargaining agent.

Texas: Dir. Robert Oliver reports that the Oil Workers Intl. Union was victorious in an election held for the production employes, Port Adams ammonium sulphate plant, Phillips Chemical Co., by a vote of 120 for the CIO to 16 against. This plant is located in Pasadena.

He also reports the CIO Auto Workers victorious in an election held at the Armco Drainage and Metal Products, Inc., Houston, by a vote of 118 for UAW, 51 for AFL, with one lonely worker voting for no union. The Textile Workers' Union was victorious in an election held at the Sherman Manufacturing Co., Sherman, which operates a cotton textile mill, by a vote of 188 for TWUA. 89 against, with 7 challenged ballots.

Georgia: Dir. Charles H. Gillman reports the production employes of the Georgia Fertilizer Co., Valdosta, gave a 2½ to 1 margin to the CIO Packing Workers in an NLRB election.

Arkansas: Assistant Southern Campaign Director Walter H. Harris reports the production workers of the American Optical Co., Little Rock, gave better than a 90% majority to the CIO Optical and Instrument Workers. In a second election he reports that the CIO Chemical Workers were victorious in an election held at the Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, where the vote was 69 for the CIO, with 14 against.

Florida: Dir. Charles H. Cowl reports that the production employes of the Jacksonville Box Co., Jacksonville, voted for affiliation with the CIO Transport Service Employes by a vote of 58 for the CIO and 28 against.

Education Bill Moves Forward

THE BILL to provide federal aid to education edged a bit closer to final passage by Congress last week.

A House Labor sub-committee gave its approval to HR 4643, with amendments. The Senate has already passed a companion bill.

At House hearings, the CIO and numerous other organizations urged speedy adoption of the proposal, which would authorize the federal government to grant $300,000,000 to local schools throughout the country.

George Guernsey, CIO associate director of education, told the hearings that such federal grants "in the long run are the only method that will destroy the great inequalities in educational opportunity which exist in the U. S. today."

Guernsey quoted from recent studies of the nation's schools to show that in 1939-40 "there were differences as great as 60 to 1 in the amount of money spent on educating children in various parts of the country."

In the years 1942-47, New York State spent an average of $200 on each school child, the CIO representative pointed out, while Mississippi spent only $45.

"States like Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas would have had to spend between 6 and 9% of their income on education in order to raise all their schools to the national average," Guernsey noted.

Angus McDonald, representing the National Farmers Union, spoke of crisis conditions in rural education. He quoted a remark by former Sen. Josh Lee of Oklahoma that "it looks like the kids are where the money ain't."

Basing Point Bill Defeated

EFFORTS TO over-ride a Supreme Court decision on corporation pricing policies, and to curb the effectiveness of the federal anti-trust laws, have been beaten down in the Senate.

The Senate rejected a proposal (S. 1008) to vote a two-year delay in legislation affecting the "basing point" system of selling prices used by many industries. Instead it adopted a substitute motion by Sen. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) designed "to avoid creating a new opportunity for monopolistic practices."

Opposition to S. 1008 had come from the CIO auto and steel unions and other opponents of corporation monopoly.

The basing point system was used by big corporations to set common prices for their product, regardless of distance of shipment or independent competition. The Supreme Court, after hearing a case that had been in the courts for years, upheld a decision outlawing the practice.

Business interests then sought the two-year "moratorium" which would have had the effect of putting the decision on ice for that period of time. Adoption of the O'Mahoney substitute by the Senate scotched that scheme.

House Unit Slows Anti-Polltax Bill

A MOVE TO push anti-polltax legislation into the time-consuming process of a constitutional amendment was suggested last week by a House sub-committee.

By a 4-3 vote the group recommended that the House Committee on Administration withhold action on the polltax matter until the Judiciary Committee has "a reasonable opportunity" to study a proposed constitutional amendment.

This view differed from that of President Truman, who late last week said that he did not think that a constitutional amendment is necessary to outlaw the polltax.

The sub-committee decision could be overturned by the full committee when it meets June 15.

On the other hand, approval by the full committee would mark the end of any possible chance of anti-polltax legislation at this session of Congress. The consitutional amendment to outlaw the tax—now levied on voters in seven Southern states—has long been advocated by Southern polltax Congressmen and lobbyist against the bill. They feel it will be difficult to get 36 state legislatures to ratify such an amendment.

MEANWHILE the Senate Judiciary Committee gave its approval to an anti-lynching bill (S. 91) that would provide $10,000 fines and 20-year prison terms for conspiracy to incite, aid or commit lynchings.

Similar bills have been reported out in past years, but have had scant success in clearing through the Senate, where Southern members have threatened—and used—filibuster tactics.

There is litle reason to believe the bill will be taken up by the Senate in the next few weeks.

A House Labor sub-committee two weeks ago gave its blessing to an FEPC bill, but that has not yet been cleared through the full committee.

Anti-Lynch Action Asked

IN PROTEST against the southern "pattern of violence," Assistant Secy. Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wired majority leaders of Congress demanding that Congress "bring in a rule of law" to do away with mob violence.

The text of the telegram, sent to Sens. J. Howard McGrath (R. I.) and Scott W. Lucas (Ill.) and Rep. John W. McCormack (Mass.), follows in part:

"Lynching of Caleb Hill at Irwinton, Ga., is but one more indication of necessity for civil rights legislation in this session of Congress. Georgia had two lynchings in 1948 and numerous acts of violence and terrorism against Negroes including murder of one man in Montgomery County because he voted in primary last September and beating up of another man in Toombs County who carried voters to polls in his car."

THEY'RE IN CIO, TOO! The Mobile, Ala., local of the CIO Communication Workers of America held a beauty contest in connection with a dance and barbecue. Winner was Mary Joyce Roberts, second from the left. L. to r., Pat Fliegel, Mary Joyce Roberts, Evelyn Soto, Josie Hawkshead, Lois Anderson, Frances Norris and Miss Pacetti.

House Dixiegops Delay Housing

By GLORIA CAPLAN

IT WAS THE same old story: The Republicans and Southern Democrats together had more votes than the Administration Democrats. And another major piece of Pres. Truman's program got kicked aside—at least temporarily.

Had this been the Republican 80th Congress, there would have been no hope of salvaging the housing bill after the House Rules Committee turned thumbs down. But this was the 81st, and the Democrats had changed the rules.

After sitting in the Dixiegop-controlled House Rules committee for almost a month, the bill was finally pigeonholed. The Republican committee members voted solidly against sending the measure to the floor. They were Reps. Leo Allen (Ill.), Clarence Brown (Ohio), James Wadsworth (N. Y.), and Christian A. Herter (Mass.).

They were joined by three Southern Democrats: Eugene Cox (Ga.), Howard Smith (Va.) and William Colmer (Miss.).

THE committee then voted to reconsider its action June 13, but Committee Chairman Adolph Sabath (D., Ill.) doubted that any of the seven die-hards would shift his vote.

If the bill fails to win committee clearance, as is expected, it may reach the floor on June 27 under the Democrats' new "anti-blockade" rule. A resolution to bring the housing measure to the floor was introduced June 1 by Rep. Brent Spence (D., Ky.), chairman of the Housing Banking Committee, which had approved the bill.

Earliest date, under the "anti-blockade" rule, on which the resolution can be taken up is June 27. Chances for its acceptance are considered good. If the resolution succeeds, it will mark the first time the housing bill has jumped the hurdles to reach the Housing floor.

The Senate has already passed a comprehensive housing bill, differing only slightly from the House version.

During the Rules Committee's deliberations on the bill, it was reported, Rep. Church (R., Ill.) charged that the people who stood most to gain from the housing bill were "too lazy" to look for homes.

Snapped Democrat Ray Madden, an Indiana liberal from a CIO Steelworkers district: "I'd like to invite these gentlemen to my district, where they would see thousands of homeless people who are not poor and not lazy.

"Workers in the mills in Gary and other plants are forced to live in trailer camps, where there are as many as 700 families bunched together. These people are crying for homes of their own and they could afford to pay $7000 to $8000, but they can't afford the $20,000 and $30,000 being charged for homes by the big real estate boys."

The "big real estate boys" meanwhile weren't snoozing. Around the end of May, the Natl. Association of Home Builders—chief among the real estate lobby groups—boasted that its Natl. Board of Directors had visited 211 members of the House and "a large number of Senators" in their fight against the bill.

The NAREB directors said they found the Congressmen increasingly worried about the "dangerous impact of its cost of $19 billion," the NAREB's Washington letter reported.

But the U. S. Bureau of the Budget has put a crimp in that often-repeated claim. The Bureau told the House Rules Committee that the housing measure would cost 9 to 10 billion dollars over the entire period, and not the 16-19 billions claimed by the bill's opponents.

Chicago Ford Workers Get Compensation

Employes laid off at the Ford Chicago plant because of the recent strike of Ford workers in Dearborn, Mich. are eligible for unemployment compensation under a ruling made by an Illinois Labor Dept. The decision is hailed by the UAW because it may establish a precedent for similar disputes in other states. Ford had protested compensation payments to UAW members laid off because of parts shortages during the strike

A New Picket Line.

CVA Blow In Reports Is Feared

CIO OFFICIALS are worried that "efforts may be made in some quarters to head off a Columbia River Valley Authority or cripple its work."

The view was expressed in a letter to Pres. Truman signed by John Brophy, CIO councils director and head of the Committee on Regional Development and Conservation; and by Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative Director. The CIO is supporting the Columbia Valley Authority bill (S. 1645) introduced by Sen. Magnuson (D., Wash.).

Danger to the CVA idea comes in pressure to get Congressional endorsement of two reports on the Columbia Valley—one by the Army Engineers, the other by the Bureau of Reclamation.

"The Army-Reclamation plans may or may not be good or bad on the whole," Brophy and Cowan wrote to the President. "The general public does not know, because the Army Review Report is, to all intents and purposes, secret."

They added that one aspect of the report would injure the Columbia River fisheries and lead to extensive unemployment.

"All these projects should be re-examined by the Columbia Valley Authority when it is established," they wrote. "CVA, therefore, should be set up as soon as possible."

Wholesale Grocers Want 1-Way Street

The U. S. Wholesale Grocers' Association at its annual convention at St. Louis, Mo., asked the federal government to help fight the big grocery chains, but at the same time turned thumbs down on the government giving any breaks to labor.

A resolution said that the small fines for anti-trust violations that have been slapped on the big combines "represent insignificant amounts compared to their volume of business and financial resources."

But when they came to consideration of pending labor legislation the wholesale grocery men lined up with the big corporations. They said that Taft-Hartley shouldn't be substantially changed, and objected also to the union-supported minimum wage law revisions.

Doherty is Renamed To School Board

John Doherty, intl. rep. of the CIO Steelworkers, who served three years on the Chicago Board of Education, has been appointed to a full five-year term on the board. He had been serving an unexpired term.

The city council approved the appointment unanimously without committee study when it was submitted by Mayor Martin H. Kennelly. Doherty's name was among three "acceptable" candidates submitted to Mayor Kennelly by a screening committee composed of representatives from 15 civic groups.

Benefit Payment Delays Flayed In N. J.

CONTINUED delays up to three months in the payment of unemployment compensation benefits, "despite the sugarcoated promises of Governor Driscoll and UCC Director Harold Hoffman to speed up service," have been attacked by Newark City Commissioner Stephen J. Moran.

Moran who is also executive secretary of the State CIO, opened the first annual "Institute on Community Services," sponsored by the New Jersey State CIO Community Services Committee on the Rutgers University campus at New Brunswick.

Moran called for the opening of additional UCC offices in industrial centers, such as Newark; for a speed-up in claims-handling by permitting local offices to make initial determinations on eligibility questions, instead of sending all claims to Trenton for such decisions; and for an increase in UCC benefits to a maximum of $30 weekly for 30 weeks.

AL WAGNER, Passaic, chairman of the State CIO community services committee, said the CSC proposes building "a better community by merging the strength and resources of the CIO with those of other representative groups to provide more adequate health, welfare and recreation services."

Private insurance companies "will make a cool net profit of at least $50 million this year" from the New Jersey temporary disability benefits law — "about three-fourths of it out of the pockets of workers" — Harry Kranz, legislative director for the State CIO, told the group.

He said employers are permitted to choose either state plan or private plan coverage for their workers under the state TDI law.

Kranz declared that while "this social security measure permits private profiteering, is slanted against the state plan, and provides inadequate benefits under the state plan, insurance companies have brought pressure against the State Senate, which killed the bill to increase benefits."

STANLEY RUTTENBERG, national CIO research director, spoke on "a cradle-to-grave social security program." Participating in a panel on "union counseling" was Robert Kinney, midwestern representative, national CIO-CSC.

Discussion leaders at sessions on CIO's program to meet the health and welfare needs of unemployed and employed workers were Irving Abramson, chairman, and Leo Perlis, director, of the National CIO-CSC.

Dixie State Jobs Urged For Negroes

The executive committee of the Southern Regional Council has urged the Southern governors to appoint representative Negro citizens to positions on policy-making boards.

The Council is an organization of church, labor, business, and professional people of both races from thirteen Southern states. Its announced aim is the "attainment of equal opportunity by all the South's people."

The group's executive committee issued its message to the Southern governors following a one-day meeting in Atlanta. It commended Gov. Kerr Scott of North Carolina for appointing Dr. Harold L. Trigg, Negro college president, to the state board of education. Similar action in other Southern states, it declared, would be "of the greatest public benefit."

The Southern group told the governors that such appointments would get greater attention for the needs of Negroes, lessen needless irritations, strengthen the civic pride of Negro citizens, and prove to the nation the South's intent to administer services fairly.

Among the signers of the statement was Charles Gillman, CIO director for Georgia.

Accident Prevention Bureau Is Proposed

BILLS designed to end the present "crazy quilt" pattern of workmen's compensation and industrial safety bills throughout the 48 states have been introduced by liberal members of both the House and Senate.

Rep. Tom Burke (D., Ohio), former officer of the Toledo CIO Council, and Sen. Humphrey (D., Minn.) introduced the proposals (S. 1992; HR 4997).

The bills, proposing an "Accident Prevention Act of 1949," would set up a Bureau of Accident Prevention in the Dept. of Labor to conduct technical investigations on job conditions in hazardous industries. The Bureau would develop "reasonable standards for safe and healthful operations and for the prevention and correction of industrial hazards."

In addition, Accident Prevention Boards, representing the government, labor and industry, would be set up in each "hazardous" industry to establish health and safety standards, to be determined on the basis of evidence at public hearings. Violations of these standards could lead to fines up to $1000 and sentences of up to six months, the bills provide.

REP. BURKE, in the course of an hour speech in the House, charged that at present "we do not have uniform standards of health and safety; we do not have uniform enforcement of such standards as now exist; and we do not have uniform workmen's compensation payments and insurance charges.

"It is high time that we act to take workers' lives, workers' health and workers' disability payments out of competition as between plant and plant, industry and industry, state and state.

"My bill proposes to make a beginning by bringing hazardous industries under uniform enforcement."

Burke added that he was "of course" suggesting that health, safety and workmen's compensation standards and enforcement should be "leveled up" to those prevailing in the most advanced states, and "not down to the inhumanly low standards of some states where . . . lower labor costs are still offered as bait to lure plants from other states."

In addition, Burke told Congress, "we should go higher than even the best standards prevailing anywhere . . . We can take much of the blood and tears and some of the sweat out of hazardous industries."

The bills have been referred to the Senate and House Labor Committees.

Loew's, RKO Stall In Pact Talks

The New York City CIO Council has threatened to place Loew's and RKO theatres in the mertopolitan area on the unfair list unless the companies take immediate steps to wind up a 10-months contract dispute with the CIO screen unions.

Both the Screen Publicists Guild and the Screen Office & Professional Employes Guild, UOPWA, charge the movie concerns with failure to bargain in good faith. Contracts expired last September.

To officials of the companies, Michael Quill, president of the CIO Council, wrote: "Your stubborn insistence in these times on pay as low as $23 a week, on the right to fire for any reason without arbitration, and on open shop, is a challenge to all unions."

'Minimum Livelihood Due Every Worker'

There is a "minimum livelihood due every worker for the simple reason that he is a man made in the image and likeness of God," the Catholic Committee of the South declared at its annuel meeting in Lexington, Ky.

"This minimum should include: 1. Food, clothing and housing of sufficient quality and quantity to keep the worker in normal health and comfort; 2 Reasonable security against sickness, accident and old age; 3. adequate education and recreation."

Wolchok Appointed As CIO Organizer

Samuel Wolchok, for many years head of the Retail & Wholesale Employes Union, has been appointed to the CIO organizing staff, it was announced by Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization.

Wolchok has not yet received a definite organizing assignment.

Textile Chain Accused Of Effort To Wreck TWUA Gains

Pres. Emil Rieve, of the CIO Textile Workers Union has accused the Ely and Walker Dry Goods Co., of St. Louis, Mo., of "attempting to destroy the hard-earned gains of 500 textile workers in Tarboro, North Carolina."

He declared that "in reality, this dispute involves far more than 500 Tarboro workers. The outcome will affect the welfare of workers throughout North Carolina and in other states as well."

The Ely and Walker Co. owns the Hart Cotton mill of Tarboro where a strike has been in progress since May 12 when negotiations for a union contract broke off.

Workers in the plant are members of TWUA Local 316. In addition to the Hart mill, the St. Louis concern owns five other mills in four states. It has large interests in two additional textile chains, and owns or has interests in a number of other manufacturing enterprises.

"This 40 million dollar industrial giant earned more than 16 million dollars in profits last year," Rieve said. "There is absolutely no economic justification for the attack it has made upon these workers.

"The workers of the Hart Cotton mill are asking for no increase in wages or improvements in working standards. They are demanding only that the standards which they have built up over the past few years be maintained during the coming year."

VISIT GUNMAN'S VICTIM: Three Reuther brothers are shown leaving the Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, where they visited the fourth brother, Victor, who was badly wounded by a blast from a shotgun fired by a would-be assassin. L. to r.: Roy, Mrs. Walter, Mrs. Victor, Mrs. Roy and Walter. Victor is education director of the CIO Auto Workers, of which Walter is president. Roy is a UAW organizer; Ted is in private industry.

Columnist Urges Carson Confirmation

The Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce continues to do nothing about confirming the appointment of John Carson to the Federal Trade Commission.

But Peter Edson, in his widely sydicated column, hailed the appointment as a step which restore the FTC to its original purpose.

"The Federal Trade Commission was created in 1915 to operate 'in the public commission' and to 'foster the American economic system of free competitive enterprise,'" Edson said. "In short, it was set up under the anti-trust laws to check monopolistic and unfair trade practices, such as price-fixing, boycotts and combinations in restraint of trade."

Edson further pointed out that "the objection of some Senators to Carson—formerly an ace newspaperman—is obviously that he has recently been connected with the Cooperative League of America. Many business interests oppose his nomination on the same grounds. But the Federal Trade's record in recent years indicates some new blood of this kind may be exactly what it needs."

AFL Political League Issues Weekly Paper

Volume 1, Number 1, of the League Reporter, new weekly newspaper of Labor's League for Political Education-AFL, has come off the presses. The first issue is dated June 6.

It is a four-page slick-paper tabloid, carying highlights of the major political battles in the nation's capital. Features include a Washington Column, devoted in the first issue to the battle over a Columbia Valley Authority; a column of "Radio Notes from the Capitol" and another column on "News from the States."

Princeton Magazine Says:

Fulton Lewis, Jr., Inaccurate, Irresponsible

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

"That's the top of the news as it looks from here, ladies and gentlemen."

The words are those of radio commentator Fulton Lewis, and you can hear them five nights a week on the Mutual network as Lewis winds up the 15 minutes of discussion. Usually the "top of the news" is reactionary news, as it comes to the microphone from Lewis. It's almost always belligerent, and it almost always sounds slanted.

The slant in the news and views of Fulton Lewis, Jr. has now been measured, almost scientifically, in an article in the current issue of The Public Opinion Quarterly. That magazine, sponsored by Princeton University, looks at the radio commentator in an article entitled "What Constitutes Irresponsibility on the Air?"

The author, Giraud Chester, former Cornell University professor, obviously feels that Fulton Lewis is a clear case of irresponsibility. And pretty well proves it.

SLANTED

Fulton Lewis, Jr. He gets $250,000 a year. His listeners got innuendo, distortion, suppression—and often, plain misstatements of fact.

FULTON LEWIS struck it rich on radio. He rose rapidly from a $25-a-week reporter's job on a Washington Hearst paper to a $250,000 yearly income. His father-in-law was at one time chairman of the Republican National Committee. President Hoover, unable to attend the Lewis wedding in 1929, sent a silver salad bowl.

Today, you can hear Fulton Lewis on any one of 300 Mutual stations. (Some stations like his views so much they broadcast his program twice each evening.) Many of his broadcasts originate from his own suite of offices, a couple of blocks from CIO headquarters. Others emanate from his luxurious $100,000 estate a few miles down the Potomac from Washington.

A survey in 1939 showed Lewis was a 2-1 favorite among Congressmen. One Democratic Congressman has called him a "hatchet man"; Sen Mundt (R. S. D.), author of bills criticized for their danger to civil rights, thinks him "the fairest and most accurate news commentator in America."

Few union men, who have heard Lewis declaim against the "left-wing, CIO-dominated, Roosevelt (or Truman) administration" would agree with the Senator.

John Crosby, radio reviewer for the Republican New York Herald Tribune, "listened to Lewis's pre-election broadcasts last year and charged that Lewis was not a commentator at all but an outright Republican campaigner. Crosby thought that Lewis's national air time ought to 'be paid for and so listed by the Republican National Committee.'"

PROF CHESTER, in his magazine analysis of Lewis, looks at the Lewis record in three major compaigns—his attacks on cooperatives, on a government housing program and on price control.

The attack on the co-ops, Chester says, "is fairly characteristic of his personal crusades." Drawing material from an anti-co-op pressure group, the Natl. Tax Equality Association, Lewis jumped into the fray.

He described the co-operatives as a "new and highly threatening form of super-big business . . . enjoying freedom from taxation . . . a sort of sacrosanct monopoly . . . a legalized system of tax evasion."

The co-operatives sought radio time for an answer, got three morning spots from Mutual. (Lewis is heard at the choice 7 PM time in the East). The co-operatives' spokesman pointed out that Lewis himself belonged to a farm co-operative, and had cashed co-op dividend checks for three years.

Lewis, strangely annoyed at the broadcasting of that item, pouted that the information had been broadcast without "obtaining any permission on my part to do so." (Try using that for an alibi next time your union is slandered on the air!)

The commentator hedged a bit: "There has been no attack in these broadcasts on co-operatives, as such . . . Co-operatives are an excellent thing as they operate as such . . .," he said.

But a few weeks later, the Lewis line changed drastically: Co-operatives exist to "tear down and destroy the profit system . . . The people who are supporting, promoting and advancing this are the same left-wingers . . . who man the Daily Worker . . . who were in the office of the OPA . . . who want to take the American economic system out of the hands of private enterprise . . . and put it all into the hands of the government."

Lewis threatened to go to the courts if necessary, to cash in his $61.01 in co-op stocks. The co-ops said in effect: go ahead. The radio man then "changed his position and adamantly refused to take his money and get out," Prof. Chester reported.

Another of Lewis's big campaigns was directed against Wilson Wyatt, who served as U. S. Housing Administrator right after the war.

IT WAS the Office of Price Administration and the program of price controls that really drew Lewis's fire. As Prof. Chester comments, his "crusades against co-operatives and government housing were relatively minor compaigns compared with his series of attacks on the OPA."

However bitter Lewis's feelings against OPA, his record as an economic forecaster was flimsy indeed.

In April, 1946, when the anti-OPA fight was getting under way, Lewis predicted that "removal of OPA may bring price rises of 15 to 18%." He added that these "price fluctuations would continue for not more than six months after removal" of controls.

Prices of course went up far higher than 18%, and three years later they're still higher than under OPA.

In May 1946, he asked listeners to write to Congress "to clean up OPA . . . unless you want OPA continued, with you paying 20% more than you would be paying for meat."

When OPA Administrator Chester Bowles predicted that ending of controls would send meat prices up 40 to 50%—as they did—Lewis replied knowingly that consumer meat prices would actually fall when controls were lifted. "The worst that can happen is for the present black market prices to stay the same," said the exponent of "free enterprise."

When prices started soaring after OPA was killed, Lewis made his record of sour predictions complete: "these present prices are entirely temporary, indeed momentary, and they'll only last a very few days."

The "shocking examples" in Lewis' record, Prof. Chester concludes, are among the factors which lead to radio commentators being described as "irresponsible." Lewis, he added, "may be said to have departed from the highest standards in two respects: inaccuracy of facts and hyperbole (exaggeration) in expression."

'Katzenjammer Kids'

John Herling, a veteran labor reporter recently turned commentator, doesn't go for the Fulton Lewis Jr. type of thinking. In his recent "Labor and the Nation" broadcast from Washington Herling said:

"Now, it looks as if Senator Hickenlooper is worried about being lost in the political shuffle. Well, in that case, what does a politician do—any politician? He wants to hit the front pages—and wants to get himself wired for sound—to show the folks back home that he's some 'punkins' in the nation's capital.

"Yes, sir, much to nobody's surprise, he finds Chuckle-Boy Fulton Lewis, junior—ready and willing—and away they go—the Katzenjammer kids of the political campaign of 1950."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

Bill	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas-Lesinski Bill S. 249 HR 2032	Repeals Taft-Hartley; restores Wagner Act with some amendments and improvements.	Senate debate now in progress. Sen. Taft due to offer series of weakening amendments.	Wire Senators to pass S. 249 without crippling amendments.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements S. 653 HR 3190	House Bill provides 75c minimum, improved coverage and enforcement. Senate bill somewhat stronger.	HR 3190 ok'd by House Labor Comm. though not yet set for floor debate. Senate bill in committee.	Ask Senators & Congressmen to lift pay to at least 75c, improve coverage.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors' benefits, public assistance, coverage etc.	House Ways & Means. Comm. held hearings, now working on bills.	Ask Congressmen to support strong social security improvements.
Housing Program S. 1070 HR 4009	Provides 810,000 public housing units in six years, slum clearance, rural housing.	Passed Senate; House Banking Comm. OK'd it; will hit floor under new rule.	Ask Congressmen to support HR 4009.
Fair Employment Practices HR 4453	Bars discrimination in industry for reasons of race, creed or color.	House Labor sub-committee approved bill.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to support HR 4453
Anti-Polltax Bill	Outlaws collection of polltax as requirement for voting in U. S. elections & primaries in 7 southern states.	House Comm. on Administration to decide action June 15.	Ask Representatives to push passage of anti-polltax bill.
Health Insurance Program S. 1679 HR 4312	Provides natl. health insurance program, financial aid to hospitals & research, etc.	Senate and House hearings have been held. No action yet.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to push for action.
Federal Aid to Education S. 246 HR 4643	Grants U. S. financial aid to states.	Passed by Senate. House Labor subcommittee OK'd bill last week. Now before House Labor Comm.	Ask Rep. Lesinski & Labor Comm. members to approve bill quickly.
Veterans Unemployment Aid HR 1741 HR 1374	Extend payments under GI Bill beyond July 25 deadline.	Referred to House Veterans Comm., which has not set hearings.	Write members of the House Veterans Comm. to schedule hearings.
Displaced Persons Bill HR 4567 S. 311	Permits 339,000 DP's to enter U.S. in 3 years. Ends discrimination, red-tape procedures.	Bill passed House by heavy vote. Senate Judiciary Comm. has not yet ordered hearings.	Write, wire Sen. McCarran, Judiciary Comm. chairman, to hold hearings at once.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

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MERGER: CIO Pres. Philip Murray holds the hands of Margaret Kish, of the Telephone Workers' Organizing Committee, and Mayburn LaBrache, of the Communications Workers of America, signifying the amalgamation of the two CIO unions last week. This historic action makes a mighty body representing traffic, plant, production, commercial, etc., workers over a wide field. It will strengthen the hand of the workers against America's most powerful monopoly, the A. T. & T. That company recently informed CWA it was withdrawing recognition of the union, just after it voted to go CIO. Last week, the convention unanimously authorized a nationwide strike action against the A. T. & T. Bell system within 90 days if necessary to win recognition of CWA as bargaining agent. Murray told the CWA convention "I am going to recommend to the CIO convention a constitutional amendment be adopted which would bar any organization from representation on CIO board or our councils which fails to live up to the decisions of our conventions or to our constitution." He lauded TWOC and CWA for being free of communist taint. For more news of CWA, of Mayburn and of Margaret, look on pages 6 & 7.

Would-Be Assassin's Shot Misses Organizer By Inches As He Lies On Hospital Bed

By AL ZACK

BY A SCANT three inches, death or a serious injury missed Thomas S. Mitchell, 30-year-old chief organized for the Ohio Federation of Telephone Workers, June 12, as he slept in his hospital room in Marion, Ohio.

His unknown assailant used a shotgun. The shooting markedly duplicated shotgun attempts on the lives of Pres. Walter Reuther, of the CIO Auto Workers and his brother, Victor, UAW educational director.

Mitchell told the CIO News, "I have a good idea who was responsible. Of course, I can't say yet—I haven't any proof."

Meanwhile, Marion police "went through the motions" of trying to solve the crime and, at the same time, tried to minimize the shooting.

The attempt on Mitchell's life came nine days after the Ohio Federation of Telephone Workers had voted to affiliate with the CIO.

Mitchell was a patient in Marion City hospital, and was recuperating from an emergnecy appendectomy.

As he slept in his hospital bed, three feet from an open window, the gunman placed the barrel of the shotgun against the screen and pumped one shell into the darkened first-floor hospital room.

The blast tore Mitchell's pillow to shreds, ripped into the hospital bed mattress and lodged in the wall at the head of the bed, having torn the bed lamp loose.

THE youthful-looking organizer, leader of the 74-day-old strike against the Ohio Associated Telephone Co., leaped from his bed, raking his bandaged abdomen on

THOMAS MITCHELL

the bedside table as he ducked for cover.

His dive caused the incision to open and he lost a good deal of blood as a result.

As other patients and hospital attendants rushed to the room, Mitchell cautioned them against turning on lights, which would have provided the shotgun-armed hoodlum with a better target. Police, summoned immediately, were unable to find the gunman.

Police Chief William E. Marks said the gunman apparently stood on a terrace outside Mitchell's room, placed the shotgun against the screen and fired. He was less than five feet from Mitchell's head.

A quick search of the area outside the room left police with no clues, Marks said. The ground was dry and no footprints could be found. Minutes later, rain pelted down on the area, wiping out any chance of finding footprints not immediately apparent in the rays of police flashlights.

MARKS ORDERED the hospital room sealed off, while he sent for the State Highway Patrol's mobile crime detection laboratory. He refused to allow newsmen to photograph the interior of the room, or the hospital bed, according to the Marion Star, once owned by the late President Warren G. Harding.

Mark's story to reporters differed from Mitchell's version, in that the police chief said "a few pellets hit the pillow." According to Mitchell, the pillow was torn to pieces by the blast.

Newspapers, devoting considerable space to the shooting, noted that the strike has been marked by "violence and vandalism." They said that the telephone company's cables had been slashed 51 times during the strike.

Mitchell reiterated the Union's repeated denials that it had anything to do with the cable slashings.

On June 3, the Ohio Federation of Telephone Workers officially counted ballots of its 10,000 members who had voted in a mail referendum on the subject of affiliation with the CIO.

By better than 3 to 1, the membership voted to end the independent status of the Ohio Federation of Telephone Workers and follow the lead of the Communications Workers of America in affiliating with the CIO.

The attempt on Mitchell's life came as officials of the CIO, CWA, and Ohio Federation were in convention in Chicago, arranging for the merger of telephone unions.

"If it hadn't been for my appendix operation, I'd have been in Chicago, too," Mitchell said.

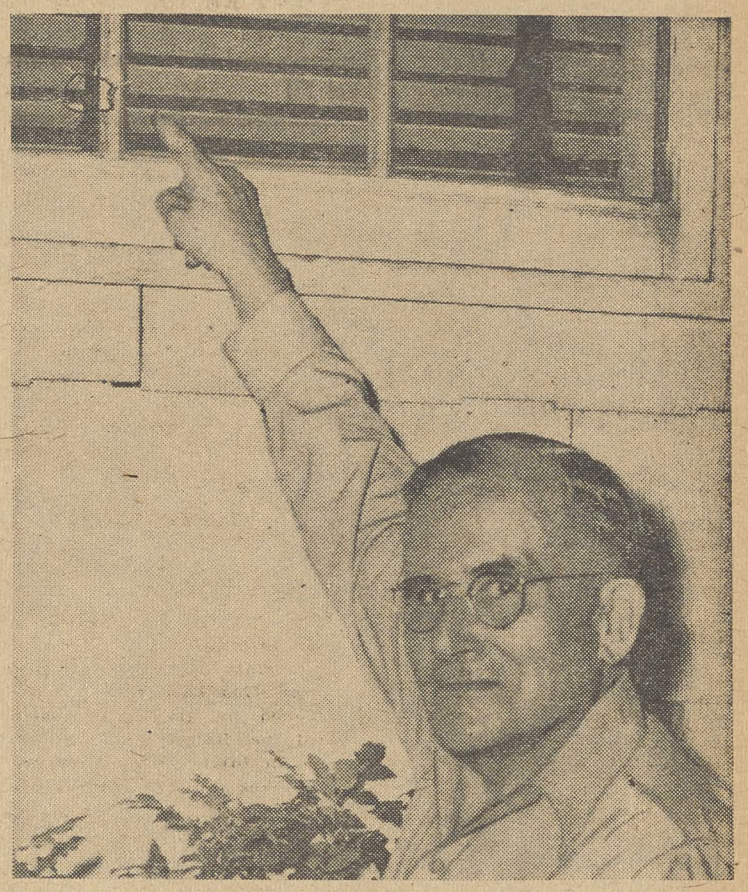
He said that while he was in the hospital, he received a get-well-quick card, which had been altered to read:

"I hope you never get well."

There was no signature on the card and Mitchell was inclined to attribute it to a "crank." He said he did not believe it had any connection with the shooting.

The Marion strike began April 7, when the company refused union demands for a 15-cents-an-hour wage boost and a union shop. The company offered 5-cents an hour.

To date, efforts of the U. S. Conciliation service to settle the strike have been fruitless. Further talks were scheduled to begin June 20.



WOULD-BE ASSASSIN fired at Thomas Mitchell, organizer for the Ohio Federation of Telephone Workers, CIO, through this window in the Marion, Ohio, Hospital. The pellets missed Mitchell by three inches and tore his pillow into shreds.

Economic Advisers Urged To Face Jobless Issue

EFFECTIVE government action, rather than "more pious optimism," is needed to combat the "rising tide of unemployment," the CIO reminded government economists last week.

"We must squarely attack the basic problem by forming national policies which will return the jobless to productive work. At the same time, we must take steps to mitigate the present suffering of the unemployed and their families."

That demand was placed squarely before the Council of Economic Advisers—the three-man group of economists which reports quarterly to the President on economic matters. The Council is a key agency in the development of the government's attitude on economic affairs.

The CIO statement was issued after a visit to the Council by two members of the CIO's Full Employment Committee—its administrative chairman, Pres. Emil Rieve of the textile union, and Pres. Walter Reuther of the auto union. They were accompanied by Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO research director, and Everett Kassalow, secretary of the Full Employment Committee.

Next day, Reuther visited Pres. Truman at the White House. Afterwards, he predicted that the Administration will deal "realistically and effectively" with the unemployment problem.

Government officials, he added, are not taking a "do-nothing" attitude on the false assumption that something automatic will come into play to correct this. That was the Hoover-GOP policy that brought on 1929."

The President, at his weekly press conference, said his mid-year report on the economic situation would outline his views as to what the government should do.

THAT THE TIME for action is rapidly approaching is clear from reports reaching many national unions, and from government statistics on the job situation.

The Bureau of Census figures, generally regarded as on the conservative side, recently revealed a 300,000 increase in unemployment—at a time when joblessness usually drops. The Census figures also show 8½ million people working less than 35 hours a week.

The Census Bureau reports note that about 1.7 million people have a job but are not currently at work. While many of these are people who are sick, on vacation or on leave, CIO economists believe that at least a quarter-million of them are workers who have been furloughed or laid off, but who have not been without work for over 30 days.

It is clear that development of the unemployment problem has given a new "economy" argument to foes of the Fair Deal program, in big business and in Congress. Numerous Republicans and Dixiecrats have dropped old propaganda against increased social security, housing, health insurance, etc., in favor of a "new approach"—that the government should clamp down on all "unnecessary spending" at this time.

The CIO Full Employment Committee's statement struck back hard at that line of attack.

"NOW IS THE TIME for the Council of Economic Advisers to speak out boldly against unwise proposals to curtail federal spending on behalf of social programs which both the Administration and the CIO are supporting," the statement said.

"Passage of the housing bill, federal aid to education, and a health bill are especially essential at this time.

"With private demand lagging in many parts of the economy, to sacrifice the government's program on the altar of budget-balancing would be morally indefensible and economically absurd."

The CIO also lashed out at suggestions for "across-the-board" tax relief—suggestions which, together with demands for reduced government spending, have been coming frequently from business and Republican sources.

Those demands, "in the face of continued over-all record profits, just don't make sense," the Full Employment Committee said.

What is needed, the committee pointed out, is a "new look at taxes"—with drastic cuts in income taxes for families in the lower income brackets, and removal of the wartime excise taxes—on a whole variety of so-called luxury products—which have been plaguing consumers.

Other suggestions of the CIO economists:

1. Strengthening of "out-moded" unemployment compensation and relief programs.

2. Special attention to "severely depressed industries and areas"—through concentration of public spending in those areas and possible development of additional river valley planning projects along the lines of TVA.

3. An adequate public works program, with an eye to long term needs.

Senators Open Debate On Injunctions

Labor Lawyers Hit Taftism

THE SENATE last week got to the heart of a new labor law—what to do about so-called "national emergency" strikes.

No one on the employer side seemed able to define exactly what would constitute such an emergency, but they were dutifully attempting to make things as tough as possible for labor—and as easy as possible for the boss.

The Taft-Hartley Law contains an explicit injunctive process, which has been employed several times. The Administration Thomas-Lesinski Bill eliminates this. The so-called Douglas amendment—and the Ives amendment—provide for seizure powers.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), who continues to carry out his spite against the working man, has joined with Sen. Forrest C. Donnell (R., Mo.), to put in an amendment which would allow injunctive power along with seizure authorization.

(Both Taft and Donnel are up for reelection next year.)

Last week, the Senate tentatively adopted these amendments to the Thomas-Lesinski Bill, all urged by liberal senators who feel that the Thomas Bill could not pass in its present form and who want to eliminate the core of T-H:

1. Require employers and employes to bargain collectively.
2. Guarantee free speech to both sides.
3. Require employers, as well as unions, to file financial statements.
4. Require employers, as well as unions, to sign non-Communist and non-Fascist oaths in order to use the facilities of the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

Taft tried unsuccessfully to convince his colleagues that the amendments were just like T-H. He fought the amendment requiring employers to file financial statements on the grounds that most business concerns already file such reports with government agencies, so the amendment was useless.

He ignores the fact that unions also must file financial statements under the income tax law.

As the debate began on seizure vs. injunctions, Sen. Paul Douglas (D. Ill.) conceded that there might be an implication, in ultimate emergencies, of Presidential power to seek injunctions under his plan, but only where a struck plant was under government seizure and only if and when the workers resisted all appeals to go on working.

He and Sen. George Aiken (R., Vt.), who is co-sponsor of the Douglas amendment, declared their purpose was to put the use of force as far into the background as could possibly be done. They want to rely primarily on the belief that men would be very reluctant to "strike against the government."

While the plant is under seizure, the amendment sets up machinery to bring the parties to a settlement.

TAFT ARGUED that the Administration is "blowing hot and cold" on the use of injunctions by opposing continuance and at the same time "laying a claim" that the President has inherent powers to act in the "public interest."

Douglas declared there is "a great distinction" between making men work for a private enterprise and making them work for the government. The former, he asserted, isn't "one to obtain justice." He said that in its extreme form it smacks of a "police state."

TAFT MAGNANIMOUSLY conceded that any form of injunctive power does involve "some infringement" of the right to strike. He contended that under his law (T-H) and also under his super-duper T-H, that an injunction could also be gotten against an employer to avert a national strike. Just how that would work he didn't make clear.

He went on to say that the use of injunctions would not be relevant to more than "one strike in a thousand."

To him, "it is perfectly clear that being asked in these circumstances, to continue working for 60 days under working conditions previously agreed to by both parties is not an unreasonable demand where the alternative might be national disaster."

Comic

Sen. Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), during Senate debate on labor legislation:

"If we tried to outlaw the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, would it not be like trying to outlaw the comic papers or some of the other things which are part of our life and which the people rather enjoy, but never take seriously?"

DON'T BE FOOLED by the sugar that coats Sen. Robert A. Taft's amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law, a group of leading labor attorneys warns.

The amendments "are carefully designed to give the appearance but not the reality of concessions to the popular demand for T-H repeal," the lawyers say.

"Lip service only is given to the mandate of the 1948 election. At no point is the core of T-H Act touched.
touched.

"To test these statements, the reader need only recall those features of T-H which have received most prominent attention and then seek to see whether they would be repealed by the Taft amendments. He will find that the following basic provisions are to be left intact.

"1. Government by injunction would be continued. The Norris-LaGuardia Act remains weakened by giving the Labor Board the discretionary right to apply for injunctions against certain strikes and boycotts.

"2. The use of injunctions in 'national emergencies' even against clearly justified strikes over wages and other working conditions would be continued. In an attempt to make this provision more palatable, a provision for token rather than real government seizure would be added.

"3. Boycotts would still be illegal, including many forms which have long been regarded as legitimate union activities. The one exception which would be added is of limited and infrequent application.

"4. Unions would still be subject to damage suits by employers or even outside parties for violation of the many provisions forbidding strikes and boycotts

ARTHUR GOLDBERG

which have been traditionally regarded as legal.

"5. Unions would still be subject to damage suits for violation of collective bargaining contracts on the false theory that legal warfare can achieve peaceful industrial relations.

"6. The federal government would still punish picket line activity, already more than adequately covered by state law.

"7. The ban on the closed shop contract would remain as would most of the limitations on the union shop contract. State laws on the subject would still be subordinate to the federal law except where such state laws were more hostile than the federal law to union security.

"8. The T-H ban on the check-off of union dues, proved in the past two years to be entirely unwarranted, would remain

"9. Welfare funds would be subject to slightly modified restrictions which would be no less onerous and would inject the government further and unnecessarily into this field.

"10. Financial reports would still be required only of unions.

"11. The anti-Communist oath would not be extended explicitly to Fascist and totalitarian organizations and would be broadened to the point of being administratively unworkable.

"Taft's desire to make a show of concession may be seen in the last of 23 "changes" which he has asserted his amendments would make in the Taft-Hartley Act. Every amendment, however insignificant, has been dragged in to make this list look impressive.

"In the main these concessions are designed only to correct evils in T-H for which no defenders can now be found. The list includes repeal of the requirement of elections authorizing unions to sign union shop contracts, a requirement which has served only to prove that employes favor such contracts overwhelmingly.

"It includes repeal of the prohibition of feather-bedding, that much talked of but non-existent evil. It eliminates the peculiarly unjustified exclusion of economic strikers from representation elections.

"At the same time Senator Taft uses the demand for T-H repeal as an opportunity for introducing new repressive features. These include a new approval of employer interference with elections under the guise of free speech, relaxing of procedural safeguards against injunctions without, notice and further limitations on the check-off.

"T-H cannot be salvaged by amendments proposed by its author. The time is past due for a return to a constructive labor relations policy based upon the principles of free collective bargaining."

The attorneys included Arthur Goldberg, general counsel for CIO, and Wool, Glenn & Thatcher, general counsel, AFL.

Defender

During the labor legislation debate, Sen. Humphrey attacked Gerard Reilly, former NLRB member and now a highly-paid lobbyist for labor-hating firms.

Guess who jumped up to defend Reilly?

You're right. Sen. Taft.

SEN. WAYNE MORSE (R., Ore.) made a lengthy and complete attack on injunctions.

"We are dealing with a subject that can be treated only on a case-by-case basis," Morse said. "The moment we try to fit this subject matter into a legislative strait-jacket, the moment we try to lay down any legislative language or any stereotyped set of rules in the handling of emergency disputes, it seems to me we have undertaken to prescribe a legislative form which will prove not to be workable and applicable to future cases which are likely to arise under facts and circumstances we cannot at this present time foresee.

"I warn American employers that they not only have little to gain, but, in the long run, nothing to gain, from a procedure which, in respect to individual cases, may seem to put the Government on their side of the table.

"Such a precedent, or the establishment of such a policy, can spread. I fear the danger that with the passage of time American industry would come to realize that by seeking to give the Government such blanket authority as some would have the Government exercise in connection with emergency disputes, they would bring about a situation to which the Government would become the determiner not only of wages, hours and conditions of employment with respect to labor, but the determiner as well of what has heretofore been believed to be managerial rights in respect to production, prices and the terms and conditions under which industry shall operate.

"It is no alarmist argument to warn industry in all seriousness today that it ought to join with labor in an united effort to keep government participation in employer-labor relationships to a bare minimum consistent with the basic objectives of Government.

"In my view, our obligation is to see to it that no segment of our economy, be it labor, management or any other, can use the principles of our free enterprise system in such an abusive manner as to jeopardize the legitimate rights of any other segment of the economy or of the public."

PREVIOUSLY, SEN. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) had taken the floor to make an overall attack on T-H. He noted that Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N. H.) had told the Senate that the Republican party had failed in its responsibilities on foreign policy.

"There are some of us who believe that the Republican Party has not lived up to its responsibilities in terms of labor-management policy, and I intend to direct my remarks toward the consideration of what I and many of us consider to be a sound, constructive, modern labor-management policy for the industrial economy of the U. S.

"T-H is profoundly reactionary. It ignores the facts of economic life by assuming that the individual worker can successfully pit himself against the power of a highly organized and complex economic system.

"The act, however, is worse than reactionary, in the sense of seeking to reinstate a one-sided individualism applicable to the worker but not to the employer.

"It departs from our past traditions and policies by setting up a governmental system for the direct and detailed intervention of Government into areas of economic activity always heretofore reserved to the parties in the field of industrial relations."

Quoting from William Leiserson and Nathan Feinsinger, both noted as impartial experts in the field of labor relations, the Minnesotan showed the unfairness of T-H. He then said: "I think it is of paramount importance that the American people, who speak of freedom, who believe in freedom, who want freedom, remember that there is a price for it, and a real price.

"Everyone of us has a deep concern for and a vital interest in political freedom, free speech, free press, freedom of religion, freedom of enterprise . . ."

Hawaiian Strike Will Be Probed

A four-man Congressional subcommittee this week will begin a probe into the seven-weeks strike by CIO Longshoremen in Hawaii.

The union's most recent effort to end the walkout met the same employer cold shoulder as previous union proposals. The union offered to return to work immediately if employers would accept the recommendations of a five-man fact-finding board appointed by Territorial Gov. Ingram Stainback.

The employers' reason: "The union is trying to make the governor's board an arbitration proceeding."

ILWU is striking to wipe out the differential between rates paid stevedores on the West Coast and those paid in Hawaii. The employers have repeatedly rejected union proposals for arbitration.

NAM 'Feeds' Students

A new drive to plant its propaganda in the nation's schools has been launched by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Planning to bring in "outstanding educators" to form an Educational Council, the aim will be to glorify "free enterprise," NAM fashion.

Right, Write!

Now's the time to sit down and write your Senator, whose vote is vital against Taft-Hartley.

Address your Senator at the Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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'RED MENACE' BOYS

We're getting mighty fed up with the "anti-Red crusaders" who continue to give aid and comfort to the Communists.

We're referring to two groups.

1. Those who can hardly distinguish between rheumatism and communism but pose as authorities on subversive activities.

2. Those who deliberately hang false Red tags around the necks of their enemies.

There are many people in Washington in both groups. They've given the headline writers a lot of material and they've given the public a lot to worry about.

But they've made no real contribution to the advancement of a democratic America.

The case of Dr. Edward U. Condon, head of the Bureau of Standards, provides a good example of their handiwork. So does the case of David E. Lilienthal, head of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The man who tried to put the skids under Dr. Condon—Rep. J. Parnell Thomas—is under indictment on salary kickback charges.

Senator Hickenlooper, who's trying to "get" Lilienthal, obviously is waging a re-election campaign through the headlines and is carrying the ball for the Army in its efforts to regain control of atomic energy.

There are many cases of lesser importance from the viewpoint of the headline writers—cases involving government employes who were discharged or placed under heavy suspicion through the "guilt by association" technique.

The whole business a long time ago reached a state bordering on hysteria.

And one of the sad things about the whole situation is that most of the newspapers and radio commentators have helped so many phonies drag so many Red herrings across so many paths that the public is beginning to wonder whether there are really any Commies around.

There are—and their ears should be pinned back. But the innocent and the guilty shouldn't have to suffer the same fate.

★ ★ ★

WE'RE NOT NEUTRAL: NEITHER ARE THEY

Nobody with any intelligence has ever accused the CIO News of being a middle-of-the-road publication when it comes to dealing with matters affecting the labor movement. Our job is to reflect the official CIO viewpoint and we make no bones about it.

We sometimes slap back when they slap at us, but we never complain that the publications of the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce travel under false colors. They express official viewpoints, too, and make no pretense of doing otherwise.

These facts increase rather than diminish our growing concern over those "neutral" publications which frequently conduct partisan campaign "in the public interest."

We'd like—at least just once—to see a "neutral" publication say something like this: "We're for the Taft-Hartley Act because it's been a big help to Big Business. We think the country would be better off if present T-H curbs on labor unions were retained. Business and industry, in our opinion, need the Taft-Hartley Act as an aid in the handling of management-labor affairs."

Many partisan campaigns, of course, are "in the public interest," but we'd like for more publications to say honestly who they're lined up with and why they take the positions they do on controversial issues.

Radio And Freedom Of The Press

Newly Granted Permission For Stations To Editorialize Has Dangers

By ALLAN L. SWIM

FOURTEEN years ago I suddenly became an ex-publisher when the daily paper another fellow and I had been operating was forced to the wall by cut-throat competition and then purchased by the opposition.

Perhaps the deal was "good business" but it was bad for the community because the one paper left in the town wasn't as good as either of the competing papers had been.

What happened to our little daily is important to the nation as a whole only because it was one of many victims of a trend toward consolidation of newspapers and the establishment of powerful chains.

And there is a definite and important connection between this trend and a ruling handed down by the Federal Communications Commission granting radio stations the right to editorialize.

HUNDREDS OF independent newspapers — both large and small—have disappeared from the scene through merger and the formation of chains during the past 15 years.

During the same period the newspaper chains—and the big independents—established or obtained control of many radio stations.

As the situation stood a few weeks ago one person in, say, Washington or New York could order a dozen or more big newspapers scattered over the nation to take a certain editorial stand on an issue.

Today the same person could order perhaps an equal number of radio stations to take exactly the same stand.

That's perfectly OK, some will argue, because we have freedom of the press in this country.

But is it OK? And is freedom of the press all that is involved?

I CAN REMEMBER when city editors used to tell us that "freedom of the press" justified the burglary reporters committed when they broke into houses and stole photographs.

"Freedom of the press," we were told, made it OK for us to break the speed limit, leave our cars in "no parking" zones, accept confiscated bootleg whisky from deputy sheriffs, etc., etc.

Editors and publishers shouted that "freedom of the press" would be violated if reporters joined the Newspaper Guild, and they're still claiming that the Guild's union shop provisions would interfere with press freedom.

They used the same argument against enactment of the Wage-Hour Law.

But they shed few "freedom of the press" tears when an effort was made through the Taft-Hartley Act to silence the CIO News and other union publications on matters political.

Ah! That was different, they said. And so is the matter of editorialization by radio stations.

RADIO CHANNELS are limted, so a person can't establish a station where he pleases on any wave length he chooses—even if he has the necessary finances.

It became necessary years ago for the government to set up an agency — the FCC — to regulate certain phases of broadcasting.

A radio station operates on a public franchise—called a license—and is subject to restrictions drawn up for the public good.

The public is certainly entitled to a large degree of impartiality from radio stations on controversial matters dealing with the public welfare.

But the public won't get it if the stations take advantage of the FCC's latest ruling.

Could anybody really expect stations to express pro-labor viewpoints on important subjects while receiving nearly all of their income from corporations.

Could anybody expect stations to express a viewpoint different from that of the newspapers which own them?

CIO MEMBERS should keep an eye—and an ear—on the radio industry in the future and report to the FCC any abuses of the new freedom to editorialize.

Television, which is likely to be concentrated in fewer hands than radio, is growing by leaps and bounds. Those who gain control of it will have one of the most potent opinion-forming "machines" that man has ever devised.

The right of radio and television stations to editorialize — unless used very carefully—will take us one big step further toward "monopoly of opinion."

And in discussing the problem don't forget that freedom of the press applies to the public as well as to the publishers.

Freedom to listen only to one general viewpoint is no freedom at all.

Potofsky Hails Israel As A Democracy

ISRAEL, THE one-year-old Jewish state, is a "citadel of democracy in the Middle East," Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers reported on return from a tour of inspection.

Potofsky and Pres. Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union went to Israel as an official CIO delegation and met with both government and union officials. Curran returned a few weeks before Potofsky, who arrived in New York last week.

The clothing union president predicted that Israel will require large-scale financial help — perhaps $800 million—during the next four years to meet housing and other economic needs. Both private and governmental loans are wanted and are needed, Potofsky said.

"I am confident that American labor, both the CIO and the AFL, will participate in those ventures," he told a press conference at union headquarters.

"Housing is the pressing problem in Israel. The population of present population—and will run to two million in 10 years."

POTOFSKY hailed the work of Histiadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor, which operates a variety of cooperative enterprises throughout the country. Histadrut co-ops represent about 20% of the country's economy, he estimated.

"There are great projects under way, such as the construction of a canal from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea, and the building of a 'Pittsburgh' in the Negev desert," he said.

A formal report to CIO Pres. Murray will be presented by the delegation in thet next few weeks.

"Sorry I have to let you go, Mr. Smith, but I'm overstaffed now."

Harry Bridges Pleads Not Guilty

Pres. Harry Bridges and two other officials of the CIO Longshoresmen's Union have pleaded not guilty to charges of fraud and conspiracy in connection with Bridges' obtaining U. S. citizenship in 1945.

Also pleading innocent were Vice-Pres. J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt of the ILWU. The three were indicted last month on charges of perjury in swearing that Bridges was not a Communist Party member at the time he sought and won his citizenship.

A federal district judge granted attorneys until Sept. 1 to file a series of legal motions in the case.

Two Photographs, And One Told A Lie

OUT IN THE Mid-West there are a large number of CIO members who will challenge anybody who asserts that "photographs don't lie."

They know—from personal experience—that they sometimes do.

Some of them probably have as evidence a set of badly-worn newspaper clippings, which serve as a reminder of a big organizing campaign and a newspaper hoax that backfired.

They chuckle when they recall that they didn't have to expose the hoax, that anoter newspaper did it for them.

HERE'S THE STORY, as related in broad outline by one of the persons who was on hand when the hoax was attempted:

It was back in the early days of the CIO, when the new labor organization was growing by leaps and bounds.

A top-flight organizer was sent to the Mid-West to attempt to set up new unions and increase the membership in unions that already existed.

He got a staff together, established headquarters, began making contacts.

Before long the campaign was really rolling.

And it didn't take long for one of the newspapers in the area to train its guns on the CIO and open up with both barrels.

It painted the young labor group as a subversive outfit determined to destroy the American way of life.

AFTER WEEKS of campaigning, the director of the drive decided it was time to hold a mass meeting for workers of the area.

He arranged to use a big stadium and then started a publicity drive to get out a crowd.

While this was going on, the newspaper which didn't like the CIO, got rougher and tougher. It really cut loose on the CIO and the campaign director.

The director said later that this probably had a lot to do with a big turnout for the mass meeting. "I'm sure a lot of folks came just to see if I was the kind of skunk the paper had been picturing me to be," he said.

HUNDREDS OF industrial workers arrived at the stadium long before the meeting was scheduled to start.

There were thousands there by the time teh speaking began. They nearly packed the big athletic field.

Oratory poured from the speakers' stand. The audience applauded and cheered. Reporters hurriedly scribbled notes. Photographers' flash bulbs popped all over the place.

It was an enthusiastic session—one of the really big labor meetings for that part of the country.

The drive director and his colleagues knew that it had been exactly what they termed it—a "huge success."

Their spirits were high when they went home for the evening. The world really looked rosy.

THE FOLLOWING morning the drive director bought a copy of the newspaper which had been bitterly attacking the CIO.

He opened it to the page which told about the mass meeting—and his eyes nearly popped out when he saw how the story had been handled.

The paper said the meeting had been a failure, a complete flop.

As "evidence" it printed a picture showing one of the few sections of the stadium that had not been packed. The photo indicated only a few hundred had attended the meeting.

The hoax exploded later in the day when an afternoon paper in the same town published a full page picture showing a packed stadium. Its caption said, "Thousands Attend CIO Rally."

A. L. S.

FOUND!

PORK
DRAWN FOR THE NATL. C.I.O. NEWS

Norwegian Unionists Report

'U. S. Visit Gives Greater Confidence In Democracy'

WHAT DO the United States and the American labor movement look like to European workers and trade union leaders?

The answer comes in a 45-page report of a group of Norewegian unionists who toured the eastern United States during the month of January. They met with government officials, union leaders, rank-and-file workers, industrialists and college professors.

The core of their findings:

"A visit to the United States gives one greater confidence in the ability of democracy to solve its problems."

"The American trade union movement is one of the foremost champions of the international idea in the new world. This movement is stronger than at any time before—and there is no doubt that in coming years will become still stronger."

What strikes the visitor first, the Norwegian delegation commented, it "the economic prosperity." But they saw problems in growing unemployment—and in the realization that American streets are not "paved with gold."

IN THE NORWEGIAN delegation—which came here as part of an ECA program—were spokesmen for a number of unions; the Norwegian Federation of Labor's chief time study expert; and Haakon Lie, a leading figure in the Norwegian Labor Party. During their month's stay, they talked with American unionists—CIO, AFL and independent—in Washington, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Boston and New York, and other parts of the country.

"The surprise which greeted the outcome of the elections in November 1948 shows how far the world has under-rated the strength and fighting power of American labor," they comment. "Outside the U. S., many persons will have to revise their views of the American labor movement.

"If it is different from the European labor organization, it does not signify by any means that it is weaker. It has not, it is true, organized its own political party, but is nevertheless a political factor of rank."

In fact, say the Norwegian unionists, there's a good deal of similarity between American and European unionists; their operations vary, but their goals of better living are "not very different."

Comments of the Norwegian delegates touched on a variety of aspects of American life:

Workers' standard of living: A number of commodities are cheaper than in Norway—but some, like clothing and footwear, are expensive in the U. S. American rents are far higher than those a Norwegian worker must pay.

"Apart from certain important articles of food, it may be said that a U. S. industrial worker needs to work only a little more than half the time of a Norwegian industrial worker in order to purchase certain industrial commodities . . . He has a better standard of food, housing and clothing than any European worker."

Social legislation: Before the New Deal, the U. S. "ranked far behind certain other countries." During the Roosevelt reform period, much progress was made—"but there are still large gaps in American social legislation. It does not, by far, cover the whole population, and with respect to health insurance it is quite inadequate."

"Certain areas—especially in the South—are still backward in social and economic development. They cast a shadow over a picture which would otherwise be bright. Great tasks, therefore, must be accomplished before the U. S. reaches a uniform social standard."

Wage systems and productivity: "The same systems of payments which we utilize in our own country, payment by hour and by piece, predominate. When it is a question of learning from American industry, it is not their wage system but their methods of production we must first and foremost try to acquire . . . In America we have a cycle of cause and effect: the workers are well paid because they are productive, and the workers are productive because they are well paid."

NATURALLY, THERE are some conclusion with which American unionists may disagree.

In view of Congressional delay, it is to be hoped rather than predicted that Taft-Hartley "no doubt will soon belong to past history." And the Norwegians were off base when they concluded that "T-H never represented any real hindrance to the American trade union movement."

But all in all, this is a generally accurate and a thoroughly friendly study by leaders of a national union movement which has a fine tradition of democracy and progress. Report such as this contribute to fraternal ties and better understanding between the workers of the democratic world. **H. C. F.**

Theme Song: 'Communications Work

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

AN EVENT which will be recalled as one of the most dramatic in CIO history occurred at 9:37 P. M., Central Daylight Time, on Monday, June 13, 1949.

That was the moment when the Communications Workers of America, CIO, completed the actions merging CWA with the Telephone Workers' Organizing Committee, CIO. The united union will represent more than 300,000 workers.

It was a solemn moment, a joyous moment. The several hundred delegates cheered. Some cried in happiness that a long-wished-for dream had become a reality. CWA Pres. Joseph E. Beirne beamed. So did CIO Organization Dir. Allan S. Haywood, who was chairman of TWOC.

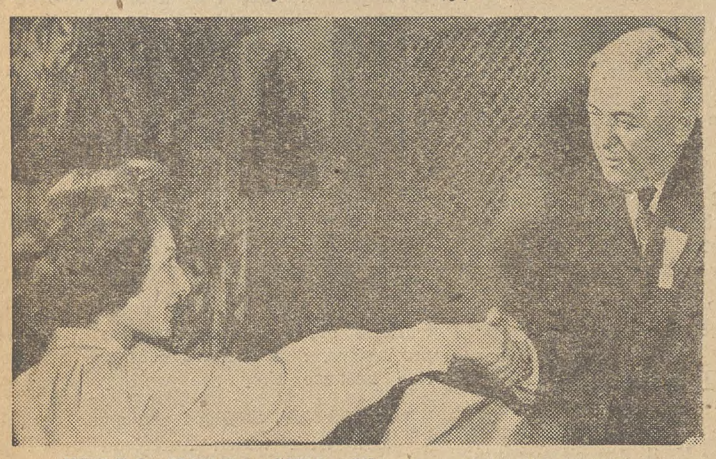
Two of the happiest delegates were these girls:

MAYBURN LaBRACHE

Native of Beaumont, Tex. where she's a service assistant for Southwestern Bell. She's union chairman representing 400 workers in Beaumont, Sourlake, Kirbyville, Woodville and Silsbee. She's charter union member. Attended all three CWA conventions and one of its predecessor, Natl. Federation of Telephone Workers, which became CWA three years ago. Married, has a daughter, Dolores, 12. "Dolores is sure a honey," says proud Mayburn. Maybe that's because her mother is also a honey.

MARGARET KISH

Miner's daughter, is operator for Blue Mountain Phone, Bangor, Pa. (That's not far from Easton.) Vice president and chief steward, former president of TWOC local. Struck for 18c raise in October, '47. Out one day, boss offered 10c, return and negotiate rest of contract. No progress, out they (39 members) went again. Contacted Steelworkers, who got CIO to assign Rep. Ben Stahl to strike. Settled in four days, with union shop, and other improvements. She's a honey, too.



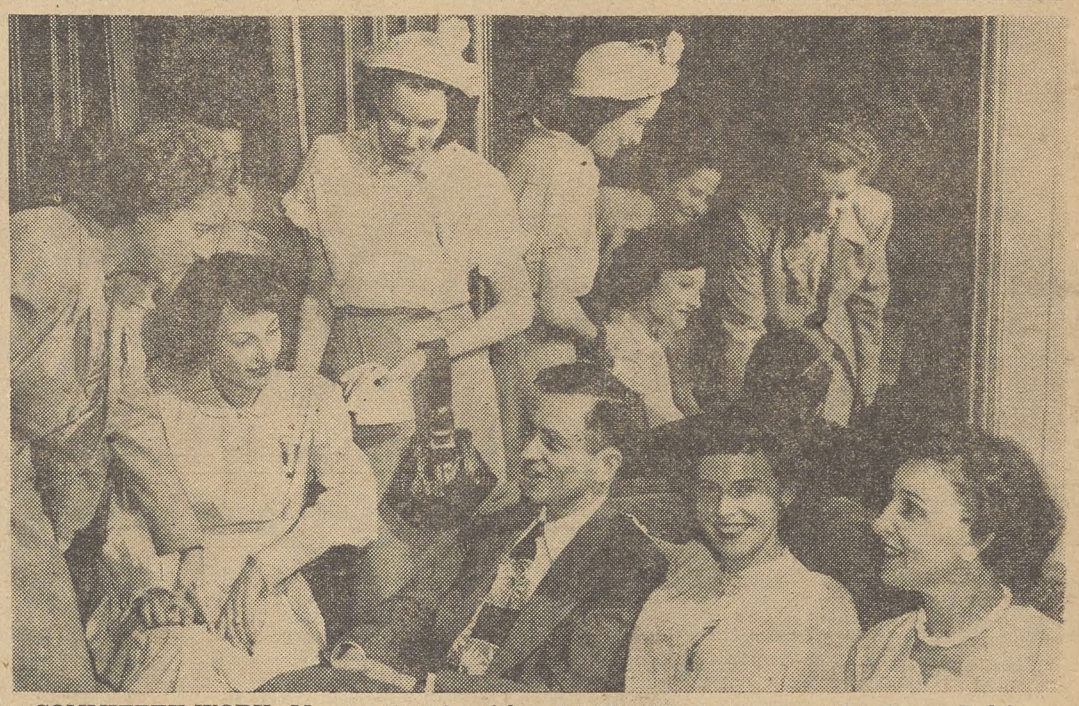
HELLO, HELLO GIRL: The two girls didn't meet until Monday, because the TWOC convention opened two days ahead of CWA's. One of the first to greet Margaret on her arrival at Chicago's Stevens Hotel was Haywood.

TWOC's convention heard the amalgamation plan (worked out by a joint CWA-TWOC committee), debated it fully and then voted overwhelmingly to merge. When CWA acted (unanimously) two days later, two CIO unions had become a strong, single body, ready to fight A. T. & T. with all its strength.

The union covers. all types of Bell workers—white collar, plant, production, installers, etc. And about 65% of them are women (and pretty, too.)

SIGN UP: First thing a delegate does is sign her credentials. Here, Margaret gets her badge from Pearl Phillips, who's on Haywood's staff. In the background are (left), Molly Lynch, Pres. Murray's secretary, and Bonnie Sublette, Haywood's executive assistant. At the convention, Haywood, as presiding officer, introduced a score or so of his regional directors, telling an anecdote about each one. He even introduced the CIO News writer.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray told the CWA: "The CIO is no place for those who place loyalty to the Communist Party above loyalty to the CIO and the labor movement."



COMMITTEE WORK: Margaret sat in with the reception committee which escorted CIO Secy-Treas. James B. Carey to the platform for his address to TWOC. (He couldn't address CWA because of a previous engagement.) Left to right here are, standing: Anne Schiffer, St. Louis; Dorothy Bratt, Baltimor (she's partially obscured, but you can se her pretty face in the mirror.) and Margare Welsh, Illinois accounting. Seated, left t right: Margaret, Carey, Rosemary Fisho San Francisco, and Louise Gray, Boston.

3 PHILIP MURRAYS: At the TWOC banquet, Margaret saw CIO Pres. Philip Murray turn aside from his dinner to say "hello" to his grandson, Philip Murray. Note Pres. Murray's reflection in the mirror. At left is CWA Pres. Beirne. Banqueters heard Murray denounce A. T. & T. for its attempt to break relations with CWA. "A. T. & T. can go to hell with my compliments," Murray declared to a cheering audience.

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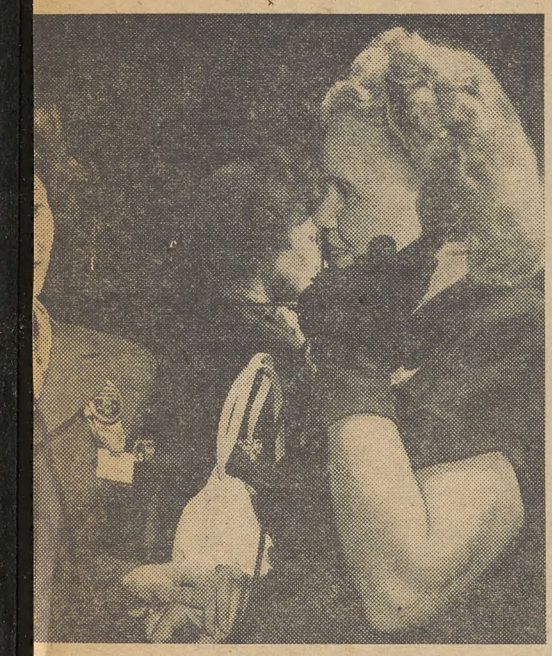
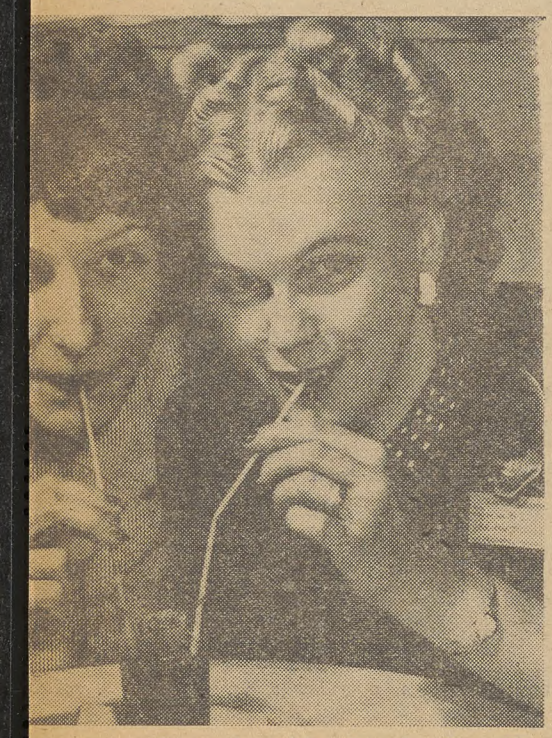


T: Margaret was looking for Mayburn, after ention ended at the Stevens. So, she went over where the CWA meeting was to be held. By net for the first time while using the house ent to the first session together and heard accuse American industry of "a cold war"

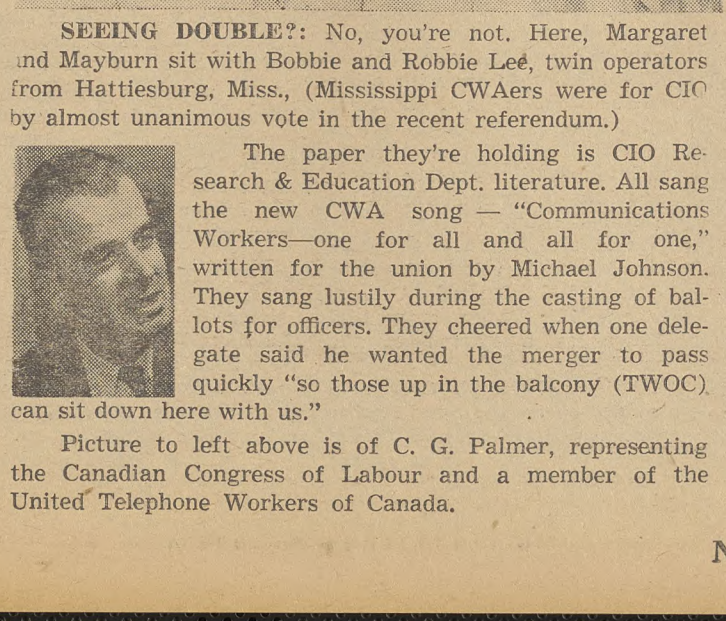
WORKERS: There are crafts in the phone industry. Here, left to right, are: Fred Maguire, research, New York; Lenora Burk, accounting, Los Angeles; F. J. Sweeney, telegrapher, New York; Margaret, who's an operator; A. A. Johns, telegrapher; Harry Cockshott, PBX repairman, LaPorte, Ind. M. W. Gray. installer, Denver; T. E. Webb, test board man, San Antonio, Tex.; Mrs. Audrey M. Smid, commercial, Baltimore; W. E. Bland, manufacturing, Long Beach, Calif.; E. V. Edwards, central office repair, Tupelo, Miss., and Mayburn, who's a service assistant. Pres. Beirne was a repair man.

CY: CWA has an unusual system for dele the chairman's attention. Each division has its number attached. When a delegate wants she holds up a place card, with the divisio ere, Mayburn seeks the floor.

OFFICERS: Beirne was reelected unanimously. Vice presidents are: John L. Crull, Jack Moran, A. A. Jones. Secretary-treasurer: Carlton Werkau. Regional directors: Mrs. Mary Hanscom, Ben Dryer, Ray Hackney, J. M. Deardorff.



etween sessions, the girls sipped cokes. The ago was hot and humid.



SEEING DOUBLE?: No, you're not. Here, Margaret nd Mayburn sit with Bobbie and Robbie Lee, twin operators from Hattiesburg, Miss., (Mississippi CWAers were for CIO by almost unanimous vote in the recent referendum.)

The paper they're holding is CIO Research & Education Dept. literature. All sang the new CWA song — "Communications Workers—one for all and all for one," written for the union by Michael Johnson. They sang lustily during the casting of ballots for officers. They cheered when one delegate said he wanted the merger to pass quickly "so those up in the balcony (TWOC) can sit down here with us."

Picture to left above is of C. G. Palmer, representing the Canadian Congress of Labour and a member of the United Telephone Workers of Canada.

FINIS: After the long conventions, Mayburn and Margaret take a stroll along Michigan Boulevard, one of Chicago's most famous streets. The hotel's to their right.

Univ. Of Michigan Survey:

'Democratic Majority Rested On Workers'

By GLORIA CAPLAN

"IT AIN'T necessarily so"—what the Republicans, Fulton Lewis and the newspapers said after the 1948 election.

For instance:

It is not true that the Republicans lost the 1948 elections because they were overconfident and failed to vote.

It is not true that the farmer, rather than organized labor, was responsible for the Truman victory.

It is not true that such union groups as the CIO-PAC were ineffective.

It is not true that Truman won the election on his own steam without the aid of organized groups, particularly unions.

That is—these and many other Republican post-election excuses fall by the wayside if the post-election survey conducted by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center is valid.

There's good reason to believe the study is valid:

The Survey Research Center's method of sampling the population is considered so good that its findings are used by the Federal Reserve Board in shaping ideas about economic conditions, now and in the future.

Last October the Center conducted a pre-election poll, and found those who knew how they were going to vote about evenly divided between Truman and Dewey. They also found a reservoir of 20% who were then undecided. It was from this pool—a majority of whom were workers—that Truman won his plurality in the last two weeks of the campaign. These voters went 4 to 1 for Truman. His election was aided further by

last-minute switches from the Dewey camp.

The Research Center made these findings in a second survey conducted in November among the same people it polled earlier.

THE MAJOR part that unions played in the election was evident throughout the report. In fact, one chapter heading reads: "Democratic majority rested on skilled and unskilled workers."

About three out of every four skilled and semi-skilled workers who voted went Democratic—"No other occupation groups were as strongly Democratic," says the report.

This reflects the general Democratic preference in the big cities, as well as "the organized efforts of the trade unions, which have much of their membership in these occupational categories," the survey found.

The survey completely squelches the Republican claim that unions had little or nothing to do with the Democratic victory. It found:

● That union members and their families voted overwhelmingly for Truman. But most non-union families were Dewey supporters.

● That only 28% of union workers failed to vote. But 42% of non-union workers failed to cast ballots.

It squelches another pet Republican argument that people didn't vote for Taft-Hartley repeal when they voted for the Democrats. Sixty percent of the Truman voters opposed T-H. In addition, 11% of the Dewey supporters opposed T-H. There were in both camps, however, a good number who had never heard of the law.

Contrary to Republican post-election speculations—but bearing out CIO-PAC's five-year-old slogan, "A Big Vote Is a Good Vote"—a larger vote would have meant a greater Democratic plurality.

IN MANY of the groups which voted heavily Democratic, there was a large proportion of non-voters. These were:

Young voters, ages 21-35—Were about 2-to-1 Democratic, but half of them failed to vote. This is the greatest group of non-voters.

Farmers—They went for Truman, 2 to 1, but 58% didn't vote.

Unskilled workers—Voted Democratic almost 3 to 1, but 50% stayed home.

Negroes—Voted Democratic 2 to 1, but two out of three didn't vote. (The report explains: "Many of the non-voting Negroes answered . . . with the response, 'Can't vote,' suggesting a political isolation strongly enforced by local custom.")

Predominantly Republican segments, on the other hand, had the highest percentage of voters:

● In the professional and managerial group (including businessmen), three out of four voted. This group is staunchly Republican.

● White collar workers voted in the greatest numbers of any occupational group—82%. They gave Dewey a slight edge.

A bigger vote—if there had been one—would have been drawn primarily from the predominantly Democratic groups and would have resulted in a greater Democratic victory.

Commented the report: "It is apparent that . . . non-voters resembled Democratic voters far more closely than Republicans and this suggests that additions to the vote would have been preponderantly Democratic."

This substantiates the PAC slogan: "A Big Vote Is a Good Vote," and refutes the Republican claim that it lost the election through the overconfidence and failure to vote on the part of Dewey supporters.

Why did people vote as they did?

● Among Truman supporters, domestic planks in the Democratic platform were mentioned as the reason in 36% of the cases. Only 15% of the Dewey supporters mentioned the GOP program as their reason for backing him.

● Almost two out of three identified Truman with the common man or with organized labor. Another 25% spoke of his being close to the farmer. "Almost everyone who did link Dewey with some segment of the population mentioned the business community, or used the less friendly expression 'big money'," says the survey.

Elsewhere the survey finds: "Apparently Truman's campaign championship of labor and farm interests was almost always viewed as an asset, while Dewey's identification with the business community—when perceived at all—was considered a handicap."

● About 18% of those polled thought Truman would maintain prosperity, avoid a depression. Only 3% (and this includes Republican voters as well) attributed such powers to Dewey.

● One-fourth of those who switched their votes at the last minute said they changed their opinion after discussion with family, or friends or considering arguments advanced by a trade union, club or church. (Because most of those who switched were trade unionists, it seems probable that the union influence was strong at this point.)

Perhaps the reasons for Truman's victory were best summarized by a Brooklyn carpenter, who said he was "about 40% for Dewey" during the campaign. "About a week or so before (the election), I made up my mind I would definitely vote for Truman . . . I'm in the poorer class and I felt Truman was more for us than Dewey would be."

Bill Aims To 'Overrule' Court on Overtime Pay

DEFEAT OF a bill designed to allow employers a back-door escape from a Supreme Court decision on the wage-hour law has been strongly demanded by CIO.

Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, asked Rep. Adolph Sabath (D. Ill.), head of the House Rules Committee, to help kill a bill involving collection of judgments won in back-pay suits under the Wage-Hour Act. The right of a group of east coast longshoremen to file the suits was upheld by the Supreme Court earlier this year.

The longshoremen, paid premium rates for night or "specially hazardous work," demanded that their overtime rates be figured on their premium pay. Employers have sought to pay the overtime on the basis of longshoremen's straight hourly pay, rather than on the higher premium wage rate.

Business papers dubbed the suits as an effort to collect "overtime on overtime."

IN HIS LETTER, Cowan said the CIO had reluctantly agreed to a suggestion of the Labor Dept. that a ban on future "overtime on overtime" in two industries be contained in the over-all wage-hour bill supported by the Administration in Congress.

"We were shocked when this one provision was split off and rushed through to immediate passage," Cowan said. The CIO protested again when a Senate subcommittee expanded the bill to cover all industries, and then went on to throw out law suits now pending in the courts on the basis of the present law.

The question involved in the bill (HR 858) is "whether whenever a heavy damage verdict is rendered in favor of employes, the corporations are to be permitted to cry 'windfall' and run to Congress for special laws to relieve them of their just debts," Cowan wrote to Sabath.

"The Wage-Hour Act depends very largely for its enforcement upon the private damage suit provision in the law. If HR 858, as amended by the Senate, is passed, word will soon spread among employers that it is safe to violate the act—if the back pay is large enough, Congress can always be counted on to wipe the slate clean."

Kroll A Grandpa

PAC Dir. Jack Kroll, recently became a grandfather when Mr. and Mrs. Mark Kroll, his son and daughter - in - law, became the parents of a baby boy, christened Mark Steven.

Snug Harbor Capitulates

OLD SEAMEN who live at Sailors Snug Harbor, home for retired mariners on Staten Island, N. Y., no longer will be forced to sign a "property agreement" turning over their pensions or other small income to the trustees in payment for room and board, reports the CIO's Natl. Maritime Union.

The trustees, faced with a suit filed against them by the New York Attorney General several weeks ago, decided to surrender without a fight.

They promised to drop the property agreement; to return all the money taken from the retired seamen since March 1, when the agreement went into effect; to take back without red tape, the mariners who left rather than sign; and to open their books for complete investigation.

The NMU together with other maritime unions in New York, had put up a strong protest at the time Snug Harbor trustees tried to put the property agreement into effect, and pressed for an investigation.

When the Attorney General's office later filed suit in the state court, NMU General Counsel Herman E. Cooper entered a petition as a "friend of the court."

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran in commenting on the Snug Harbor trustees' capitulation, said, "We're happy to see this threat against the oldtimers removed."

U. S. Urged To Save Merchant Marine

UNCLE SAM has been urged by a CIO official to save the American merchant marine from disintegrating.

John Green, head of the CIO Shipbuilders Union, told a Congressional Committee that it should approve construction subsidies for all U. S. ocean-going vessels, with the exception of oil tankers. A big repair program should also be undertaken for the "moth-balled" reserve fleet, he said.

Green's testimony was given to the House Committee on Merchant Marine & Fisheries, which is holding hearings and studying a possible long range program for the country's maritime industry.

"The minimum employment in private shipyards in this country, necessary for national defense, is 150,000," Green declared. "In cases where employment is receding to the danger point, the Maritime Commission should have the authority to allocate contracts."

The union official said it's "unfortunate" that the merchant marine gets the full attention it deserves only when the country is preparing for war or engaging in war.

He pointed out that a strong American merchant marine is necessary for development of world trade.

"Foreign trade, if neglected, would mean that we are fundamentally untrue to American free enterprise," he added. "American world trade is one of our greatest home industries."

Union Optical Plan

More than 3000 Amalgamated Clothing Workers members in New York are participating in a union optical plan under which they get eye examinations and glasses at a minimum cost. Average cost of glasses comes to a little less than $6.

TWU Gives Demands To 3 N. Y. Bus Lines

Matthew Guinan, president of Local 100, CIO Transport Workers, has presented demands for 1949 contracts to the three major bus companies in New York City.

Principal contract proposals are: a 40-hour 5-day work week with no reduction in take-home pay, plus a 21-cent an hour increase, three weeks' vacation after one year's service; a pension plan for retirement at 60, after 20 years of service; 11 paid holidays a year, a 10-cent an hour differential for night work, swing time to be paid after one hour, and severance pay.

Economy-Minded Rep. Rich Also Pays Workers 45c

One of the chief advocates of penny-pinching in Congress, Rep. Robert F. Rich (R. Pa.) also practices economies when he pays his workers at the Woolrich Woolen Mills, near Williamsport, Pa., according to the CIO Textile Workers.

Rich, who frequently asks on the House floor, "Where's the money coming from?" is the general manager and treasurer of the mills.

Rep. Rich

TWUA Reg. Dir. Sol Stetin said that rigth now, when the prevailing wage in the woolen industry is $1.32, Rich's mill is paying a starting rate of 45c an hour. Thereafter, pay is based on a complicated incentive system, according to the union.

"To us," he wrote to the economy-minded Congressman last week, "it seems not only the most unfair kind of competition that you should be permitted to pay rates of less than half the industry minimum, but also the cruelist kind of economic exploitation to work men and women for such disgracefully inadequate wages.

"We are making this letter public because we have long tried to figure out the motives of members of Congress in refusing to pass legislation raising the statutory minimum wage to at least 75c an hour. Perhaps facts regarding wages at Woolrich provide a fairly obvious clue to the reasons men like yourself have not supported long overdue improvements to the Fair Labor Standards Act."

Wage-Hour Substitute Bill Stalled

A **SUBSTITUTE** wage-hour law proposal aimed solely at raising minimum wages to 75c an hour, got stalled last week in the House Labor Committee.

A committee vote on a new Lesinski Bill (HR 4552), eliminating all improvements in coverage and enforcement, resulted in a 10-10 tie. The committee, Chairman Lesinski (D. Mich.) said, would consider the measure again this week.

HR 3190, providing for wide-scale improvements in the present wage-hour law, was approved by the Labor Committee several months ago and went to the Rules Committee. Priority was given, however, to the Taft-Hartley repeal bill.

After the failure to win passage of the T-H repealer, Lesinski did not ask for a rule for the wage-hour changes. It is understood that House Democratic leaders felt the Dixiecrat-Republican bloc would be able to knock down that bill.

Whether the compromise measure will fare any better remains to be seen, if it clears through the Labor Committee.

'There Are Some Newsmen Who Can Smell Libel Suit'

A former CIO member has revealed to The CIO News why one of the nation's leading press services did not carry stories six years ago about a non-existent National Maritime Union strike on Guadalcanal.

He is Dennis Dalton of the NBC Newsroom in New York, a member of the Radio Writers' Guild and former member of the American Newspaper Guild.

"It so happened that when the Guadalcanal 'strike' story first broke, in the Akron, O., Beacon Journal, I was bureau manager for the United Press in Cleveland," Dalton said in a letter to The CIO News.

"I recall very well the 'strike' story and how UP clients were after the Cleveland bureau for a report on it. But I questioned its authenticity and the story **never appeared** on the UP wires."

Dalton said he was calling this to the attention of The CIO News to demonstrate that "there are still some newsmen around who can smell out a libel suit."

As a result of the fake "strike" story—purporting to reveal that NMU members would not unload a war cargo on Guadalcanal because it was Sunday—the Associated Press paid NMU $7500 and Hearst Consolidated Publications settled with the union for $1000.

The AP story on the "strike" was based on a story written for the Akron Beacon Journal by one of its reporters.

Security Bill OK Reported

PLANS TO increase coverage of the nation's social security system by about 10 million people are believed to have won approval of an important Congressional committee.

In addition, the House Ways & Means Committee is said to be ready to recommend "substantial" increases in benefit payments to retired workers and their survivors.

The Commttee has been studying changes and improvements in social security for several weeks. Long hearings were held durng the spring, when CIO and other groups suggested doubling of benefits and broad extensions in coverage.

Rep. Doughton (D. N. C.) said the committee's formal report bill will be ready in the next few days.

Reports said that social security coverage would be extended to some three million domestics, a million employes of non-profit institutions, and about six million self-employed persons — grocers, druggists, doctors and lawyers.

These Washington rumors indicate, however, that farmers will not be included. CIO and the Farmers Union had urged inclusion of farm workers, and the Grange later took a similar position.

CIO asked for at least 100% increases in benefit payments, which have remained unchanged since 1937. There was not indication how far the committee will go in its recommendations on this matter.

Belgian Federation Votes To Leave WFTU

The 600,000 - member General Federation of Belgian Workers has voted, nine to one, to withdraw from the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The group also voted to participate in the creation of a new world-wide non-Communist labor organization.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The conventions just completed which united the Communications Workers of America, CIO, and the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, into a single national union for all telephone workers were a great and historic event in the annals of the CIO.

The manner in which the two groups effected their unification is a tribute to their fairness and to their desire for the kind of a union which will be able to cope with AT&T, the world's greatest protected monopoly.

The selection of officers in a series of spirited elections reflected the desire of both groups to recognize the contributions to the unity of telephone workers made by each of the groups.

Inspired by the presence and eloquence of Pres. Philip Murray at a Sunday evening banquet, a Monday luncheon, and before the combined conventions on Sunday afernoon, the delegates set about with dispatch and determination to create an organization of which we all will soon be very proud.

The actions of this convention were indeed courageous ones. The AT&T has seized upon this occasion to make its last ditch fight against the participation of the unions of its employes in the family of CIO unions.

Knowing that the success of this move will forever free telephone workers of company paternalism, domination and intimidation, it cancelled nearly every collective bargaining agreement held with unions of its workers that are a part of this new CIO International.

Pres. Murray expressed the spirit of telephone workers, the delegates, the officers and the CIO when he declared in words of action the undying fight which will be waged to reinstate every abrogated contract and to bring true industrial Democracy and industrial unionism to the telephone field. Our new CIO union already represents over 300,000 workers in the traffic, plant commercial, manufacturing, accounting, sales, installation and research departments of the vast AT&T empire. With the vigorous organizing campaign to be instituted with the aid and guidance of the CIO, it will represent all of the 750,000 potential members in the industry.

My congratulations to all who participated in this noble achievement: CIO regional directors and field representatives, TWOC officers and executive board, CWA officers and executive board, the officers and members of all the affiliated unions and divisions, all the CIO national unions who contributed money and staff men to the TWOC campaigns.

My best wishes and heartfelt encouragement to our newest international, the CWA-CIO. We shall be with you, side by side, in all of your worthy endeavors.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that in an NLRB election held at the Chesapeake Paperboard Co., Baltimore, Md., the workers voted as follows: eligible to vote 148; CIO 74; AFL 37; void 1. T. R. Linn, Robert Turner and William Sheer of the Paperworkers-CIO conducted the campaign.

Re. Dir. Ernest B. Pugh announces that in an election held at the Richmond Cedar Works, Norfolk, Va., the workers voted as folows: CIO 204; AFL 73; no union 4.

George Brown, Director of Organization IWA, reports that an election at the Associated Plywood Mill, Roseburg, Ore., was won by the IWA-CIO by a vote of 27 to 15.

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN Three NLRB election victories for the CIO's Southern Organizing Compaign were reported during the first week of June by Director Van A. Bittner.

At the same time, Dir. Bittner announced, the J. A. Bentley Lumber Co. of Zimmerman, Louisiana has been ordered to cease and desist from unfair labor practices in interfering with organization of its production workers. Further, the Operations Dixie Director revealed Mason and Hughes, Inc., of Clarksville, Tenn., has been ordered to bargain collectively with the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and to cease and desist from interfering with the CIO efforts to negotiate a contract for its employes. Five NLRB elections have been ordered for the next thirty days. Bittner said, as a result of petitions filed by the Southern Organizing Drive.

ALABAMA: Dir. Carey E. Haigler announces that the production employes of the Thompson Swaim Plywood Co., Inc., of Tuscaloosa voted for affiliation with the IWA-CIO by a vote of 48 for with 24 against.

GEORGIA: UAW Dir. James J. Starling reports victory for his International Union in an election held for shipping and receiving clerks of the Atlanta, Ga., plant of General Motors Corp. Production workers have been affiliated since the plant opened about a year ago.

ARKANSAS: Dir. Lee F. Tucker reports that the employes of the Democrat Printing and Lithographing Co. of Little Rock, Ark., have voted the CIO's Lithographers as their choice as bargaining agent. Included are artists, camera-men and plate making workers.

Carey Hits AMA Stand

"IT IS MOST unfortunate that the American Medical Association's House of Delegates has again failed to insure that the AMA meet its responsibilities to the public," CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey said last week.

"I refer specifically to the action taken June 10 in Atlantic City where only lip-service approval was given to a set of standards and principles governing voluntary group health plans throughout the United States.

'The CIO participated in discussions on three occasions during the last year with a committee of the AMA Council on Medical Service to draft an agreed upon set of standards and principles. It was hoped by the CIO and the other conferees that the AMA would at long last take a forthright position on voluntary health programs originated among groups of citizens and physicians in various communities.

"THE SUBORDINATE bodies of the AMA at state, county and city level have in many instances sought and fought to keep on the books, state legislation prohibiting or making totally impossible the formation of voluntary group health plans. A second practice in which these subordinate bodies have too often indulged is barring from membership any physician who participates in a group health plan. This denial of membership means, of course, that the physician affected will not be permitted to use local accredited hospital facilities in caring for his patients.

"The standards and principles worked out with representatives of the AMA implicitly carried a recommendation by the AMA that such restrictions and discriminations be eliminated at the local level."

Hooded Men Threaten Woman in Alabama; Educator Scores House Text Book Probe

A 42 - YEAR - OLD grandmother and a university professor have resisted infringement of personal rights in Alabama and New York state, respectively.

A total of three violations of personal rights by hooded men occurred in the Birmingham, Ala., area within a four-day period.

(The men were identified as members of the "American Bilbo Club," a successor to the outlawed Columbians.)

The grandmother, Mrs. Hugh McDanal, who recently underwent brain surgery, was talking over the telephone to a friend when hooded night raiders broke into her home in Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. McDanal told police that two of the men, holding pistols, forced their way into her house. One struck her on the head and the other took an unloaded shot gun from her. She broke free. Then she jerked up their hoods to see if she could recognize either of them.

They caught her again, dragged her outside and in the eerie light of a blazing six-foot cross threatened to burn her at a stake. One of them told her neighbors had complained that her home was being used "to bring men and women together and to sell whiskey." She denied it.

THE ROBED MOB also visited the cafe of Steve Marshlar in the mining community of Brookside, near Birmingham, forced the Negro patrons outside and made them watch the burning of a cross. A Brookside policeman was in the case but made no move to intervene, witnesses said.

Marshlar's sister-in-law, Mrs. John Marshlar, whose husband is a member of the Brookside Town Council, quoted one man as saying, "you've got to keep those niggers down" and another as saying, "We're tired of the Catholics running this town." Steve Marshlar is a member of the Greek Orthodox Church.

The Jefferson County Sheriff's office said that the Ku Klux Klan paraded that night in the Crumley Chapel area, where Mrs. McDanal lives.

The third incident precipitated by the robed men in the Birmingham area occurred at the home of Billy Guton Stovall, 31-year-old white Navy veteran. He said that six or eight hooded men dragged him from his home, took him to a lonely road and flogged him 20 times with a leather belt. Stovall told reporters:

"The only reason they gave me is that I left my children home alone." He said that wasn't true.

"I'm getting a gun and I know how to use one," Stovall added.

In Ithaca, N. Y., Pres. Edmund Ezra Day of Cornell University told the university's alumni association that he had asked the American Council on Education to find what the House UnAmerican Activities Committee "was up to" when it requested a list of Cornell's text and reference books.

Several universities, state teachers' colleges and grade and high schools were requested by Chairman Wood (D. Ga.), of the House committee to furnish lists of text books.

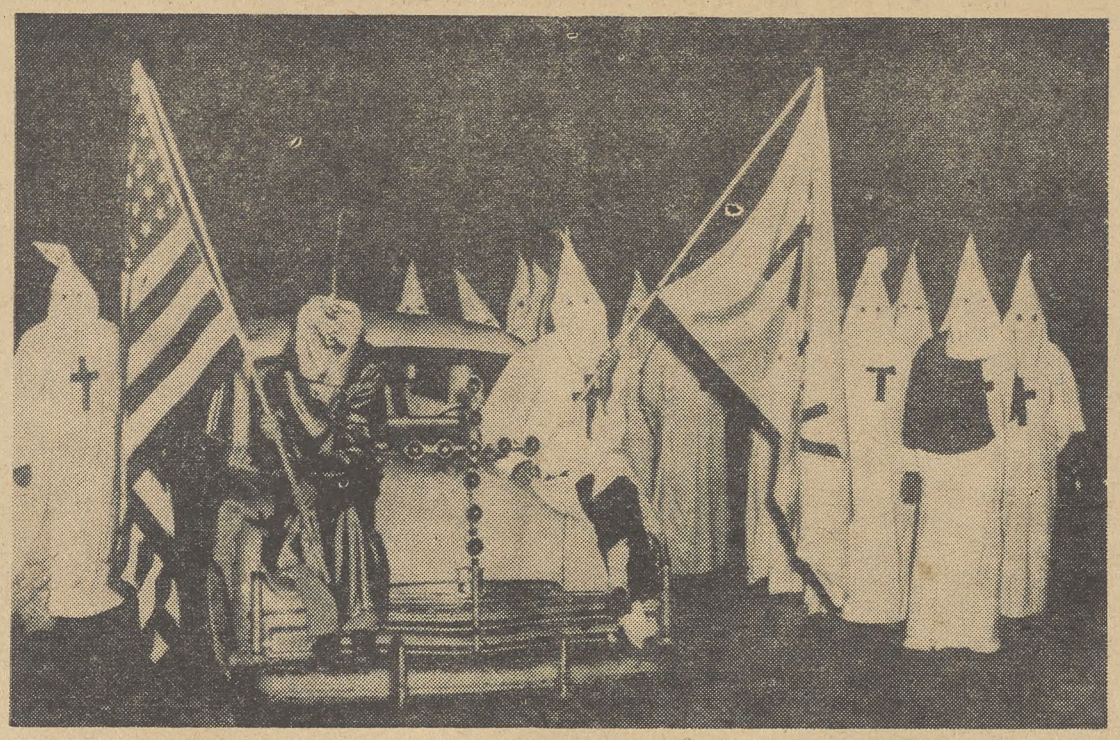
DR. DAY SAID that universities were "in danger of infiltration, not by those attacking communism, but those who under the guise of attacking communism, attack something quite different." He explained that he referred to academic freedom.

At Brunswick, N. J., Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the division of trusteeship of the United Nations, who is a Negro, received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Rutgers University. Dr. Bunche recently refused appointment as an assistant secretary of state because he could not tolerate racial discrimination as practiced in Washington, D. C. Dr. Bunche's citation said:

"With unmistakeable courage and fearlessness and with infinite patience—without any suggestion of belligerency—you have withstood the incredible pressure of communist thought and action and have demonstrated to the peoples and the governments of Germany and Russia that democracy—the faith of the free—possesses the will and the power to prevail over the brute force of the police state.

"You have established an enviable record of achievement as a scholar, educator and statesman, a record which has been crowned by your distinguished success in resolving in Palestine a program on international and interracial relations which was highly charged with nationalistic aspirations and racial prejudices."

Dr. Bunche is on leave as head of the Political Science Dept., Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.



KLAN RIDES AGAIN: Members of the Southern Klan, Inc., rehearse for a parade at Tallahassee, Fla. A high Klan official garbed in black and holding an American flag sits on a fender of the car. Increased Klan activities have been reported recently in the south.

HONORED

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who recently refused to accept an assistant secretaryship in the State Dept. because of racial discrimination in Washington, D. C., received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

2 Cleared in Georgia Lynching

Two white men were cleared last week by a Wilkinson County, Ga., grand jury of any guilt in connection with the lynch-murder of Caleb Hill, Jr., Negro.

The accused men were Denis Lamar Purvis, businessman, and Malcolm Vivian Pierce, electrician.

Hill allegedly caused a disturbance at a Negro cafe, where he was arrested by Sheriff George Thatcher, who put him in jail but left his keys in the building where they could be found easily.

Several hours later Hill was taken from the jail and shot.

Solicitor C. S. Baldwin said that the grand jury investigation had removed "any question of doubt" about Sheriff Thatcher's blame.

"Most Georgia sheriffs would have shot the Negro instead of taking him to jail," Baldwin added. Thatcher had reported that Hill disarmed him.

Textile Union To Hold Series of Institutes

A SERIES OF regional summer institutes to train local leaders are being held again this year by the CIO Textile Workers Union.

Three general institutes will be held in New England, the South and the Mid-Atlantic area for local union officers, shop stewards and active union members.

The New England general institute will be held June 20-25 at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H. Two will be held in the South—at the Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., July 24-29, and at Lake Junaluska, N. C., Aug. 28-Sept. 2. The Mid-Atlantic general institute will be held at Hudson Shore Labor School, West Park, N. Y., Sept. 11-16.

Officers' institutes will be held at Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I., July 10-15; Univ. of North Carolina, July 24-29; Univ. of Wisconsin, Aug. 14-19; and Hudson Shore Labor School, Sept. 18-23.

Political action institutes are scheduled for Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., July 17-22; Lake Junaluska, N. C., Aug. 28-Sept. 2; Univ. of Wisconsin, Aug. 14-19 and Hudson Shore, Sept. 18-23.

Advanced Collective Bargaining Institutes will be held at Wellesley College, July 17-22; Lake Junaluska, Aug. 28-Sept. 2; Hudson Shore, Sept. 18-23.

Cost of tuition, board and lodging at the institutes is met jointly by the international union and the local organization, with the local assuming the cost of travel and lost time.

New World Labor Unit In Making

PLANS FOR formation of a new democratic international labor federation will be worked out next week at Geneva, Switzerland.

CIO will be represented at the June 25-26 meeting by a three-man committee.

Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey sailed from New York June 15 to attend the sessions. John Brophy, CIO councils director, left for Europe a few days earlier, while Michael Ross, CIO international affairs director, has been in France for the past few weeks conferring with European union leaders.

The Geneva meeting will be attended by spokesmen for a number of non-Communist labor movements which have already indicated general approval of the plans to build the new organization. Representatives will be present from the AFL, the British Trades Union Congress, the French Workers Strength movement, non - Communist Italian unions, and numerous union centers in other countries.

Plans for the new organization were started soon after the CIO, the British and the Dutch left the World Federation of Trade Unions last January in protest against Communist policies and the inability of the WFTU to adopt a course of action satisfactory to all participating organizations.

The WFTU—from which almost all non-Communist affiliates have now withdrawn—is scheduled to hold a convention in Milan, Italy, late this month.

The Geneva meeting will be in the nature of an arrangements committee session for the new federation, and it is expected that a full-dress convention will probably be held before the end of the year.

Several Unions Join Film Co-Op

Several CIO and AFL unions have joined a cooperative project to stimulate production of new documentary films and to increase the use of current public service and labor movies, according to Robert Delson, acting chairman of the National Film Cooperative.

With operations scheduled to begin within six months, the cooperative will act as a distributing agency and film library, will purchase equipment, such as motion picture and film strip projectors and screens, and will stimulate production of films on labor and current social problems, Delson said.

Delson reported that more than half of the funds necessary for active operation has already been raised, with $12,500 received from Ladies Garment Workers Union, Amalgamated Meat Cutters, and Hatters Union, all AFL; Newspaper Guild and Textile Workers Union, both CIO; National Cooperatives, Inc.; Jewish Labor Committee; Anti-Defamation League (B'nai B'rith); and Georgia Workers Education Service. An additional $7,500 is expected to be raised within six months.

MMSW Paper Refutes Own Story Of Beating

By ALLAN L. SWIM

(The CIO News, after reporting the unfortunate "Bessemer story" and refuting the myriad distortions which grew out of it, had hoped to let the matter rest. The Mine-Mill union, however, is still devoting its official organ to attacks on the CIO News and one of its staff members, and to furthering the distortions. The CIO News does not believe in beating a dead horse—but it believes also that it should not leave unanswered certain false allegations.)

WHEN YOU compare the numerous Mine Mill & Smelter Workers' Union accounts of the beating sustained by its secretary - treasurer, Maurice Travis, in Bessemer, Ala., last April, you're left wondering whether one man, three, 12 or 15 took part.

One Mine-Mill account says Travis was felled by a chair. Another says he was bashed in the face by a flashlight. Some MMSW stories say Travis was almost murdered, but their Graham "Cozy" Dolan's "eye-witness" account tells how Travis got up unaided, and proceeded alone to the men's room to wash up. (Dolan is Mine-Mill educational director.)

In its June 6 issue the MMSW newspaper hit the jackpot. It not only devoted a page to "refuting" the CIO News' account of the story and attacking CIO News Staffer Arthur Riordan—but for good measure it refuted its own previous accounts as well. This latest full-page tale carries the by-line of Rod Holmgren.

Mine-Mill hurled many charges at the Steelworkers Union in connection with the Bessemer case. One most frequently made was that Steel was exploiting race prejudice in the Bessemer area.

Shortly after Travis was beaten, Riordan was sent by CIO Pres. Philip Murray to Bessemer to make a thorough investigation. Murray's instructions were in effect: "Learn all the facts; if Steelworkers are engaging in an anti-Negro campaign, I want to know about it. If they are at fault in the Travis fight, I want to know about it."

MURRAY asked Willard Townsend, president of the Transport Service Employes, to make a similar investigation. As a Negro, Townsend would be sensitive to any anti-Negro attitudes —if they existed among the Steelworkers' representatives.

Then, too, Negro workers might possibly be more free in telling him of any intimidation. Townsend and Riordan worked independently of each other. Yet their reports were almost identical.

Neither Townsend nor Riordan found any evidence of anti-Negro or Ku Klux sentiments among the CIO or Steelworkers' representatives in Bessemer.

As both Townsend and Riordan reported after numerous interviews with those on the scene, the Travis beating occurred this way:

Both sides in a forthcoming representation election broadcast 15-minute programs over the Bessemer radio station — one broadcast following the other.

Travis entered one of the little rooms in the station in which there were George Elliott, young head of one of the locals which seceded from Mine-Mill, two others in his local and Bob Christofferson, publicist for the Southern Organization Drive.

Nick Zonarich, CIO Steelworkers representative, was in another room.

As Travis passed Elliott he taunted: "That the first time you've been on the air, kid?"

With that, words passed back and forth thick and fast. Finally Travis called Elliott a "popsicle." Elliott's southern temper flared up, and his fists began to fly.

At no time was Travis felled by a chair or hit across the face with a flashlight, as Mine-Mill stories have asserted.

When Zonarich heard the commotion, he rushed into the room and pulled Elliott away from Travis. Travis then picked himself up—unassisted—and walked to the men's room.

★ ★ ★

LATEST model of the story, as designed by Mine-Mill, goes like this:

". . . The brutal unprovoked attack upon Travis" was "unprecedented since the Ludlow massacre." (29 persons were killed in the Ludlow massacre. In the Bessemer incident, two men were engaged in a fight.)

Mine-Mill goes on: "Riordan's righteous resume of the story tries to give the impression that Elliott was the ONLY one who attacked Travis. Actually, Elliott was joined by more than 12 goons, hired strong-arm mercenaries on the CIO Steelworker payroll, all of whom were personally egged on and encouraged by Nick Zonarich and Bob Christofferson."

Although Holmgren later devotes considerable space to defending "Cozy" Dolan's name as a newspaperman, he failed to give too much credence to Dolan's earlier account.

In his "eye-witness" account in the Mine-Mill paper on May 9, Dolan himself unwittingly indicated that Zonarich was not in the room at the time the fight began. A careful analysis of Dolan's story shows that Elliott and "two other Steel supporters" and Christofferson were the only ones in the room—along with MMSW Exec. Board Member Charles Wilson and Travis.

Dolan made no mention of Zonarich's participation in the fight or presence in the room while the fight was going on.

This substantiates the story as Riordan and Townsend learned it, for they reported that Zonarich rushed into the room only after he heard the commotion.

Actually, no one hit Travis but Elliott—and Elliott is an unpaid local union head, a former Mine-Mill & Smelter Worker. Nonetheless, the Mine-Mill paper continues to refer to the "gang of goons, led by Nick Zonarich."

THEN Holmgren lets his friend Dolan down again. Says Holmgren (who was not on the scene, but has a more vivid imagination than Dolan):

"What's more, Travis was not only unarmed, alone and hopelessly outnumbered, he was unsuspecting. It was a hot night and he was on his way to the water-cooler for a drink of water. So he was caught completely by surprise when Elliott hit him across the face with a heavy flashlight, blinding one eye permanently."

A month ago Dolan's imagination hadn't had as much time to reconstruct the story as Holmgren's had. Dolan's account told of the "four Steel supporters"—Elliott, Christofferson and "two other Steel supporters"—leaving the room in which Dolan was and passing into a room in which Travis and Wilson were waiting. Then the commotion started.

Thus Holmgren pictures Travis as walking into a trap; Dolan pictures the Steelworkers as walking in on Travis.

(Unlike Holmgren, Dolan makes no effort to give the impression that Travis was the victim of a surprise planned attack. Where Holmgren picked up the flashlight version, no one on the CIO News knows.)

Perhaps the most amusing of the Holmgren concoctions, though, is the touching defense of Dolan's honor as a "newspaperman."

Here's Dolan a la Holmgren: "Just to set Riordan straight, Dolan was fired from the Chicago Tribune simply because he refused to stoop to the kind of distorted reporting Riordan seems to enjoy so much. Dolan was one of the first newspapermen in the country to join the CIO American Newspaper Guild. And he was a leader in the historic Guild strike against the Chicago Herald & Examiner. Dolan's record as a newspaperman and trade unionist is one of the finest—and best known—in the country."

The CIO News staff has checked with a number of Chicago Tribune employes—past and present. Most of them never heard of Dolan. None recall his ever having written a story for the newspaper — because Dolan, they say, was never a reporter for the Tribune. He was a copy reader on the newspaper's suburban Sunday edition—to which the least competent employes on the staff are relegated.

This is the edition of the Tribune which is concerned mostly with society, Boy Scout and Service Club news.

Chicago newsmen say Dolan never worked for the Herald & Examiner.

Those who were on the Chicago newspaper scene at the time of Dolan's firing say he was dismissed after he took it upon himself to run a former Hearst employe out of the Tribune office. The victim was applying for a job.

One ironic note in that particular connection: It was the present CIO general counsel, Arthur J. Goldberg, who fought for—and eventually won for Dolan—his severance pay, although the Guild had no contract with the Tribune.

Who Hit Travis *or* Which Issue Of "The Union" Did You Read?

Here is how Mine-Mill's official organ, "The Union," "reported" the fight between Maurice Travis, MMSW secretary-treasurer, and George Elliott, president of one of the Bessemer, Ala., locals which seceded from Mine-Mill:

On April 25, page 3:

". . . by a gang of 'organizers' for the United Steelworkers and the CIO southern organizing drive."

On May 9, page one:

". . . by a mob of goons led by Nick Zonarich, Steelworkers' Intl. Rep."

On May 9 (same date), page 7:

", . . I rushed out to the outer room just in time to see Elliott and some other men swing a chair over Travis' head and knock him to the floor."—Graham Dolan.

(In Dolan's "eye-witness" account, no mention is made of participation in the altercation by Zonarich, who—as his own account indicates—was in another room when it began. The story, however, quickly spread until Zonarich was pictured as the leader of a planned blitz or the sole villain.)

On May 23, page 5:

"The attack on Travis by a goon squad of fifteen men. . ."

On June 6, page 5:

"Actually, Elliott was joined by more than 12 goons, hired strong-arm mercenaries on the Steelworker payroll."

These distortions then gave rise to further distortions which cropped up in other left-wing organs or telegrams from left-wing unions. Sample:

FTA News, May:

"He was beaten almost to death and blinded by a union member, Nick Zonarich . . ."

Telegram from Ewart Guinier, secretary-treasurer, Public Workers, to CIO Pres. Murray:

". . . A Steelworkers regional director, not only has been inciting white workers against Negroes, but that this hoodlum . . . led a group of Ku Kluxers who attempted to murder another union official, Maurice Travis . . ."

Telegram from Pres. Grant W. Oakes and other officers of Farm Equipment Workers, to Murray:

". . . men on the CIO and United Steelworkers payrolls murderously assaulted MMSW Secy. Treas. Maurice Travis."

Demands Fail To Make Congress Act On Civil Rights

A STEADY RAIN of demands for action on civil rights continued last week to pour on Congress, but there was little evidence that new laws would be on the books before Congress adjourns.

Both Atty.-Gen. Tom Clark and Pres. Charles E. Wilson of General Electric — who headed the President's Committee on Civil Rights a year ago—urged a House Judiciary sub-committee to approve the wide range of recommendations made by the Civil Rights Committee in its final report. CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey was a member of that Committee.

Carey was among a group of representatives from labor, liberal and minority organizations which called at the White House to urge continued pressure for passage of the FEPC bill in Congress.

Wilson told the Congressmen that civil rights laws are "increasingly inadequate and archaic" and need overhauling.

"If we now modernize these statutes," he said, "we can make them effective twentieth century tools for the protection of civil rights."

The corporation executive also voiced strong support for an FEPC statute to forbid Jim Crow segregation practices directed at Negroes and other minority groups.

"Segregation is one of our nation's greatest social problems," GE's Wilson declared.

"It seems particularly appropriate that in the channels of interstate commerce, control of which has been the express power and responsibility of the federal government for more than a century and a half, racial segregation should be outlawed without further delay."

THE Attorney General warned that present laws "fall far short of providing decent safeguards for protection of life, liberty and property. Pointing out that a "large number of people live in fear and distrust," he urged a new law to enforce a ban on Jim Crow practices on all interstate commerce facilities.

Clark further demanded passage of anti-lynch legislation to erase a "blot on our national life."

In a letter to Rep. Celler (D., N. Y.), sponsor of the anti-lynch bill, Cark said he felt the federal government "has the obligation to protect its citizens, and in fact all inhabitants of the nation, from the forcible deprivation by mob action of the right to a fair trial."

His letter was made public at a time when reports of mob action — against both whites and Negroes—appeared to be on the rise in several Southern states.

Every civil rights bill now faces strong probabilities of extended talkathons in the upper house.

At present, anti-polltax, anti-lynch and FEPC bills are mostly still in committee. A Senate group, however, has reported out the anti-lynch bill.

Out In 'Corn Country'

Farmers And Unionists Hold Political Pow-Wow

By HENRY ZON

FIVE THOUSAND farmers cheered declarations of farm and labor unity at the Democratic Party conference of leaders of 16 Midwest states.

The Democratic National Committee invited labor and farm spokesmen to meet with governors, senators and congressmen at Des Moines, Iowa, June 12 and 13. Among those taking part were 30 CIO and CIO-PAC officials from Texas, Missouri, Colorado, Oklahoma, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota.

Climax of the conference was a public meeting of 5000 people from the Iowa farm country, which was addressed by Vice Pres. Barkley, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey and Agriculture Secy. Charles Brannan.

Barkley delivered a searing attack on big business propagandists who scheme to drive a wedge between farmers and union labor. A roar of applause swept the hall when he declared these propagandists mean no good either to labor or the farmers.

Carey told the crowd he understood there was considerable speculation about the interests of the CIO in the farm states' conference.

"And we are guilty," said Carey. "The CIO is deeply concerned with the prosperity and security of the farmers of this country. We in the labor movement understand their situation perfectly. We know the necessity of minimum wages for ourselves; we understand the need of minimum prices for farmers. There are no empty words in the CIO slogan, 'Forward Together!'"

Carey received a huge ovation as he concluded, and scores of people crowded forward to shake hands as he left the hall.

CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll aroused equal enthusiasm when he squarely met the question, "What is labor doing at a farm conference?"

"As trade unionists, we are good American citizens," said Kroll, "and as citizens we have a direct concern with the welfare of all of our country.

"And that is particularly true of farm welfare. We know that when the farmers are broke, we are broke. When prices collapse, wages collapse and jobs fade away. When the farmers have no market for ham and eggs, we have no money for ham and eggs.

"Much has been said here about the Brannan Plan to stabilize our national economy. The last word on this proposal will have to come from the farmers themselves. They know what is best for their business, just as we know our own problems best. If they are for the Brannan Plan, then we are for it!"

SIGNIFICANTLY, those attending the panel session on Sunday, June 13, asked many questions about the Taft-Hartley Act, and prospects for its repeal or revision.

Besides Carey and Kroll, CIO officials attending the conference included Rod Jacobson and Robert Gannon of Minnesota, William Kemsley of Michigan, Neal Edwards and H. J. Noel of Indiana, Bob Oliver and Jeff Hickman of Texas, Vernon Dale, Kenneth Everhart and Ben Henry of Iowa, Willard Murphy and H. J. Yount of Kansas, and Jacob Clayman of Ohio.

A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Cy Anderson of the Railway Labor Political League and Joseph Keenan of the Labor League for Political Education (AFL) also were present.

Eisenhower Aids Campaign Against Education Bill

PROPOSALS for Federal aid to education advanced in Congress through increasing swirls of hostile propaganda.

The bill, already passed by the Senate, won approval in a House Labor subcommittee and will probably come up for the full committee's vote in the next few days. It provides $300,000,000 payments to the states to improve education standards.

Sharp criticism came from Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, head of Columbia University. His letter was addressed to Rep. Ralph Gwinn (R. N. Y.), leader of the opposition to the bill and a close crony of the reactionary Committee for Constitutional Government, headed by Frank Gannett, upstate New York newspaper publisher.

Eisenhower's letter voiced opposition to the aid bill on grounds that funds would go to all the 48 states. Maintaining he would support payments to only the poorest states, Eisenhower charged that the bill as drawn would create "an ambition — almost a requirement" for the free spending of money.

THE GENERAL'S letter claimed that federal school grants and greater centralization of authority is a prime threat to the democratic system. The aid-to-education bill, however, leaves teaching policies squarely to the states and provides only for maintenance of decent minimum school standards.

Sen. Wayne Morse (R. Ore.) snapped back at Eisenhower with charges of "misleading propaganda" coming from "high personages" in "schools supported by private endowments."

"It is so perfectly obvious that the government can aid without control," Morse said, "that for someone to come along and raise the scarecrow that to provide such funds will endanger the schools, is sophomoric. It shows lack of understanding of the whole history of the country."

WHILE THE aid-to-education bill waits House Labor Committee action, both that group and the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Commttee are hearing testimony on other bills to provide U. S. funds for school constructoin throughout the country.

George Guernsey, CIO associate director of education, testified before the House Committee in support of two proposals—S. 1670, introduced by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and S. 287, sponsored by Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.).

Murray: They'll Talk Pensions

"THEY'LL BARGAIN with us on pensions before this thing is over," vowed CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray last week as negotiations with U. S. Steel went into their third day.

Murray's determined statement was issued after the giant corporation said it would not discuss pensions during the current talks. The corporation's excuse, as offered by John A. Stephens, chairman of the wage conference and vice president of U. S. Steel, was that the contract provided reopening only for pay and insurance issues.

Both the Supreme Court and the NLRB have defined pensions as part of wages, Murray countered. Big Steel's refusal to discuss the union demand for $150-a-month pensions is "incredible," he said. He charged the company officials with "quibbling" and engaging in "legal sophistry."

The mammoth corporation is reluctantly planning to bargain on wages and insurance. Even though its net profit last year far outdistanced all previous records, U. S. Steel is maintaining that any rise in wages "will be most detrimental."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

Bill	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas-Lesinski Bill S. 249 HR 2032	Repeals Taft-Hartley; restores Wagner Act with some changes and improvements.	Senate debate now in progress. Sen. Taft offering flock of amendments, basically preserving T-H.	Wire Senators to reject Taft proposals, pass Thomas bill without crippling amendments.
Housing Program S. 1070 HR 4009	Provides big public housing program for next few years, slum clearance, rural housing.	Passed by Senate. House debate starts June 21. Real estate lobby fighting hard to defeat or weaken program.	Wire Congressman to pass housing program without amendments.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements S. 653 HR 3190	Bills provide 75c minimum, improved coverage and enforcement.	House bill buried in Rules Committee. Senate bill in committee. Flat 75c bill in House Labor Comm.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to support increase to 75c plus coverage and enforcement improvements.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors benefits, relief set-up, coverage, etc.	House Ways & Means Comm. due to report bill soon. Probably some increased coverage and higher benefits.	Ask Congressman to support strong social security improvements.
Fair Employment Practices HR 4453	Bars discrimination in industry for reasons of race, creed or color.	House Labor sub-committee approved bill.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to support HR 4453
Anti-Polltax Bill	Outlaws collection of polltax as requirement for voting in U. S. elections & primaries in 7 southern states.	House Comm. on Administration stalling on action after hearings.	Ask Representatives to push passage of anti-polltax bill.
Health Insurance Program S. 1679 HR 4312	Provides natl. health insurance program, financial aid to hospitals & research, etc.	Senate and House hearings have been held. No action yet.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to push for action.
Federal Aid to Education S. 246 HR 4643	Grants U. S. financial aid to states.	Passed by Senate. House Labor subcommittee OK'd bill last week. Now before House Labor Comm.	Ask Rep. Lesinski & Labor Comm. members to approve bill quickly.
Veterans Unemployment Aid S. 1741 HR 1374	Extend payments under GI Bill beyond July 25 deadline.	Referred to House Veterans Comm., which has not set hearings.	Write members of the House Veterans Comm. to schedule hearings.
Displaced Persons Bill HR 4567 S. 311	Permits 339,000 DP's to enter U.S. in 3 years. Ends discrimination, red-tape procedures.	Bill passed House by heavy vote. Senate Judiciary Comm. has not yet acted on bill.	Write, wire Sen. McCarran, Judiciary Comm. chairman, to speed bill to vote.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Housing Bill Discharged

THE administration's giant housing program will finally get an airing on the House floor this week after spending a month locked up in the hostile Rules Committee.

The measure won clearance from the committee after three of its opponents — two Southern Democrats and a Republican—reversed their previous votes against granting it a rule. Certainty of the program's coming to the floor via the new House rule, thus bypassing the committee, was responsible for the vote switches.

Under the new rule, the bill would have come before the House on June 27 with the House's acceptance of Rep. Brent Spence's resolution to take it up. Under this procedure, however, no amendments could have been offered. It was fear of the measure's sailing through without amendments which prompted Reps. Cox (D., Ga.), Colmer (D., Miss) and Herter (R., Mass.) to change their votes in committee.

The bill provides for the construction of 1,050,000 public housing units in the next seven years; a slum clearance program; and loans and grants for farm housing.

Meanwhile, in the House, a program which would more closely affect trade union members than the public housing bill was picking up steam.

More than 40 Representatives —of both parties—have already introduced housing bills which would ease the way for middle-income families to buy homes.

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The CIO News

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A Message To Every CIO Member

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Subject: Repeal Taft-Hartley Now

From: CIO President Philip Murray

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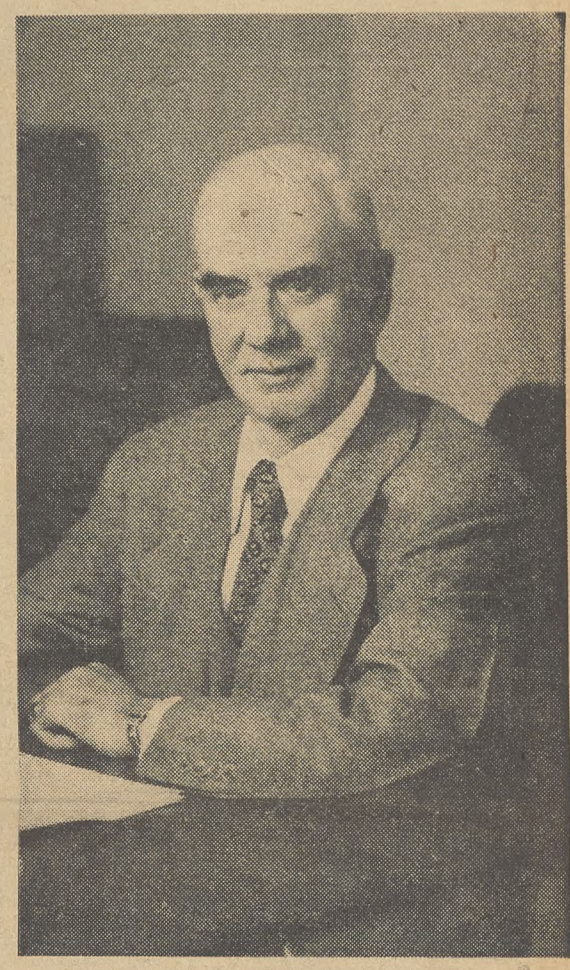


A series of crippling amendments to the Thomas-Lesinski Bill are being considered in the United States Senate this week.

These amendments have been sponsored by Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio. They are framed with one — and only one — purpose: to maintain all the essential features of the infamous Taft-Hartley Act.

The Taft Amendments must be defeated.

The Thomas Bill must be passed by the Senate.

It is time for every CIO member, for every CIO local, for every city and state CIO council to demand of their Senators that the Taft-Hartley Act be repealed.

The Taft Amendments would do nothing to help labor unions. They will do much to strengthen the Taft-Hartley Act. The Taft Amendments will preserve the evil of injunctions, of government interference with collective bargaining, of government support of employers against unions.

The people of the United States voted against this evil, one-sided law last year. Now is the time to remind your Senators of this vast public demand for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Wire your Senators today.

Tell them to —

Defeat Taft Amendments

Pass The Thomas Bill!

Murray Says U. S. Steel 'Morally, Legally, Contractually' Obliged To Discuss Pensions

THE CIO Steelworkers have charged the mammoth U. S. Steel Corp. in current negotiations with breach of contract and commission of an unfair labor practice.

The union's charges stem from the corporation's steadfast refusal to discuss pensions. Pres. Philip Murray of the USA-CIO, on the other hand, argues that the corporation is "morally, legally and contractually" obliged to discuss the issue.

Negotiations were recessed last week but will be resumed this week.

In a minutely-documented brief by Arthur Goldberg, Steelworkers' general counsel, the union cited court, NLRB and arbitration decisions in support of its claim that the company is required to discuss pensions at this time.

U. S. Steel's position is based on the wording of the contract's reopening clause which permits discussion of "wage and insurance proposals."

The argument revolves basically around the definition of the term "wages."

The union brief cited an NLRB definition of wages—in which the U. S. Supreme Court has concurred—as "emoluments of value, like pension and insurance benefits, which may accrue to employes out of their employment relationship." This definition was given in the Inland Steel case, in which the Board ruled that pensions are a mandatory subject for collective bargaining, since they are part of wages.

Again in a case involving the W. W. Cross & Co. vs. NLRB, the court held that a group insurance plan is a bargainable subject because group insurance is a form of wages.

Also cited by the union brief was an arbitrator's decision in the "Godner case" in 1946. This decision also included welfare plans within the scope of wages.

"AS A MATTER of economic reality," the union contended, "increases in hourly or incentive rates of pay cannot be separated from the overall demands which the union has made upon the company.

"The union feels that it is a proper subject for collective bargaining to decide as to what part of increased 'rates of pay' should be in the form of hourly or incentive rate increases, or in the form of pensions and insurance benefits; or partly in each of these forms."

Even aside from the company's contractual obligation to bargain on all wages—including pensions—the brief noted that U. S. Steel is required to bargain on pensions at any time, since the present contract includes no provisions on the subject.

This contention is based on an NLRB decision in the Allied Mills case. There the Board stated: "With respect to unwritten terms dealing with 'wages, hours and other terms and conditions of employment,' the obligation remains on both parties to bargain continuously."

Thus, the union explained, since no agreement is in force on pensions, "the company is under a continuing statutory duty to bargain with the union on this subject before, during and after the reopening period."

ALTHOUGH THE negotiators have not yet discussed rates of pay, the company has already indicated that it will oppose any hourly raises, as well as discussion of pensions. This was made clear before talks got underway, when C. R. Cox, president of Carnegie-Illinois, U. S. Steel's biggest subsidiary, wrote Murray that "higher wages or other increased costs will be most detrimental."

Murray had apparently anticipated just this sort of corporation resistance even before receipt of the letter. In addressing the union's wage policy committee earlier, the Steel union chief warned emphatically that the union would need every ounce of its potential strength in the ensuing months.

Members of the committee said that Murray's dead-earnest tone left no doubt that he was referring to the possibility of a strike.

NMU Keeps Hiring Hall, Wins Raise, More Vacation

By BARNEY RASKIN

THE CIO Natl. Maritime Union has wound up eight weeks of negotiations with Atlantic and Gulf coast steamship operators with a new two-year agreement which retains the union hiring hall without amendment.

The pact provides an additional $7.50 monthly and one additional week's vacation for all hands.

These are also important gains on basic issues which the union had been vainly seeking for years. Among these are a positive guarantee against cuts in vessel personnel and improved grievance machinery.

Agreement was reached June 16, eight hours after the midnight deadline on the old agreement, following an around-the-clock session at the offices of Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service Commissioner Harry Winning in New York.

Settlement had been held up for five hours as NMU negotiators refused to conclude discussions until they were assured that representatives of ship wireless operators of the American Radio Association, CIO, had reached a satisfactory agreement with the shipowners.

The new NMU agreement expires June 15, 1951. It allows each party one review of wages and overtime rates by request at any time during the life of the agreement.

NMU membership in the port of New York ratified the agreement by a vote of 2030 to 147. Similar endorsements came from the rest of the NMU ports last week.

In reporting the agreement to the New York membership, Joseph Curran, NMU president and chairman of the negotiating committee said:

"It is our unanimous opinion that this agreement represents a real push ahead and will benefit every member of the union."

The union negotiating committee was composed of the six national officers, three national port committeemen, New York port agent and six rank and file members elected by the membership.

PRINCIPAL issue in the negotiations was the hiring hall, which gives the union control over hiring and which is conceded to be the life's blood of the maritime unions. The institution is now under attack by the NLRB.

NMU seamen, however, have made it clear that any attempt to weaken the hiring hall will be fought on the picket line and can succeed only after the union has been smashed. This was the union stand at the start of negotiations, and it was never changed.

Less than a week after the opening of negotiations, the NLRB handed down a decision on a complaint against the hiring hall by Atlantic and Gulf coast operators which had been pending for over a year. The board held that the hiring hall violated closed shop prohibitions of the Taft-Hartley Act and that a strike or threat of a strike to preserve the hiring hall was an "unfair labor practice."

A similar decision was handed down last year by the board on complaint of Great Lakes steamship operators. An NLRB petition for an order enforcing that decision is now being considered by the U. S. Court of Appeals.

The union refused to alter its demands to fit the NLRB decisions. It insisted that the hiring hall be maintained without change—subject only to a Supreme Court finding as to its legality, the same basis on which it has been maintained since the advent of Taft-Hartley.

The union demanded also a clause stipulating that if the Supreme Court finds the hiring hall is illegal, the entire contract between the union and the operators shall be voided.

Negotiations were hung up for weeks on this issue. The operators finally agreed to continuing the hiring hall without change, subject to Supreme Court ruling, but they still balked at the clause voiding the entire agreement in the event the hiring hall was outlawed.

It was not until four days before the deadline that this issue was settled with a complete victory for the union.

NEXT IN importance to the hiring hall was the issue of manning scales, which establish the number and ratings of men to be carried on vessels.

For ten years, the union has demanded the right to negotiate on manning scales in all departments. Although this right was established in regard to the stewards department by the War Labor Board in 1944, the operators have steadfastly refused to discuss manning in the other two departments, deck and engine. Attempts by operators to cut crews without consulting the union have resulted in frequent disputes.

The deadlock was broken in the final hours of negotiations when the operators agreed to insert a clause in the contract stating flatly that "there shall be no reduction in the manning scale of the deck and engine department for the life of the agreement."

Since this clause gives the union an air-tight floor under manning scales with no restriction on improvements, and since it is the first time the operators have ever permitted curtailment of their "prerogatives" in regard to manning in the deck and engine departments, it represents a substantial victory for the union.

ON GRIEVANCE machinery, the union asked for appointment of an impartial arbitrator for the industry but is well satisfied with the permanent joint disputes board which the new agreement establishes.

The board will be composed of six members, three from the union and three from the American Merchant Marine Institute, representing the operators.

Agreement on wages was held up by a question over language of the clause providing an additional $7.50 monthly to all hands. The operators insisted on calling it a clothing allowance, the union wanted it termed simply an increase in the basic wage structure.

Other clauses assure seamen of ample time to report to their ships and of regular weekly payment of illness and injury benefits. It had been the frequent practice of shipowners to hold up payment of these benefits if the seaman had a legal suit pending against the company.

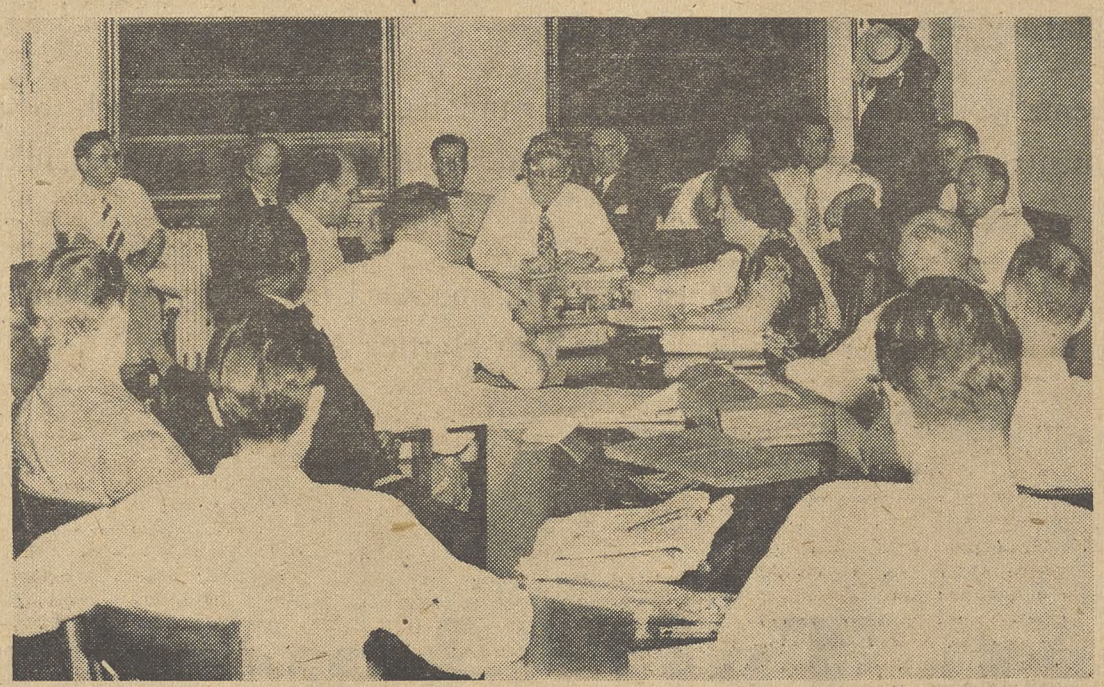
THE agreement, in the opinion of both union and operators, provides the basis for stable operations in the shipping industry for the next two years. This, of course, depends mainly on the Supreme Court decision on the hiring hall—not expected before the early part of next year—or on repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The union's sentiments were voiced in the "NMU Pilot," which stated editorially:

"We don't know what the court will decide in this case. But—from bitter experience with the crimp joints and fink parlors, with the slave wages and miserable conditions, with the graft, abuse and discrimination that went with shipowner-controlled hiring—we know this for a fact: not only is the hiring hall legal; it is the ONLY legal system of hiring the waterfront has ever known.

"Any so-called law which would make the hiring hall illegal is a crime in itself.

"We are firm believers in law and order. That's why we'll fight with everything we've got against any attempt to smash the hiring hall."



NEGOTIATORS for the CIO Natl. Maritime Union and the American Merchant Marine Institute are shown five hours before they reached agreement on the hiring hall. It was agreed that the halls will be maintained until a final effecting order is issued by the Circuit Court of Appeals after the U. S. Supreme Court hands down a decision. This picture was taken at 8 a. m., June 16, five hours before a final decision was reached. The ship owners are on the right, the union representatives including NMU Pres. Joseph Curran are on the left, and seated at the head of the table and facing the camera is Harry Winning, Federal mediator assigned to the case.

Administration Fights Taft on Injunctions

THE U. S. Senate, interrupted spasmodically by other business, was last weekend getting into the core of the Taft-Hartley Law—the injunction process.

Doggedly, the Administration leadership was lining up votes in an attempt to beat down Sen. Robert A. Taft's drive to shackle the labor movement with injunctions even stronger than those of T-H.

Taft, his eye on his next year's drive for reelection, kept talking on and on about his devotion to the working man. But he was bending every effort to keep the injuction power on the books.

The Senate beat down three alternatives—by Sens. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.), Irving Ives (R., N. Y.) and Wayne Morse (R., Ore.)—which would provide for either seizure, as in the case of Douglas and Ives, or Congressional action on each "emergency," as in the case of Morse.

The real test was on the Douglas amendment. It showed that a sizeable number of liberal senators feared that the Douglas amendment, though it did not mention injunction and gave no procedure for obtaining them, might inferentially lead to injunctions.

These Senators voted against the Douglas amendment because they want not even the slightest inference, real or imagined, of injunction power. Taft and others of his kind voted against it because they want to be sure that industry would have a weapon to break strikes.

Among the liberals voting "no" were Sens. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.), Brien McMahon (D., Conn.), Warren Magnuson (D., Wash.), Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) James Murray (D., Mont.), Matthew Neely (D., W. Va.), Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), Elbert Thomas (D., Utah) and others.

Then, Majority Leader Scott Lucas (Ill.) made a move which reportedly brought all the Democratic and Republican liberals into one camp. He moved to strike the injunction power from Taft's amendments.

That was the issue to be joined in the Senate this week.

ENERGETIC SEN. Matthew Neely (D., W. Va.) had the galleries and his fellow Senators listening intently, sometimes laughing at his barbs, as he tore into the very idea of an injunction in labor affairs.

"It has been recorded that the old Goths of Germany in their primitive assembles debated every important question twice, once when drunk and once when sober—sober to promote wisdom and decorum; drunk to promote courage and vigor of action.

"I have no first-hand information concerning either the decorum or sobriety that prevailed during the passage of T-H, with which we struggle and under which millions suffer humiliation and distress.

"But, certainly, those who voted for this act were free from the influence of any stimulating liquor or soothing drug. Otherwise, they would, by accident or design, have failed to make this measure the most tyrannical ever placed upon the statute books of the nation.

"An unlearned old woman was asked what she thought about the King James Bible. She replied, 'If it is good enough for King James, it is good enough for me.' (laughter.)

"So with the Thomas Bill, it is good enough for me.

IN PENNSYLVANIA, in Sept., 1917, Judge Langham issued an injunction which restrained striking miners from 'congregating on the Magyar Presbyterian Church lot or any other lot, lots, or places at the time the employes of the plaintiff enter the mine and at the time the employes of the plaintiff come out of the mine; from singing a song or songs in hearing of the employes of the plaintiff of a threatening or hostile nature . . .'

"Subsequently, an investigating committee of the Senate found and reported that the church in question was on a lot owned by the local union, and that some of the hymns which the miners were enjoined from singing were the following: 'The Victory May Depend Upon You,' 'Nearer, My God to Thee,' 'Stand Up, Stand Up, for Jesus.'"

The West Virginian warned his Democratic colleagues that they would get no campaign contributions by playing up to the NAM. "On your life they will never come," he said. "They will go to the party of the distinguished Senator from Ohio (Taft.)"

Sen. Douglas then asked: "Is the Senator charging that I am attempting to get campaign funds from large contributors by helping, with others, to sponsor these amendments?"

Neely answered: "No. The Senator is to great of college professor and too little acquainted with the skullduggery of practical politics and has too high a sense of honor to accept a tainted contribution."

Neely wound up:

"It is my hope that the Thomas Bill will be passed and the blessings of the Wagner law restored.

"When I speak on the final question of repealing T-H, I propose to prove by facts as convincing as the demonstration of a problem in Euclid, that not only labor but the great corporations and every class of the American people for a dozen years under the Wagner act enjoyed the greatest period of prosperity, freedom and happiness that has ever blessed mankind since God said: 'Let there be light.'"

T-H VICTIMS AT LIBERTY SHRINE: John W. Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers (extreme right, bottom row) shows some victims of T-H the sights of Washington from the foot of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. The group came to Washington to tell Congressman how T-H hurts workers. L. to R., top row, Wallace Bragg; his father, Earl, both of Charlottesville, Va.; Curtis Rogers, Jim Oatman, and Curtis' brother, Charles, the last three from New Holland, Pa.; middle row, A. Callisti, TWUA staff; Clyde Sprouse, Charlottesville; front row, Mrs. Della Gilmer, Charlottesville; Sam Frost, TWUA staff; Mrs. Dorothy Rhodes, Charlottesville; Lewis Haynie, TWUA staff; Mrs. Mirttie Bragg, wife of Earl Bragg, and Edelman, Monticello, Jefferson's home at Charlottesville is a **mecca for tourists.**

Prospects Are Bright For Favorable Action On Housing Measure

IT WAS pretty much "Housing Week" on Capitol Hill last week, and for the first time in six years of desperate attempts it looked as if the nation's ill-housed were going to get some relief at last.

There were these developments in the Lower House, the Senate having passed the administration's public housing-slum clearance program months ago:

• The housing bill, after escaping the hostile rules committee, finally was being debated on the floor, and was rapidly moving to a vote.

• Ten Congressmen — all but one convinced of the need for federal action—dramatically walked off the floor to take a flying tour of New York and Philadelphia slums. The expedition was financed by the CIO, AFL, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Americans for Democratic Action.

Back from the tour, Rep. James G. Fulton (R., Pa.), who was uncertain before, announced: "One look at what passed for a toilet for a whole floor in one building convinced me that I had to cast my vote for the housing bill."

• Bitter foe of the bill, Georgia's Rep. Eugene Cox, 69, forgot his Congressional etiquette on the floor long enough to strike venerable, 83-year-old Rep. Adolph Sabath (D., Ill.) across the face and call him a "liar." Sabath, who has slugged it out verbally for many years in the House, returned a fast one-two with the agility of a man much younger.

• The omni-present real estate lobby was busy defending itself against a presidential onslaught at the beginning of the week. Truman had blasted the lobby for distorting the housing issue and issuing "false propaganda." The lobby acted very shocked, and issued a "you're another" statement against administration spokesmen.

But what had union legislative representatives most excited last week, was the probability that the housing bill was not only going through, but would possibly run interference for the rest of the Truman program, blocked behind housing.

Debate in the House was almost a carbon copy of the arguments that have been batted around the Senate, in committees, in pro-and-con literature and public forums over the past six years. To make it even more like old times, there was even a Roosevelt in the middle of the fight, defending his beliefs against cries of "socialism" as his father had done before him.

Young FDR, Jr.—newest Congressman in the House—devoted his maiden speech on the floor to introducing the middle income housing bill, strongly backed by CIO, and urging passage of the public housing bill.

"In my limited experience," he said, "I can remember that almost every piece of legislation in recent years which has sought to serve the interests of the people instead of interests of the few, has always been tagged by the same old gang as socialistic."

Here are some of the debate highlights:

Rep. Sabath, leading off: "Some people say this legislation will affect private enterprise. That is all wrong. It will aid private enterprise; furthermore, private enterprise has promised to build homes; it has made that promise for the past 9 or 10 years. Has it built these homes for the low-income people? Indeed not. Private enterprise has built homes for those who could pay 12 to 15 and 20 thousand dollars, but not for those who could afford to pay only 7 or 8.

McCormack (D., Mass.): ". . . I call attention to the fact that in 1935 when we were considering the Social Security Act . . . the cry was made in relation to old-age and survivors insurance that it would destroy the private insurance companies. As a matter of fact, it has greatly increased the business of private insurance companies. These companies now admit that they were wrong and that it has been of great benefit to them . . . This bill will have the same effect on private industry."

Martin (R., Mass., minority leader): "Mr. Speaker, in opposing the housing bill I am swayed not entirely by the content of the measure, although there is much that could be singled out for criticism. My opposition is chiefly due to a profound conviction we cannot afford to engage in this new enterprise in which so few will benefit at the peril of so many."

(Martin then used the real estate lobby's estimate of 16-to-19 billion dollars as the cost of the program. This has been refuted by the Budget Director, who estimated the total at '$9 to $10 billion, rather than $16 billion.")

Cox, D., Ga.): "This bill plainly, openly and boldly declares socialism to be our new national policy."

Karsten (D., Mo.): "In my opinion Federal assistance is absolutely necessary for cities such as St. Louis if we are ever to relieve the housing shortage and eliminate slums . . . Those that eliminate slums . . . Those what must live in substandard dwellings do not do so by choice."

Madden (D., Ind.): "During the last 20 years, on a number of occasions, legislation has been passed by this Congress aiding corporations and financial interests to pass over a critical period of their existence, but not one word concerning the socialistic aspects of that legislation was heard. I refer to bills calling for railway mail subsidies to the railroads; for legislation aiding banks to survive . . . and numerous bills of that type."

Spence (D., Ky., Banking committee chairman): "A vote against this rule is not a vote against the bill, but is a declaration by the House of the United States that it does not care to function . . . I have heard many cries of socialism. Always when we attempt to do something for the plain people you will hear that cry . . ."

O'Hara (D., Ill.): I would sooner leave this Congress a defeated first-termer than go to bed for just one night with the conscience of a real-estate lobby."

Time Off To Vote

Two hours off on election day is provided for employes of Western Felt Works, Chicago, in a contract recently negotiated by the CIO Textile Workers.

The contract also provides a general raise of 5c an hour, with about half those covered receiving from 7c to 12c.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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NO JOBS TODAY

We wish the CIO News had been wrong when it said many months ago that the nation was heading toward a serious unemployment problem.

Well, the problem is here. Today. Right in our laps.

Perhaps it isn't critical yet from a national economic standpoint—but it's serious enough to warrant a lot of real soul-searching by leaders of industry, business and government.

It isn't enough for these leaders to dodge the issue by saying that we're merely going through a "period of necessary economic readjustment."

They should face the issue squarely, grab the problem by the scruff of its neck and try to work out a solution before we hit the skids that lead to depression.

This, of course, would mean industry and business would have to alter some of their methods and toss some of their pet theories into the wastebasket. And it would mean that Congressional leaders would face up to their responsibilities to those who become jobless through no fault of their own.

Maybe that's asking for a lot—but it would be a little in comparison with the disastrous consequences of a major depression.

One of the first steps toward solving a problem is to learn what created it—so let's see what we find in the economic picture.

WE CAN 'THANK' PROFIT GOUGERS

Shortly after the end of World War II, business and industry embarked on the greatest profit-taking spree the nation has ever witnessed—a spree that was bound to be followed by a bad economic hangover.

Prices went higher and higher and higher. Profits skyrocketed. Those who raised their voice in warning were usually accused of "attacking the profit system" and "trying to undermine the American way."

Eventually the inevitable happened. Consumer purchasing power got so badly out of balance with prices that buyers were forced to curtail their purchases.

"Surplus" production began developing in various lines. Business and industry "met" this problem by laying of workers.

Thus purchasing power was decreased again.

Much the same thing began happening in the late 1920's. A serious depression followed.

TALK WON'T DO THE JOB

Pronouncements—pious or otherwise—regarding the "inevitability" of what has happened, and stupid statements that "we must follow natural economic laws" won't move the nation one inch nearer to solution of a problem that must be met if we're to avoid real trouble.

It's time for the corporations to begin using their huge resources to fight growing unemployment.

It's time for the sharp price cutting that's needed to put purchasing power in better balance with production.

It's time for Congress and the states to provide realistic unemployment benefits for those who're out of jobs.

Certainly the course outlined here will cost business and industry—and the taxpayers—money. Probably a lot of it.

But the price would be low in comparison with the cost of a depression.

And it's worth mentioning here that a large segment of the public no longer goes for the idea that the only function of business is to make money for its owners.

Commies Have Phony New Line

"Autonomy" Has Replaced "Unity" As Watchword Of Kremlin Boys

By ALLAN L. SWIM

OH, BROTHER! The things that can happen when the party line changes are almost completely out of this world!

Take this business of "autonomy" for example.

It's taken on great significance and has become the by-word of a group of persons inside the CIO who said only a few years ago they would give their all for 'unity."

Now it's "unity be damned—except on our terms" and the lads are trying to build up the idea that autonomy is a good substitute for democratic majority rule.

And don't tell me that the boys can't put their heart into such a phony switch—because I saw them change an "imperialistic aggression" into a "people's war" in one day back in 1941.

That was the day Joe and Adolf ended their shotgun-wedding honeymoon and headed for the divorce court.

AUTONOMY IS really a desirable and necessary thing in the labor movement but it, like water, needs to be applied in proper portions.

If there's too little water you have a drouth; if there's too much you have a flood.

The CIO, when it was founded and in its early years, worked out what nearly everybody considered to be a reasonable balance between autonomy for the various unions in the handling of their internal affairs and majority rule for the CIO in matters affecting the entire organization.

Nobody challenged the right of delegates to meet in convention and, by democratic methods, set what was known as "CIO policy." Nobody challenged the right of the Executive Board to make policy decisions between conventions.

The party line boys used to yell that any group which violated such policy was guilty of high treason. They used to say no group had the right to "use the good name of CIO" and at the same time flout CIO policy.

Ah, but that was before the party line changed!

WITH ALL OF the loose talk that's making the rounds these days, it's difficult for many persons to learn when "autonomy" became the watchword of those who formerly pleaded for "unity."

It happened when a majority in the CIO decided to back the post-war foreign policy of the U. S. and a minority decided to support Russian policy.

All the minority wanted was:

1. To continue to enjoy the support and influence of the CIO in dealing with employers on the domestic scene.

2. Use their CIO connection to undermine CIO policy—and the policy of the U. S. government—on the foreign scene.

And they had the gall to say that "autonomy" gave them the right to do so!

YOU'RE GOING to hear a lot more about "autonomy" between now and the end of the 1949 CIO convention at Cleveland.

You're going to hear that "autonomy" gives the dissenters the right to lie about and slander the CIO leadership and you'll hear the leadership termed "dictatorial" because it fights back.

You'll be told that "autonomy" gives individual unions the right to affiliate with the World Federation of Trade Unions, which the CIO recently repudiated.

"Autonomy" will be used by certain of the dirtier-tongued party-liners as phony justification for publicly calling CIO Pres. Philip Murray a fascist and a "Brownshirt."

And the Kremlinites will attempt to convince everybody that all they're trying to do is preserve the democratic rights of the unions to which they belong!

New "Witchhunt" Of Federal Agencies Halted

Objections by Sen. Neely (D., W. Va.) last week halted Senate passage of a bill which CIO legislative officials had described as "mischievous, disruptive and dangerous."

The bill (S. 1496) would set up a "permanent commission on intergovernmental relations," which CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan said would serve to "break down the standards and effectiveness of such federal statutes as the Social Security Act under the pretense of promoting a more 'efficient' fiscal relationship between the states and the federal government."

Although originally drafted to create a "study" group, the bill was changed to give the commission "expediting" powers. The Commission, representing federal, state, county and city governments, would be heavily overweighted with spokesmen from the smaller branches of government.

CIO officials fear that it would become a method of fighting the establishment of high state and local standards for effective carrying out of national social welfare programs, where most of the money comes from the federal government.

The bill "obviously shows an intent to set up a watchdog or witch-hunting commission that day in, day out would harass, intimidate and influence federal agencies that are seeking to carry out national policies established by Congress."

"Take my advice! Lay off the television!"

Labor Wants Voice In N. Y. Mayoralty

The leading CIO and AFL unions in Greater New York have served notice on the major political parties that they expect to be consulted in the consideration and designation "of desirable candidates for Mayor" in the forthcoming election contest.

The unions said that the candidates to be considered for the mayoralty must "have a distinguished public record, sympathetic to and understanding of labor's problems . . ."

The statement was signed on behalf of CIO unions by Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union, head of the New York CIO Council, and Hyman Blumberg, Clothing Workers executive vice president, and for the AFL by Pres. Martin T. Lacey, of the Central Trades and Labor Council and Pres. Howard McSpedon of the Building and Construction Council.

Williams Signs Mich. Bill Boosting Benefits

Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan has signed into law a bill which increases unemployment benefits by $1 to $4 a week, but which still "does not meet the need for adequate compensation."

The new bill raises maximum benefits for a single person from $20 to $24 weekly but makes no change in the dependency allowance of $2 for each child up to four children.

The Democrats tried to boost the benefits to $30 weekly for a single person and up to $42 weekly for workers with four dependents, but the measure was kept from coming out on the floor by the GOP.

They Really Got Heat Turned On

THIS IS A story about low wages, high courage, an impartial arbiter and men who were forced to work while wearing their overcoats.

The principal action took place in a small factory over a period of years.

The villian in the plot was a tight-fisted manager. The No. 1 hero was a fellow who believed in calling his shots as he saw them.

The chief beneficiaries were workers who believed in fighting for what they thought to be right.

THE FACTORY, located in a so-called "low-wage area," believed in paying as little as it posibly could.

Workers finally decided the only way they could get decent wages was to form a union—so they set up an "independent."

The union had tough going and after months of negotiating and threatening to strike it finally established a starting rate of about 33 cents an hour.

No further wage hikes were forthcoming until the Wage-Hour Law brought the minimum rate up to 40 cents.

Eventually the "independent" decided it should affiliate with the CIO—and it did.

The manager liked the CIO even less than he did the "independent" and he said so frankly.

WHEN THE next contract negotiating period came around the CIO union made a fight for and won an increase of 7 cents—under threat of a strike.

The manager, by then a very unhappy man, started a campaign of corner-cutting and heckling.

He tried various schemes, some of which amused the workers and some of which antagonized them.

Then he gave them the "cold" treatment —in the wintertime.

He ordered the fireman not to start the furnace until 5 a. m., which meant the plant was always cold during the early part of the morning shift.

And on Mondays—with no heat over the week-end—many of the men had to wear their overcoats until nearly noon.

UNION representatives complained to the manager, but he brushed them aside with the statement that "I can't afford a fire or a fireman all night because the union's nearly driven me into bankruptcy."

The union did a bit of checking, and learned the company could well afford to heat the plant properly.

Next step was to file a formal grievance under the procedure set up in the contract.

An arbiter was finally called in to settle the dispute. He read the contract carefully and then reported:

"There's nothing in the contract which says the management must heat the plant in any particular manner. In fact, heat isn't even mentioned. Consequently the union doesn't have a just grievance."

A **UNION** meeting was hurriedly called and the matter was discussed at length. Then the workers voted to strike.

The next day a picket line was thrown around the plant and all work on the inside ceased.

A day or so later the arbiter was called back into the case. He studied the contract again and said: "There's nothing here which says the workers can't go out on strike because there's not enough heat in the plant. As I said before, there's nothing about heat in the contract."

On the following morning the plant was warm as toast when the men returned to work.

A.L.S.

IT'S A THIN DISGUISE

Idea That Most Farmers Are Wealthy Called Business Propaganda

By HAROLD V. KNIGHT
North Dakota Farmers Union

SECRETARY OF Agriculture Brannan never said a truer word when he told a Congressional committee that depressions are farm-led and farm-fed.

Yet when he made his proposal to maintain farm income at the prosperous level of the past decade, while giving consumers abundant food at reasonable prices, a howl went up from the same sources that are opposing all Fair Deal measures to improve the welfare of the common man.

Reactionaries raise the same old cries of "socialism" and "regimentation." They say that the idea of letting food prices find their natural level (which abundant supplies would lower) and making up the difference to the farmer from the federal treasury, means paying for our food twice —directly and through taxes.

It may be hard for city folks to picture the income of average farm families, just as it is difficult for farmers to understand the problems of the union labor family. The propaganda of the big boys doesn't make it any easier. Both groups are told that the other are rolling in wealth.

As a matter of fact, in 1945—supposed to be one of the best years for farmers—two out of three farm families had less than $2,000 net income.

Of course, that two-thirds includes the great mass of sharecroppers and tenants in the South. It also includes the great bulk of "typical" American farm families —the kind that "set a good table" and buy cars, refrigerators, radios, furniture, tractors, lumber, and other things factories produce—when they have the money.

THIS MATTER OF gross income and net income for farmers is something city workers may find confusing. A farmer may gross $10,000; but after all his expenses of production—tractor fuel, depreciation and repairs on equipment, interest, taxes, seed, feed, etc.—he will be lucky if he has a net income of $3,000.

That is equivalent of a factory worker who gets $1.50 an hour working 50 weeks a year. Is that an unreasonable standard of living for American families? Yet few farmers fall into that category. Farm income also greatly fluctuates from year to year, depending on price and weather, but many of the costs of farming are fixed.

Another idea about which city folk sometime wonder is "parity." Parity means simply a fair relationship between what a farmer sells his output for and the cost of what he buys. A parity price is a fair price.

Sixty per cent. parity is only 60% fair. Ninety per cent. parity is 90% fair. What laboring man would stand for a union which urged them to accept a 60% fair wage? Many farmers disapprove of the position of their Congressmen, who urge them to be satisfied with less than fair prices. The Farmers Union is battling for full parity—nothing else. It also proposes a program of storing foodstuffs—frozen, canned, or in their natural state—so consumers will have a steady flow of goods at stable, reasonable prices in years of low production and high.

The Farmers Union has long sought to correct the misinformation farmers generally have received about organized labor. It believes that labor, too, should have a better idea about farmers problems.

Instead of anti-farm blocs and anti-labor blocs—we need a pro-prosperity bloc that will promote better living conditions for both farmers and city workers.

$2,000 More In Rewards Offered In Shootings Of The UAW's Reuther Brothers

Rewards of $1000 each have been offered by the Michigan CIO Council executive board and Local 174, CIO Auto Workers, Detroit, for information leading to arrest and conviction of the assailant of Victor Reuther, UAW educational director.

These are in addition to the rewards of $1000 each offered by the council and Local 174 in the shooting last year of UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

UAW's executive board has offered $200,000 for reward leading to arrest of the assailant of the Reuther brothers, both of whom were hit by shotgun blasts fired into their homes.

The board issued an additional $5000 for information resulting in any person being held for trial as a principal or accessory in either shooting, even though the accused is not convicted.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch Employs Negro Reporter

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which is noted for its outspoken crusades for minority rights, practices what it preaches.

Last week the newspaper, which circulates in Jim Crow territory, hired its first Negro reporter—John Henry Hicks, 21, of East St. Louis, Ill.

Hicks has just been graduated with honors from the University of Illinois, where he completed four years' work in three.

As Thrown By Columnist George Morris

Daily Worker Line Boomerangs

THE LEADERSHIP of CIO—not Big Business, Wall Street or the NAM—has been the chief target of attacks in the Daily Worker for about 18 months.

The newspaper, mouthpiece of the Communist Party, apparently operates on the theory that no edition can go to press unless it contains accusations against Philip Murray and others who support CIO policy.

The anti-Murray campaign began in earnest when the CIO Executive Board in January 1948 indorsed the Marshall Plan and rejected the Third Party candidacy of Henry Wallace.

George Morris, who writes a "labor" column, has been the Worker's chief hatchet man in this undertaking. The general viewpoint expressed in his column is that Murray can do nothing right and the unions which defy notional CIO policy can do no wrong.

Typical titles of Morris' column follow:

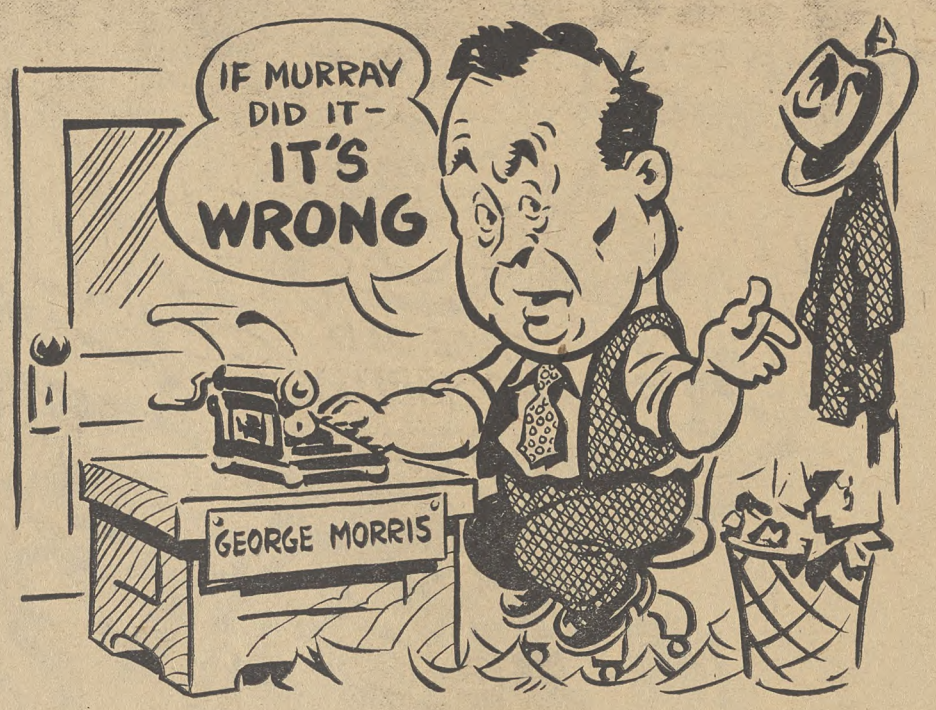
- **"Philip Murray Red-Baiting to Hide Failure in Pay Talks."**
- **"Does the NAM Need the CIO Mailing List?"**
- **"Murray's Theory Costs the Worker Plenty."**
- **"Connecticut PAC Dead as a Door Nail."**
- **"CIO Heads Now Ready to Deliver to ACTU."**
- **"Murray Will Never Get 'Unity' for Truman."**

FOR A SHORT time last year Morris was trying to peddle the idea that Philip Murray—personally—had sold members of his own union down the river because of his wage policies.

Murray, he charged, resorted to Red-baiting to hide his failure.

This little campaign ended suddenly when the Steelworkers got wage increases ranging from 9½ to 25 cents an hour.

In April of last year Morris cut loose on Pres. Mike Quill of the Transport Workers after Quill resigned as head of the policy-defying New York City CIO Council.



"When the TWU launches a wage fight in New York the campaign of necessity must reach down to every organization and community, Morris wrote on April 4. "It takes a terrific amount of pressure to bend the city toward a raise. The TWU always had to rally a very active support of the CIO council and its 600,000 affiliated members."

Then Morris accused Quill of favoring an "easy" wage formula and losing the support of his own members.

A short time later Quill won a wage increase of 24 cents an hour for his New York subway workers.

ON APRIL 29 last year Morris said that the CIO-PAC in Connecticut was "as dead as a door nail." But, Morris added, things were really looking up for Wallace in the state.

The record shows PAC did a bang-up job in Connecticut last year and that a governor and three Congressmen supported by PAC were elected.

It also was in April 1948 that the Worker carried an editorial saying, "The most conservative of capitalist-hired statisticians now estimate the Henry Wallace vote of 10,000,000 in November. To Murray this 10-million-strong army of progressivism and peace is nothing but a 'Communist' plot."

In November Wallace polled less than 2 million votes—and the "capitalist-hired statisticians" made a lot of mistakes about Truman, too.

Georgs T. Guernsey, CIO associate education director, was the victim of an amusing, underhanded Morris attack.

"The CIO's national office is mailing some awful stuff to its affiliates these days, but circulating NAM pamphlets to its educational directors sets a new low," Morris wrote.

He then said Guernsey had been distributing a NAM pamphlet called "People vs. Rabbits." He implied that this pamphlet had the approval of CIO and Guernsey.

Morris didn't explain that the CIO often distributes to key union people throughout the country material put out by organizations which fight the CIO—so the key people can easily follow the opposition's line.

On numerous occasions the Daily Worker has attacked CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, CIO Organizational Dir. Allen S. Haywood, Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers, the CIO News and its editor.

A GOOD EXAMPLE of Worker technique is provided in the April 4, 1948, issue. A black, five-column head on Page 4 says "How Reuther Worked With Rankin To Bust Miami Transport Union."

Nearly an entire page is devoted to the "Reuther-Rankin" story but Rep. John Rankin is not mentioned a single time directly. Apparently the headline was based on a statement in the story, that "other leaflets issued by the UAW organizers let go the whole Thomas-Rankin line against TWU."

During last year's political campaign Morris wrote:

"The bulk of the pages of the CIO News is now taken up with ballyhoo about the ERP and denunciation of Wallace, the only candidate running who opposes the Taft-Hartley Law . . ."

A few weeks ago the Worker "went to town" on the beating of Secy.-Treas. Maurice Travis of the Mine, Mill union.

"Travis was the victim of an assault by Steelworkers Union goons . . .," said the Worker.

The "goons" (plural) turned out to be one man (singular)—a local worker who struck Travis after the latter called him a filthy name.

And—just in case you didn't know it—the Daily Worker is published by the Freedom of the Press Co., a corporation.

New UOPWA Contract Won At John Hancock

"THE BEST contract ever won from a major insurance company" was wrapped up last week by the CIO Office & Professional Workers for 5,900 John Hancock Insurance Agents.

Termed "the best" by UOPWA Pres. James Durkin, the agreement was reached after six months of negotiations and after the union surmounted a representation election thrown into the midst of the talks.

Following are the principal gains provided by the new two-year contract:

- A $5 weekly increase to be paid up to the early part of 1950. For the first half of 1950 and each six months thereafter the company will make a new calculation based on the ratio of the company's expenses to the New York Insurance Law expense limit. Under this formula, the increase can go up as high as $10 a week.
- All firings are subject to arbitration, and grievance procedure is speeded up.
- The company agreed to a union shop if, in an NLRB poll—required by Taft-Hartley—75% of the ballots cast are affirmative. Either party can cancel the union shop by written notice after 60 days.
- Agents aged 60 with 25 years' service can retire at a pension equal to the amount they would receive at 65, excluding the payments they would have made between 60 and 65. In addition, the company will pay to those retiring between 60 and 65 an amount equal to the social security payments the employe would receive at 65.
- A permanent disability plan will begin on Jan. 1, 1950.

The union estimated that the retirement and disability improvements are equivalent to an average $2 weekly gain for the agents.

UOPWA LEADERS expect the new contract to serve as a shot in the arm to the union's chances of winning crucial NLRB elections next month at the Prudential and Metropolitan Life Insurance companies.

Bargaining agent at both companies since 1942, UOPWA is being challenged by both the AFL's Natl. Federation of Insurance Agents and by the Independent Union of Life Insurance Agents. Campaigns of both these latter-day unions have been strongly supported by the companies, the UPOWA charges.

The contest at Prudential, involving 14,500 agents in 31 states, is a run-off election, scheduled for July 8. In this the UOPWA and the AFL union will be pitted against each other.

At Metropolitan, 10 statewide elections are due July 15.

Denham Hit Twice On Rulings

The five-man Natl. Labor Relations Board — like the labor movement — is suffering from indigestion these days. It can't stomach Robert N. Denham's Taft-Hartley "interpretations" any more than labor can.

In the past week the Board twice slapped down the NLRB chief. In addition Denham is reported to have handed the board members a strong complaint that they are "usurping" his powers.

The NLRB general counsel's complaint stems from a Board decision of a month ago in which the NLRB refused to consider unfair labor practice cases brought before it by Denham.

In one case, Denham was reversed when he sought to have CIO Oil Workers charged with conducting an illegal boycott.

THE COMPLAINT was brought by the Pure Oil Co., which has a dock in Toledo on Standard Oil property. The Oil Workers local was engaged in a strike against Standard at the time and was picketing Standard in support of the walkout.

Respecting the picket lines, the Pure Oil employes—members of the same local as the strikers—refused to unload oil from the dock at the struck Standard refinery.

Denham held that the strikers' picketline was illegal, since it prompted the non-striking Pure Oil workers to refuse to handle Pure Oil products.

But, argued the Board, to have ruled that way "might well outlaw virtually every effective strike, for a consequence of all strikes is some interference with business relationships between the struck employer and others."

The second rebuff suffered by Denham last week also involved his interpretation of the secondary boycott ban.

Beer Strike Settled; Gain Most Demands

AFTER 12 weeks out on the pavement, New York City's 7000 CIO Brewery Workers have returned to their machines and their trucks with most of the demands won.

Actual end of the long strike came a week after a false alarm settlement. A tentative agreement reached between the negotiators was rejected by 92% of the workers after "settlement" of the walkout was hailed by the companies and newspapers.

Chief opposition to the earlier proposals reportedly centered around the two-men-on-a-truck and the work week clauses. The first was said to be worded too vaguely and the second provided the 37½-hour week only during slack periods.

The final agreement requires that two men be assigned to "almost all" trucks, according to the union. Brewery truck drivers, the union charged during negotiations, suffer the highest incidence of hernia of any industry in New York City.

This, they said, is caused by the heavy load one man on a truck is required to lift by himself. The demand for two-men delivery trucks thus was one of the chief union goals.

OTHER provisions of the new contract:

- A 37½-hour work week for all inside workers throughout the year.
- A company-financed pension plan costing $3 a week per worker.
- An increase of 2½c an hour in night differential pay.
- A general wage increase of $2 a week.
- Improved safety conditions.
- Maximum Union security allowed by Taft-Hartley.
- An eighth paid holiday.

Shut down by the long walkout were the following breweries and distributors: Schaefer, Ruppert, Rubsam & Horrman, Trommer, Piel, Burk, Rheingold, Schlitz, Annheuser-Busch, West End and Ballantine. A number of smaller concerns settled earlier in the strike.

Alabama CIO Council Calls On Members To Expose Ku Klux Klan As Mob Violence Continues Unabated

By BOB CHRISTOFFERSON

AS "reprehensible" as "Hitler's Gestapo, Stalin's secret police"—that was the description applied to the Ku Klux Klan last week by John J. Playfair, president of the Alabama CIO Council, in calling on all affiliated unions and members to "give their fullest support to combatting and exposing" the KKK.

Playfair's call for united support of CIO members in combatting the Klan was publicized in Birmingham daily newspapers as reports continued to pile up of floggings and cross-burnings by hooded and robed mobs that apparently moved at will in Jefferson County and nearby areas. Birmingham is located in Jefferson County.

Gen. Gorgas Post of the American Legion in Birmingham joined the public outcry against the hooded mobs after a Navy veteran was taken from his home at midnight and given 20 lashes in an isolated place by a hooded gang.

The post adopted a resolution striking at the sheriff's office for having failed to take action against the raiders.

The resolution declared, "The law enforcement officers of Jefferson County . . . have failed or refused to this date to bring to the bar of justice a single person connected with any of said numerous crimes and acts of violence, although the said crimes were committed in mass, and of frequent occurrence . . ."

When Sheriff Holt McDowell answered the charges, Legionnaires said, "We are not one bit satisfied with what the sheriff had to say."

The Young Men's Business Club of Birmingham adopted a resolution which declared, "Our established law enforcement agencies have failed miserably in the prevention of these unlawful acts."

MYSTERIOUS COPPER: Outbreak of mob violence sent the staff of the Birmingham (Ala.) Post scurrying through the files for pictures. The uniformed policeman was unnoticed when this picture was taken at a Klan initiation last November. Shape of the badge on his left chest indicates that he is not in the uniform of a Birmingham officer.

IN NEXT-DOOR Shelby County authorities were quick to act when violence reportedly flared June 13, the first day of the week-long strike ordered by John L. Lewis' Mine Workers. A mob of un-masked men allegedly intruded on the premises of a small wagon mine operated by the Cahaba Coal Mining Co. just across the Cahaba River from Jefferson County.

They demanded that business must cease, it was reported. Three persons, including the co-owner and a 15-year-old boy who was visiting the mine, were allegedly beaten by the band of un-masked men.

A special Shelby County Grand Jury was convened last week to investigate the case. The county solicitor was reported to have established the identities of most of those who allegedly participated in the raid. Seventy-one-year-old Circuit Judge W. W. Wallace charged the grand jury to "place the iron fist of the law" on the armed mob which was reported to have shut down the small coal mine.

In his charge, the judge declared, "Any group of men, organization or mob who seek to dictate when a man shall work and when he shall stop work, are violating the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights and the Alabama Constitution."

He added that his court would not stand for a counter-mob "to force people to go back to work . . . a man has a right to quit his job or to strike . . ."

IN JEFFERSON County, Sheriff McDowell claimed he did not have sufficient "trained" personnel to investigate "difficult cases" like the raids of the hooded mobs in his area. The County Commission acted on his request for additional men by authorizing him to employ four deputies to patrol the county at night to put down "the reign of terror and lawlessness."

Public action first became aroused three weeks ago when hooded and robed men broke into the home of a Westwood woman and forced her to watch a cross burn in her yard. Later that night reportedly the same gang invaded a small cafe at Brookside, a mining community, and forced Negro patrons outside to watch a cross burning.

The American Legion took action when Billy Guyton Stovall, a Northside Navy veteran, was snatched from his home and children, taken to an isolated spot and whipped.

Birmingham newspaper men have uncovered at least nine other victims of hooded mobs. All were white persons, most of them living in small mining communities in next-door Walker County.

A reporter for the Birmingham Post was knocked down last week while conducting an investigation of night riders at Sumiton.

PLAYFAIR'S letter on night-riding raids by hooded mobs was addressed to all affiliates of the Alabama CIO Council.

"The Ku Klux Klan is rearing its ugly head again in Alabama. Recent night-riding raids in Birmingham and nearby communities and KKK parades and outrages in other Alabama cities and towns are increasing evidence that the Klan is being revived in full strength," the State Council president, a field representative for the United Steelworkers of America, said.

"The Ku Klux Klan follows the same pattern as did the Nazis and as do the Communists.

"Hitler's Gestapo, Stalin's secret police, the hooded hoodlums of the bedsheet—it is difficult to tell which is the most reprehensible.

"When you read in the newspapers about people being dragged from their homes at midnight, taken to isolated places and whipped, it is difficult to believe that you are reading about happenings in Alabama.

"It sounds more like the fate suffered by the Jews in Nazi Germany or the political enemies of the Communist state in Soviet Russia.

"It is doubtful if any event today pleases the Communists more than the despicable outrages that have been taking place here and elsewhere in the South. The Ku Klux Klan gives aid and comfort to all enemies of democracy.

"I urge all affiliated unions of the Alabama CIO Council and their members to give their fullest support to combatting and exposing this ugly menace that has reared its head again under the bedsheet covering of the KKK."

At the state capital in Montgomery, a bill outlawing the wearing of masks in public had passed the State Senate and was before the House for action. Two lobbyists appeared for the Ku Klux Klan to oppose the bill.

One identified himself as William Hugh Morris of Birmingham, who said he was "state Klan director" and the other identified himself as the Rev. Alvin Horn, Baptist minister of Talladega County, who said he belonged to the Klan board of directors.

Horn was quoted in daily newspapers as saying, "We don't want a return of carpetbagger rule or nigger rule."

Both Horn and Morris claimed the Klan had no connection with the "recent disorders" in the Birmingham area. They declared, "We will be willing to disband our organization if it can be proved we have violated the law."

Los Angeles CIO Votes For Return Of Building

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

THE CASE of the "lifted" Los Angeles CIO building broke into action again as the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council overwhelmingly approved a National CIO executive board resolution directing return of the structure to the Council and a highly-vocal minority shouted defiance.

Submission of the resolution, which asked that "title to the property housing the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council and rightfully owned by the Council be forthwith reconveyed to the . . . Council," was met with violent opposition from spokesmen closely identified with the defunct pro-commie Council.

Leading the struggle to keep control of the building in the hands of a few unions—instead of all CIO locals in Los Angeles—were Al Caplan, organizer and officer in ILWU Local 26; Bill Lawrence, ILWU regional director, and Jim Daugherty, organizer with the Furniture Workers.

The building was "transferred" by the "building corporation" which manipulated the by-laws during the period when the great majority of CIO locals had disaffiliated from the Council to place the structure under the "ownership" of only those locals "affiliated at the time." Since those locals were the ones under pro-commie domination, with only one or two exceptions, control of the building actually was placed in the grasp of the party line clique.

"CIO is attempting to get this building for CIO," shouted Daugherty in opposing the resolution. "You can pass your resolutions here until you're blue in the face—the board of directors is going to handle this."

DAUGHERTY'S defiance of the resolution asking return of the building to all of the CIO locals was echoed by Caplan, who told the Council delegates—representing some 85,000 rank-and-filers—that they could do nothing about it.

Similar statements were made by Lawrence, who maintained the manipulation of the by-laws was intended to "safeguard" the investment of the ILWU in the building.

Arguments by the minority group accused by pro-CIOers of "stealing" the building — that they were holding on to it "for the rank-and-file"—were blasted by speakers who pointed out that the overwhelming majority, represented by Council delegates, had twice demanded return of the building.

COUNCIL LEADERS made it clear they will press their fight to have the building returned to the entire CIO. A suit filed last April by pro-CIOers to stop the pro-Commie clique from selling or otherwise disposing of the building will be taken into court, promised Albert T. (Blackie) Lunceford, Council secretary-treasurer. The suit has been frequently postponed in order to allow the anti-CIO faction a chance to honor the CIO Constitution and Rules without being forced into court action.

Meanwhile, the anti-CIO clique was attempting to use their "paper" control of the building as a financial club over the Council. A bill for $1,895 rent, dating back to February, 1948, has been submitted to the Council by the "building corporation," for offices now being used by the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council. The post-dating of the bill indicates no rent had been paid by the defunct pro-commie Council for more than a year.

New York Papers Say Wagner May Retire

SEN. ROBERT A. Wagner of New York—father of a dozen New Deal laws—may retire from the Senate early next month, according to reports printed last week in New York papers.

Sen. Wagner

The Senator has been seriously ill for the past two years, and has been unable to attend sessions of Congress since 1947.

Robert Wagner, Jr., housing commissioner of New York, said he did not know the source of the news reports.

"If and when the Senator does resign, the report will come from the Senator himself," his son declared.

"The only date I know that has been discussed is July 8. If an official resigns before that date, his successor can be chosen in the regular November election. If he resigns after that, the successor cannot."

With the New York governorship held by Republican Tom Dewey, it was not believed that either Wagner or Empire State Democrats would wish to create a situation in which the Republicans could name Wagner's successor.

Wagner, born 73 years ago in Germany, came to America as a boy. He was a justice of the New York supreme court when he ran for the Senate in 1926, and was elected in that year. He was re-elected in 1932, 1938 and 1944.

A fighting New Dealer, Wagner sponsored the Natl. Labor Relations Act, housing legislation, banking reforms and a wide variety of New Deal legislation during the Roosevelt era.

TWU Asks Safety Measures In Subsidies For Airlines

THE CIO Transport Workers have called on Congress to include mandatory safety measures in any subsidies for airlines.

The TWU, which represents the largest number of employes in the air transport industry, was represented before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee by Hugh States, legislative representative.

States criticized the present subsidies paid to air lines as "actually a subterfuge to make up losses."

He hit this method as "slipshod and incorrect since it actually subsidizes in some cases inefficient management and in other cases penalizes efficient management."

He also criticized payment of subsidies "for losses incured as a result of a strike on their property." He particularly referred to the case of TWA, where there was a strike of several weeks and the Government made it up.

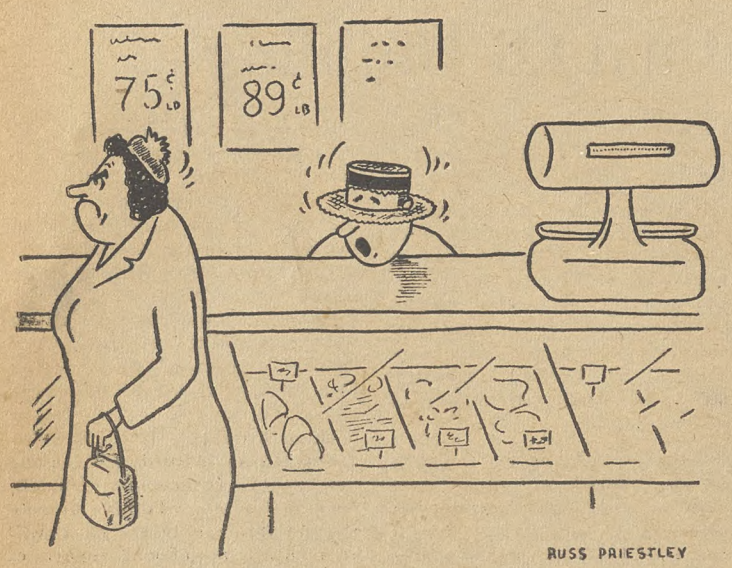
As to safety measures, States hit at the "dumping of navigators' duties on the already overburdened pilots."

Ewing: 2,000,000 Kids Cheated Of Education

In almost every community in the nation today, "many children are attending school in classrooms that are over-crowded, in basement or other rooms that are not at all suited to the purpose, in rooms so poorly lighted as to injure their eyesight, in rented quarters over stores and other places equally unsatisfactory, in half-day sessions or under other undesirable conditions."

This was the picture painted by Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing when he presented the case for a school construction bill to the Senate Labor Subcommittee. He said that "well over two million" children are being denied an education because of lack of school facilities, and that to build the needed classrooms would cost from eight to 10 billion dollars.

He asked Congress to lay down a policy that the federal government provide funds and advice to the states for a long-range school building program, as well as grants of $5,000,000 to aid the states to survey their needs and draw up long-range plans.



"——But Madam, I assure you the price of our meat is entirely beyond my jurisdiction."

ELECTED

Annie Belle Swaney, president of Local 365, CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Atlanta, Ga., was elected a member of the Natl. Industrial Council at the recent YWCA convention at San Francisco. The council is the YWCA's legislative arm.

Cotton, Rayon Slump Blamed On Industry

THE CIO Textile Workers Union is advising cotton and rayon workers in northern states not to seek wage raises when their contracts reopen in September.

A TWUA policy committee representing nearly 120,000 workers in the two branches of the industry announced that it made the decision "with great reluctance." Under terms of its present agreements, the TWUA said, wage questions would be submitted to arbitration and, because of conditions in the industry, an arbitrator would decide against them.

"The slump in textiles is due directly to management's short-sighted price and profit policy after the destruction of price control," the committee said.

"Textile workers have been twice victimized by this policy. We were forced to pay high prices without receiving a fair share of the resulting profits; and now that excessive layoffs have smothered consumer demand, we are suffering from widespread layoffs and short-time week.

"Justice alone would demand a wage increase; but justice must yield momentarily to the grim facts."

New Rug Contract Has Pay Reopening

A three-month breather, to see which way business conditions go, was given the carpet industry by CIO Textile Workers Union.

More than 25,000 TWUA local members ratified a contract renewal with major rug companies, running through June 4, 1950. The contract, however, may be reopened by the union any time after Sept. 1 on the questions of both wages and pensions.

TWUA's carpet director Jack Rubenstein said that the union will be free to strike at that time, with the alternative of sending the wage question to arbitration.

House Unit Approves Anti-Polltax Bill

THE anti-polltax bill last week completed its long, slow journey through the House Committee on Administration, but the bill is still a long way from becoming law.

The Committee endorsed a bill sponsored by its chairman, Rep. Mary Norton (D., N. J.). The vote was 11-7.

In doing so, the Committee over-rode a sub-committee's suggestion that action be withheld until the House Judiciary Committee had made up its mind on advisability of a constitutional amendment dealing with polltaxes.

Foes of the polltax system—which limits voting in seven southern states—have argued for years that a constitutional amendment would be no cure, since it seems unlikely that it could be approved by 36 state legislatures.

Voting for the Norton bill in committee were Reps. Deane (D., N. C.), Garmatz (D., Md.), Albert (D., Okla.), Jones (D., Mo.), Hays (D., O.), Cavalcante (D., Pa.), Christopher (D., Mo.), LeCompte (R., Ia.), Bishop (R., Ill., Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.), and Woodhouse (D., Conn.). Voting against the bill were Stanley (D., Va.), Harrison (D., Va.), Burleson (D., Tex.), Regan (D., Tex.), Trimble (D., Ark.), Wheeler (D., Ga.), and James (R., Pa.).

The bill would outlaw collection of polltaxes in seven southern states as a requirement for voting in federal primaries and elections. The taxes average about $2 a year, and in many states are retroactive—so that many would-be voters would have to pay out sums ranging up to $40 in order to cast their ballots.

Similar bills have been passed by the House in years past, but have always been held up in the Senate, either by filibuster or the threat of filibuster.

Failure of a sweeping reform in Senate rules early this session endangered the entire civil rights program. The changes, which would have made possible limitation of debate among the Senators, were defeated by a coalition of Republicans and Dixiecrats.

ONE CIVIL rights measure—the anti-lynching bill—almost slipped through the Senate by unanimous consent last week.

The unanimous consent calendar is used for passing routine or minor bills. Bills on the calendar are called out, and if no objections are heard, the bill is declared to be passed.

The anti-lynch bill—already approved by a Senate Committee—came up on the unanimous consent list. For a moment there was no objection. Then Sen. Holland (D., Fla.) realized what was happening and leaped to his feet with an objection.

Thus the bill must wait until such time—if ever, this session—as it is called up for full debate.

WHILE IT seems unlikely that any of the three major civil rights measures—anti-lynch, anti-polltax and FEPC—will be passed this session, some New Deal Senators are understood to be searching for means to carry out at least some of the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

The New York Herald Tribune reported that Sen. McGrath (D., R. I.), chairman of the Democratic Natl. Committee, is seeking agreement on creation of a permanent Civil Rights Commission and of a joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights. Both proposals, which would provide for "study" groups, may have a chance of passage without too much filibustering from the Dixiecrat bloc.

The Commission, which would have no hearing or subpoena powers, would function with a paid staff and would be required to make an annual report to the President. The Congressional Committee would be a 14-man group, under the bill's present provisions.

IN THE midst of these developments, the House Un-American Activities Committee found it had an angry bear by the tail in its request that a large number of colleges furnish copies of textbooks for examination by the Committee for possible "subversive" doctrines.

With college officials reacting vigorously against the request, members of both the Republican and Democratic blocs on the Committee started quickly to disavow the planned study. Some Committee members charged it had been the work of an "overzealous" staff member.

Rep. Hollifield (D., Calif.) suggested on the House floor that the committee stop "sticking its nose in places it doesn't belong."

ADA Names C. LaFollette To High Post

CHARLES L. LaFollette, liberal former Republican Congressman from Indiana and more recently military governor of Wuertemberg-Baden, has been named natl. director of the Americans for Democratic Action.

In this new position—to which LaFollette was named by unanimous action of the ADA national board—he will be in immediate charge of national political action, field organization, cooperative efforts with labor, farm and other liberal groups.

Sen. Humphrey (D., Minn.), ADA chairman, said:

"As a liberal Congressman, LaFollette was a New Deal supporter, and as military governor in Germany, he consistently sought to stimulate the growth of democracy in that country."

Mass. Labor Group Contests Rent Boost

A brief has been filed in a Federal court at Washington, D. C., by the United Labor Committee of Massachusetts, which is contesting a ruling by which rent increases were approved for eastern Massachusetts tenants under the rent control law.

The committee, composed of the AFL and CIO, rail brotherhoods, machinists and Americans for Democratic Action, in its brief charged that the legislative history of the law shows that Congress intended to specifically forbid rent increases granted solely on the basis of tax increases.

Tenn. CIO Bars Reds as Convention Delegates

THE TENNESSEE CIO convention has altered its constitution to prohibit members of the Communist Party, the Ku Klux Klan, the IWW and the Bund and their fellow-travelers from being delegates.

Only delegates voting against this resolution were from the Food and Tobacco Workers, the Furniture Workers local at Chattanooga and the Natl. Maritime Union.

These delegates, who represented less than 8% of the convention vote, also opposed a resolution supporting the Natl. CIO executive board in its recent action requiring that board members must live up to the constitution or quit. The resolution was passed after a two-hour debate.

Candidates for top officers were unopposed. Earl Crowder and Matt Lynch were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer respectively. B. R. Allen was elected first vice president, succeeding W. A. Copeland, who declined renomination.

Delegates heard Rep. Helen Gahaghan Douglas (D., Cal.), Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, and PAC Dir. Jack Kroll.

Kroll called upon Tennessee CIO members to do a better PAC job in 1950. "You folks did a splendid job in 1948—one of the outstanding jobs in the nation," Director Kroll said, "but we still have reactionary Congressmen from Tennessee. That must be corrected in 1950, and we are looking to you to make that correction."

Rieve commended the Marshall plan as a means of preventing spread of communism in Europe, but warned that while we are stopping communism abroad, we may be neglecting the situation at home.

"With three and a half million unemployed in this country, and those jobless ranks increasing, we may need a Marshall Plan for America to prevent Communism at home."

Rep. Douglas, pointing out that she has been a life-long opponent of communism, suggested that Americans would do well "to talk more about democracy and less about communism."

"We are playing into the hands of communists by continually giving them the major portion of the front page news in our newspapers," she said.

Maine CIO Urges Assembly to Act on Joblessness

THE MAINE CIO Council convention has asked Gov. Frederick C. Payne to call a special session of the legislature to act on unemployment and other problems. The convention was held at Old Orchard Beach.

The resolution said that a special session was needed to act on public works, extension of unemployment compensation, supplemental funds for municipal relief for the unemployed, funds for teachers' salaries and school construction, and an income tax to finance these proposals.

In a sharply worded resolution, the convention scolded the Maine legislature for its failure to provide additional revenue for improvements in education and welfare.

Another resolution called for establishment of a public power authority in Maine to produce and distribute eleltricity in areas where power is inadequate or too costly.

The council backed its plans to intensify its activities during the next session of the legislature by adopting a constitutional amendment increasing the per capita payments.

After the convention indorsed the PAC dollar drive, an overwhelming majority of the delegates, led by the chairman of the resolutions committee, marched to the speakers' rostrum to make PAC contributions.

Rep. Charles Nelson (R. Me.) told the convention he would vote for the T-H repealer if it contains provisions for dealing with national emergency strikes. He also voiced support for a 75-cent minimum wage law.

George Baldanzi, executive vice president of the Textile Workers, said that labor unions will answer any management attempts to decrease wages "with strike action if such is found necessary."

The council urged Congress to enact the Truman Administration's Fair Deal program.

George Jabor, Denis Blais and Michale Schoonjans were re-elected as president, secretary-treasurer and first vice-president.

AS MAINE GOES SO GOES THE NATION—that old slogan may be true in politics, but not in political action. Here are delegates to the Maine CIO Council convention responding to the call for dollars for PAC. The delegates made their contributions after passing a resolution urging the CIO members throughout the state to give PAC a buck.

"Independent" Driver Wins Compensation

The New York Workmen's Compensation Board has held that an "independent laundry driver" is an employe entitled to compensation for injuries received while on duty.

The referee's award was made public by the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Independent Laundry Drivers Local 324, New York City, to which the driver belonged, is affiliated with ACW.

Abraham Greenberg, referee, awarded Irving Shaimberg, a member of Local 324, $28 per week for the period from April 14, 1948, to June 4, 1948. He fractured his right hip as a result of a fall from his laundry wagon when a wheel came off.

The claim had been opposed by the Star Bright Laundry, N. Y. City, on the ground that Schaimberg was an "independent contractor" and not a real employe, within the meaning of the word. The laundry had a contract with Local 324.

Potofsky: Labor's In Key Spot In Israel

ORGANIZED labor is a major factor in every phase of life in the new state of Israel, and its leadership is recognized by all groups in the population.

Jacob Potofsky

That was the report brought back to Washington last week by Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who has spent two months conferring with union leaders in Europe and Israel.

Potofsky and Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union constituted a CIO committee to develop friendly relations with Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor.

Accompanying them on the trip was Maxwell Brandwein of ACW.

"They really laid out the carpet for the CIO delegation," Potofsky said in Washington last week. "It's amazing how closely they follow news of the American labor movement. They like us and respect us, and they deserve our affection and fraternal feelings."

Histadrut is a labor organization that has branched out into a dozen types of "social pioneering," Potofsky reported.

It acts as a traditional labor organization, signing collective bargaining agreements and fighting grievances—but its interests go far beyond that.

"**HISTADRUT** controls a very large percentage of the Israeli economy," Potofsky said. "It has formed cooperatives which function in all sorts of enterprises. For instance, every bus and streetcar line in Israel is owned and operated by a Histadrut co-op. Many cooperative farms were created and are administered by the trade union. Histadrut cooperatives are building homes and warehouses; they run 300 clinics and 12 hospitals throughout the country. And they're doing a wonderful job."

Histadrut aso ties in closely with Mapai, the labor party which is the largest and most powerful on the Israeli political scene. How close are the ties?

"About as close as CIO and PAC," Potofsky suggested. "Sometimes it's a little difficult for the outside observer to see where Histadrut, the labor union, stops, and Mapai, the political party, begins."

Most members of the Histadrut executive board are members of Mapai, a party whose policies of moderate socialism are something along the lines of the British Labor Party. Two members of the Histadrut board are leaders of Mapa'm, a non-Communist group to the left of Mapai. Mapai received about 38% of the votes in Israeli's first election, Mapa'm about 14%.

Potofsky, who met with leaders of both Mapai and Mapa'm, won a pledge from the left group that it would take no action to split Histadrut along political lines.

IN CONFERENCE with leaders of the government—all of them from Mapai and many of them former officials of the labor organization, the CIO representative was given a frank, clear outline of Israel's many economic and social problems.

Israeli leaders, he said, are anxious to receive into the country as many Jews—particularly from eastern Europe—as wish to immigrate. There are hundreds of thousands of Jews—in Roumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary, in particular—who want to go to Israel.

Many Israeli policies, Potofsky observed, are shaped with the goal of making possible continued immigration from these countries. On the other hand, American democratic ideals are strongly admired, and financial assistance from this country is an absolute necessity if Israel's growth is to continue.

"Capital is a prime need, and leaders of almost every phase of Israeli life are willing to make adjustments in order to encourage economic help from the rest of the world," he said.

"That may even require an 'austerity' program in Israel, where inflation has been severe. But they realize the need for price-wages-profit stabilization, in order to build their democracy, to build their economic system, and to make Israel a safe haven for oppressed Jews from many lands.

"Israel is a citadel of democracy in the middle east. Its people, its government and its labor organizations need our help—and I think the American people will continue to be as generous and friendly as they have in the past."

Potofsky was in Washington for conversations with Pres. Truman and other government officials. He and Curran, who was able to stay in Israel only six days, will soon draft an official report of their findings for submission to Pres. Murray and the CIO Executive Board.

Haywood: How CWA, TWOC, CIO Did It

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

TEN DAYS after the historical CWA-CIO convention, Allan S. Haywood found a few minutes to sit back and relax, reminiscing happily over that convention and the events lead-up to it.

Still ringing in the ears of the CIO's vice president and director of organization were the words of CIO Pres. Philip Murray, spoken to the convention.

"Our deepest thanks must be given to Director Haywood and his staff for their miraculous work in accomplishing the merging under the banner of CIO of these two great organizations of telephone workers, the Communications Workers of America, CIO, and the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee."

"Our boys did do a miraculous job, but Murray and I also know well how hard and long and untiringly our boys worked on this job," Haywood recalled. "And the rank and file did a beautiful job, too, buddy."

He hastened to add: "And don't forget that after the CWA voted to indorse affiliation in a referendum of its workers, Joe Beirne and his staff—boys and girls, both—pitched in there with all their might."

Haywood harked back to the CWA convention, held in Chicago, June 13-17, to single out two major actions of the delegates. They were:

1. The elimination of the "group system." That means, Haywood declared, that "CWA is well on its way to meet such a giant organization as A. T. & T." The two-level system is planned as the next step, he said.

In CWA parlance, "two-level" system means a group of locals united under one international. Under the old, or "three- (or more) level" system, groups and regions stood in between. The CWA convention ordered a meeting of division presidents to be held no later than Dec. 1 to consult and advise with a special constitutional committee drafting a two-level structure.

At the request of CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, CIO Vice Pres. and Organizational Director Allan S. Haywood has appointed Richard Leonard as CIO liaison man with CWA.

Leonard, CIO director in Arizona, is a former vice president of the CIO Auto Workers.

HAYWOOD LEANED back in his chair and chuckled: "They said it wasn't time yet, they said it couldn't be done."

Couldn't be done? Two conventions — TWOC and CWA — were held in one city. TWOC opened Saturday and by mid-evening had approved overwhelmingly the merger.

"Two days later, at 9:37 P. M., Central Daylight time, CWA unanimously completed this historic event. And they said it couldn't be done!

"By 'they' I mean the wise guys, the know-it-alls. Yes, we had them when we tried to organize steel—and now the CIO Steelworkers have more than 1,000,000 members. Yes, we had them when we tried to organize auto—and now the CIO Auto Workers have more than 1,000,000 members. The same 'it can't be done' was said about other unions. Look at them now.

"They even said 'it can't be done' when CIO started!"

"I never said it can't be done. I knew it could. But I knew it was a hard campaign, long, and one that needed tirelessness and utmost energy.

"We have had five years of contact and association, five years of committees seeking information on affiliation, five years of ground work well planned.

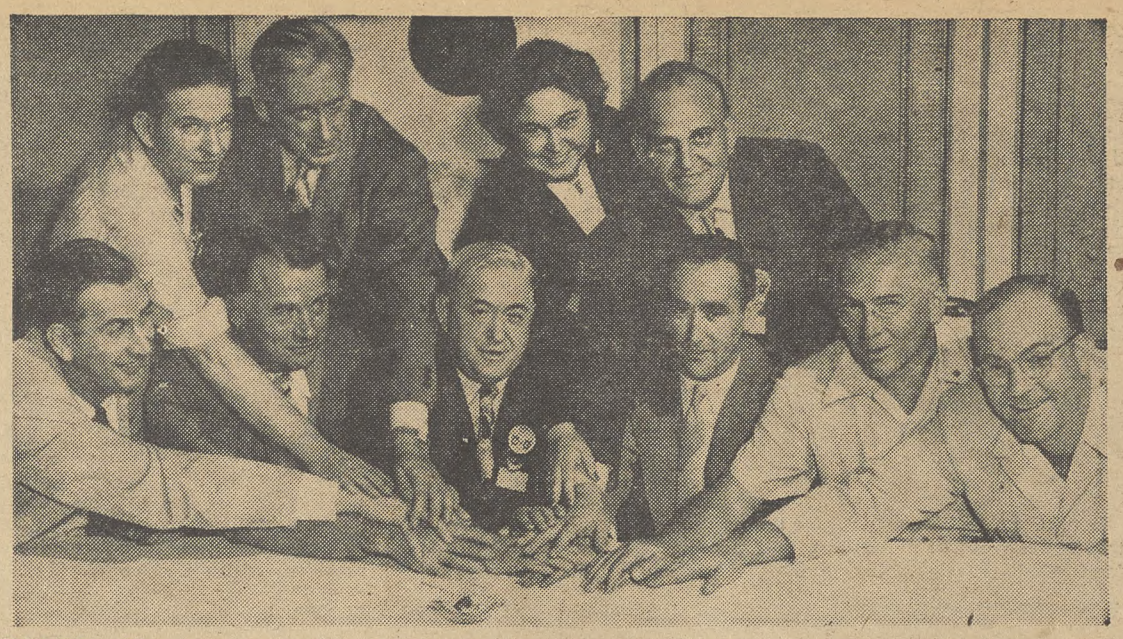
"Back in June, 1948, the Spokane CWA convention amended its constitution to permit affiliation to be authorized by a majority of those voting (and not by a majority of all eligibles, as under previous rules.)

"Then, they named a committee to investigate affiliation and mandated the executive board to report the committee's findings to the membership with the board's recommendation. That was a major step.

"Conferences were held with the CIO and with the AFL. The CIO looked good to them, as we knew it would. Upon receiving the committee's report, the CWA executive board voted, 8 to 5, to recommend the members to vote to become CWA-CIO.

"A wonderful spirit of unity, a unionism strong, followed that 8-5 board vote. The five who voted 'no' stood up like real trade unionists and accepted the majority verdict. They declared they would work to effectuate the majority decision. And they did.

"As was expected, the membership of CWA voted everwhelmingly for CIO."



BOARD: The new executive board of the Communications Workers of America, CIO, pledges its solidarity to the CIO through Vice Pres. and Dir. of Organization Allan S. Haywood. Left to right (*means reelected), seated: Carlton Werkau (*), secretary-treasurer; John L. Crull (*), vice president; Haywood, Joseph A. Beirne (*), president; John J. Moran, vice president; A. T. Jones, vice president (Jones had been on the previous board as Southern Regional Director). Standing, left to right: Joseph M. Deardorff (*), western director; Ray Dryer (*), central director; Mrs. Mary H. Hanscom (*), eastern director; Ray Hackney, southern director. They will work as a team.

THAT WAS FAR from the last step, though they came thick and fast after that, Haywood said.

"TWOC had already, after the CIO convention in Portland last Fall, set up a committee to meet jointly with a group from CWA, when that group was appointed, in order to draw up a merger basis. CWA then named a committee.

"Pres. Beirne and I were on call at any time to counsel the joint committee. But, diligent work and tact won the day and a plan was agreed to.

"So, we all went to Chicago. We met not far from labor's most hallowed scenes—the Haymarket massacre, the Chicago massacre, the bloody fights of the Illinois coal miners, the heroic leadership of Mother Jones, etc.

"The TWOC board met and approved the merger. The TWOC convention did its part. Pres. Murray addressed the TWOC banquet and lauded the delegates and all those who had aided in this splendid move. All these events were held at the Stevens Hotel."

THE NEXT DAY, the scene shifted a block and a half north of Michigan avenue to the Congress hotel and it was CWA's turn.

"A stirring ovation was given to Pres. Murray when he entered the hall that afternoon," Haywood recalled. "And, about seven hours later we had a united union.

"Never before have I been received with such warmth as I was by these wonderful phone workers. There was a lump in my throat as I addressed them, so happy was I at the culmination of this mighty merger.

"I assured them that they were an integral part of CIO and that CIO fights for its own. The A. T. & T. is no exception, I assured them, and CIO is not going to hesitate to let A. T. & T. know that.

"The CIO and its affiliates have already pledged more than $350,000 for this fight. Together we'll win!"

THAT CONVENTION was just about the prettiest the CIO has ever held, Haywood said. "Hundreds of beautiful girls . . . Some elderly, lovely ladies who have come through the struggles . . . Young and middle-aged from New England, most with beautiful Irish brogues. These had known the ineffectiveness of affiliation with AFL under IBEW and are now paying dues voluntarily to CIO. . .

"Girls from the mountains of West Virginia, from Texas, Maryland, pretty twins from Mississippi, girls from every state of the South, North, Southwest and West —all united with CIO . . .

"There were a lot of men there, too, installers and repeatermen and linemen and a lot of others —all good trade unionists."

HAYWOOD WAS particularly happy over the cooperation of officers of both groups.

"This was one of the biggest days in CIO since its founding period," Haywood declared. "Here emerged a unified organization representing more than 300,000 members destined to be one of CIO's most powerful unions—and CIO has the most powerful unions in the nation."

For legal reasons, to protect its bargaining rights against A. T. & T.'s vicious and sinful abrogation of its solemn contractual obligations to CWA, the convention retained the name, Communications Workers of America.

HAYWOOD, WELL versed in labor lore, warns that the "task is now before us. Our word is given that we will accomplish this program.

"1. To compel the Bell company to respect its contractual obligations and re-recognize CWA-CIO as the bona fide collective bargaining agency;

"2. To build a stronger union where we are still recognized and where we have bargaining rights;

"3. To start drives among the independent unions and among unorganized phone workers.

"4. To bring all these present members and future members into full association with CIO, its activities and democratically-arrived-at policies."

HAYWOOD'S LITTLE period of relaxation was over. But not before he said:

"I'm proud and I'm happy to welcome these phone workers, united under CWA, into the family of CIO.

"I'll work with them to bring the rest of the phone workers in America and Canada into the fold. I assure them that within CWA-CIO, all telephone workers will gain more security and a better way of life, and will achieve real security, happiness and freedom for all.

"It was good talking to you, buddy."

The joint committee which drew up the plan for merger of CWA and TWOC consisted of:

CWA-CIO—Ray Hackney, chairman; Mae Mann, W. M. Gruwell, George Walton, John S. Klopp.

TWOC-CIO—Robert T. Creasy, chairman; Norma Naughton, Margaret Weiss, R. W. Long, James Massey.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Good news comes this week from Sam B. Eubanks, executive vice president of the CIO Newspaper Guild. In a nationwide NLRB election, the Guild has won collective bargaining rights for all Associated Press employes. The vote was ANG 1166; no union 212. The vote, which was conducted in many cities, brought out 91% of the eligibles. The ballot boxes were sealed in each city and mailed to New York for counting.

The AP, the world's largest newsgathering organization, holds a position in the newspaper industry compared to U. S. Steel, Ford and A. T. & T. My heartiest congratulations to the officers of ANG, to its staff members who worked so strenuously, and, most of all to the hard-working AP rank and file committee which did so much to win this major victory.

ANG formerly had collective bargaining rights only in some of AP's bureaus. Now, all employes will have the benefits of unionism.

George Brown, Director of Organization, CIO Woodworkers, announces that in an election held at the Updegrave Trucking Co., Glide, Oregon, eight workers voted for IWA-CIO and 6 for the AFL Teamsters. In an election held at the Mt. Shasta Pine Manufacturing Co., Mt. Shasta, Calif., the workers voted 65 to 64 in favor of the IWA-CIO.

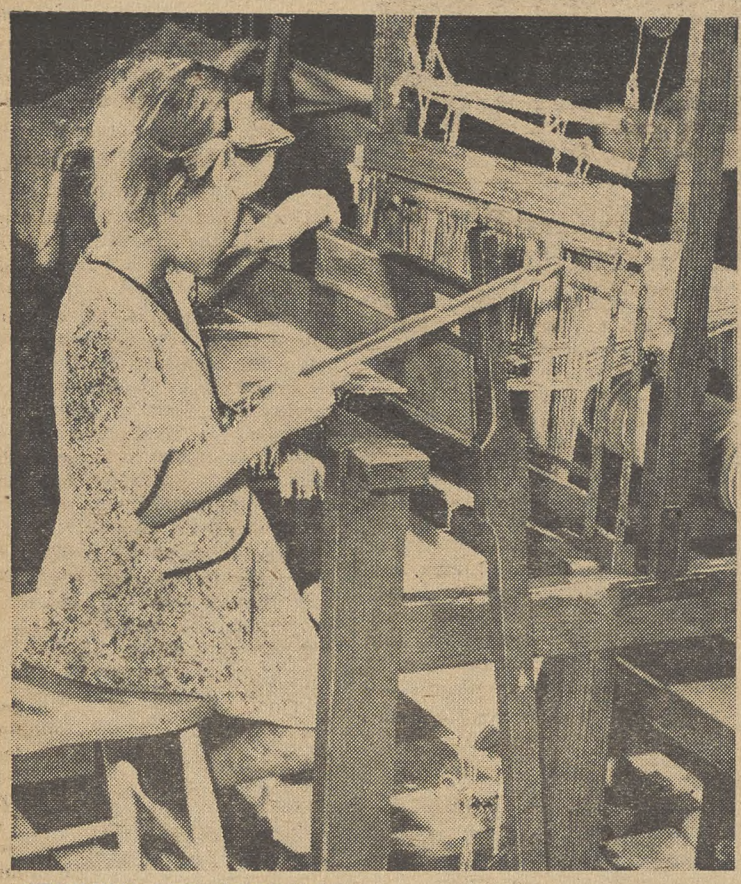
Pres. James H. Durkin of the CIO Office and Professional Workers, announces that in the John Hancock agreement negotiated June 15, the workers won a $5.00 weekly increase, union shop and check-off, plus $2.00 in retirement and disability improvements; arbitration of all discharges, improved grievance machinery, strengthened seniority rights. This agreement covers 5900 John Hanock Insurance Co. agents.

The enemies of organized labor are doing all in their power to stop repeal of the infamous Taft-Hartley Act.

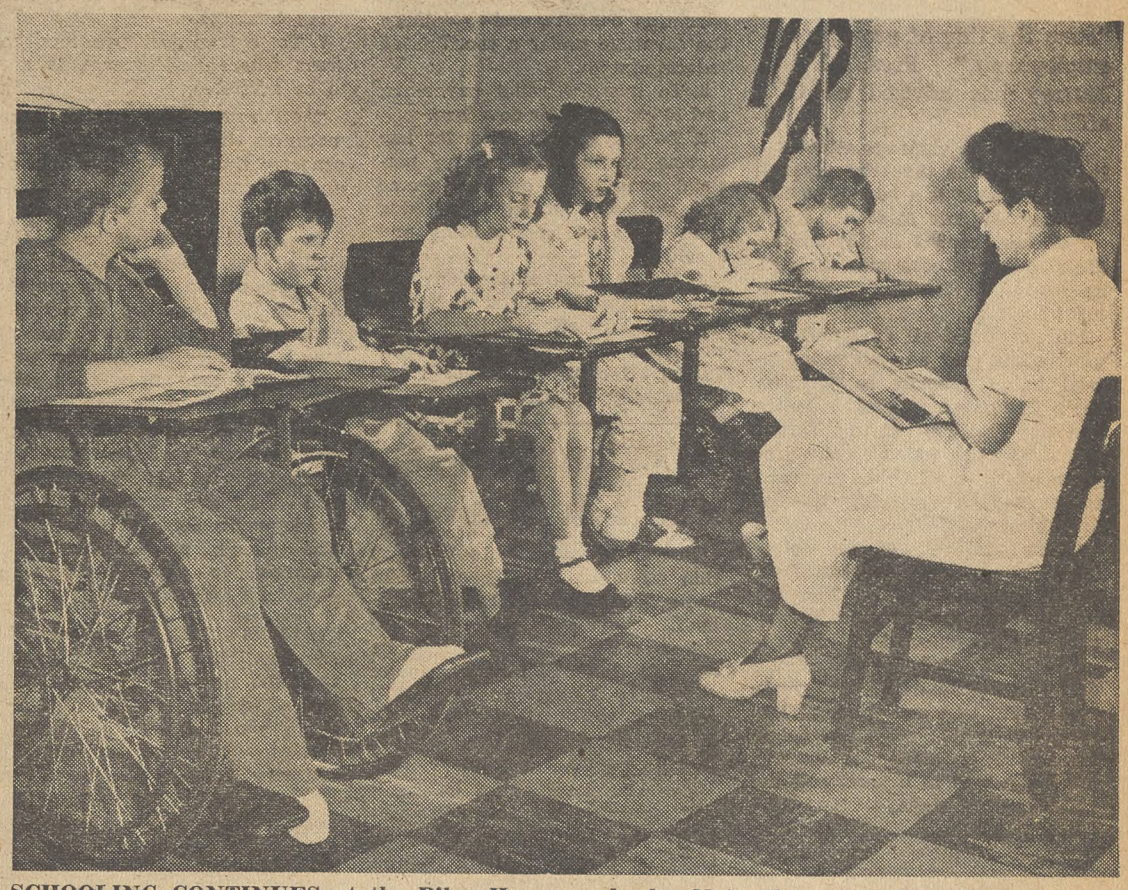
A. T. & T. and the Bell System continue to resist the right of telephone workers to affiliate with CWA-CIO. There are now some thirty contracts before the NLRB. We have every right to expect an early decision on these cases.

They know full well that the telephone workers are the same people, and the recent affiliation with CIO does not mean that CIO will administer the contracts. The union's dealings with the employer of its members are its own.

Indiana CIO Council Raising $400,000 To Help Finance Research On Children's Diseases



NTEREST AND EXERCISE are provided for patients at the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children, for which the Indiana CIO is raising $400,000 to help pay for research on children's diseases. This little girl gets treatment for her legs, contracted by severe burn scars, while she weaves on the loom.



SCHOOLING CONTINUES at the Riley Hospital during the prolonged treatment of the sick or crippled child. Here a group of children are attending a class under the direction of a teacher assigned to the hospital by the public schools. Note the convenient desk arrangements, particularly for the boy in the wheel chair. Aim of proposed research work at the hospital is to reduce illness among children.

THE INDIANA CIO Council is extending the hand of labor to sick and afflicted children.

The council has announced a state-wide movement to raise a $400,000 fund for research into diseases of children.

It will be known as the Indiana CIO-Philip Murray Foundation and will help support a vast program of scientific investigation being carried out in Indianapolis at the James Witcomb Riley Hospital for Children, one of the largest hospitals in North America devoted exclusively to children.

A statement from the CIO Council to all affiliated councils declared:

"Since its beginning, CIO has worked valiantly for the protection of the economic conditions of everyone. The principles of CIO represent the betterment of living conditions for all mankind . . . economically and physically, and we pledged ourselves to fulfill the things in which we so sincerely believe.

"We can well be proud of our economic strides. Now an opportunity presents itself for CIO to engage in a philanthropic task that will bring joy to thousands of children and their parents, and permit us at the same time to gain the respect and admiration of the citizens of Indiana."

ANNOUNCEMENT of the foundation drew page-one notices in Indiana newspapers, and from the president of the James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Association a declaration that "this gift gives great impetus to our research program . . . union members will never regret their participation."

When the Riley Memorial Association revealed plans to set up a $1,000,000 fund for research into children's diseases, the Indiana CIO announced its intention to throw the strength of its 200,000 members behind the movement.

"Riley Hospital has demonstrated its ability to care for our children in the way they should be cared for," an Indiana CIO statement said.

"Now we can give to Riley Hospital the means to go far beyond the boundaries of today and enable its doctors and its staff to delve into those medical mysteries which remain to be solved for the benefit of mankind.

"We have the means, through numbers, to build an everlasting result and our membership can be depended on to do its share in a great cooperative effort between government agencies and the people.

"It is the democratic way."

The day after the announcement, editorials in leading Indiana newspapers agreed.

MEMBERS OF the council making the announcement are: Neal W. Edwards, president; Claude Becktell, secretary-treasurer; Loren J. Houser, CIO regional director; Clyde Lusher, CIO representative, and Tom Fuson, president of the Indianapolis Industrial Union Council.

"Reaching our goal towards this foundation," the state council explained, "will cover a four-year period. Each member of CIO will be asked to contribute 50 cents per year during that period of four years, the total contribution amounting to $2.

"The money contributed will go into a fund to help staff and equip a fine new research building at Riley Hospital. The CIO-Philip Murray fund will be invested and kept separately from other research funds.

"It will be spent only on approval of a permanent committee of our own state and regional directors."

All councils in the state were urged to call special meetings of all officers, executive board members, stewards and committeemen of locals to lay plans for the CIO Foundation.

RESEARCH projects already under way at the hospital are studies of surgery of the heart and large blood vessels, nerve transplantation by which paralyzed limbs might some day be made useful again, glandular functions controlling body growth and development. Research is being conducted into the virus diseases, including rheumatic fever and polio, cancer, "bone banks" similar to present-day blood banks, diseases of the blood-forming organs, surgical possibilities in cerebral palsy and the broad field of bacteriology.

The studies are being conducted by scientists of the Indiana University School of Medicine, which staffs the hospital.

Riley Hospital was opened 25 years ago through the generosity of more than 40,000 Indiana citizens whose gifts memorialized the poet, James Whitcomb Riley.

A native Hoosier, the late Riley authored such classic poems of childhood as "Little Orphan Annie," "The Raggedy Man," "The Happy Little Cripple," "When the Frost is on the Punkin," and "The Old Swimmin' Hole."

It was sentiments in poems such as those that inspired the people of Indiana to provide a hospital where all children of the state might have the best of medical care.

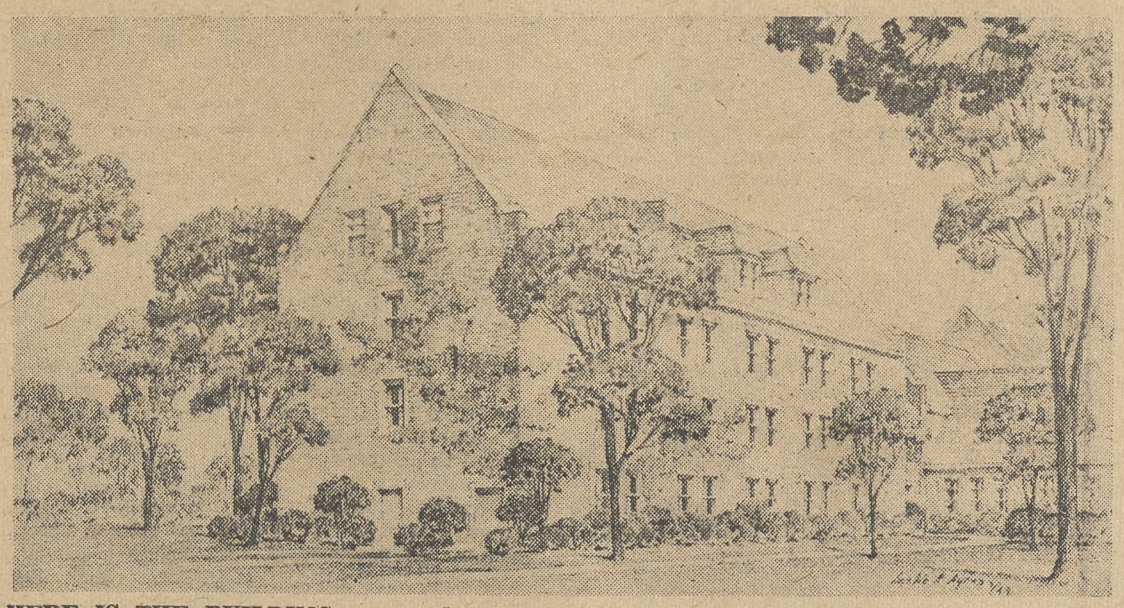
WITH A PRESENT capacity of 275 beds, Riley Hospital, including its various clinics, has treated nearly a half-million children in its quarter-century of service.

Children whose parents cannot afford to pay for hospitalization are given top priority in admittance. When those children are taken care of, children whose parents can pay part or all of the costs are admitted.

Thus, the Riley Memorial Association, administrator of gifts to the hospital, came to providing hospital services to all Indiana children who might not otherwise have them.

The question arose then of those children stricken with diseases about which medical science still knows but comparatively little. The obvious answer, the Riley Association felt, was to underwrite a full-fledged program of research.

The State of Indiana appropriated $400,000 to build a new research wing at Riley Hospital, which is run as a part of the Indiana University Medical Center to insure its permanent operation.



HERE IS THE BUILDING now under construction at the Riley Hospital for the diseases of youth. Money raised by the Indiana CIO will help finance the research work which will be conducted with the latest devices for aiding leading medical scientists. The labor contribution will be known as the Indiana CIO-Philip Murray Fund.

Murray Urges 'Action Now' To Halt Job Drops

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE TIME has come for "immediate action" to "stem the tide of growing unemployment," Pres. Philip Murray has advised all CIO affiliates.

Launching a vigorous attack on industry claims that the present "readjustment" is a benefit to the economy, Murray said:

"Workers cannot be put on the shelf while business goes through its so-called 'healthy' readjustment."

Murray asked all CIO national unions and city and state industrial union councils to "contact their Congressmen and Senators and the President of the United States, to urge action on the program which the CIO has proposed to combat the growing tide of unemployment."

"This problem of unemployment is more serious than most of our Congressmen and Senators in Washington apparently realize," Murray charged.

"As we know," he said, "hundreds of thousands of workers in many industries are working less than full time. Total unemployment, with its attendant distress, has risen 50% in a year, and the end is not in sight.

"The situation will become worse before it gets better, unless remedial steps are taken."

MURRAY RECALLED that in a White House visit two months ago he had urged the President to "submit a special message to Congress dealing with the problems of unemployment and the need for taking positive action to develop and maintain a full-employment and a full-production economy."

The CIO President urged passage of a seven-point legislative program:

1. To increase and extend duration of unemployment compensation benefits, and to enlarge the coverage under a coordinated federal system.
2. To increase relief payments, and to extend their coverage.
3. To provide tax relief for low income families by raising personal exemptions on the income tax and eliminating many war time taxes on commodities and services.
4. To start immediate construction of public works in areas most heavily affected by joblessness—the financing to be done through federal grants or loans to states and cities.
5. To increase minimum wages under the law to at least $1 an hour.
6. To grant loans to new and small businesses.
7. To transport workers to areas where employment is apt to be available.

"Action must be taken on these measures if we are to handle properly the growing problem of unemployment and part-time employment," Murray said.

In addition, he wrote to the CIO groups, Congress should pass amendments to the Employment Act of 1946 in order to aid the government in carrying out its mandate, under that law, to "promote maximum production, employment and purchasing power."

In the present situation, Murray declared, unemployment has risen 50% in less than a year, and hundreds of thousands of workers are on part-time jobs. The blame, he indicated, lies squarely on policy makers in American industry.

"SINCE THE WAR, the CIO has continually predicted that the pricing and profit policies of industry would eventually bring about a serious economic collapse. We have warned that industry was pricing itself out of the market. Big business was determined to make the highest possible profits without regard to the public welfare.

"High prices and exorbitant profits have forced the American people to cut their purchases because prices were too high and incomes too low. The result has been that demand has fallen off for millions, production is being cut back, work week schedules are being reduced—and all are producing eventual employment."

PRES. MURRAY'S statement came at a time of increasing worry about the country's economic situation.

- Americans for Democratic Action sponsored an informal discussion of the problem with Congressmen, White House aides, liberal economists and union officials.
- The Public Affairs Institute, a liberal research organization, predicted that unemployment will reach six million by the end of 1949—and unless the tide is turned, mid-1950 will find almost eight million workers out of jobs.

"Unemployment is serious, and growing," the Institute said. "Nothing in sight warrants any prediction that it will stop soon."

"Don't be misled by current talk of the increased employment being due to an artificially swollen labor force resulting from young people out of school for the summer and house-wives seeking vacation time employment. The figures on non-agricultural unemployment disprove that," the Institute said.

"Unemployment below the levels of the fourth quarter of 1948 has already cost the American people many billions in goods and services. Our study estimates $13 billion, at annual rates. More unemployment will cost more."

- Delegations of unemployed members of CIO Electrical Workers visited with Congressmen, the Council of Economic Advisors and other government agencies to describe pressing economic problems "back home."

The electrical industry has been bady hit by lay-offs, and the members called for "government action to redirect the flow of income more towards low and middle-income families."

MEANWHILE the Council of Economic Advisors, which advises the President on economic matters in the form of quarterly reports, will be squarely in the spotlight when it issues its mid-year findings and suggestions. The President has indicated that he is awaiting the report before formulating a full-scale program.

While the Bureau of Census unemployment figures has hovered at about 3.2 million, many union and government economists believe it is considerably lower than the actual number of people who can be classed as "unemployed." With lay-offs accelerating, it is also expected that the Census figures themselves may show a heavy increase next month.

UAW Will Open 2d FM Station

The CIO United Auto Workers this week opens its second FM radio station—WCUO in Cleveland.

The station goes on the air June 29 and will broadcast daily from 3 to 9 p.m. Another UAW station, WDET-FM, has been operating for several months in Detroit.

The Cleveland outlet is owned and operated by the non-profit UAW-CIO Broadcasting Co. of Ohio. Manager of the station is Ralph Wallace, who has had radio station experience in New England, upstate New York and Cleveland.

Station and UAW officials say that some 125,000 FM sets are in operation in the Cleveland area. The station is selling FM sets to CIO union members in Cleveland at a 20% discount.

Subscribers To Pay For Telephone Ads

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. has won its battle in Massachusetts for the right to advertise—at the customer's expense—the reasons it should have a rate increase.

The Massachusetts Dept. of Public Works has lifted its ban on such phone ads. The DPW on May 17 had ruled that the company, which was seeking the right to increase rates, must stop spending money from its service charges to buy newspaper space in which "the customer was told how good the company was, at the customer's expense."

An ADA spokesman, referring to a public meeting planned for next month, said: "We want to stop this emergency before it really gets started."

Mullady Appointed

Bernard B. (Barney) Mullady, director of information for the Federal Works Agency, has been named assistant to Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, chairman of the Maritime Commission.

Mullady was a charter member of the CIO Newspaper Guild. In the early days of that union, he was demoted by the New York City News Bureau because of his Guild activity.

DP Bill Still In Committee

EFFORTS TO blast the improved Displaced Persons Bill out of the Senate Judiciary Committee brought forth some sharp debate last week.

The committee, headed by Sen. McCarran (D., Nev.), has been sitting for months on a proposal to remove discriminatory features from the act passed by the 80th Congress, and to increase the number of war refugees who may enter the U. S. to about 300,000. The House has already approved the measure.

Sen. Ives (R., N. Y.) criticized a "deplorable lack of action" by the Judiciary Committee, which has held no hearings on the measure. He said that only 28,500 DP's have entered the country since last year's bill was passed.

Sen. McCarran argued that the bill is "sugar coated" with "fraud and deception." But Sen. McGrath (D., R. I.) said the Democrats' campaign pledge on liberalizing the DP law is sacred, and Sen. Lucas (D., Ill.), Democratic leader in the Senate, promised action "one way or another" at this session of Congress.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

Bill	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas-Lesinski Bill S. 249 HR 2032	Repeals Taft-Hartley; restores Wagner Act with some changes and improvements.	Senate debate now in progress. Sen. Taft offering flock of amendments, basically preserving T-H.	Wire Senators to reject Taft proposals, pass Thomas bill without crippling amendments.
Housing Program S. 1070 HR 4009	Provides big public housing program for next few years, slum clearance, rural housing.	Passed by Senate. House debate now in process. Passage is likely soon.	Wire Congressman to pass housing program without amendments.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements S. 653 HR 3190	Bills provide 75c minimum, improved coverage and enforcement.	House bill buried in Rules Committee. Senate Comm. approved 75c bill. Flat 75c bill in House Labor Comm.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to support increase to 75c plus coverage and enforcement improvements.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors benefits, relief set-up, coverage, etc.	House Ways & Means Comm. due to report bill soon. Probably some increased coverage and higher benefits.	Ask Congressman to support strong social security improvements.
Fair Employment Practices HR 4453	Bars discrimination in industry for reasons of race, creed or color.	House Labor sub-committee approved bill.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to support HR 4453
Anti-Polltax Bill	Outlaws collection of polltax as requirement for voting in U. S. elections & primaries in 7 southern states.	House Comm. on Administration approved bill.	Ask Representatives to push passage of anti-polltax bill.
Federal Aid to Education S. 246 HR 4643	Grants U. S. financial aid to states.	Passed by Senate. House Labor subcommittee OK'd bill last week. Now before House Labor Comm.	Ask Rep. Lesinski & Labor Comm. members to approve bill quickly.
Veterans Unemployment Aid S. 1741 HR 1374	Extend payments under GI Bill beyond July 25 deadline.	Referred to House Veterans Comm., which has not set hearings.	Write members of the House Veterans Comm. to schedule hearings. Ask Congressmen sign discharge petition.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Senate Unit OKs 75c Pay

THE Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee has, in effect, approved a 75-cent an hour minimum wage.

Last week, a seven-man subcommittee approved S. 653, which would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Since there are 13 men on the full committee, the seven subcommittee members constitute a majority.

Those who voted for the amendment are:

Democrats: Claude Pepper (Fla.), chairman; Paul Douglas (Ill.), Garrett Withers (Ky.), Elbert Thomas (Utah).

Republicans: George Aiken (Vt.), Robert A. Taft (O.) and Forrest Donnell (Mo.).

The amendment would:

A. Provide for the 75-cent minimum; **B.** permit suability—that is, amend the existing law to permit the government to sue for back wages in behalf of an aggrieved worker; **C.** strengthen the existing prohibition on child labor.

In the house, the bill is buried in the Rules Committee.

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A CALL FOR ACTION!

Congress of Industrial Organizations

CIO

718 Jackson Place, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

EXecutive 5581

Office of
THE PRESIDENT

July 1, 1949

TO ALL C.I.O. MEMBERS:

The Congress of the United States, despite the clear vote of the people last November, has refused to repeal the odious and malignant Taft-Hartley Law.

This measure, which has been proved time and again to have been conceived in malice and dedicated to the complete destruction of our free trade unions, still remains a cancerous growth on our body politic.

The victory which was forged last November by the plain people of our Nation has been snatched from them by the reactionary bi-partisan coalition in the Congress. This is the same group of cynical and shortsighted men who supported the filibuster against long-overdue civil rights legislation and who thwart and obstruct the passage of President Truman's Fair Deal Program.

To those members of Congress who voted for Taft-Hartley repeal and who consistently support decent legislation, we give our thanks and our praise. For those who arrogantly disregard the people's will we express our scorn, contempt, and unalterable opposition.

In the present situation there can be only one answer—the full exercise by the people of their democratic rights at the polls in November, 1950.

Therefore I issue this call for political action now.

I call upon each member of the CIO to register now so that he can be a qualified voter.

I call upon each member of the CIO to contribute his dollar now to our political action committees.

I call upon each member of the CIO now to intensify his support of our political action program.

Apparently the people's victory in 1948 was not decisive enough. We can and we will win in November, 1950 by that overwhelming majority that will remove the obstructionists and will insure the complete enactment of the people's program.

Fraternally yours,

Philip Murray

Administration Victory: Housing Bill Passed

THE 81ST CONGRESS will go down in history as having provided homes for low income people, even if it never does another thing.

After six years of solid failure in its efforts to get a housing program through the Lower House, the administration finally scored a smashing victory with passage of the multi-billion dollar housing program. Republican efforts to amputate principal sections of the bill were thwarted in every case.

The bill sailed through the Senate months ago, and now goes to conference, where minor differences in the two versions will be ironed out.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray voiced the jubilance of the 6 million workers he heads in a message to Pres. Truman.

"I want to congratulate you upon your effective leadership in support of the housing legislation which has now passed the Senate and the House," he said.

"Passage of the housing legislation providing 810,000 units of low-rent public housing is a practical demonstration that democracy can work in behalf of its under-privileged people."

LIBERAL observers suffered a scare briefly during consideration of amendments when the House by teller vote approved an amendment cutting the public housing section out entirely. Republican Rep. Edward H. Rees, Kansas, was the amendment's sponsor.

Later, however, when a roll call was conducted at Rep. Spence's request, the Rees proposal was defeated, 209 to 204.

The touchy question of discrimination in public housing projects entered into the House deliberations as it had in the Senate. This time, though, the anti-discrimination amendment—which has been used in an effort to kill the bill—was introduced by Vito Marcantonio, Labor Party Representative from New York.

In the Senate the amendment was sponsored by Republican foes of the bill. In both instances, however, conservative Republicans were the main supporters.

Liberal proponents of civil rights measures, including Rep. William Dawson (D. Ill) voted against the Marcantonio measure, charging that it was not intended as an honest effort to aid minorities, but instead was intended to kill the bill. The proposal was easily defeated.

The issue was later cleared up with introduction by Adam Clayton Powell (D. N. Y.) of an amendment first proposed last April by CIO Housing Committee Director Leo Goodman.

BEFORE THE House Banking Committee, Goodman at that time suggested that the amendment would "eliminate the difficulties which took place on the Senate side without, I believe, compromising any group's position."

As explained by Powell the amendment would guarantee "that when you clear a slum, the people whom you put out will have the first chance to go back when the housing development has been completed."

Thus, the amendment would avert a situation in which Negro slum dwellers are pushed out of their homes, only to have the site replaced by an all-white project.

The proposal was adopted by a 199-to-41 vote.

When, after a week-long fight, the bill came to a final vote, it won approval in almost its original form. The count was 228 to 185. Bulk of the Republicans voted against it to the bitter end.

For those Congressmen who had fought so tenaciously for the bill these past six years—Helen Gahagan Douglas, (D. Calif.); Brent Spence (D. Ky.), Banking Committee chairman; Frank Buchanan (D. Pa.) and others—it was one of their greatest moments.

British Union Parley Rejects Red Proposal

By 2096 votes to 187 the British Natl. Union of Public Employes' annual convention rejected a Communist-sponsored motion calling the United States a "warmonger" and endorsing Russia's foreign activities. Speakers against the motion called attention to Russia's aggression in eastern Europe since the war, and the lack of free trade unions in the Soviet Union.

How Congressmen Voted on the Housing Bill

The vote on the housing bill and its amendments, CIO feels, is a pretty accurate barometer of whether your Congressman is guided by the needs of the people or the interests of the wealthy real estate lobby. Below are the votes on the Ress Amendment (designated 1), which would have stricken out the public housing section, heart of the bill, and on the final passage (designated 2). (R) indicates a vote for public housing and for final passage; (W) indicates a vote against; (A) means not voting, absent or paired. The Rees amendment was defeated, 209 to 204. Final vote on the bill was 288 to 185. Of the "againsters" in the end, 155 were Republicans, the remainder Southern Democrats. Keep this list to help you determine what you should do when you next vote for a Congressman.

State	Name	(1)	(2)
ALA.	—Andrews(D)	W	W
	Battle(D)	R	R
	Boykin(D)	A	A
	deGraffenried(D)	R	R
	Elliott(D)	R	R
	Grant(D)	W	R
	Hobbs(D)	W	W
	Jones(D)	R	R
	Rains(D)	R	R
ARIZ.	—Murdock(D)	R	R
	Patten(D)	W	W
ARK.	—Gathings(D)	W	W
	Harris(D)	W	W
	Hays(D)	R	R
	Mills(D)	R	R
	Norrell(D)	W	W
	Tackett(D)	W	W
	Trimble(D)	R	R
CAL.	—Allen(R)	W	W
	Anderson(R)	W	W
	Bramblett(R)	W	W
	Douglas(D)	R	R
	Doyle(D)	R	R
	Engle(D)	R	R
	Havenner(D)	R	R
	Hinshaw(R)	W	W
	Holifield(D)	R	R
	Jackson(R)	W	W
	Johnson(R)	W	W
	King(D)	R	R
	McDonough(R)	W	W
	McKinnon(D)	R	R
	Miller(D)	R	R
	Nixon(R)	W	W
	Phillips(R)	W	W
	Poulson(R)	W	W
	Scudder(R)	W	W
	Sheppard(D)	R	R
	Welch(R)	R	R
	Werdel(R)	W	W
	White(D)	R	R
COLO.	—Aspinall(D)	R	R
	Carroll(D)	R	R
	Hill(R)	W	W
	Marsalis(D)	R	R
CONN.	—Lodge(R)	R	R
	McGuire(D)	R	R
	Patterson(R)	W	W
	Ribicoff(D)	R	R
	Sadlak(R)	W	R
	Woodhouse(D)	R	R
DELA.	—Boggs(R)	W	W
FLA.	—Bennett(D)	W	R
	Herlong(D)	W	W
	Peterson(D)	A	A
	Rogers(D)	W	R
	Sikes(D)	W	R
	Smathers(D)	W	R
GA.	—Brown(D)	R	R
	Camp(D)	R	R
	Cox(D)	W	W
	Davis(D)	W	W
	Lanham(D)	R	R
	Pace(D)	R	R
	Preston(D)	R	R
	Vinson(D)	R	R
	Wheeler(D)	W	W
	Wood(D)	W	W
IDA.	—Sanborn(R)	W	W
	White(D)	R	W
ILL.	—Allen(R)	W	W
	Arends(R)	W	W
	Bishop(R)	W	W
	Buckley(D)	R	R
	Chesney(D)	R	R
	Chiperfield(R)	W	W
	Church(R)	W	W
	Dawson(D)	R	R
	Gordon(D)	R	R
	Gorski(D)	R	R
	Hoffman(R)	W	R
	Jenison(R)	W	W
	Jonas(R)	W	R
	Linehan(D)	R	R
	Mack(D)	R	R
	Mason(R)	W	W
ILL. Continued			
	McMillen(R)	A	A
	O'Brien(D)	R	R
	O'Hara(D)	R	R
	Price(D)	R	R
	Reed(R)	W	W
	Sabath(D)	R	R
	Simpson(R)	W	W
	Velde(R)	W	W
	Vursell(R)	W	W
	Yates(D)	R	R
IND.	—Crook(D)	R	R
	Denton(D)	R	R
	Halleck(R)	W	W
	Harden(R)	W	W
	Harvey(R)	W	W
	Jacobs(D)	R	R
	Kruse(D)	W	W
	Madden(D)	R	R
	Noland(D)	R	R
	Walsh(D)	R	R
	Wilson(R)	W	W
IOWA	—Cunningham(R)	W	W
	Dolliver(R)	W	W
	Gross(R)	W	W
	Hoeven(R)	W	W
	Jensen(R)	W	W
	LeCompte(R)	W	W
	Martin(R)	W	W
	Talle(R)	W	W
KAN.	—Cole(R)	W	W
	Hope(R)	W	W
	Meyer(R)	W	W
	Rees(R)	W	W
	Scrivner(R)	W	W
	Smith(R)	W	W
KY.	—Bates(D)	R	R
	Chelf(D)	R	W
	Gregory(D)	R	R
	Golden(R)	W	W
	Morton(R)	A	R
	Perkins(D)	R	R
	Spence(D)	R	R
	Underwood(D)	R	R
	Whitaker(D)	A	A
LA.	—Allen(D)	W	R
	Boggs(D)	R	R
	Brooks(D)	W	R
	Hebert(D)	W	R
	Larcade(D)	W	W
	Morrison(D)	A	A
	Passman(D)	W	W
	Willis(D)	W	W
ME.	—Fellows(R)	W	W
	Hale(R)	W	W
	Nelson(R)	W	W
MD.	—Beall(R)	W	W
	Bolton(D)	W	W
	Fallon(D)	W	W
	Garmatz(D)	R	R
	Miller(R)	W	W
	Sasscer(D)	R	R
MASS.	—Bates(R)	W	W
	Donohue(D)	R	R
	Furcolo(D)	R	R
	Goodwin(R)	W	W
	Herter(R)	W	W
	Heselton(R)	R	R
	Kennedy(D)	R	R
	Lane(D)	R	R
	Martin(R)	W	W
	McCormack(D)	R	R
	Nicholson(R)	W	W
	Philbin(D)	R	R
	Rogers(R)	W	W
	Wigglesworth(R)	W	W
MICH.	—Bennett(R)	W	W
	Blackney(R)	W	W
	Crawford(R)	W	W
	Dingell(D)	R	R
	Dondero(R)	W	W
	Engel(R)	R	R
	Ford(R)	W	R
	Hoffman(R)	W	W
	Lesinski(D)	R	R
	Michener(R)	W	W
	O'Brien(D)	R	R
MICH. Continued			
	Potter(R)	W	W
	Rabaut(D)	R	R
	Sadowski(D)	R	R
	Shafer(R)	W	W
	Wolcott(R)	W	W
	Woodruff(R)	W	W
MINN.	—Andersen(R)	W	W
	Andresen(R)	W	W
	Blatnik(D)	R	R
	Hagen(R)	W	W
	Judd(R)	W	R
	Marshall(D)	R	R
	McCarthy(D)	R	R
	O'Hara(R)	W	W
	Wier(D)	R	R
MISS.	—Abernethy(D)	W	W
	Colmer(D)	W	W
	Rankin(D)	W	W
	Whitten(D)	W	W
	Whittington(D)	W	W
	Williams(D)	W	W
	Winstead(D)	W	W
MO.	—Bolling(D)	R	R
	Cannon(D)	R	A
	Carnahan(D)	R	R
	Cristopher(D)	R	R
	Irving(D)	R	R
	Jones(D)	R	R
	Karst(D)	R	R
	Karsten(D)	R	R
	Magee(D)	R	R
	Moulder(D)	R	R
	Short(R)	W	W
	Sullivan(D)	R	R
	Welch(D)	R	R
MONT.	—D'Ewart(R)	W	W
	Mansfield(D)	R	R
NEBR.	—Curtis(R)	W	W
	Miller(R)	W	W
	O'Sullivan(D)	R	R
	Stefan(R)	W	W
NEV.	—Baring(D)	R	R
N. H.	—Cotton(R)	W	W
	Merrow(R)	W	W
N. J.	—Addonizio(D)	R	R
	Auchincloss(R)	W	W
	Canfield(R)	R	R
	Case(R)	R	R
	Eaton(R)	W	W
	Hand(R)	R	R
	Hart(D)	R	R
	Howell(D)	R	R
	Kean(R)	R	R
	Norton(D)	R	R
	Rodino(D)	R	R
	Thomas(R)	A	A
	Towe(R)	W	W
	Wolverton(R)	R	R
N. M.	—Fernandez(D)	R	R
	Miles(D)	R	R
N. Y.	—Buckley(D)	R	R
	Byrne(D)	R	R
	Celler(D)	R	R
	Clemente(D)	R	R
	Cole(R)	W	W
	Coudert(R)	W	R
	Davies(D)	R	R
	Delaney(D)	R	R
	Dollinger(D)	R	R
	Gamble(R)	W	W
	Gorski(D)	R	R
	Gwinn(R)	W	W
	Hall,E.A.(R)	W	W
	Hall,L.W.(R)	W	W
	Heffernan(D)	R	R
	Heller(D)	R	R
	Javits(R)	R	R
	Kearney(R)	W	W
	Keating(R)	R	R
	Keogh(D)	R	R
	Kilburn(R)	W	W
	Klein(D)	R	R
	Latham(R)	W	W
	LeFevre(R)	W	W
	Lynch(D)	R	R
	Macy(R)	W	W
N. Y. Continued			
	Marcantonio(AL)	R	R
	McGrath(D)	R	R
	Multer(D)	R	R
	Murphy(D)	R	R
	O'Toole(D)	R	R
	Pfeifer,J.L.(D)	A	A
	Pfeiffer,W.L.(R)	R	R
	Powell(D)	R	R
	Quinn(D)	R	R
	Reed(R)	W	W
	Riehlman(R)	R	R
	Roosevelt(D)	R	R
	Rooney(D)	A	A
	St. George(R)	A	A
	Taber(R)	A	A
	Tauriello(D)	R	R
	Taylor(R)	R	R
	Wadsworth(R)	W	W
N. C.	—Barden(D)	W	W
	Bonner(D)	W	R
	Bulwinkle(D)	A	A
	Carlyle(D)	R	R
	Chatham(D)	A	A
	Cooley(D)	R	R
	Deane(D)	R	R
	Doughton(D)	W	W
	Durham(D)	W	W
	Jones(D)	W	W
	Kerr(D)	R	R
	Redden(D)	R	R
N. D.	—Burdick(R)	R	R
	Lemke(R)	W	W
OHIO	—Bolton(R)	R	R
	Breen(D)	R	R
	Brehm(R)	W	W
	Brown(R)	W	W
	Burke(D)	R	R
	Clevenger(R)	W	W
	Crosser(D)	R	R
	Elston(R)	W	W
	Feighan(D)	R	R
	Hays(D)	R	R
	Huber(D)	R	R
	Jenkins(R)	W	W
	Kirwan(D)	R	R
	McCulloch(R)	W	W
	McGregor(R)	W	W
	McSweeney(D)	R	R
	Polk(D)	R	R
	Secrest(D)	R	R
	Smith(R)	W	W
	Vorys(R)	W	W
	Wagner(D)	R	R
	Weichel(R)	W	W
	Young(D)	R	R
OKLA.	—Albert(D)	R	R
	Gilmer(D)	A	A
	Monroney(D)	R	R
	Morris(D)	R	R
	Steed(D)	R	R
	Stigler(D)	R	R
	Wickersham(D)	W	W
	Wilson(D)	R	R
ORE.	—Angell(R)	R	R
	Ellsworth(R)	W	W
	Norblad(R)	W	W
	Stockman(R)	W	W
PENN.	—Barrett(D)	R	R
	Buchanan(D)	R	R
	Cavalcante(D)	R	R
	Chudoff(D)	R	R
	Corbett(R)	W	R
	Dague(R)	W	W
	Davenport(D)	R	R
	Eberharter(D)	R	R
	Fenton(R)	W	W
	Flood(D)	R	R
	Fulton(R)	R	R
	Gavin(R)	W	W
	Gillette(R)	W	W
	Graham(R)	W	W
	Granahan(D)	R	R
	Green(D)	R	R
	James(R)	W	W
	Kearns(R)	A	A
	Kelley(D)	R	R
	Kunkel(R)	W	W
	Lichtenwalter(R)	W	W
	Lind(D)	R	R
	McConnell(R)	W	W
	Morgan(D)	R	R
PENN. Continued			
	O'Neill(D)	R	R
	Rhodes(D)	R	R
	Rich(R)	W	W
	Scott,Hardie(R)	R	R
	Scott,Hugh(R)	W	W
	Simpson(R)	W	W
	VanZandt(R)	W	R
	Walter(D)	R	R
R. I.	—Fogarty(D)	R	R
	Forand(D)	R	R
S. C.	—Bryson(D)	W	W
	Hare(D)	W	W
	McMillan(D)	W	W
	Richards(D)	W	R
	Rivers(D)	W	R
	Sims(D)	R	R
S. D.	—Case(R)	W	W
	Lovre(R)	W	W
TENN.	—Cooper(D)	R	R
	Davis(D)	R	R
	Evins(D)	R	R
	Frazier(D)	R	R
	Gore(D)	R	R
	Jennings(R)	W	W
	Murray(D)	W	W
	Phillips(R)	R	R
	Priest(D)	R	R
	Sutton(D)	R	R
TEX.	—Beckworth(D)	R	R
	Bentsen(D)	W	R
	Burleson(D)	W	W
	Combs(D)	R	R
	Fisher(D)	W	W
	Gossett(D)	W	W
	Kilday(D)	A	A
	Lucas(D)	W	W
	Lyle(D)	R	R
	Mahon(D)	W	W
	Patman(D)	R	R
	Pickett(D)	W	W
	Poage(D)	W	W
	Rayburn(D)	Speaker	
	Regan(D)	W	W
	Teague(D)	W	W
	Thomas(D)	W	W
	Thompson(D)	R	R
	Thornberry(D)	R	R
	Wilson(D)	W	W
	Worley(D)	W	W
UTAH	—Bosone(D)	R	R
	Granger(D)	R	R
VT.	—Plumley(R)	A	A
VA.	—Abbitt(D)	W	W
	Bland(D)	R	R
	Burton(D)	W	W
	Fugate(D)	R	R
	Gary(D)	W	W
	Hardy(D)	R	R
	Harrison(D)	W	W
	Smith(D)	W	W
	Stanley(D)	W	W
WASH.	—Holmes(R)	R	R
	Horan(R)	W	W
	Jackson(D)	R	R
	Mack(R)	W	W
	Mitchell(D)	R	R
	Tollefson(R)	R	R
W. VA.	—Bailey(D)	R	R
	Burnside(D)	R	R
	Hedrick(D)	R	R
	Kee(D)	A	A
	Ramsay(D)	R	R
	Staggers(D)	A	A
WISC.	—Biemiller(D)	R	R
	Byrnes(R)	W	W
	Davis(R)	W	W
	Hull(R)	R	R
	Keefe(R)	W	W
	Murray(R)	W	W
	O'Konski(R)	W	R
	Smith(R)	W	W
	Withrow(R)	R	R
	Zablocki(D)	R	R
WYO.	—Barrett(R)	W	W

Next Chance To Repeal T-H After '50 Election

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE NEXT real chance to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act will be after the 1950 elections.

Taft-Hartley will not be repealed in 1949. Unless a miracle takes place the 81st Congress—whose controlling Dixie-gop coalition buried T-H repeal in a swarm of crippling amendments—will not repeal the anti-labor law in 1950 either.

Opposition in the Senate to the Taft-Hartley Act almost doubled from 1947, when the law was passed, to the time of the crucial Senate debate last week. In 1947, there were only 25 votes to sustain Pres. Truman's veto of the law. In the key votes of 1949, the Senate opposition to T-H garnered from 40 to 44 votes.

But most of the northern Republicans and most of the Dixiecrats held their coalition together.

The result: only four lines of the Thomas Bill written to repeal T-H, remained after the Taft amendments had been passed by the Senators.

WHEN THE bill, filled with the crippling amendments, finally passed by a 51-42 vote, it represented not repeal but just about all of the original Haft-Hartley Act. There were minor changes throughout—but the total effect was little more than the difference between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee.

Before the Taft "package" amendment had been passed, leaders of CIO and AFL warned that the bill would be opposed by labor. CIO Pres. Murray described it as a "new Taft edition" of the Taft-Hartley Act. AFL Pres. Green said he would recommend a Presidential veto.

The bill, having been passed by the Senate, was sent to the House, which referred it to the Labor Committee. It is doubtful that that group—which early this session endorsed the Thomas-Lesinski bill by a close vote—will act for at least a fortnight.

Since the Wood Bill was recommitted, a House Labor sub-committee has been wrestling with possible substitute legislation for the Lesinskl Bill, but nothing has yet been approved.

Final days of the Senate debate produced thousands of angry words on the subject of labor-management relations.

THE ISSUE rode into the last lap after a series of four amendments proposed by a group of bi-partisan liberals headed by Sen. Douglas (D., Ill.) were adopted by a "voice vote." Sponsors had hoped that these concessions might win support away from the anti-labor bloc headed by Sen. Taft.

But the plan fell through when the Senate refused to support the Douglas proposal for seizure of plants and profits in cases of national emergency disputes. On that issue, pro-labor Senators split themselves, some feeling it might produce eventual victory, others feeling it might still leave the door open to union-busting injunctions.

After that came a series of other suggestions. Sen. Ives (R., N. Y.) sugested an intricate plan of "cool ing-off," which was defeated. Sen Morse (R., Ore.) gained little support for a plan of Presidential seizure in emergencies, but only after Congress had been called into session. That plan lost, too.

Then the Lucas proposal, to rip the injunction teeth out of Taft's amendment, came close to winning. The 46-44 vote was the closest of the series.

The Taft proposal itself won handily, 50-40, in what was perhaps the most clear-cut showdown on pro-labor vs. anti-labor sentiment. Then his package of amendments carried by 49-44—a Taft-Hartley repeal was dead.

JUST HOW little the Taft amendments offer unions was shown clearly in a study of the proposals made recently by a group of 20 lawyers representing CIO, AFL and independent unions

They concluded that "lip service only" is given the people's mandate, expressed in the 1948 election, for T-H repeal. The lawyers' analysis showed that:

1. Government by injunction is retained, both in so-called national emergency strikes and in many other types of disputes.

2. Economic boycotts, in many forms long regarded as legitimate union activity, would be illegal.

3. Unions would still be left wide open to damage suits by employers.

4. Federal government opportunity to interfere with justifiable picket lines would be continued.

5. Ban on closed shop agreements, and limitation on union security pacts would be maintained—and state governments would be practically invited to pass even more restrictive statutes than the national law.

6. Restrictions on check-off arrangements, proved during the past two years to be unwarranted, would be kept.

7. Welfare funds would still be subject to "onerous" restrictions.

8. Financial reports would still be required of unions only, and the anti-Communist oath would be so broadened as to be "administratively unworkable."

"In the main," the labor attorneys said, the concessions made by Taft "are designed only to correct evils in T-H for which no defenders can be found."

It's T-H All Over Again

Here is what CIO Pres. Murray had to say about the Senate's action in approving the Taft injunction amendment to the Thomas Bill:

"The CIO at this session of Congress has consistently advocated passage of the Thomas Bill without crippling amendments. The Taft injunction amendment, adopted by the Senate yesterday, is a crippling amendment of the most vicious type.

"Passage of this anti-labor provision definitely converts the Thomas Bill into a new Taft edition of the Taft-Hartley Act. Any bill carrying this vindictive and punitive injunction provision must of necessity be opposed by organized labor.

"We express appreciation to those fair-minded Senators who yesterday cast their vote against Taft's amendment.

"To the other members of the Senate who, oblivious of the record of the past two years under the evil Taft-Hartley Act, voted for injunctions, we can only say that their record now speaks for itself. We will submit their record to the political judgment of the voters at the next elections."

Stocks Rally on Favorable Turn in Labor Legislation

Small Recovery Follows Taft Victory After Early Selling Follows Growing Sterling 'Crisis'—Market Extremely Sensitive to Spot News

JUBILANT REACTION of business to Taft's successful efforts to retain T-H is indicated by this head in the (N. Y.) Journal of Commerce.

Taft Puts It Bluntly

"It seems to me that injunction is the only thing that really will stop strikes."

"... I think injunction is an essential weapon."

—Sen. Robert A. Taft, of Ohio.

CIO Praises Sen. Lucas

CIO legislative representatives were impressed with the manner in which Sen. Scott Lucas (D., Ill.), Democratic leader in the Senate, handled parliamentary strategy and marshalled votes in the final round of the anti-Taft-Hartley fight.

Lucas's amendment, aimed at pulling the injunction teeth from the Taft proposals, served as a rallying point for Senate pro-labor members.

Debate Quotes

"It seems to me that injunction is the only thing that really will stop strikes."

The statement—a bold exposition of anti-labor thinking—came from **Sen. Taft** during last week's Senate debate.

"In any remedy, I think injunction is an essential weapon," the Ohio Senator added.

Then, reversing his mental field, he explained why he coupled his injunction amendment with a plan for government "seizure" of plants struck in so-called national emergencies—a seizure plan which has been denounced by labor attorneys as "phony."

"I am glad to add the other weapon (seizure)," Taft explained to fellow Senators, "because I think it meets the argument of labor that in some way, injunction is looked upon as anti-labor. I do not think it is; it works both ways."

Thus, Taft in one breath admitted that injunctions are the only way to smash strikes; in the next breath, complained that unions mistakenly regard injunctions as "anti-labor."

It was hot in Washington last week—but not hot enough to cause that much silly talk.

* * *

Sen. Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), head of the Labor Committee and

(Continued on Page 7)

How Senators Voted On Thomas Bill Amendments

Here's the Senate record on the three key amendments to the Thomas Bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act:

1. *The LUCAS amendment, June 28. To remove the injunction feature from the Taft injunction and seizure plan. A vote FOR the amendment is right, and is indicated by R. A vote AGAINST the amendment is marked W. There were 44 votes for the amendment. (Dem. 38; Rep. 6); there were 46 votes against (Dem. 14; Rep. 32). So the amendment failed to carry.*

2. *The TAFT INJUNCTION amendment, June 28. To preserve Taft-Hartley injunctions in "national emergency" strikes, adding U. S. seizure of struck plants but not of profits. A vote AGAINST the amendment is right, and is indicated by R. A vote FOR the amendment is marked W. There were 50 votes for the amendment (Dem. 17; Rep. 33); there were 40 votes against (Dem. 35; Rep. 5). So the Taft injunction amendment passed.*

3. *The TAFT package amendments, June 30. These were all the Taft amendments, substantially containing all the Taft-Hartley Act, wrapped up in one package. A vote AGAINST the amendment is right, and is indicated by R. A vote FOR the amendment is marked W. There were 49 votes for the Taft amendment (Dem. 16; Rep. 33); there were 44 votes against (Dem. 36; Rep. 8). So the Taft amendment was passed, practically as a substitution for the Thomas Bill.*

(Note: A means paired or absent.)

		1. Lucas Amdt.	2. Taft Injunction Amdt.	3. Taft 'Package' Amdt.
ALA.	—Hill(D)	R	R	R
	Sparkman(D)	R	R	R
ARIZ.	—Hayden(D)	R	R	R
	McFarland(D)	R	R	R
ARK.	—Fulbright(D)	W	W	W
	McClellan(D)	W	W	W
CAL.	—Downey(D)	R	R	R
	Knowland(R)	W	W	W
COL.	—Johnson(D)	R	R	R
	Millikin(R)	W	W	W
CONN.	—Baldwin(R)	W	W	W
	McMahon(D)	R	R	R
DEL.	—Frear, Jr.(D)	R	W	R
	Williams(R)	W	W	W
FLA.	—Holland(D)	W	W	W
	Pepper(D)	R	R	R
GA.	—George(D)	W	W	W
	Russell(D)	W	W	W
IDA.	—Miller(D)	R	R	R
	Taylor(Prog)	R	R	R
ILL.	—Douglas(D)	R	R	R
	Lucas(D)	R	R	R
IND.	—Capehart(R)	W	R	W
	Jenner(R)	W	W	W
IOWA	—Gillette(D)	R	R	R
	Hickenlooper(R)	W	W	W
KAN.	—Reed(R)	W	W	W
	Schoeppel(R)	W	W	W
KY.	—Chapman(D)	W	W	W
	Withers(D)	R	R	R
LA.	—Ellender(D)	A	A	A
	Long(D)	R	R	R
ME.	—Brewster(R)	W	W	W
	Smith(R)	W	W	R
MD.	—O'Conor(D)	R	W	W
	Tydings(D)	R	W	W
MASS.	—Lodge, Jr.(R)	R	W	R
	Saltonstall(R)	W	W	W
MICH.	—Ferguson(R)	W	W	W
	Vandenberg(R)	W	W	W
MINN.	—Humphrey(D)	R	R	R
	Thye(R)	R	R	W
MISS.	—Eastland (S.R.)	W	W	W
	Stennis(D)	W	W	W
MO.	—Donnell(R)	W	W	W
	Kem(R)	W	W	W
MONT.	—Ecton(R)	A	A	R
	Murray(D)	R	R	R
NEB.	—Butler(R)	W	W	W
	Wherry(R)	W	W	W
NEV.	—Malone(R)	A	A	A
	McCarran(D)	R	R	R
N. H.	—Bridges(R)	A	A	W
	Tobey(R)	A	A	R
N. J.	—Hendrickson(R)	W	W	W
	Smith(R)	W	W	W
N. M.	—Anderson(D)	R	R	R
	Chavez(D)	R	R	R
N. Y.	—Ives(R)	R	R	R
	Wagner(D)	A	A	
N. C.	—Graham(D)	R	R	R
	Hoey(D)	W	W	W
N. D.	—Langer(R)	R	R	R
	Young(R)	W	W	W
OHIO	—Bricker(R)	W	W	W
	Taft(R)	W	W	W
OKLA.	—Kerr(D)	R	R	R
	Thomas(D)	R	R	R
ORE.	—Cordon(R)	W	W	W
	Morse(R)	R	R	R
PA.	—Martin(R)	W	W	W
	Myers(D)	R	R	R
R. I.	—Green(D)	R	R	R
	McGrath(D)	R	R	R
S. C.	—Johnson(D)	R	R	R
	Maybank(D)	W	W	W
S. D.	—Gurney(R)	W	W	W
	Mundt(R)	W	W	W
TENN.	—Kefauver(D)	R	R	R
	McKellar(D)	R	R	R
TEX.	—Connally(D)	W	W	W
	Johnson(D)	W	W	W
UTAH	—Thomas(D)	R	R	R
	Watkins(R)	W	W	W
VT.	—Aiken(R)	R	W	R
	Flanders(R)	W	W	W
VA.	—Byrd(D)	W	W	W
	Robertson(D)	W	W	W
WASH.	—Cain(R)	W	W	W
	Magnuson(D)	R	R	R
W. VA.	—Kilgore(D)	R	R	R
	Neely(D)	R	R	R
WIS.	—McCarthy(R)	W	W	W
	Wiley(R)	W	W	W
WYO.	—Hunt(D)	R	R	R
	O'Mahoney(D)	R	R	R

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Good Work, But Not Enough

OK, and so you gave a buck to PAC and you pushed doorbells and you made political speeches—and you read that labor won a victory at the polls last Nov. 2.

You were positive that the Taft-Hartley Act would be kicked into the ashcan and that a large portion of the Truman Fair Deal program would be enacted.

You started getting disgusted when weeks and then a couple of months passed without Congress enacting any domestic legislation in which you were vitally interested.

T-H came up in the House and you wired or telegraphed your Congressman, asking him to vote for the Lesinski Bill.

Then came the shock! By the very skin of their teeth the opponents of T-H blocked enactment of the Wood Bill.

"Something's wrong," you said—and perhaps you began wondering whether political action was worthwhile and whether labor actually had won at the polls in November.

The T-H repeal move began rolling in the Senate—and then came another shock for those who believed the Thomas Bill might go through the upper house without crippling amendments.

By a two-vote margin, the Lucas amendment, which would have removed the injunction feature from T-H was defeated. Later the Taft amendments were adopted.

Labor had been kicked in the seat of the pants—and hard!

All of which makes this a good time to try to assess the Congressional situation for what it's really worth.

TOOK 12 YEARS TO OBTAIN T-H Let's begin by pointing out that the nation's industrial and business interests fought and campaigned vigorously for 12 years before they were able to bring about defeat of the Wagner Act and enactment of T-H.

The Taft-Hartley Act has now been on the books two years. And it was put there because business and industry conducted a vigorous "no let-up" political action campaign.

Labor and other liberal forces did a good political job last year. They halted what was regarded as a strong trend toward conservatism and reaction. They played the major role in electing the President on a good platform.

But they didn't go quite far enough to assure easy enactment of their program by Congress.

The scales are fairly evenly balanced on Capitol Hill. A handful more pro-labor votes in the House and a few more in the Senate would completely change the outlook for considerable legislation in which the unions are interested.

NO TIME TO CRY, SO GO TO WORK The easy thing for labor and other liberal forces to do would be to moan that "we've been sold down the river" and make accusations that Congress hasn't carried out the mandate given by the voters at the polls last November.

But that wouldn't help provide the type of Congress we think we ought to have—unless we're willing to combine our complaints with a lot of hard work.

So—regardless of what happens on Capitol Hill during the remainder of this Congressional session—we have a job cut out for us.

It's political action of the same type we engaged in last year, but more of it.

A lot more of it!

Hoodlums Who Hide Their Faces

KKK, Which Exploits Race and Religious Prejudices, Rides Again

By ALLAN L. SWIM

A HUGE cross was burned on Stone Mountain, near Atlanta, a little less than four years ago, giving notice to the nation that the Ku Klux Klan was back in action.

A few weeks later Dr. Samuel Green, the KKK's grand dragon, declared during an interview with me in his Atlanta office:

"The Klan has never been dead—and the Klan is never going to die!"

The organization, he said, had ceased publication of its "Fiery Cross" a short time before the Japs attacked at Pearl Harbor.

"Our board of directors thought we ought to lay down anything that might produce prejudice during the war," he said.

At that time Dr. Green estimated there were 20,000 Klansmen in Georgia—and now the hooded outfit is active in several sections of the South.

TWO WEEKS ago Pres. John J. Playfair of the Alabama CIO Council said the Klan was as reprehensible as "Hitler's Gestapo" or "Stalin's secret police" and called on affiliated unions in the state to "give their fullest support in combatting and exposing" the KKK.

Last week the Alabama Legislature enacted and Governor Folsom signed an "anti-masking" measure directed at the Klan.

These actions came after a series of floggings and beatings involving both whites and Negroes.

And a House subcommittee in Washington last week opened hearings on mob violence in Alabama.

ALTHOUGH the Klan is in the news again few persons really know what the organization is and what it stands for—or pretends to stand for.

Dr. Green said the KKK doesn't fight Jews because of their religion. "We're fighting the 'kikes'—and there are as many 'kikes' among the Protestants as among the Jews," he said.

"The Klan is essentially a white man's organization and essentially a Protestant organization. A man to belong must be a native American. No foreigners are allowed."

Dr. Green, a Klansman since 1922, said the "cardinal principles" of the KKK are "to develop character, to practice clannishness, to protect the home and the chastity of white womanhood and to exemplify a pure patriotism in the U. S., its Constitution and its flag."

Under the guise of carrying out these principles, the Klan has engaged in the worst type of terrorism and flogging.

And many persons have hidden their identities under Klan hoods while carrying out acts of personal vengeance.

NO PERSON who believes in law and order can find any justification for existence of the KKK.

The Klan is an organization which frequently takes the law into its own hands to administer its own cruel and peculiar brand of "justice."

The average Southern Negro fears the Klan more than any other organization—and for good cause. He knows that the "sin" of being black often is enough to send the Klan riding.

The KKK engages in mob action—and mob action easily leads to lynching. And where lynching is permitted to go unpunished law enforcement becomes a farce.

The Klan should be outlawed and its members arrested and prosecuted when they violate the law.

IT'S NOT enough, however, merely to say that the KKK should be put out of business by legal action.

Widespread education is needed to wipe out the fear, prejudice and ignorance which permits men to become hooded mobsters and at the same time to consider themselves as solid citizens.

Every organization existing in a region in which the KKK operates can—and should—take a part in a campaign to stamp out Klanism and the factors which cause it to exist.

Alabama is a trouble spot today. Tomorrow the Klan may become active in some other part of the nation.

The organization and its slick promoters—and the politicians who go along with the bed-sheet hoodlums—should be exposed for what they really are.

And they really are un-American.

Denham Asks U. S. Judges To Aid Him

GENERAL Counsel Robert Denham of the Natl. Labor Relations Board has tried to enlist at least the moral support of the federal judiciary for the Taft-Hartley law, and his rigorous interpretations of it.

Denham spoke at the conference of circuit and district judges of the ninth federal circuit at Los Angeles. He publicly entered the battle against the administration's fight to repeal the Taft-Hartley law, and asked the judges to uphold him in his feud with the five-man NLRB.

"I admit to a strong prejudice in favor of the Taft-Hartley law," Denham declared. "I would be dishonest if I did not do so."

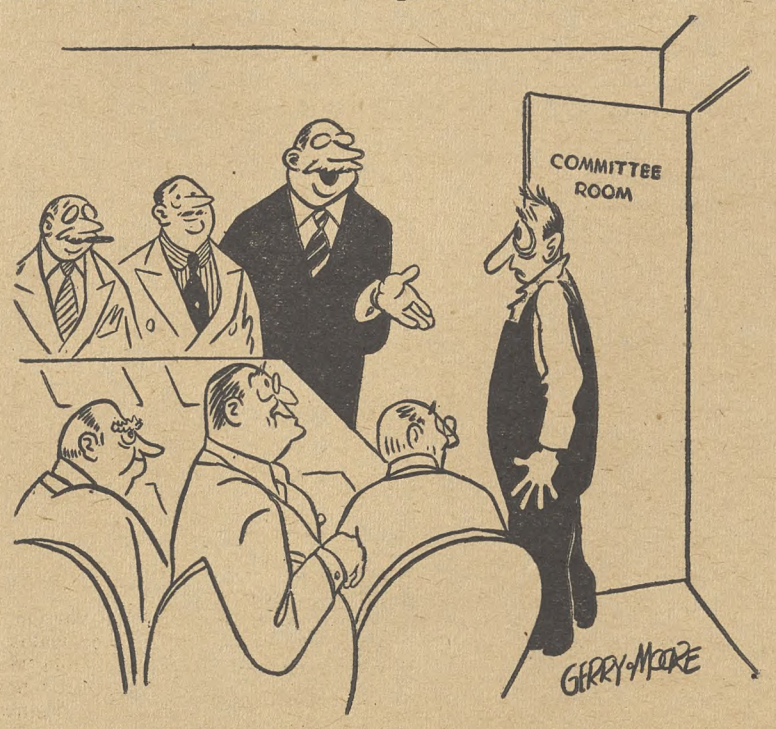
With the Senate debate on whether to retain T-H's injunction provisions in a new labor statute at its climax, Denham openly aligned himself with Sen. Taft (R. Ohio) and the other advocates of this way of handling industrial disputes.

"Any injunction is obnoxious to the leaders of organized labor, but throughout all the rest of our regulatory machinery of government, the injunction is almost standard equipment of the administrator," he affirmed.

Taft-Hartley's top enforcement officer began his speech with a strong defense of the almost complete independence which T-H gives his office.

Then he told the judges, some of whom may have to rule on cases involving the issue, that the courts should uphold him, not the board, in their current feud.

The NLRB has asserted its right to refuse to handle small-time labor disputes which do not effect interstate commerce. Denham, again in his Los Angeles speech, insisted that under T-H the board must take up every case he wants prosecuted.



"Welcome, Mr. Jones, to the company-sponsored labor-management committee."

2 Theater Chains On Unfair List

The New York City CIO Council has unanimously voted to place on an unfair list all Loew's and RKO theatres, and to so inform the CIO's 400,000 members in that city. Loew's theatres currently are being picketed by the Screen Publicists Guild and Screen Office and Professional Employes Guild which have been trying to renew collective bargaining agreements since last September, 1948.

According to Council Pres. Michael J. Quill, this action in support of the picketing unions, "puts the City CIO Council back in business, and serves warning on all industry and all employers that we will not tolerate any union-busting efforts anywhere."

The action was taken in behalf of two UOPWA locals, the Screen Publicists Guild, Local 114, and the Screen Office and Professional Employes Guild, Local 109. Both have held contracts with the film companies since 1942. Involved in the dispute are Columbia, Universal, 20th Century-Fox, RKO, Loew's, MGM, Republic, Paramount, Warner Brothers and United Artists.

They Argued And Argued And Argued

HE WAS feeling good, as well he might, because he had just recently tucked his portion of an important election victory—and several slugs of liquor—under his belt.

He was in a talkative mood and in a happy frame of mind when he ran into an old friend at the Newspaper Guild convention in Columbus, Ohio, last week.

He had played an active part in the campaign which resulted in Associated Press employes throughout the nation voting by a margin of more than five to one to have the Guild serve as their collective bargaining agent.

So, he was celebrating—and telling stories about the AP organizing drive.

"AH," HE SAID, "I can tell you some good stories about that campaign—but the best one I know concerns a rank-and-file guy who really did a bang-up job for the Guild."

He named the rank-and-filer, a well known Washington writer, and then told this story about him.

The AP staffer became convinced a long time ago that he and his fellow workers should have a strong Guild organization, so he started talking unionism to those who worked around him.

He was particularly anxious to sign up a certain reporter, who didn't believe AP men had any business joining a CIO union—or any other union, for that matter.

He started working on the fellow—and that was the beginning of a series of long, interesting arguments between the two.

THE TWO MEN met frequently at bars at restaurants, at social functions—and whenever they got together they renewed their pro-Guild, anti-Guild argument.

This went on for months, and each time they argued the pro-Guilder brought out new reasons for the other joining the union.

Friends said the sessions between the two helped make the union-minded man into a top-notch organizer.

He became a guy who really knew the answers—an expert on the Guild, the CIO and unionism generally.

But the man opposed to the Guild held his ground. He wouldn't budge an inch.

THE GUILD organizing drive picked up steam throughout the country and reports coming into national headquarters said the situation really looked good.

The Washington "expert" and his buddies were really going to town. They were putting on a real campaign. They were winning converts.

But the man who hadn't been convinced remained unconvinced. And the "expert" decided to try again to sell him on the Guild.

They got together for another session and the "expert" really went out to work.

PATIENTLY, and in great detail, he went over the situation point by point, explaining carefully and persuasively why his colleague should join the Guild.

The other fellow kept saying "no" and he wouldn't change to "yes."

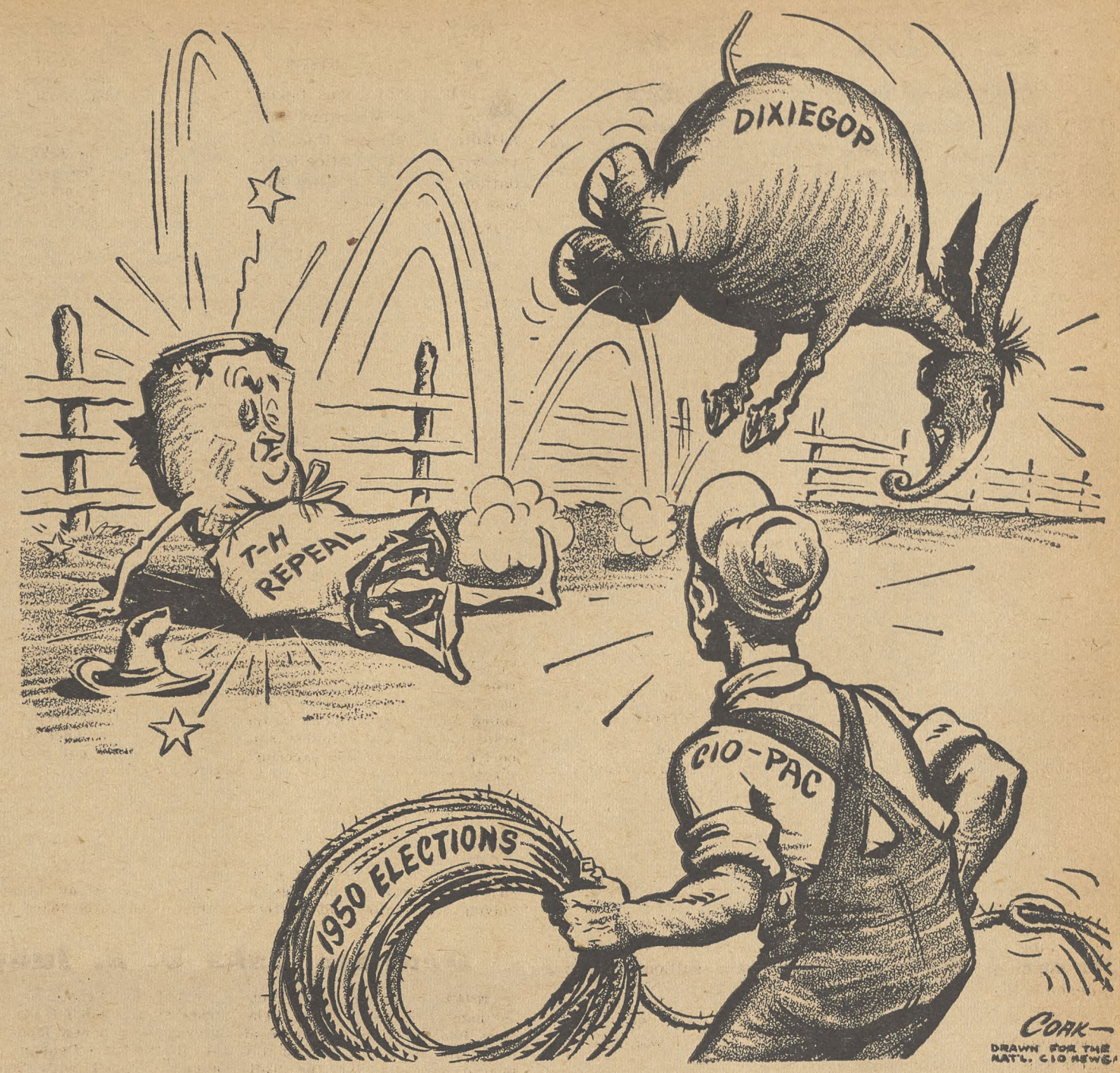
Finally the argument ended and the two men went their separate ways.

The fellow who opposed the Guild later told a friend about the session.

"We really went at it," he said, "and I believe that fellow had the best of it when it came to logic and reason.

"But I had him beat on superstition and prejudice." A.L.S.

—But He's Headed For The Last Roundup



Jewish Labor Committee Finds

Anti-Semitism 'Actually Tolerated' In Red Satellites

JEWS ABLE to survive the horrors of World War II are now being badly mistreated in the countries behind the Communist Iron Curtain.

This charge is made in a well documented report issued by the Jewish Labor Committee.

The foreword of the report—"Jews Behind the Iron Curtain"—says:

"This survey will show how the Communists and the Communist-dominated minority regimes, though loudly claiming to be the enemy of all anti-Semitism, have actually tolerated anti-Semitism among large sections of the population and within the state administrations; how they have sabotaged every decision aiming at the restoration of looted property to the original Jewish owners; how they have done and are doing everything possible to undermine Jewish community existence.

"DIFFERENT as may be the details, the over-all picture is everywhere the same:

"On one side: vigorous, active Jewish communities, displaying wonderful energy and creative power, building up under the most trying conditions entire networks of schools and cultural institutions, launching social movements . . .

"On the other side: Communist totalitarianism, extending its deadly grip to all aspects of community existence, destroying all life and vitality, all democratic activity, in whatever it touches.

IN ROUMANIA, the report says, "anti-Semitic tendencies among the people have by no means diminished" although the government's "official attitude" is hostile to anti-Semitism.

"Acts of desecration of cemeteries and a considerable number of rowdy assaults on Jews have taken place," the report says.

"Refugees from Roumania, reaching Austria, Germany and Italy in 1947 and 1948, were unanimous in declaring that increasing anti-Semitism had been the reason impelling them to leave the country.

"The government was lax in punishing anti-Semitic rowdyism; it was especially lenient to those responsible for the extermination of the Jews during the war.

"Members of the former reactionary, anti-Semitic government, such as Minister of Foreign Affairs Titulescu, were included in the government under the benevolent eyes of the Communists."

DEFEAT OF Hitler did not bring an end to anti-Semitism in Hungary, the report says.

"For the past four years," it charges, "Hungarian Jews have been constantly exposed to systematic persecution and outrage. Attacks on Jews and Jewish property have been a frequent occurrence.

"Scores of cases are on record of the violation of Jewish cemeteries and the mutilation of monuments erected to the memory of martyred Jews."

The portion of the report dealing with Czechoslovakia says cases of anti-Semitism in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia have been "very rare" but that the situation in Slovakia is "substantially different."

The population of Slovakia, the report says, "was always inbued with anti-Semitism."

JEWS IN Bulgaria, the report says, have not been able to recover the property taken from them during the war "in spite of all official promises and a law on compensation promulgated by the government on Feb. 24, 1945."

The report states in numerous places that the "official attitude" of the Communist-dominated governments is in opposition to anti-Semitism but that such attitudes have little to do with the treatment accorded Jews.

"In Poland," the report concludes, "'purges' are being systematically put through among the population. 'Coordination' is being achieved with an iron ruthlessness.

"In various ways, politically conscious persons are being driven to repudiate their past and abandon their own personalities. The atmosphere is becoming more and more stifling.

"Those who can flee, leave the country. Their state of mind is clearly revealed in the letters they write once they get out of Poland. Here is an excerpt from one of them, dated Paris, Jan. 29, 1949:

"'This is already the second day I am in Paris, but I still have the feeling that somewhere in my room are hidden a pair of eyes and ears, which see and hear everything I do and think. Is it possible that nobody is really peering in? Is it possible that I am now free to write to my comrades and friends? I cannot believe it . . .'"

Rep. Steed Uncovers Anti-Labor Heat

HOW businessmen and bankers are "putting the heat" on Congressmen—particularly in connection with labor bills—has been exposed by Rep. Tom Steed (D., Okla.).

Steed made public a letter sent by Associated Industries of Oklahoma to a local businessman urging strong pressure on the Congressmen among "campaign contributors," "your employes" and "perhaps a banker or two."

Rep. Steed

The letter, addressed to W. P. Wood of Shawnee, Okla., was signed by E. J. O'Connor, executive vice-president of the industrialists' group.

It complained that "we are encountering great difficulty" in persuading Rep. Steed that he was elected by the votes of a "majority of the people" rather than by "the limited minority constituting the labor vote."

O'Connor also complained that Steed had been "a problem child" concerning his votes in the House Labor Committee and that he has "invariably" voted for liberal labor legislation.

"As you know, the Taft-Hartley repeal bill is back in this committee, and also the revision of the wage-hour law is being considered by this committee," O'Connor's letter continued. "Both of the measures vitally affect Oklahoma industry and the best information we are able to get from our Washington contacts is that Steed may have the deciding vote . . ."

THE Associated Industries letter "strongly" suggested "that you contact his personal friends, his campaign contributors and if possible get some of your employes to write him that they would like to have the labor legislation reported out that does not endanger the jobs or seriously affect the economy of his district."

"The two most important groups that could be persuasive would be the campaign contributors, and your employes, and perhaps a banker or two that have had some transaction with him in the past; but in any event, please lend all the help you can in straightening out his thinking on these labor matters.

"Your help in this matter may be the clincher, inasmuch as it appears to be that close; however, it's going to require an extraordinary effort to change him around."

STEED, IN a statement made in the House, said he had learned that O'Connor "had written other letters about other members of the Oklahoma Congressional delegation."

"This man has never even given me the benefit of his advice, so he is in no position to say I have been unfair to him. I trust all of us can find a more fair, decent and better source of advice in the discharge of our duties than the sort of thing exhibited here."

Quill Won't Run For N. Y. City Council

PRES. MICHAEL Quill of the CIO Transport Workers has formally announced that he will not seek another term as a New York City councilman.

Quill was elected to the Council on the American Labor Party ticket in 1937. He was elected again in 1943 as an independent, and for his present four-year term in 1945 on the ALP slate.

The transport union president broke with the ALP last year over the issue of a 10c fare on the New York subways, and criticized the party sharply when it joined the Wallace-for-President movement last year.

In making the announcement, Quill said that an increasing burden of work both from the TWU and from the New York City Council, which he also heads, made it advisable not to seek re-election to the city post.

A resident of the Bronx, Quill expressed thanks to that borough's voters for electing him in the past.

He said he hopes to continue to "serve them and all the people of our city by mobilizing the support of CIO for worthwhile candidates for public office" and for such legislative goals as "housing, full employment, education, welfare and civil rights."

Pegler To Testify

Westbrook Pegler, anti-labor newspaper columnist, has been subpoenaed by a House Labor subcommittee to apper in July.

L. A. Council May Sue To Get Building

The Los Angeles CIO Council has threatened to go to court, if necessary, to gain possession of the Council building in behalf of all CIO unions in the city.

Announcement of the reluctant decision to take the case to the courts was made by Albert Lunceford Council secretary, in a letter to the board of directors of the "Los Angeles CIO Building Corp."

The corporation was formed by representatives of a number of CIO locals shortly before the Council was reorganized some months ago. At the time of the reorganization, Council policies changed to support, rather than opposition, to national CIO policies.

Before the reorganization, a change in Council by-laws declared the building to be the property of locals then affiliated with the Council. A large number of locals in the city had dis-affiliated at that time from the Council in protest against its left-wing policies.

The corporation was formed by the few locals in the Council, and possession of the building was turned over by the old Council to the company.

In his letter to the corporation, Lunceford said the reorganized council wishes to settle the controversy without "protracted litigation" if possible. He suggested three possible plans for administering the building until the dispute is ironed out, with a view to saving expensive fees for a court-appointed receiver.

Lunceford said the Council is hopeful that unions controlling the building corporation will agree that the building should be given to the council as representatives of the entire CIO movement in the city.

If the corporation were to take such action, Lunceford said, it will "enable all of us to devote our energies and funds to genuine trade union matters for the people of all CIO trade unions in the area and not require us to dissipate them on such unnecessary controversies."

If the building is kept in the possession of just a few unions, however, "there is no alternative but for the court action to proceed," Lunceford warned.

5 Unionists Will Study In England

Five American labor unionists, including a member of the Wisconsin Legislature, will attend Ruskin College, Oxford, England, next fall, according to Dr. Harold Taylor, president of St. Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y., and chairman of the United States Committee on Ruskin College Labor Scholarships.

The Wisconsin legislator is Thomas G. Taylor, Racine, Wis., who is a member of Local 180, CIO Auto Workers, and attends the Univ. of Wisconsin. Other scholarship winners are:

Roger M. Dougherty, Washington, D. C., librarian at the George Washington Law School; member of Local 5, CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

Sara Greenberg, Detroit, Mich., employed in the research dept., CIO Auto Workers; member of Local 26, CIO Office and Professional Workers.

Roy McLean Zieman, Madison, Wis.; student, Univ. of Wisconsin, and member of Local 443, AFL teamsters.

George C. Allen, San Mateo, Calif.; student of San Francisco State College; member of AFL Watchmakers' Union Local 101.

This is the third consecutive year that these scholarships have been awarded by the Transatlantic Foundation. Funds for two of the scholarships have been donated by the Trades Union Congress, two by a fund administered by Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin, and one by Sir Robert Mayer, chairman of the British Committee of the Transatlantic Foundation.

Ruskin College, founded primarily to give a college education to British workers from industry, offers a curriculum directed chiefly to the social studies, especially history, economics and the theory and practice of government. CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg is a member of the committee which made the selection.

Survey Shows Negroes Lack Medical Care

An appalling shortage of medical care among Negroes was disclosed last week in a report issued by the Committee on Research in Medical Economics. It concluded that the quickest way to make progress in solving the problem, which affects the white as well as the Negro population, is through national health insurance.

The report, drafted jointly by Michael M. Davis, chairman of the Committee on Research in Medical Economics, and Hugh H. Smyth, asistant director of special research, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, found four major contributing factors in the problem of Negro health. They were:

Inability of Negroes, with their low income status, to pay for medical care on the usual fee-for-service basis; shortage and maldistribution of physicians, dentists, nurses and hospitals; lack of health education to permit Negroes to utilize available personnel and facilities to best advantage; racial discrimination, which aggravates all the other factors.

Price-Fixing Charged

Atty. Gen. Clark has charged violation of the anti-trust laws in the production of plastic artificial eyes. License agreements with others to fix prices and restricting sales are among the charges. "People, especially veterans," according to Clark "should not be deprived of the latest developments" in the making of artificial eyes.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

In all the arrogance of its monopolistic wealth, the A.T.&T. has attempted to block the affiliation of its employes with the CIO. Various branches of the company have refused to recognize the democratically voted affiliation of CWA with the CIO. Reaction of the employes to this attempted dictation by the corporation was shown last week in the NLRB election conducted among 13,172 New Jersey telephone operators.

The vote for CIO was 8,892 with 1,612 against, despite all the corporation's propaganda efforts. This rank-and-file test should be clear evidence to the telephone monopoly that its employes recognize the need for CIO affiliation and for the additional organizing and bargaining power they have gained through CIO membership.

Robert C. Edwards, Organization Director CIO Chemical Workers, reports a victory among the employes of the big Sherwin-Williams Chicago plant. The vote was 535 for UGCCW-CIO against 465 for no-union. Sam Angelocci, Paul Stawicki, Chester Walczak and Albert F. Kukral assisted in the campaign.

Pres. Michael J. Quill and Secy.-Treas. Gustav Faber of the CIO Transport Workers report that the union won representation on the Tampa Transit Line, Florida, with the assistance of State Dir. Charles Cowl and members of the Southern Drive staff. The vote was 114 to 70.

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN: Eight new election victories for the CIO Southern Organizing campaign have brought a large number of new members into the Union for the week just ended, Van A. Bittner, Director of Operation Dixie, announced.

Texas: Dir. Robert Oliver reports that the employes of the Texas Long Leaf Lumber Co. with plants at Trinity and New Willard, voted for affiliation with the IWA-CIO by a vote of 282 to 157. Oliver also reports the Packinghouse Workers-CIO were victorious in an election held at the Morrison Milling Co. at Denton by a vote of 15 to 7.

Virginia: Dir. Ernest Pugh reports that the Richmond Cedar Works employes Norfolk, Va., voted its collective bargaining rights to the IWA-CIO at a better than 3 to 1 margin. There are 366 employes in this plant.

Mississippi: Dir. Robert Starnes reports that a three way election in the Mac Smith Garment Co. Inc., at Gulfport gave the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America CIO, 331 votes, while the AFL received 210, and the management managed to scrape up 7 ballots for no union.

North Carolina: Dir. William Smith reports a victory for the CIO Textile Workers in the election held at the Royal Cotton Mill at Wakeforest where 245 workers are employed. Smith also reports 27 Indian girls employed at Pembroke Manufacturing Co., Pembroke, N. C., joined the CIO Clothing Workers.

Alabama: Dir. Carey E. Haigler reports the CIO Oil Workers were victorious in an election held at the Sinclair Refining Co. by a vote of 5 to 1.

Tennessee: Dir. Paul R. Christopher reports the employes of the Bowling Green Rubber Co. of Paris, Tenn., voted to affiliate with the CIO Rubber Workers by a vote of 31 to 26.

The writer just returned from the CIO Newspaper Guild convention in Columbus, Ohio. The Guild's victory in nation-wide election for Associated Press employes was reported in this column last week. This victory shows the determination of the delegates of this convention to carry on with increased vigor the organizing of newspaper men. It was a wonderful job well done. In the past year despite great difficulties the officers and members who have performed an excellent job are to be complimented for their accomplishments.

The action of the Senate on the Taft-Hartley repeal is sound proof that we need more organizing. The enemies of organized labor must be held accountable for the effort to shackle labor so that special interest groups can continue in their selfishness and greed. We must continue to build the CIO by getting many more members, activizing and educating them. This can and will be done. Let's go CIO! Organize the unorganized!

TVA's in the Black

Sen. George W. Malone (R., Nev.), after exhausting every other possible attack last year demanded an investigation of TVA's "cost allocation methods." Last week, one year later, the Federal Power Commission reported after extensive study that TVA's power production costs are less than its benefits. That's what TVA said all along.

SENATOR ROBERT WAGNER

Sen. Wagner Resigns, Murray Hails Record

RESIGNATION of Robert Wagner (D., N. Y.) from the U. S. Senate after 22 years of service brought forth a statement of the "most profound regret" from the CIO.

"Please be assured that labor in America will always remember you as one of its greatest friends," CIO Pres. Murray wrote to the man who sponsored the Wagner Labor Relations Act and a host of other New Deal legislation during the administrations of Pres. Roosevelt.

Wagner's resignation, made public a few hours after the Senate's vote on the Taft injunction amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act, had been rumored for some time. The veteran Senate liberal, 72 years old, has been sick for more than two years and has been confined to his New York home.

Gov. Thomas Dewey will appoint a successor until special elections are held in New York this autumn. The names of Herbert Lehman, former New York governor and later head of UNRRA, and of Robert Wagner, Jr., have both been mentioned as possible Democratic nominees to succeed the Senator.

Gov. Dewey told a press conference that he would not seek the Senatorial seat himself in the November vote.

MURRAY, in his letter, voiced on behalf of CIO membership "our warmest appreciation of your truly magnificent public service.

"As much as anyone who has ever served in public life, you have voiced the aspirations of the great body of working people," the CIO president wrote.

"You sensed the people's need for security, for protection from exploitation; and the long series of excellent laws which bear your name are testimony both to your unflinching devotion to liberal-minded legislation and to your high competence as a public servant."

Wagner was presented with the CIO Community Services Committee award for outstanding public service at a banquet last October. Too ill to be present, Wagner was lauded by leaders of many national unions for his help to America's working men and women.

In addition to sponsoring the Wagner Act, Wagner sponsored housing, health insurance, social security and civil rights bills. In the post-war years he fought hard for recognition of the state of Israel.

A year ago, just prior to the Democratic convention, Sen. Wagner spoke out for a platform that "would keep faith with the hopes of the American people" and his influence helped shape that platform into a liberal document.

UAW Man Heads Co-op

Al Rightley, who heads the CIO Auto Workers cooperative activities, has been elected president of the National Cooperative Mutual Housing Association. The federation of housing co-ops chose ex-Congressman Jerry Voorhis as executive secretary, and Ted Robinson. Chicago attorney who is a leader in co-op housing in that city as vice-president.

Debate Quotes

(Continued from Page 3)

sponsor of the T-H repeal bill which the Senate rejected by a narrow vote, had a different idea about injunctions. Said he: "The injunction has proved itself to be an act against labor, it has caused all organized labor in the U. S. to stand wholeheatedly against it . . . If we repeal the Taft-Hartley law but adopt the Taft amendment, we shall only be shadow-boxing, for the Taft amendment contains by far the bulk of the Taft-Hartley law."

* * *

Sen. Douglas (D., Ill.) said that the injunction vote "indicates that the conservative wing of the Republican party and the Dixiecrats are in control of the Senate, and they are intent on maintaining an anti-labor law . . . The only thing left will be to transfer the fight from the Senate floor to the polls in 1950."

* * *

Sen. Morse (R., Ore.), who had sought on several occasions to find a formula to please both sides on the injunction issue, finally said the repeal bill, through amendments, had "become so anti-labor" he had no choice but to vote against it.

* * *

Sen. Humphrey (D., Minn.) waxed sarcastic about some of Taft's anti-labor arguments.

"The Senator from Ohio is proposing that we take two ineffective and unfair measures, by his own admission, and join them together—and by adding together two negative quantities, two unfair measures, what do we get? We get the millenium! We get the answer to the problem of labor-management national emergencies—according to the proposal of the Senator from Ohio."

* * *

Sen. Hoey (D., N. C.) said he favored the injunction method, "as a friend of labor and a friend of industry." Hoey's record leans more to the industry side, judging from the CIO News 1948 Voting Record.

Hoey voted four times as a "friend" of labor; voted 12 times as a "friend of industry."

* * *

Sen. Neely (W. Va.), never lost for words, came up with a sharp description of T-H. "There is a serpent in America's industrial Garden of Eden. That serpent is a rattlesnake. It is commonly called the Taft-Hartley law. Its mouth is filled with deadly fangs. The most lethal of these is the fang known as government by injunction."

Delaware Erases Little Taft-Hartley

Delaware's "little Taft-Hartley Act," enacted in 1947, last week was erased from the statute books.

Gov. Elbert Carvel (Dem.) placed his signature on a repealer of the state's anti-labor law and said he was "completing the pledge made by the Democratic party to repeal" the law.

The law was one of the most severe of all the state anti-labor laws placed on the books two years ago.

T-H Box Score

HERE'S WHAT CONGRESS has done (or has **not** done) so far this year on Taft-Hartley repeal:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1. House Labor Committee recommended passage of Lesinski Bill, to repeal Taft-Hartley, restore and improve the Wagner Act.

2. Rep. Wood (D. Ga.) offered substitute bill, keep T-H and making it even more severe. Rep. Sims (D. S. C.) offered substitute for the Wood Bill in a measure not as favorable as Lesinski Bill, not as bad as Wood Bill.

3. House rejected Sims bill 211-183.

4. House, on May 3, approved Wood Bill, 217-203.

5. House, on May 4, "recommitted" the Wood Bill, 212-209, thereby sending legislation back to House Labor Committee. It's been there ever since.

SENATE

1. Senate Labor Committee recommended passage of Thomas Bill—identical with Lesinski Bill in House.

2. Sen. Taft (R. O.) proposed series of 28 "amendments," keeping almost all important features of Taft-Hartley Bill.

3. Bi-partisan group headed by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) proposed series of compromise amendments. These provided that unions must bargain in good faith; guaranteed "free speech" to employers and unions; required employers as well as unions to file financial statements with the government; required both employers and unions to sign non-Communist, non-Fascist affidavits in order to use services of Natl. Labor Relations Board; provided for government seizure of company property, and of profits, in strikes deemed to be "national emergencies."

4. Senate approved, by voice vote, first four of Douglas compromise amendments.

5. Senate defeated Douglas seizure plan, 55-27.

6. Senate defeated Holland (D. Fla.) amendment, 54-37. This proposal would have inserted national emergency injunction provision into Thomas Bill.

7. Senate defeated, 46-44, the Lucas (D. Ill.) amendment. This would have removed injunction provision from Taft's injunction-and-seizure proposal.

8. Senate passed, 50-40, Taft amendment, providing injunctions with 60-day, rather than present 80-day effective period; plus government seizure of plants **without** seizure of profits.

9. Senate defeated, 53-41, Baldwin (R. Conn.) amendment to give federal law on union security precedence over state laws outlawing or limiting closed or union shops.

10. Senate passed, 49-44, Taft "package" amendment—retaining practically all of Taft-Hartley Act except the name.

11. Senate passed, 51-42, on June 30, the "Labor Management Relations Act of 1949" (Taft edition of Taft-Hartley Act) containing all the Taft amendments and referred it to the House of Representatives for action.

May I borrow a cup of sugar?

Guild, Jubilant Over AP Victory, Maps Organizing Drives

By AL ZACK

FLUSHED by a smashing victory over the Associated Press, kingpin of the newspaper industry, the CIO Newspaper Guild devoted much of its 16th Annual Convention in Columbus, O., to plans for future organizing drives.

By a nearly 6 to 1 vote, the Guild won systemwide collective bargaining rights for employes of AP, the U. S. Steel of newspapering.

In sweltering heat, the delegates dug into a week of work and, at press time, had:

Heard Pres. Harry Martin, CIO representative to the ECA, lash out at the American press for its "disgraceful performance during 1948 elections."

Heard Executive Vice-Pres. Sam Eubanks charge that the American publishers were "mentally sick," as he detailed their "almost psychopathic reaction to any honest, well-reasoned criticism."

Heard Secy.-Treas. Ralph Novak report that the number of members in good standing had hit an all-time high.

Adopted, by a unanimous vote, a resolution lashing out at the "leaders of some CIO unions" for their failure to follow CIO policy. The resolution praised CIO Pres. Murray for his fight to drive "communists out of positions of leadership."

In a second resolution, the convention lauded CIO for its Marshall Plan policy and its support of the Atlantic pact. Further resolutions put the Guild on record as supporting the CIO's split with the WFTU and pledging support to Murray's leadership.

Laid plans for a strong, well-planned organizational drive, aimed at the giants in the industry.

Heard CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood lash out at "dissenters who take their orders from the Kremlin."

Adopted a PAC committee report, which laid down plans for better PAC work on the part of locals and which observed that "every good Guildsman carries a PAC receipt and is a registered voter."

Voted to contribute $1000 to the Chicago AFL printers on strike since November, 1947.

HAYWOOD, praising Martin for his work for the ECA overseas, lauded the Guild as "a leader in organizing white-collar workers."

Detailing the fight ahead for telephone workers, Haywood predicted that the Guild and the "hello boys and girls" will march to even greater victories in the drive to organize the white-collar industry.

The CIO vice-president, flayed the "hoggishness" of private enterprise which has shown its "own disregard for the public weal" in the past. He said, "we intend to bring something human, something decent into industry." In just as bitter language, Haywood tongue-whipped those "who malign and try to stab Phil Murray in the back.

"They are either going to be in CIO or out," he thundered. "It's either going to be union or disunion . . . and we say it's going to be union."

Pres. Harry Truman, an invited guest speaker, was unable to come due "to the pressure of work," he reported in a telegram lauding the Guild and wishing it further success.

NOMINATIONS for the three top officers and 10 vice-presidents were made last Friday. Under the Guild constitution, election will be by national referendum.

Jacob Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio CIO greeting the 200 delegates, observed: "There is nothing wrong with the American press that couldn't be cured by the substitution of the ideals of the American Newspaper Guild for those of the American Publishers Association."

Becoming an "international Union" in fact as well as name, the Guild welcomed to the 16th Annual Convention delegates from Toronto, Canada, where the Toronto Star employes won Guild recognition this year.

To Banquet Chairman Perry Morrison of Columbus, Delegates Dennis Braithwaite and Joseph Beaule Beauclerc presented the "unofficial flag of Canada" to the ANG. Rub is, they explained, Canada has no official flag . . . is still debating what its national colors shall be.

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, CIO director of organization, is pictured complimenting Newspaper Guild leaders on sweeping the NLRB election on Associated Press, which carried 1,166 to 212. Shown with Haywood, who addressed the 16th annual Guild convention at Columbus, Ohio, are Jerry Sullivan, of the Kansas City AP bureau; Sam Eubanks, Guild executive vice president; Haywood; Harry Martin, Guild president; Harry Snyder, chairman of the Washington (D. C.) AP unit of the Guild. Note the pleased looks.

$1,000 To ITU

The Guild convention voted to contribute $1,000 to the Chicago strike of the International Typographical Union, which has been going on for 20 months. All of Chicago's major newspapers are involved in the strike.

"HAD NOT the circumstances of life been otherwise, I should have been, and very happily so, a member of the American Newspaper Guild, Lewis B. Seltzer, editor of the Cleveland Press, told the convention.

"I would have fought just as vigorously as a member as you . . . have fought these past years for what you believe in," he said.

Calling on the Guild to continue its fight and not to relax in any way at all the vigilance and the belief in those things and those principles not yet accomplished but which should be accomplished, Seltzer affirmed his belief that the Guild can move reasonably in the direction of accomplishing these purposes.

"The Guild has fought an intelligent and a gallant fight to improve the conditions under which newspapermen and women of America have labored," he declared. And, he added, "I think those conditions needed improvement."

PUBLISHERS and editors should have exercised more insight than they did at the time the Guild came into being, Seltzer said, for the Guild has done American journalism a great service.

Some publishers and editors thought the Guild was a "dangerous organization" and that was a mistake from the point of view of management, he asserted.

"Management should have recognized the Guild for what it was," he continued, ". . . a reflection of the wish of the people, the average people, the men and women who are the bulk and the backbone of America," who only wanted what "others in other businesses were obtaining for themselves."

Seltzer then called upon the Guild and management to re-establish "in the interest of all of us something approximating that cordiality and warmth and understanding which existed many years ago."

Management ought to drop the kind of armed neutrality which has existed between itself and the Guild, he declared, and the Guild, which has achieved so much "with a minimum of strife, a minimum of disruption and a good measure . . . of sane and orderly prosecution" of its aims, should be "reasonable in its demands in the future, consistent with the economic conditions of any one year during which those demands are made."

Two of the Guild's top officers will be unopposed in the election referendum to be held later this year. They are Harry Martin, president, and Ralph Novak, Secretary-Treasurer. Sam Eubanks, executive vice president, will be opposed by Jack Deegan, secretary-treasurer of the New York City local.

Martin, in nominating Eubanks, made it clear that the three incumbents are running together as a team. He praised Eubanks' stewardship and urged his re-election.

Long Goal Reached: Guild Wins Bargaining Rights for AP on Nation-Wide Basis

The CIO Newspaper Guild has realized an ambition it held almost since its inception 15 years ago. It has won the right to represent the Associated Press employes on a nation-wide basis.

Collective bargaining rights were obtained through a consent NLRB election which the Guild won by a vote of 1166 to 212. With 1501 eligible to vote, this was the largest representation election in which the Guild ever participated.

"Major credit for this organizing achievement must go to the rank-and-file members of the AP organizing committee, led by seven hard working co-chairmen," said Sam Eubanks, Guild executive vice president.

The seven co-chairmen were: Mark Barron, dramatic critic; Hal Boyle, columnist, both of New York City; Arthur Edson, by-line writer, and James Marlow, columnist, Washington; Ben Price, Atlanta by-line writer; Bob Thomas, Hollywood columnist, and Felix Wold, Detroit labor by-line writer.

Thirty-five members of the committee met in New York last March in the first full-scale roundup ever held on AP to put the finishing touches to the organizing campaign. The membership recruiting drive was carried into every bureau, in person or by letters from the committee.

AP has proved a tough opponent ever since Morris Watson, now publicity director for the CIO Longshoremen and Warehousemen, was discharged because he was carrying on organizing activities in the New York City AP bureau.

The Supreme Court ordered Watson reinstated to his job in 1937. The Watson decision was one of five in which the Supreme Court upheld the NLRB and validated the Wagner Act which created the board.

Since 1945 the Guild has bargained on a national basis for all bureaus for which it held bargaining rights. Negotiations for 1948 were stalemated when the AP attempted to revert to bureau-by-bureau bargaining.

When AP handed out cost of living bonuses to all those earning $100 a week and refused to bargain for those making more, the Guild filed unfair labor practices. The charges were withdrawn in order to hold the NLRB election.

Job Decrease Hits Rubber

SHARPLY rising unemployment in the rubber industry will be a principal subject of discussion when the CIO United Rubber Workers executive board meets July 7.

"Reports from our locals throughout the country show that lay-offs and short work-weeks are steadily increasing," Pres. H. R. Lloyd declared.

"Our union will have to map out some plan to protect our membership from the hardship and distress which come from unemployment."

The URW board will also consider further action to back up the union's wage and pension program in the Big Four rubber companies—particularly at Goodrich, where strike votes will be taken in the near future.

"The board will take suitable action to put our union in a position to use all its resources so that we can reach an agreement with Goodrich before Aug. 25," Lloyd said.

"Our big need today is to bolster purchasing power and make jobs available for the younger folks who are being laid off," he added.

Nearly 100,000 rubber workers will be affected by the union's contract talks with the Big Four. Sessions with Goodyear open Aug. 8, and with Firestone at Cleveland on Aug. 16.

Story Of Hooded Violence Holds House Unit Spellbound

By GLORIA CAPLAN

A HOUSE Judiciary subcommittee last week got a whiff of the spirit of the new South when three young Alabama newspapermen—all in their twenties—related the story of hooded night riders and terrorism in their state.

All three have bucked threats against themselves to continue their expose of the lawless mobs. One, in the course of his sleuthing, was beaten by two men.

The six-man sub-committee plus the full committee's chairman Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.), sat in rapt attention as the young reporters gave a blow-by-blow account of dynamiting, beatings, and cross-burnings they investigated. The sub-committee is headed by Rep. William Byrne (D., N. Y.).

Clancy Lake, city hall reporter of the Birmingham News, told the Congressmen that a grand jury hearing would be called momentarily in Jefferson County, which includes Birmingham. He predicted there would be "a whole batch of indictments by the time this is over."

Just a few hours after the hearing ended news wires carried the story that Judge J. Russell McElroy, of Jefferson County, had called a special session of the grand jury to investigate the mob violence.

MOST OF THE newspapermen's testimony dealt with five separate instances of night rides and floggings which occurred in Alabama since June 1. No arrests have been made in connection with any of the organized "visits," the witnesses said.

All the post-June 1 disturbances involved white victims. But in March three Negro homes were dynamited, they said, and there have been cross-burnings in front of Negro homes. In some instances, the witnesses named the Ku Klux Klan as the perpetrator of the crime; in others they said they didn't know.

First to relate the story of his investigations was Clarke Stallworth, Birmingham Post reporter, who was beaten himself while covering the outbreaks of violence.

Stallworth said he was asigned on June 20 to investigate some alleged Klan beatings in Dora, Ala., about 25 miles from Birmingham. The incident had occurred on June 3, he said, but for three weeks no word of it seeped into the press.

Stallworth was followed on the stand by Lake, who told of the Dora beatings and four other cases he investigated. The story of the Dora beatings as told by Stallworth and Lake:

AT ABOUT 11 p. m., on June 3, Mrs. Irene Burton, her two daughters, ages 16 and 18, and three men were sitting in the Burton living room when armed hooded figures entered the house, and at gun point herded them into cars outside. Mrs. Burton said the house was surrounded by about 150 hooded men.

About 25 cars were in the cavalcade which wound up a dirt road and stopped four miles away at a secluded wooded spot. During the ride, the younger daughter said the men made filthy remarks to her.

There Mrs. Burton was lashed with a heavy machine belt while her two daughters looked on.

Stallworth said the older daughter was flogged, but Lake testified she was only threatened. The second daughter had a noose placed around her neck and was threatened with hanging.

Troy Morrison and William Lowery were hauled out of the car by a rope; one end of the rope was thrown over a tree limb, and they were pulled to their tip-toes. Then they were lashed six times with the heavy belt, which they estimated to be six feet long. Morrison said blood was still streaming from his wounds when he reached home.

The third man was a cripple. When he told the hoodlums he could not bend over for his lashings, one hooded figure replied: "That's all right; lie down on the ground, and we'll beat your head in." The threat was not carried out however.

Asked what they believed to be the motive for the beatings, the men said they thought they were assaulted because they had been dating Mrs. Burton, a widow, and the two daughters. Mrs. Burton was threatened with hanging if she didn't move. The next day the three Burtons moved five miles away.

IN THE COURSE of his fact-hunting, Stallworth said a woman cab driver in Dora told him that a man at a nearby store wanted to see him about the Klan's activities.

"We're proud of the Klan," he said she told him. "It's the only law we have in Walker County."

At the store Stallworth found a man seated behind a desk in the rear. The reporter told him he was in search of information about the Klan. At that, Stallworth said, the man jumped up exclaiming: "Call me a Klansman, will you? you S. O. B." Then he struck Stallworth, the reporter testified.

Next, Stallworth said, he saw another man heading toward him with a wrench in hand. The three wrestled on the floor for some time. The first pinned him on the floor, Stallworth testified, and told the other to "give it to him." Just then Stallworth broke loose, knocked both men over the counter and ran out.

A few hours later he swore out a warrant for the arrest of his two assailants, who have since been released under $300 bond, Stallworth said. Trial is set for Aug. 1.

The witnesses said this incident is the only one in which arrests were made. They said the Walker County beatings—involving the three men and three women—have not been investigated by county authorities. Lake said the county sheriff was facing impeachment proceedings at the time, and that the chief deputy told him he understood the case just involved a minor beating.

Stallworth was the only victim who has filed a complaint, he said. Morrison, one of those flogged at Dora, said "What good would it do?" Stallworth related. For that reason, he said, Morrison filed no complaint.

Other incidents of hooded night riders in Birmingham and its suburbs were described by Lake.

One involved the dynamiting of three Negro-owned homes in a Birmingham section which had been zoned for whites. Two of the homes were recently bought by Bishop Green, of the African Methodist Church of Birmingham.

Shortly before the dynamitings, a Negro moved into one of the houses. He was immediately visited, Lake said, by a city employe who identified himself as a member of the Klan and ordered the residents to move. Not long afterwards the blasts tore about one-third of each of the three houses to bits.

LAKE SAID the vigorous investigation of the unlawfulness by the Jefferson County authorities was in sharp contrast with the apathy of officials in nearby Walker County, where little or no move has been made by officials to apprehend the hooded riders, he said.

Essentially the same story as that related by the first two reporters was told by Paul Trawick, young editor of the Jasper, Ala., Union News and radio commentator. He told also of numerous cross-burnings—one, he said described by police as a "kids' prank."

Throughout the testimony, Rep. Sam Hobbs (D., Ala.)—a committee visitor—attempted persistently to prove that Committee Chairman Celler had acted out of turn in inviting the reporters to testify in Washington. This failing, he sought to prove that Alabama, through recent passage of a ban on mask-wearing, is handling the problem of nightly terrorism adequately without need of federal help.

Retorted Rep Thomas Lane (D., Mass.): "They also have laws in Alabama outlawing assault and battery, haven't they?"

The sub-committee is studying legislation to provide stronger safeguards for civil rights and to make lynching subject to federal jurisdiction. Rep. Celler has introduced bills dealing with both objectives.

Ku Klux Klan Unmasked In Alabama; Enforce Law Rigidly, Says Folsom

By ROBERT CHRISTOFFERSON

THE MASK WAS ripped off the Ku Klux Klan in Alabama last week. Within minutes after its passage by the House June 28, Gov. James E. Folsom signed into law a measure to prohibit the wearing of masks in public.

The House passed the measure 84 to 4. It took only four minutes and came without a word of argument. The measure became law without even a comma changed since it was introduced in the Senate some weeks ago by Henry H. Mize of Tuscaloosa (scene of recent KKK parades).

Mize, the bill's author, is a young lawyer, a Univ. of Alabama graduate and World War II veteran. He helped prosecute Nazi war criminals by helping set up a war crimes trial branch for the Ninth Army while serving as assistant judge advocate in Germany.

Mize introduced the measure early in the session but couldn't get it up for passage. Then came an outbreak of violence by hooded mobs in and around Birmingham—and the Senate approved the bill after Governor Folsom had sent two special messages demanding speedy action.

The Klan lobbied openly against the measure. But two days before House passage the chairman of the Federated Ku Klux Klan, Inc., Dr. E. P. Pruitt of Birmingham, called on Klansmen to doff their visors, saying the time had come for them to unmask voluntarily.

William Hugh Morris, also of Birmingham, treasurer and director of the KKK, said Pruitt was speaking only for himself and that the Klan would continue its fight against the anti-masking bill.

Pruitt said the Klan would make a legal test to determine its legality.

After signing the measure Governor Folsom issued an executive order to law enforcement officers telling them to enfore it rigidly.

The law makes it a misdemeanor to wear a mask or similar disguise in public. Children under 16 are exempt on Halloween. So are adults taking part in Mardi Gras and other festive occasions. Violators can be fined $500 or sentenced to a year in jail.

The Alabama CIO Council fought for passage of the Mize bill. Secy.-Treas. Eugene M. Wells appeared before the State Legislature to urge its passage.

State CIO Dir. Carey E. Haigler was named a member of a permanent steering committee of 15 set up by Birmingham's "Committee of 500"—a group of church, civic, business and labor leaders who seek to bring to justice the hooded mobs that have been roving the Birmingham district.

Ford Unit Votes To Strike To Back Contract Demands

THE CIO AUTO Workers union has told the Ford Motor Co. it does not want the company's proposed job security offer "in exchange for withdrawal of its economic demands."

Meanwhile, negotiations continued with Ford, and the UAW presented to Chrysler Motor Co. the same proposals it has been pressing at Ford since discussions opened June 2.

FORD MOTOR CO. employes appeared ready to back up their contract demands with a strike if necessary, as first results of a company-wide vote were announced.

CIO Auto Workers Local 228 at the Mound Road plant in Detroit voted 3 to 1 for a walkout. Results in other locals were not announced as the CIO News went to press.

Ford's proposal was rejected in a letter from UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther to John S. Bugas, Ford vice president. Reuther recalled that on March 2 the Ford company had written a letter to the union in which the UAW was asked to forego its economic demands.

Reuther wrote that the reply to the March 2 letter "pointed out that Mr. Henry Ford, president of the Ford Motor Co., had on Nov. 17, 1948, publicly recognized the need of the Ford workers for high wages.

"WE FOUND it difficult at the time we received your letter of March 2 and we find it difficult now to reconcile Mr. Ford's public declaration with your plea to freeze for a period of 18 months the present economic status of the Ford workers."

(The UAW has been seeking a $100-a-month pension for employes over 60 years of age and with 25 years' service; a company-financed medical care program, and a cost-of-living pay increase.)

Reuther said in reply to the query in the Ford letter as to what agreement can be reached which will assure the largest number of steady jobs for Ford employes:

"Our answer is: by increasing the purchasing power of the Ford workers and all other workers so that they can buy the products of farm and industry.

"When you point out that certain industries are 'already affected badly,' it is not difficult to ascertain the reason. The textile and the shoe industries are depressed because insecure auto and other workers cannot buy garments and shoes with their present wages at the artificially high price levels.

"It is further apparent that the textile and the shoe workers will not be customers for Ford automobiles until they have their own purchasing power restored and increased.

"YOUR ANSWER to the question you pose is, in effect, to drag a healthy industry down into the same condition as the few others which in turn will drag other industries and the whole economy down with it.

"Fundamentally, what you claim to offer the Ford workers is job security in exchange for withdrawal of their economic demands. But the 'security' which you offer is counterfeit. It is something you cannot guarantee to deliver because it is contrary to the basic economic facts of life."

Both the Ford and he Chrysler contracts run until 1950, but have reopening clauses.

A Chrysler spokesman said that the negotiations with his company may be delayed despite the UAW's request that they be started June 28.

2 MMSW Aides Fined In Beating

TWO LOCAL officials of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers have been found guilty and fined $50 each for alleged assaults on two rival union representatives.

Judge Leon McCarthy, of Ansonia, Conn., City Court, found the two Mine-Mill officials guilty of beating Thomas J. Cooke and William T. Moriarty, who were destributing leaflets outside the American Brass Co. plant on May 27. The leaflets urged workers to join the Progressive Metalworkers Council of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers.

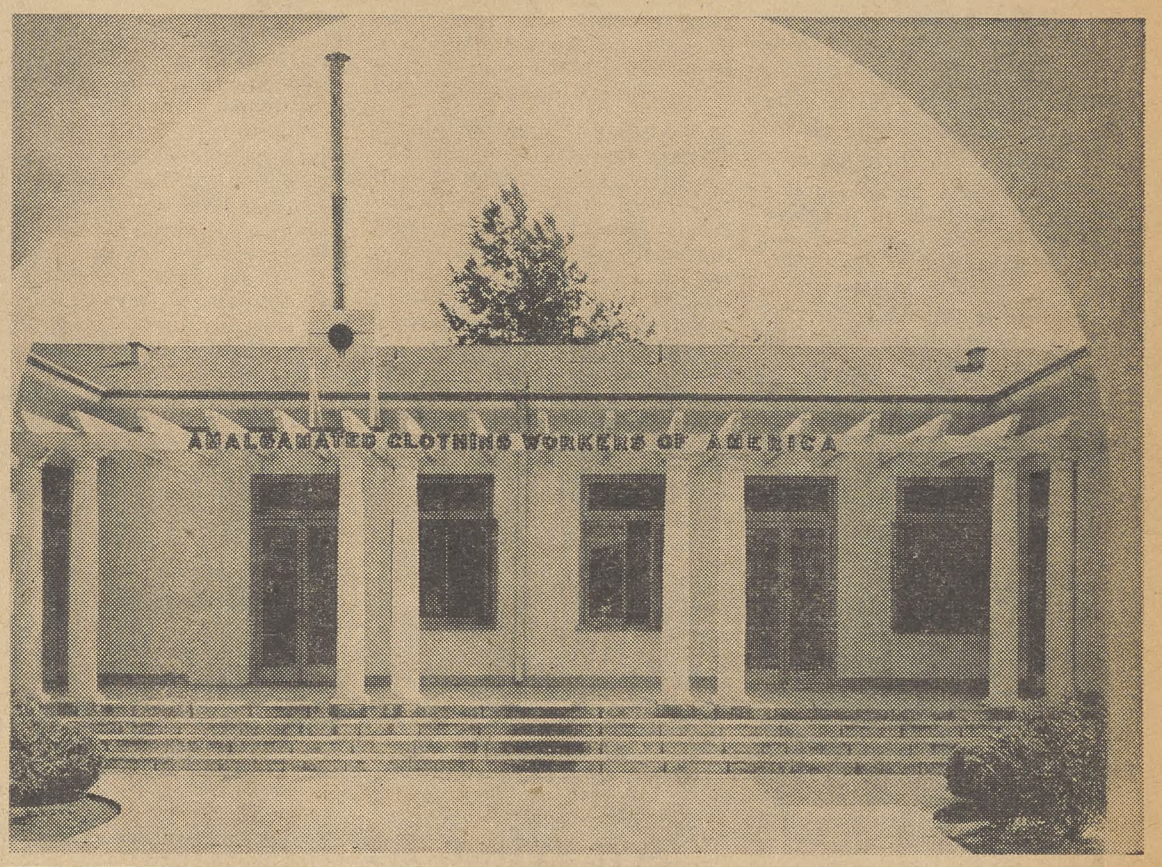
At the same time Judge McCarthy dismissed counter-charges brought by Mine-Mill against the two PMC representatives.

The two found guilty were John Rapuano, president of the Ansonia Mine-Mill local, and "Lefty" Chase, a shop steward of the same union.

Los Angeles Mayor Calls Sanitarium Aided By ACW

'Source Of Pride To Southern California'

NURSE SUPERVISING PATIENT'S occupational therapy work at City of Hope. This is an important part of the services the patients receive during their average stay of 18 months.



THIS BUILDING at the City of Hope sanitarium, near Los Angeles, was donated by the CIO Clothing Workers. This building contains the dining room and kitchen for staff members and visitors. At present eight ACW members or their relatives are patients at the sanitarium. Another building was donated by Local 4, ACW.

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

OUT IN California, not so far from Los Angeles, is a unique institution called the City of Hope. It's a tuberculosis sanitarium founded 37 years ago to administer the best medical service available to trade unionists and other low-income persons, on a free, non-sectarian basis.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, one of the CIO's older unions, along with other organized labor groups, played a major role in helping establish this institution at Duarte, Calif.—formerly known as the Los Angeles Sanitarium. ACW continues to make substantial contribution towards its upkeep.

Patients at the City of Hope come mostly from the ranks of organized labor. The average stay is 18 months, but a number have been there from six to eight years. In 1948, more than 110,000 hospital days of care were given free.

Many of these patients were from the ranks of the CIO Clothing Workers. At present eight ACW members or relatives of members are confined at the sanitarium.

AMONG THE modern buildings on the extensive grounds of the City of Hope are two structures contributed by the Amalgamated. One is a dining and recreation hall in a wing built by the national ACW. The other—the Dr. Moses I. DeVorkin Memorial Hospital—is the gift of the ACW's New York Clothing Cutters Union, Local Big Four.

Plans are also under way to add a Memorial Building in honor of Sidney Hillman, the union's deceased president, who was a warm supporter of the sanitarium and frequently visited it. On his last visit a short time before his death, Hillman said:

"Every time I visit the sanitarium at Duarte, I find changes and improvements, all in the interest of better service to the sick. It just goes to show what can be done if men and women take an interest in their sisters and brothers."

In November 1948, Amalgamated leaders in Los Angeles, headed by Joint Board Manager Jerome Posner took steps to start the Sidney Hillman Memorial fund for the City of Hope.

Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles gave his hearty support to the plan. "The work being done at this long-term illness hospital has always been a source of pride to Southern California," he said.

"The addition of a Memorial Building bearing the name of America's greatest labor statesman, will add immeasurably to the great contribution of healing which is being built there."

THE CAMPAIGN was formally launched last March at a dinner attended by representatives of labor and management in the men's clothing industry from the West Coast and other garment centers throughout the country.

"We believe that it is only fitting to pay homage to this great labor statesman by founding in his name a national memorial to perpetuate his memory," said Morris Jackman, chairman of the sponsoring committee.

ACW Pres. Jacob Potofsky, who visited the City of Hope with a group of other officials from the union after the National CIO convention last November, called the sanitarium "one of the nation's outstanding medical institutions," which has carried on a "relentless and successful battle against tuberculosis."

"By virtue of its treatment and care, thousands of laboring people have been returned to their families, homes and jobs," he said. "This great fortress of healing deserves our continued and increased support."

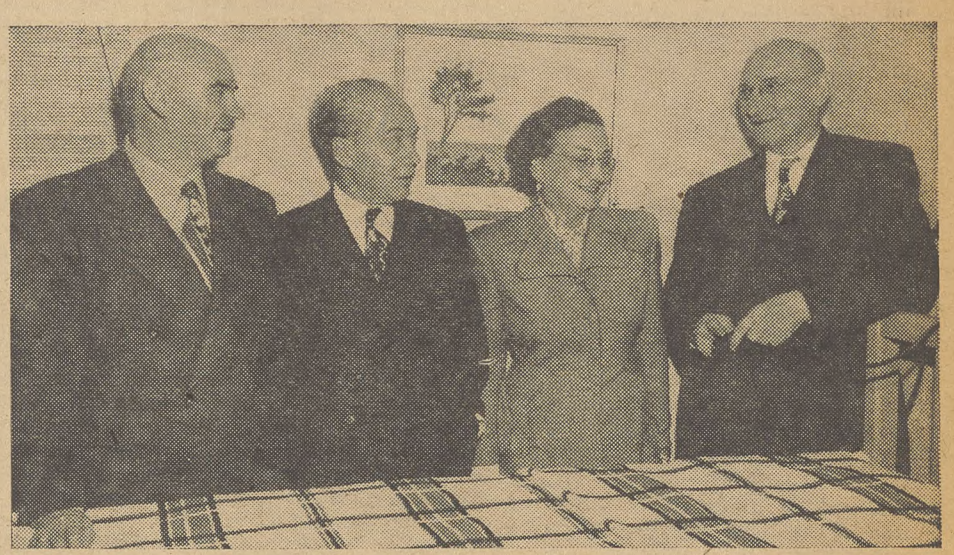
THE CITY OF HOPE'S patients come from all over the United States and a few from foreign countries. At present the institution has a bed capacity of about 300.

Established to care for victims of tuberculosis, the City of Hope now also treats those suffering from cancer and other major chest diseases. Through its extensive facilities for surgery, medical research, vocational rehabilitation and occupational therapy, the institution makes available the finest and most up-to-date scientific care to its patients.

The City of Hope's present annual maintenance budget is around $1 million. Daily maintenance cost per patient is $12.50 which, in addition to hospital care, surgery, and drugs, also includes recreation, vocational training, occupational therapy and educational courses.

Funds to maintain the sanitarium come directly from trade unions, from labor-management campaigns, and from more than a hundred City of Hope auxiliaries all over the United States.

THE 300 RESIDENTS of the City of Hope, victims of tuberculosis, and other major chest diseases require extensive and constant care. Here a doctor and nurse are shown checking cultures in one of the hospital's laboratories.



ACW OFFICIALS visit the City of Hope. L. to r., Jerome Posner, manager, Los Angeles Joint Board; Exec. Vice-Pres. Hyman Blumberg; Vice-Pres. Bessie Hillman; and Gen. Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum.

ILWU Helping WFTU

DESPITE the severence of CIO ties with the Communist-dominated WFTU, the executive board of the Longshoremen and Warehousemen last week instructed the union's president, Harry Bridges, to attend WFTU-sponsored conference of maritime unions at Marseille, France, July 13-15.

It is doubtful whether Bridges will be able to attend the meeting. He is under indictment on a charge of perjuring himself in his application for citizenship. The Federal District court has refused his request to leave the country.

Apparently taking no chances that the ILWU would be unrepresented at the Marseille meeting, the union's board also elected one of its members, John Maletta, Seattle, Wash., as a delegate, and Secy.-Treas. Louis Goldblatt and 2nd Vice-Pres. Germain Bulcke as alternates.

THIS ACTION was taken in face of the following resolution adopted at the May meeting of the CIO Executive Board which Bridges attended:

"All members of the board who are unwilling to enforce the constitution and carry out the instructions of the conventions; and, between conventions, the decisions of the board, are called upon to resign.

"All unions affiliated with CIO who are represented in this board by members unwilling to (do the above) are called upon to insist upon the resignation of such representatives and to nominate successor representatives who are willing and will comply."

The CIO Board at the May meeting decided that "it shall be contrary to CIO policy for any affiliate, officer or executive board member of the CIO to have organizational relationships to the WFTU or any of its agencies."

New World Labor Unit Planned At Geneva

FORMAL plans for the creation of a new democratic international labor federation took shape last week, and a convention date has been set for about Nov. 10 in Europe.

Representatives of both CIO and AFL and of labor organizations in 33 other countries reached agreement June 25-26 at Geneva, Switzerland, to move ahead rapidly toward formation of the new group. Many of the organizations joining the Geneva conference had formerly been affiliated with the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

Speaking for CIO at Geneva were Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey; Michael Ross, director of international affairs; and John Brophy, director of industrial union councils. Carey and Brophy are expected to return to Washington in mid-July.

Ross will speak for CIO at a meeting of the preparations committee which is scheduled for London July 25. No exact place or date has been set for the new organization's constitutional convention, but press reports from Geneva indicated that it might start between Nov. 10 and 13. The CIO convention at Cleveland will probably not be over until Nov. 4.

Some 127 delegates attended the Geneva meeting, at which the decision to create the new international movement was taken, and they represented an estimated 43 million workers throughout the world.

DISPATCHES from the Swiss capital indicated that the high degree of harmony and cooperation between CIO and AFL spokesmen caused a big impression among the delegates from other nations.

Carey, according to press reports, told the delegates:

"We of the CIO come here in the spirit of international solidarity and we are in this work heart and soul."

Asked about possibilities that unions in other countries might try to exploit AFL-CIO differences for political reasons within the new federation, Carey said that "on this business there aren't any differences."

Secy.-Treas. George Meany of the AFL, noting earlier disputes between CIO and AFL on international labor problems, told the meeting that "for us there is no turning back to the past, which is finished and done with."

Carey pointed out that "Communist-dominated trade unions will find no welcome here," but he added that the new organization must be far more than merely anti-Communist. "We're here to create," he said.

PRESIDING at the Geneva meeting was Paul Finet, secretary of the Belgian Confederation of Labor, and Vincent Tewson of the British Trades Union Congress was made secretary.

A note of welcome was sounded to the meeting, held in the beautiful Swiss lakeside city, by Pres. Robert Bratschi of the Swiss Trade Union Federation.

"The new organization will be an organization of trade unions which are independent of the employers, but which, on the other hand, in their relations with the state, are equally free to reach their own decisions," he declared.

Discussing the split in the World Federation of Trade Unions which led to plans for formation of the new democratic organization, Bratschi said:

"The trade unions of Communist allegiance have not modified their aims and tactics since the second world war. It became ever more evident that they were seeking to use the WFTU as an instrument of their policy, and this line was particularly noticeable in connection with the European Recovery Program."

ONE FLURRY during the two-day meeting came when delegates from the Argentine General Federation of Labor, sponsored by the Peron government, walked out in protest against the seating of Jacinto Oddone, militant anti-Peron figure who is in exile from his country. Oddone heads the independent Union Action Committee of Argentina.

There seemed, according to a New York Times report, little inclination to keep the Peron group from leaving the meeting. The same dispatch said it was evident from many speeches that "the Argentine Federation probably would not be invited to join the permanent organization on the ground that it is not an independent labor movement."

Representatives of the Lebanon unions also sought to bar the Israeli delegation but lost their appeal. CIO Secy.-Treas. Carey supported the Israeli unions in the debate.

The new organization will be pledged to aid unions in underdeveloped countries, to work to secure world peace, to seek promotion of public welfare, to help rebuild war-devastated nations, and to promote full employment and higher living standards everywhere.

COUNTRIES represented at the Geneva meeting were: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Great Britain, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Dominican Republic, South Africa, Spain (exiled group), Sweden, Switzerland, Siam, Trieste, U.S.A., and Uruguay.

In addition, the Intl. Center of Free Trade Unions in Exile sent refugee delegates from Hungary, Romania and Poland.

Vacations Begin For 350,000 ACW Member

Vacations with pay estimated at approximately $30,000,000 began last week for 375,000 members of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, according to ACW Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

Workers in the clothing and allied industries under the Amalgamated jurisdiction will also receive an extra day's pay for the July 4 holiday.

ECA Cuts Dangerous —Murray

AMERICAN aid to Europe has helped stem the rise of Communism, and the recovery program should not now be hampered by "penny-pinching" economies, CIO Pres. Murray warned the Senate last week.

In a letter to Sen. McKellar (D. Tenn.) who heads the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee, Murray urged that the Economic Cooperation Administration be granted the full budget requested by Administrator Paul Hoffman.

"Whatever we can do to bolster the standard of living of European workers at the present time will strengthen the cause of free trade unionism and democracy in Europe," Pres. Murray declared.

"The stakes are too high to run the risk of endangering European recovery so as to save a billion dollars in 1950."

Pres. Murray said that with the advent of the Marshall Plan, "a definite turning point was reached" in the influence of Communists in both governmental and trade union organizations throughout western Europe.

"WHEREVER economics misery thrived in Europe, there communism increased its strength" in the post-war years, Murray reminded Sen. McKellar. After ECA went into operation, however, "the western European countries began to meet pre-war production schedules" and "non-Communist labor forces found it possible to support a constructive economic program independent of the Communists who opposed the existing governments."

"In Scandinavia, the Benelux nations and England, communism, although never a challenge to the over-all labor movement, received a severe setback this year in those areas where it had gained a foothold," Murray said.

"In the crucial countries of France and Italy, the Communists for the first time since the end of the war have been seriously challenged by new non-Communist labor federations. Much credit can be given to the Marshall Plan for providing enough economic revival to make this inmovement possible."

THE CIO PRESIDENT said that much remains to be done to strengthen democratic institutions in Europe. The new labor movements in France and Italy "are still precariously weak," he said, "and their success is dependent on the extent to which they can improve the economic conditions within their own countries."

"Any sizeable cut at this time" in ECA appropriations, Murray wrote, "would inflict hardships upon Western Europe's program for recovery" and might mean the difference between "increasing political stability and throwing the balance of power to the Communists" in some countries.

Recalling that the CIO has been among the most active supporters of the European Recovery Program, Murray described the aid program as a "constructive approach to world peace and to world prosperity . . . Those who recommend a cross-the-board cut in ECA's appropriations do so either from a misunderstanding of the program or because they are not interested in reviving Europe . . ."

Economic Outlook Says:

Federal Aid Only Way To Improve Nation's Schools

THE CIO Economic Outlook said last week that federal aid to education is the only method to improve the nation's schools and to "destroy the glaring inequalities in educational opportunity" throughout the country.

At the same time the Outlook—published by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research—derided as a "bugaboo" the criticism of opponents of federal aid to education that would result in federal control of schools.

"No responsible organization wants federal control of education," the Outlook said. "Congress is attempting to avoid this."

The Senate has passed a bill to grant financial aid to the states, and a companion measure approved by a subcommittee, (HR 4643), is awaiting action by the House Labor Committee.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) has introduced a bill to allocate $3 billion to states for school construction. The measure is being considered by a Senate Labor subcommittee. Several bills have been introduced in the House to provide funds for school construction.

"Many of our school systems suffer from unrepresenattive school boards dominiated mainly by business groups which are not representative of all groups in the community," the Outlook says. This type is more dangerous to the development of democratic schools than is the so-called federal control.

"Those who shout the loudest about the dangers of 'federal conrol' see little or no danger in 'business control' of our public schools."

THE OUTLOOK pointed out that hundreds of organizations, representing "a cross-section of American life," have endorsed the principle of federal aid to education. It listed "only a few"—including the Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and the Daughters of the American Revolution—as opposed to the bill.

The Outlook recalled that a series of studies of American schools have shown "differences as great as 60 to one in the amount of money spent on educating children in various parts of the United States."

Differences between states run as high as 4½-1, the Outlook added, in terms of expenditures per pupil, and three to one in teachers' salaries.

"These comparisons of differences between states hide many of the inequalities within each state," the publication noted. Thus, city students and teachers are faring much better than those in rural areas; and 1945-46 figures reveal great inequalities on the part of Negro children in the 17 states and the District of Columbia which maintain segregated school systems.

FIGURES SHOW that $57.57 was spent on each Negro child in segregated schools, compared to $104.66 for each white pupil. Negro teachers in the same states were paid an average annual salary of only $828, while white teachers received $1,512.

"It is assumed that in these states much of the federal money will have to be spent in equalizing educational opportunities," the Outlook said.

The Outlook said that low salaries make it "almost impossible to recruit the kind of young people necessary for the teaching profession," and some 300,000 of our "best-trained" teachers left the profession during the war.

About half the nation's teachers were paid less than $2,400 in 1947-48, the Outlook reported, and only 8.8% were paid more than $4,000 a year. "Teachers' salaries have hardly kept pace with the increase in the cost of living since 1940," the CIO publication said.

Recalling that labor has always stood in the forefront of those seeking improvement and extension of the public school system, the Outlook pointed out that unions have felt in recent years that "in order to guarantee every child in the United States an adequate education, we must have federal aid to education."

Govt. Moves To Break DuPont Hold On GM, U. S. Rubber

THE FEDERAL government, filing civil suits against three of the country's leading corporations, has embarked on its most important anti-trust case since the Rockefeller-controlled Standard Oil empire was broken up early this century.

The suit, filed by Atty. Gen. Tom Clark, named the DuPont Company, General Motors and United States Rubber, which it described as "the largest single concentration of industrial power" in the nation.

It accused the defendants—among them, 128 members of the DuPont family—with "combining and conspiring" to violate the anti-trust laws in the "development, production, manufacture, distribution and sale" or articles produced by the three giant corporations.

The suit asked that the DuPont Co.—largest controlling interest in General Motors—be required to sell all of its stock in General Motors. It also called for court orders that members of the DuPont family be forced to sell all their stock in U. S. Rubber.

NAMED IN the suit were the three companies—DuPont, GM and U. S. Rubber; 128 individuals in the multi-millionaire DuPont family, including the three most prominent heads of the clan—Pierre, Lammot and Irenee; and the Christiana Securities Co. and the Delaware Realty & Investment Corp., described as personal holding companies for the DuPonts.

Members of the DuPont family own the two holding companies, which in turn control E. I. DuPont de Nemours. That firm holds the controlling interest in General Motors. The 128 individual DuPonts, related by either "blood or marriage" hold shares either in the Christiana or Delaware holding corporations, or directly in U. S. Rubber.

DuPont, General Motors and U. S. Rubber had combined assets of $4¼ billion dollars in 1947, made sales of over $5 billion and had net income after taxes of close to half a billion dollars in 1947, the government said. (Last year, General Motors alone made nearly that much in profits).

THE SUIT charged that the DuPont Co., GM and U. S. Rubber are forced by directives of the controlling owners to buy "substantially all" the products they need from among the three firms, thus freezing out other possible suppliers.

DuPont, it added, "controls the selection of officers and directors, as well as the policies, of both GM and U. S. Rubber." DuPont, it added, "forced" both GM and U. S. Rubber to expand their fields of production and to produce new products "for the purpose of enlarging the closed and guaranteed market" for the sale of DuPont products.

General Motors received "subsidization" from DuPont, the government suit charged, through "systematic secret rebates and preferential prices," and GM bought tires from U. S. Rubber also at "preferential prices."

The case against the three big corporations has been in preparation for two years, the Justice Dept. said. It probably will be in the courts for years to come.

Carson Stands Firm Under Brewster 'Inquisition'

DESPITE a bruising, table-pounding "inquisition" by Sen. Brewster (R., Me.), John Carson, Truman's nominee for the Federal Trade Commission, has refused to disown his liberal views.

Now Washington representative of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., Carson has since 1918 been active in national affairs—first as a newspaper reporter, then as secretary and economic adviser to the late Sen. Couzens of Michigan. Later he was secretary of the U.S. Maritime Commission and Consumers Counsel for the Bituminous Coal Commission.

"I confess I am proud of some of these achievements," Carson told the Senate, Interstate Commerce Committee, which must pass on the Carson appointment. He listed his work as staff director for the LaFollette investigation of unemployment in 1926, drafted the first bill for a Federal Communication Commission, was active in drafting the law for a Federal Power Commission, and helped to develop the Securities & Exchange Commission.

The Federal Trade Commission, Carson said, "has always appealed to me because it offers an opportunity for remedial rather than simply punitive measures." He added that "I have always been in favor of, and sought, sound business competition."

Brewster sought to trap Carson by a series of courtroom-type questions.

He pounded first at a statement Carson made in 1945 as a witness at housing hearings, in which the FTC nominee had referred to the "death rattles" of "competitive profit capitalism" as beginning in 1929.

Carson explained that the statement came from a book by a distinguished Catholic priest.

Much of his belief that the people should be encouraged to do everything possible to help themselves, and that government institutions should be shaped with this as the primary objective, grew out of the unemployment investigation and the experience of 1929 and the depression, Carson recalled.

"Any of us who worked in the Senate Office Building in those days," Carson asserted, "will never forget the bands of angry men who roamed through the building uttering their threats." He related how, one night when the Senate was in session and he was on the floor with Couzens, Capitol officials came in and warned the Senators not to cross the plaza on the way to their offices, because of the crowd of unemployed outside.

"I am a little bit fearful of rising unemployment again," Carson added, "and that we may experience another situation as we had in 1929. I want to do everything I can to prevent it."

Leftist Quits Council

A belated echo of the rightwing-leftwing battle within the Minnesota CIO was heard when Rex Kildow, business agent of United Public Workers Local 515, resigned from the state executive board. He was the last remaining left-winger. Kildow also pulled the local out of the state CIO council.

Paper Mill Pact Hailed

THE CIO PAPER Workers last week reported that a new contract negotiated for the 1700 workers in the board mill and the box plant of the Consolidated Paper Co., Monroe, Mich., provides the highest average wages in the industry.

The hourly and the incentive base rates were both boosted five cents an hour. The average hourly take-home pay is over $1.90 an hour, including overtime, and the average straight-time hourly rate is about $1.70.

Other improvements include: hospital benefits boosted for $6 to $8 a day; incidental hospitalization expenses upped from $60 to $80; sickness and accident benefits increased from $12 to $21 a week; all employes who retire this year under the pension plan to receive the same Christmas bonus as the other employes.

The day the contract was ratified the company passed out vacation checks totaling $435,000.

UE Pension Plan 'One of the Best'

A new contract containing what local union leaders call "one of the best pension plans found anywhere in the industry" has been signed by Local 450, CIO Electrical Workers, with the Sperry Gyroscope Co. in New York City.

Besides the pension gains, the union won a $5 wage increase. Also included in the contract are sick leave, life insurance and disability and health benefits.

Paul Jennings, Local president, and Thomas Kitilson, secretary of the union negotiating comittee, said employes contribute about one hour's pay each week to the pension fund. At 65, after 25 years of participation, they receive a pension equalling 71% of their weekly pay. Weekly pay now averages $66 a week at the plant.

Some 4500 hourly and salaried workers are covered by the plan. The union is a right-wing local of the Electrical Workers.

Labor-Farm Councils Advocated in Michigan

Formation of a joint co-ordinating councils of industrial, agricultural and professional workers in each county or community has been urged by the Michigan CIO executive board as a means of furthering an understanding and appreciation of the problems confronting each group.

The councils should draw up specific plans for Farmer-Labor cooperation within their own community, or on a Statewide basis, such as established in county or state fairs, the board declared.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

Bill	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal Thomas-Lesinski Bill S. 249 HR 2032	Repeals Taft-Hartley; restores Wagner Act with some changes and improvements.	Senate debate now in progress. Sen. Taft offering flock of amendments, basically preserving T-H.	Wire Senators to reject Taft proposals, pass Thomas bill without crippling amendments.
Housing Program S. 1070 HR 4009	Provides big public housing program for next few years, slum clearance, rural housing.	Passed by Senate. House debate now in process. Passage is likely soon.	Wire Congressman to pass housing program without amendments.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements S. 653 HR 3190	Bills provide 75c minimum, improved coverage and enforcement.	House bill buried in Rules Committee. Senate Comm. approved 75c bill. Flat 75c bill in House Labor Comm.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to support increase to 75c plus coverage and enforcement improvements.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors benefits, relief set-up, coverage, etc.	House Ways & Means Comm. due to report bill soon. Probably some increased coverage and higher benefits.	Ask Congressman to support strong social security improvements.
Fair Employment Practices HR 4453	Bars discrimination in industry for reasons of race, creed or color.	House Labor sub-committee approved bill.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to support HR 4453
Anti-Polltax Bill	Outlaws collection of polltax as requirement for voting in U. S. elections & primaries in 7 southern states.	House Comm. on Administration approved bill.	Ask Representatives to push passage of anti-polltax bill.
Federal Aid to Education S. 246 HR 4643	Grants U. S. financial aid to states.	Passed by Senate. House Labor subcommittee OK'd bill last week. Now before House Labor Comm.	Ask Rep. Lesinski & Labor Comm. members to approve bill quickly.
Veterans Unemployment Aid S. 1741 HR 1374	Extend payments under GI Bill beyond July 25 deadline.	Referred to House Veterans Comm., which has not set hearings.	Write members of the House Veterans Comm. to schedule hearings. Ask Congressmen sign discharge petition.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

"There Once Was A Union Maid"

Twenty-seven Indian maids employed at the Pembroke Manufacturing Co., Pembroke, N. C., have joined the CIO.

The Indian girls are joining the wigwam of the CIO Clothing Workers. Their new affiliation was greeted with a ceremonial whoop of joy both on the part of the new members and the parent organization.

The girls are all full blooded Cherokees, a fighting line in its own right, which blended with the CIO's militant battle for rights for workers should prove a mighty tough road for any management inclined to hedge on the rights and wages of its employes.

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SEAMEN KNOW they get fair treatment at hiring halls, one of which is shown here, but U. S. Circuit of Appeals in New York last week ruled that they are illegal under T-H. The CIO Natl. Maritime Union said that it will request a re-hearing. If that effort fails, the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court. Hiring halls replaced the "shape-up," where a seaman frequently had to bribe the foreman to get a job. Ship owners, too, are in favor of keeping the hiring halls. **(See Page 12.)**

T-H Action Urged By Truman

RADIO AND newspaper columnists are gleefully announcing to the world that chances for repeal of Taft-Hartley, or even any serious modification of it, are dead as a door nail for this session.

But that's not what the man in the White House (or the Blair House) thinks. Last week, Pres. Truman, still striving to carry out his campaign pledges and still confident that the people want T-H killed, expressed the hope that the House would come up with a measure that would accomplish that end.

The House two months ago recommitted the Wood Bill, which resembled the Taft Bill passed recently by the Senate. The House Labor Committee is awaiting the return to Washington of Chairman John Lesinski (D., Mich.).

GIVE A BUCK TO PAC

Kenneth Douty

Douty Named To ECA Post

Economic Cooperation Administrator Paul G. Hoffman has announced the appointment of Kenneth Douty, Georgia State Director of the CIO Textile Workers, as labor advisor to the ECA mission to France.

At the same time, Hoffman announced the naming of Al Desser, of the AFL Ladies' Garment Workers, as deputy to Douty. The TWUA representative replaces Michael S. Harris, former Steelworkers' regional director, who has been appointed ECA mission chief in Sweden.

Douty had held the Georgia TWUA post since 1945 and takes the ECA post on leave. During the war, he served with the War Production Board and the War Manpower Commission. He is 39 and a graduate of Washington College, Md.

Film Wins Award

The CIO Screen Publicists Guild has announced that the Columbia picture "Lust For Gold" had been awarded the Guild's First Annual Award after close balloting among the publicists employed in the major motion picture companies in New York City.

Housing Bill Goes To Truman After Final Passage By Congress

Sen. Sparkman

Sen. Flanders

Rep. Javits

Rep. Buchanan

Rep. Spence

These Senators and Representatives played leading roles in the passage of the Truman Administration's housing bill. Sens. Sparkman (Ala.), Douglas (Ill.), and Reps. Helen Douglas (Cal.), Spence (Ky.), Buchanan (Pa.) are Democrats. Sens. Tobey (N. H.), Flanders (Vt.) and Rep. Javits (N. Y.) are Republicans.

Sen. Douglas

Sen. Tobey

Rep. Douglas

A VOICE VOTE in both houses of Congress put the administration's housing bill, as ironed out by a conference committee, finally through the Congress.

With the President's signature, expected as the CIO News went to press, the bill becomes law, and plans for the construction of public housing projects will get underway immediately.

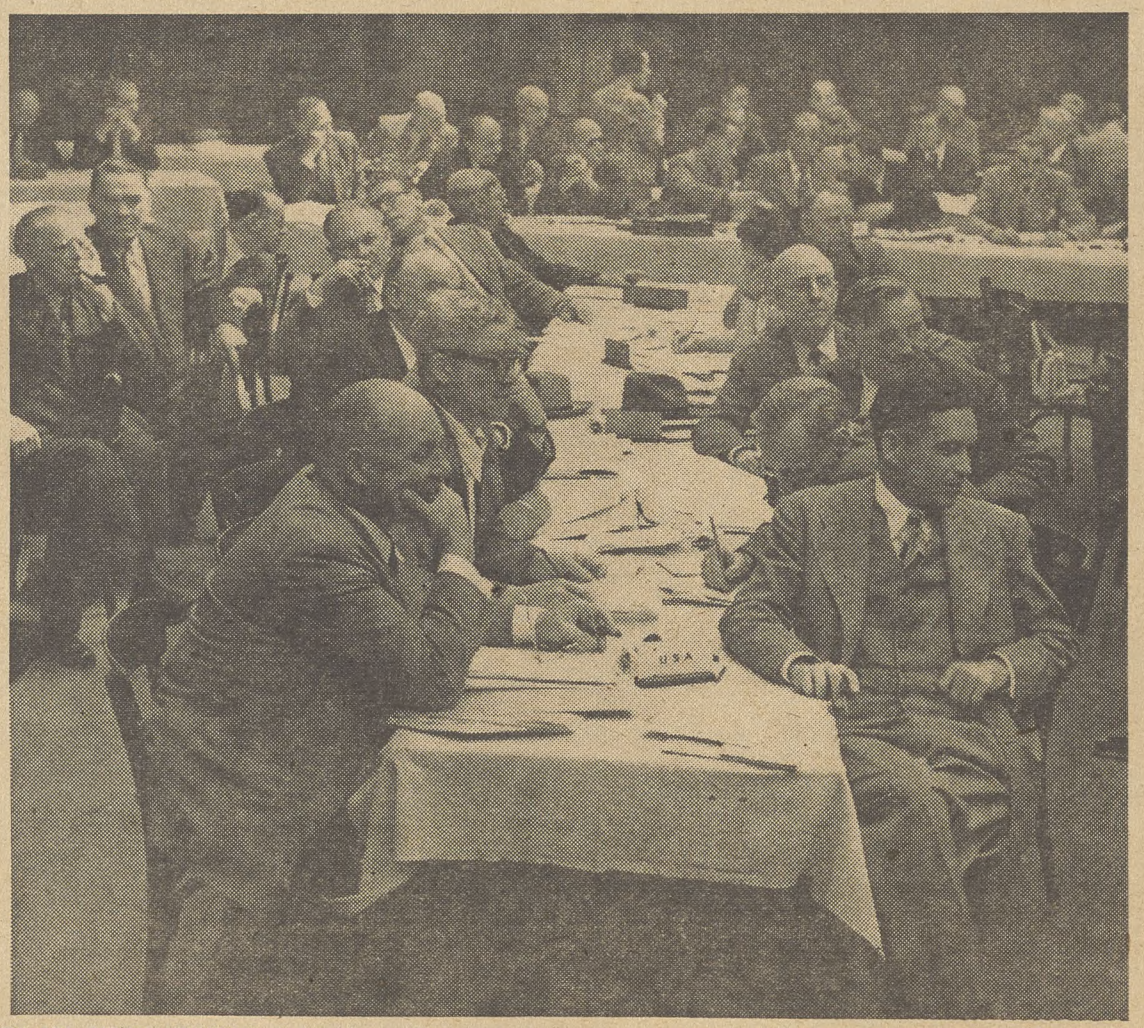
CIO legislative representatives expressed disappointment, however, that an amendment, adopted in the House version, was dropped by the conference committee. The amendment would have assured slum dwellers displaced by a slum clearance program of receiving priority in the new project erected in that area.

The amendment was first proposed by the CIO and had the support of such groups as the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other liberal organizations.

The CIO's leading role in pushing passage of the bill was repeatedly referred to throughout debate in the Senate and House by opponents of the measure. Similar credit was given the CIO by the Natl. Association of Real Estate boards in its anti-public housing literature.

Auto Dealers Indicted in Corrupt Election Practices Charges

A Federal grand jury at Detroit, which was studying illegal corporate contributions to Republican Party campaign funds in 1946 and 1948 has returned indictments against 11 Wayne County Ford dealers. Charged with making donations of $4,914 in violation of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, the 11 dealers face possible maximum penalties of $5,000 fines for the corporations and one year imprisonment and $1,000 fines for the individuals.



PLAN NEW WORLD LABOR UNIT: Both the CIO and the AFL joined at Geneva, Switzerland, in helping to plan a new global labor organization. Seated at the center table, front to rear, left, George Meany, Philip Delaney, William McSorley (partly hidden), all AFL; Philip Reed, United Mine Workers; Secy.-Treas. Martin Bolle of the coordinating committee, Intl. Trade Secretariats; Secy. K. Ilg of the Intl. Metalworkers Federation; right, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Casey, Dir. Michael Ross of the CIO Intl. Dept.; Elmer Cope, CIO's European representative; CIO Councils Dir. John Brophy and Secy. J. H. Oldenbrook of the Intl. Transport Workers Federation. CIO recently left the WFTU.

Ask Court To Rescind Rent Boost

THE Massachusetts United Labor Committee last week asked a three-man federal court to kill a rent increase decreed for the Greater Boston area by Housing Expediter Tighe Woods.

Participants in the suit against Woods are the CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, machinists and Americans for Democratic Action.

The increase, ordered last April, ranged from 2% to 17% on houses containing four or less units. It had been previously recommended by the local rent advisory board at a meeting attended by nine of the board's 16 members. Seven voted for the hike.

The labor group urged the court to declare the order illegal because it was based solely on a tax rise in the area. The 1949 rent law, it was argued, requires that general increases be based on a loss in net operating income, rather than an increase in any one cost item.

ANOTHER reason the increase was illegal, charged the complainants, was that the local board issued the recommendation without holding formal, open hearings.

Robert M. Segal, the committee's attorney, argued the case before the Emergency Court of Appeals in Boston. Working with him on the case are Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, and Herbert Thatcher, of AFL counsel.

If the labor group wins the case, according to Goldberg, it would prepare the way for mullifying rent increases in other areas, principally Los Angeles County, where increases were predicated solely on tax rises.

In his reply to the complainants' arguments, Woods held that the intent of Congress was to "liberalize the adjustment provisions" for landlords.

GIVE A BUCK TO PAC

Absent Because Of Funeral Rites

Last week, the CIO News, carrying key roll calls on the Housing Bill, listed Rep. John J. Rooney (D., N. Y.) as "absent" on both roll calls. "Absent" was explained as not voting, absent or paired. Rep. Rooney was paired in favor of the bill.

After we went to press we discovered that Rep. Rooney was necessarily absent because of the death of his mother. Rep. Rooney has consistently supported housing and other New Deal and Fair Deal measures.

Protest Jim Crow

A strong protest against the discriminatory policy practiced by the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Milner Hotel has been forwarded to hotel manager Edward Meilicke by Barney Hopkins, Michigan CIO Secretary-Treasurer. Hopkins also forwarded a copy of the resolution on hotel discrimination passed by the Michigan CIO Council. It was during the state convention last month that the Milner refused to house Negro delegates.

Steelworkers To Act On Big Steel's 'No, No...'

MOUNTING strike sentiment among steel industry employes brought the federal government into the dispute between the CIO Steelworkers and giant U. S. Steel.

Cyrus Ching, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, summoned representatives of both sides to Washington for a conference in an effort to stave off a walkout.

Possibility of a strike erupted full blast when negotiations broke off after U. S. Steel's flat refusal to bend on any of the union's demands.

The Steelworkers immediately scheduled a July 12 session of its wage policy committee to discuss a plan of action for dealing with U. S. Steel's categorical "no." The conference will be held four days before the July 16 strike deadline set by the contract.

The giant corporation, after arguing since the start of negotiations that pensions aren't arguable, finally gave the union a crisp brushoff. Its answer to the union:

• "No" on wage increases: "We are convinced that no sound reasons justify an increase at this time."

(The union argues that the best way to avert a depression is to increase purchasing power through higher wages, thus setting off a chain of stepped-up economic activity—increased buying, increased production and increased employment.)

• "No" on pensions: "We propose that this issue of whether or not the contract can now be reopened by the union on this subject be presented . . . to the board of conciliation and arbitration for decision."

(Murray pointed out the company told the union it would consider such an opinion as advisory only.)

• On insurance: ". . . only on the express understanding that the cost of such insurance shall be divided equally between the companies and the participating employes."

(This type insurance plan was rejected by the union last year. The Steelworkers are insisting on a company-paid plan)

Having thus rejected all the union's demands, the U. S. Steel negotiators stalked out of the conference.

COMMENTED union and CIO Pres. Philip Murray: "The conferences are deadlocked. There is no hope, as I see it at the present moment, of a mutually satisfactory agreement being reached on any of the issues."

Murray, at a press conference, angrily accused the corporation of "failing to make a genuine effort to bargain for a new wage contract."

"In fact," he continued, "the corporation has made no genuine effort to do more than indulge in the slightest semblance of collective bargaining."

Whereas the corporation had demanded full details of the union's arguments in writing—and then asked a 10-day recess in which to study the documents, Murray said, the corporation failed to treat the union with similar consideration. All the union received was a simple verbal "no," he said.

The union head said that if there is a strike, 500,000 workers in 189 basic steel companies would be immediately affected. If the walkout dragged out over a long period, one million employes in 835 companies would be idle as contracts expire and plants shut down for lack of steel.

• • •

IN THE AUTO industry, where the Ford contract is up for complete re-negotiation and Chrysler's agreement is open for wages, the picture resembled that in steel.

Having just wound up a 71-day strike at the big Bendix Aviation plant at South Bend, Ind., the CIO Auto Workers received the first wave of refusals on wages, pensions, and insurance from the two companies.

Chrysler's cry, like U. S. Steel's, was that the union demands are not "subject to negotiation" under the present reopening. (Both pensions and insurance plans have been defined by the NLRB and the courts as a part of wages.)

Like U. S. Steel, too, Chrysler professed to be concerned about "preventing downward adjustments of cost" if it granted union demands. This concern for the consumer's pocketbook failed to touch the union too deeply.

"Certainly you and the Chrysler Corp. cannot be serious . . ." chided UAW Chrysler Dir. Norman Matthews in a letter to Robert W. Conder, Chrysler labor relations director, "when Chrysler is the only one of the major auto manufacturers which has failed in the past year to reduce the price of its cars."

At Ford the reluctance with which the company was approaching contract talks prompted UAW Pres. Walter Reuther to suggest to the company that "we curtail our correspondence course and get on with the practical job of collective bargaining."

Ford workers last week voted overwhelmingly to strike if no settlement is reached.

Responsibility Rests Entirely With U. S. Steel

PHILIP MURRAY, president of the CIO Steelworkers, made the following statement after U. S. Steel abruptly rejected all union demands:

The collective bargaining conferences between the United Steelworkers of America and the United States Steel Corporation have broken off. The responsibility for this rests entirely with the United States Steel Corporation.

From the very beginning of the conferences on June 15 the Corporation has failed and refused to bargain in good faith with the Union. Throughout the conferences the Union has made every effort to arrive at a mutually satisfactory agreement with the company. To this end the Union presented carefully prepared and documented reasons supporting its wage proposals. The Union furnished to the Corporation a mass of both oral and written evidence supporting its just demands. The Corporation has made no genuine effort to meet the Union's contentions on any of the wage proposals. In fact, the Corporation has made no genuine effort to do more than indulge in the slightest semblance of collective bargaining.

At the very outset of the negotiations the Corporation, through the medium of a prepared release to the press, expressed its prior determination to deny the Union's demands. Yesterday's statement by the Corporation is only a reiteration of the decision arrived at before the commencement of the negotiations.

This is not collective bargaining. The duty to bargain means good faith bargaining. Good faith means that the Corporation is obligated to negotiate with an open rather than a closed mind. Yet it must be apparent that in these collective bargaining conferences the Corporation throughout has had a closed rather than an open mind.

IN THE negotiations the Union, as part of its wage proposals, asked for reasonable pensions for the employes of the Corporation who reach retirement age. The Union asserted that the Corporation is morally, contractually and legally obligated to bargain with the Union on pensions as well as the other wage proposals made by the Union. In support of this position, the Union presented to the Corporation a carefully documented legal brief prepared by the Union's General Counsel and an exhaustive actuarial analysis prepared by Mr. Murray Latimer, an outstanding expert in the pension and social insurance field.

Mr. Latimer's analysis, in large part, is based upon U. S. Steel Corporation statistics. These reveal that this affluent Corporation is currently paying to its workers upon their retirement, at age 65, after years of devoted service, a miserly pension which averages less than $5.00 per month for each such employe.

This is the **average** pension. Many employes who have given a life time of service to the Corporation, in some cases as much as 50 years, receive no pension whatsoever. These are the plain and uncontrovertible facts presented by the Union to the Corporation. They have not, they cannot be denied by the Corporation.

The Corporation, likewise, has never answered the legal memorandum of the Union's General Counsel establishing beyond any doubt that it is the duty of the Corporation, both under the contract and under the National Labor Relations Act, to bargain with the Union, in good faith, on the pension issue.

In lieu of an answer, the Corporation now proposes that the issue of whether or not the contract can now be reopened by the Union on the pension subject be presented to the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for decision. This is not a bona fide arbitration proposal.

The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration provided for in the contract between the company and the Union is, as a result of the Corporation's own action, not functioning at the present time. The Corporation several months ago requested and obtained the resignation of the impartial chairman of the Board, and he has not been replaced. Consequently, there is no impartial arbitrator functioning under the contract to whom the matter could be submitted.

Furthermore, the Corporation is not willing to submit the subject matter of pensions as such to arbitration. Its offer was restricted to the issue of its obligation to bargain on this subject. There is no occasion to arbitrate this issue since the Union has already established the duty of the Corporation both under the contract and under the applicable law to bargain on pensions as well as the other wage proposals made by the Union.

Finally, in answer to the Union's inquiry as to the meaning of its arbitration offer, the Corporation stated to the collective bargaining conference that it would not submit to the arbitrator the question of its legal obligation to bargain, but by its proposal merely seeks an advisory opinion from the arbitrator as to its contractual obligation. This further limitation on the Corporation's arbitration proposal labels the proposition to be the meaningless gesture it obviously is.

MR. LATIMER'S analysis likewise presents a reasoned statement supporting the Union's social insurance proposals. The analysis, which is based upon the Joint Fact Finding Report agreed upon by Union and company representatives, shows that the United States Steel Corporation today is contributing less than 1/5c per hour for social insurance benefits for its employes.

The proposal made by the Corporation to the conference yesterday contemplates that the Corporation will contribute an additional picayune sum of 2c per hour for social insurance benefits, but only upon the condition that the employes contribute a like amount. This is a shocking proposal.

The net effect of the Corporation's proposal is a wage cut to the employes of 2c per hour, since this amount would be deducted from the pay of the employes.

In addition, the Corporation proposes that although the employes would be forced to contribute to the cost of this insurance, the plan would be administered solely by the Corporation. No self-respecting Union could accept such a proposal.

DURING THE course of the conferences the Union presented an exhaustive economic brief prepared by its Research Department, demonstrating that the Steelworkers need a wage increase and that the industry can grant an increase without raising prices. The Union's analysis clearly showed that most Steelworkers do not receive enough wages to support themselves and their families, even in accordance with the minimum family budget prepared by an impartial government agency, the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Union further demonstrated that a wage increase is imperatively required to support our economy and to prevent a repetition of the 1929 bust.

The economic case of the Union proved beyond any doubt that the industry can afford to grant a substantial wage increase without raising prices, and in fact can grant such an increase and reduce prices at the same time.

In the year 1948 the United States Steel Corporation amassed profits approximating $200,000,000 after Federal taxes. This is a record high. During the first quarter of 1949, the latest figures available, the United States Steel Corporation's earnings were at an annual rate approximately $256,000,000 after Federal taxes. At no time, even in the boom year of 1929, has the Corporation or the industry reached these fabulous and exorbitant profit levels.

"The Corporation made no attempt in the course of the collective bargaining conferences to rebut these figures. It purports to base its refusal to grant a wage increase on concern for the national economy. Yet the industry has demonstrated a callous disregard for the national economy by consistently increasing prices since the end of OPA, notwithstanding the warnings by the Union that such prices increases and the consequent inflation would operate to dislocate our economy.

MR. FAIRLESS' prepared statement of yesterday was deliberately designed to break off negotiations with the Union. The Corporation's representatives at the conference stated that it represented the Corporation's final position. This is an ultimatum to the Union.

Mr. Fairless himself at no time appeared or participated in the conferences. This is most unfortunate, since the Union was deprived of the opportunity to present its case to the Corporation's responsible head.

Under the circumstances I have no alternative but to convene the Wage-Policy Committee of the Union in Pittsburgh on Tuesday, July 12 and to report the situation to this Committee.

The Corporation, in view of its arbitrary and unreasonable stand, must take the responsibility for whatever may thereafter ensue.

Robert Nathan To Report on U. S. Economy

THE CIO WILL make public this week a report on the national economy prepared by Robert Nathan, the economist whose study recommending wage increases caused widespread discussion throughout the country two years ago.

The report will be given to reporters and commentators at a luncheon in Washington on Monday, July 11, at which CIO Pres. Murray, union officials and many government figures will be present.

In Pittsburgh Murray told a press conference that the report is a "tremendously interesting document."

The first "Nathan report" prepared for the CIO late in 1946 pointed to dangerous problems if corporation profits—then just starting their postwar rise— were permitted to keep going up.

Nathan argued then that high wage increases could be paid out of profits, without price rises. He said at that time that, on the average, industry could afford a pay increase of about 25c an hour.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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PHONY CHAMPIONS

The Commies have been screaming for years—and often with considerable justification—about the manner in which civil rights are abrogated in the U. S.

They—to hear them tell it—are the champions of the downtrodden and the oppressed. They're the defenders of the Jew who can't get a room in a "restricted" hotel, the Negro who can't eat in a "white" restaurant, the Mexican who gets kicked around on his job.

This would indicate that the lefties are really champions of civil liberties, but there's an entirely different side to the matter.

Over the years, Catholic groups have been bounced around badly in some sections of the country. The Commies haven't defended these groups.

Socialists frequently have been deprived of their civil rights, but the Commies could never be bothered by that.

And the lads who follow the Stalinist line chortle with glee when Trotskyites get the short end of the stick in any wrangle involving civil liberties.

The reason is obvious. Catholics, Socialists and Trotskyites —although in entirely different categories—are among the groups which battle Communism at every turn.

But the matter goes much deeper than that. World Communism, as directed by Moscow, is based on a concept which leaves no room for real civil liberties.

LIBERTY FOR SELVES BUT NOT FOR OTHERS

The Commies are great advocates of freedom—freedom to take full advantage of the democratic processes in their effort to destroy democracy, freedom to use their civil liberties to deny liberty to others, freedom to persecute their political enemies and freedom to lie about those they dislike.

At the present time the U. S. Commies are engaged in a drive to sell the idea that the CIO leadership is engaged in a conspiracy to deprive certain of its affiliates of their freedom—their autonomy.

Their theme is that Philip Murray is a dictator and that he and a few cronies have decided to "purge" those who disagree with them.

It's as phony as most Commie campaigns—and for this reason:

One of the main issues involved is whether majority rule, as determined by conventions and executive board meetings, shall govern the CIO and its affiliates. The Commies contend majority rule—in this particular instance—interferes with autonomy.

Another issue is whether the Communist Party or the CIO shall determine the role that CIO affiliates play in the international field.

DON'T PRACTICE IT THEMSELVES

The Communist Party, like other hypocritical outfits, doesn't always practice what it preaches. A good example of this can be found in the methods the party employes in the conduct of its own internal affairs.

To be a good party member you've got to accept at face value anything the party big-wigs tell you—even if they told you something exactly opposite the day before yesterday.

One who deviates too often or too much from the party line is kicked out on his ear—but expulsion is not enough. A campaign of character assassination and persecution follows.

Champions of civil rights? Bah!

Right Fight, Wrong Tactics

Trampling On Civil Rights To 'Preserve' Democracy Doesn't Make Sense

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THEY WON'T admit it, of course, but many of the persons who lead this country's fight against "subversive" activities have done much to encourage the very things they profess to hate.

They say they are trying to preserve our democratic form of government, yet they have been hacking away steadily for several years at the very foundation-stones of democracy.

They are fighting Communists, so they say, but they consistently refuse to do anything about stamping out the breeding grounds in which the seeds of Communism grow.

They have trampled on civil rights and—on occasions—have stooped to totalitarian tactics in their professed battle against totalitarianism.

IF YOU WORK in Washington you can see at first hand the demoralizing effects of the careless and often cruel manner in which some members of Congress and others in government have tried to crack down on subversives.

The campaign has effectively silenced many officials and government workers who formerly spoke out boldly. Today they're afraid to voice liberal thoughts.

You hear more and more criticism of the Department of Justice and its FBI. Many who formerly referred with respect to FBI agents now term them "snoopers" or "Hoover spies."

There is a growing fear among public officials and leaders of organizations that their telephone wires are tapped and that their privacy is being invaded by the G-Men.

And the introduction of rumors and unsubstantiated accusations into court hearings has caused many persons to question FBI methods.

THE AVERAGE person now hesitates before he speaks out strongly against the tactics of those who say they're fighting the Commites—regardless of how bad the tactics may be.

The writer who blasts away at the House Un-American Activities Committee is likely to be suspected of Communist sympathies unless he has a long record of Red-baiting behind him.

If you plead for justice for a person charged with subversive activities you're likely to find yourself on the suspect list.

And, perhaps worst of all, is the growing tendency to say that our "Red menace" justifies use of police state tactics and the "temporary" abrogation of civil rights.

LET'S MAKE no effort to belittle the activities of Soviet Russia throughout the world and the Communist Party in the U. S.

But let's not belittle democracy either. It's a potent political philosophy that doesn't need to bow to any form of totalitarianism.

And let's face the fact that the best bulwark against Communism is the type of freedom that a real democracy provides.

Wouldn't our politicians and our newspapers serve the nation better if they put less energy into witch-hunting and more energy into making our democracy function more effectively?

Wouldn't it be a relief to hear radio commentators declare that "we must stamp out the slums, eliminate 'starvation' wages and abolish racial discrimination—for these things serve as the breeding ground for Communism?"

And wouldn't it be a good thing for us to use the ballot to get rid of the extreme leftists and extreme rightists who behave as if they're afraid our nation might achieve too much democracy?

British Civil Servants To Get Political Rights

APPROXIMATELY a half million British civil servants will soon enjoy full political rights, which are denied public employes in England as in the United States.

In this country, the Hatch Act curtails Federal employes' political activities.

Sir Stafford Cripps, the Labor government's chancellor of the exchequer—a job which includes supervision of civil service regulations, as well as coordinating Britain's economic planning—made the announcement.

He said that the government would soon put into operation the recommendations of a special commission of inquiry which has been studying the traditional bars to political activity by the government employes.

Changes in the regulations will permit 250,000 white collar workers and 200,000 manual workers to run for office.

Manual workers in some of the government departments already have political rights. No limitations have been placed on the political activities of workers in industries nationalized by the Labor government since it took office in 1945.

Several years ago the Labor government gave civil servants' unions the right to affiliate with the Trades Union Congress, which the Conservatives had denied them by law in 1927.

German Boy Says CARE Saved His Life

THERE WERE two places listed as "musts" to visit when Peter Jung, 16-year-old German lad, arrived in New York recently: the offices of the CIO Newspaper Guild, and the headquarters of CARE.

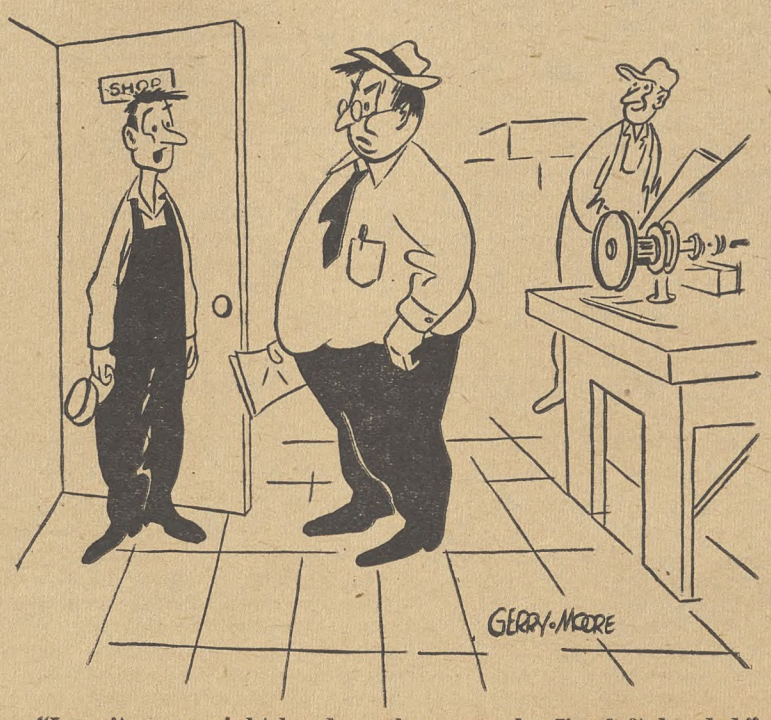
Young Peter had a special reason for his visits, his first to the U. S. His life had once been saved by a CARE food package donated by Guild members.

He recounted the story when he went to the Guild and CARE offices to present his thanks in person. Peter, whose mother is feature editor of DENA, a German news service set up by the U. S. Army in Germany, was rushed to an Army hospital with a ruptured appendix in April, 1948.

Army surgeons said that only the fact the family had received a CARE parcel the week before—as part of a Guild CARE campaign for needy European journalists—had saved his life, since it gave him sufficient strength to survive the ordeal. Later, two more CARE packages were cabled to help his recovery.

Peter arrived in the U. S. to rejoin his father, from whom the family had been separated while fleeing Nazi persecution early in the war. Jung found refuge in Italy, while his wife (known professionally as Harriet Wisser) and son were in Budapest.

After the war, Mrs. Jung was returned to Germany by the Army to help set up DENA because of her journalistic experience and long anti-Nazi record. She is also expected to come to the U. S. shortly, to make the reunion complete.



"I can't use a right-hand monkey wrench—I'm left handed."

GIVE A BUCK TO PAC

More Strikes in May

About 450 strikes were begun during the month of May—50 more than started in April. About 250,000 workers were involved, as compared with 175,000 the previous month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics disclosed. The unmber of man days lost rose from 1,800,000 to 3,200,000.

Spotted Company Man At Union Meeting

IT WAS one of those campaigns which make union organizers chew their fingernails and wonder if they are beginning to slip.

Conditions at the plant they were trying to organize weren't good, but they weren't exceptionally bad when judged by local standards.

Management had long practiced a mild form of paternalism but hadn't overplayed the "good godfather" act.

There were few unions in the region and only a small number of persons in the town had any real knowledge of organized labor.

AN ORGANIZER who had dealt with some of the country's toughest anti-union employers was placed in charge of the project.

He anticipated a bitter campaign and made his plans accordingly—and there's where he made a mistake.

His arrival in town was reported in the local weekly newspaper. The story—about two inches long—was on page 6 or 7 and merely said he was in charge of the local organizing campaign.

Neither the organizer nor the CIO was mentioned in the paper again until a date for an NLRB election at the plant was set—and then only a brief notice was carried.

THERE WAS a small group in the plant, part of a big chain, which was "red hot" for a CIO union, but most of them feared "something would happen" if they came out in the open and said so.

The workers were friendly. They talked freely with any organizer who called on them, but when urged to sign up they usually said:

"I haven't made up my mind yet. Maybe a union's a good thing and maybe it isn't. I'll let you know later whether I'll join."

After weeks of this the organizer wasn't sure whether there was any really strong sentiment either for or against the union. Finally, a bit in desperation, he decided to try holding a series of meetings for plant employes.

LEAFLETS announcing the first meeting were distributed at the plant. The workers, for the most part, glanced at them, stuck them in their pockets and walked away without comment.

About 40 persons—approximately a tenth of those employed at the plant—showed up for the meeting. Among them was one of the company's industrial relations "experts" from a town many miles away. He seated himself near the back of the room.

The organizer went into action. The small crowd listened politely but apparently with little interest.

After 30 minutes or so the CIO man decided he was getting nowhere and that it was time to shoot the works.

WITHOUT indicating he was changing tactics, the organizer said, "I was delighted to learn the company was so interested in this meeting that it sent one of its top men here to learn what was going on.

"Mr. ————, who's seated in the back of the room, is one of the best industrial relations men I know. He's interested in learning the facts—and that's why he's here.

"He has set an example that every employe at the plant should follow. I'm going to have another meeting here a week from tonight—and I believe Mr. ———— will agree with me that each employe owes it to himself to come and get the facts.

"I'm extending an invitation to Mr. ————to attend the meeting and I'm going to ask him now if he has anything to say."

The "expert" rose slowly to his feet, obviously embarrassed, and said, "I agree that every man in the plant should get the facts, and, er, I'm sorry that I can't be at your next meeting."

The next meeting was packed with plant workers—and within a few months they were under a good union contract. **A.L.S.**

DIG DOWN

Food Too Cheap If Farmer's Buying Power Cut

By HAROLD V. KNIGHT

North Dakota Farmers Union Staff Writer

CAN THE price of food be too cheap? After paying post-OPA prices for her weekly market basket the housewife would undoubtedly answer "No."

The question is not so simple. It goes to the very root of our economic system. It has a significant place in the history of the labor unions.

Back in the early days of unionism employers sought to keep food prices as low as possible—for the cheaper bread was, the less wages they had to pay to keep their workers alive. But the workers organized to get more out of living than food, and a pallet to sleep on.

Today the food budget of workers who enjoy decent wages runs around 20 or 25% of their incomes—although in hard times it may jump to over half their total pay.

OF COURSE, some short-sighted business interests may think that by beating down food prices, consumers will have more to spend on other things—but American prosperity has never been built by pushing down one group for the benefit of another.

Perhaps some wage earners believe that farmers and workers can never work together—except in times of emergency like the great depression — because farmers want high prices for food—and the workers want low.

This writer realizes that far too many farmers have that idea, although more and more are opening their eyes to the fact that when both have good purchasing power both groups prosper. When the income of one falls, the other follows. Statistical graphs show that has been true since 1900.

To say that workers want cheap food and farmers want high prices for food is oversimplication. Between what the farmer gets and the housewife pays at the supermarket, is what all the processers, transporters, handlers and other middlemen get. Often the retail price has no relation to what the farmer receives. The past year and a half wheat prices have declined more than a third—but bread prices have not come down at all—generally. If the farmers gave the wheat away, the price of bread would be only two or three cents less at the grocery store.

FARMING IS different than any other industry. When other industries produce more than they can sell at a price which they set, they close down. Workers know what that means. Five million farmers cannot turn production on or off like that. They take whatever is offered them on the market place. Even if producing a commodity didn't take months and years (as in the case of beef and fruits) and even if the size of production didn't depend on uncontrollable weather, five million farmers couldn't agree on reducing production—except as they use government.

That is just what they have done ever since 1933, when the first AAA was established. Through democratic elections farmers choose farmer committees to adminster a farm program. They have voted for marketing quotas to restrict production but they don't like to have to maintain scarcity to get a decent price.

Why restrict production when we know that a prosperous America (plus our fair share of the export market) means we can consume all farmers can raise?

That is the question Secretary of Agriculture Brannan raised when he proposed a new farm program to assure farm families a fair income for producing an abundance of food and fiber at reasonable prices to consumers. He proposes to use our government to underwrite this assurance, just as government underwrites minimum wages.

Food is too cheap if it cuts the purchasing power of the farmers who produce it.

What we all want is full, steady production—on the farm and in the factory. We can have it only if 140 million Americans can buy what is produced. Lower the buying power of either the consumers in the cities or the consumers on the farms and we've turned the corner down the old road toward depression. Full buying power means full parity. That is all parity means—a fair share of income. That means 100% parity—not 60% or 90%.

Summary Is Issued On Child Labor Laws

A new summary of State laws affecting the employment of minors under 18 years of age is now available at the Bureau of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

A bulletin (No. 98) covers the more important provisions of child labor and compulsory school attendance laws for each State, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, as of January 1949.

A limited supply of bound copies of the Bulletins, "State Child Labor Standards" is available free upon request to national unions and union libraries.

Registration Campaign And State And Lo

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

NOVEMBER 7, 1950 election day in that fateful year, is 486 days off.

But, already, labor is moving to see to it that what the people voted for on Nov. 2, 1948, will be realized on Nov. 7, 1950.

Registration is the big drive right now, but there are these major objectives as of this year:

1. The crucial New York races for U. S. Senator, to fill the vancancy caused by the resignation of Robert Wagner (D.), and for the mayor of New York. There are numerous other municipal, county and state races in New York.

2. The bye-election in the 26th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Robert Coffey, Sr., is running on the Democratic ticket for the seat made vacant when her war hero-son, Rep. Robert Coffey., Jr., was killed in an airplane crash.

3. The New Jersey election, where the governor and a good part of the legislature is to be chosen.

4. The keen race for the governorship in Virginia's primary, where the Byrd machine is facing its toughest fight.

5. A number of local races here and there.

All last week in Tennessee, that state's citizens were taking advantage of the first real permanent registration they ever enjoyed.

Provious to the recent legislative session, there was permanent registry only in such counties as Hamilton (Chattanooga) and Davidson (Nashville). Now, in such areas are Shelby County, weakened stronghold of Boss Crump, the method is law.

Last week, Tennesseenans could be registered in their own wards or precincts. After last week, they can get on the lists by going to the county courthouse. Since the poll tax system has been considerably revised, Boss Crump is going to find it mighty tough to rig elections.

Once registered under Tennessee's new law, you stay on the books until you move or die —another blow to tombstone "voters."

It does look as if the New Day for Tennessee—which began last year when the now U. S. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D.) and the now Gov. Gordon Browning (D.) lambasted Crump in the Democratic primary—is here to stay.

PACful of $1 is our goal

REGISTRATION is not yet a major part of the picture in New York State, where the big cities register during one week in October (10th to 15th, inclusive).

The big issue now is the fact that a mob of jobs have to be filled and that it will be quite a scramble to get proper candidates for them all.

In New York City, alone, voters will pick the mayor, five borough presidents, a comptroller, the president of council and a full council chosen on an assembly district basis. The exact number of council members will be determined by the number of registrants.

PAC Spots

Note to PACs everywhere: Your national organization has five new non-partisan spots for local broadcast. The subject: registration.

Since these are non-partisan, radio stations should accept them under public service and make no charge.

The spots can be obtained by writing the CIO Political Action Committee, 1346 Connecticut ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

This year, New York City has dropped Proportional Representation after a number of years. The voters wiped it out in 1947, observers believe, because Communist "bullet" voting gave that party a representation far out of proportion to its membership.

The party in the last election elected two members of the 22-man council, far out of proportion to the party membership.

State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander and New York City CIO Pres. Michael Quill will spearhead the drive for registration. They are confident that this "off-year" election will bring out the highest registration and vote in history.

There will be elections of mayors in such important New York cities as Binghampton, Buffalo and Oswego. On a state-wide basis, in addition to the Senatorship, New York will elect several judges.

Random thought: When will New York City get rid of its archaic, year-by-year registration?

THE SITUATION in New Jersey is one that is being eyed closely by labor everywhere.

For, just a month or so ago, the voters of Newark chose a city commission of five, among whom was Stephen Moran, State PAC director and a member of the CIO Steelworkers. Another of the five is an AFL official. Which proves that PAC, in particular, and labor, in general, can do a good job in an off year.

The New Jersey vote is all the more important because it includes the governor—one of two to be chosen this year—the entire assembly and one-third of the legislature.

Paul Revere got on his horse
And started things a-humming
He cried, "Wake up and register,
Election time is coming!"

In addition, several cities, towns and communities will pick local governments.

PAC's indorsements have not yet been announced.

THE VIRGINIA situation has the voters really excited for the first time in many a year.

The air waves are filled with long and passionate addresses by both sides. Hundreds of local rallies are being held in preparation for the Aug. primary.

There are three candidates cutting ice in the campaign. They are: State Sen. John S. Battle, a Byrd-to-the-last-man; Former State Democratic Chairman Horace H. Edwards, who split with Byrd and is running independently, and Francis Pickens Miller, long a thorn in the Byrd side who has backing of many civic leaders.

Some political observers feel Miller's chances are enhanced by the possibility that Battle and Edwards will split the Byrd vote. But, three weeks before the primary, it's a tough bet.

Two CIO and two AFL members are running for the House of delegates and their efforts are being watched closely by political analysts.

PENNSYLVANIA'S 26th District is composed of three counties — Armstrong, Cambria and Indiana. Its largest city is Johnstown, scene of the famous flood.

The area abounds in soft coal mines and there are many steel mills.

Robert Lewis Coffey, Jr., son of a coal miner, and a miner himself, became an air cadet in 1939, won a comission, was chosen as a fighter pilot.

He served in Puerto Rico (where he met and married Eileen Mercado-Parra), Panama, ETO. He flew combat missions over Italy, Jugoslavia, France and Germany, was shot down on German airfield, evaded capture and worked with French underground, returned through German lines. Then he was assigned to Chile as military air attache.

He won the DFC three times; the air medal 27 times, the Purple Heart, Bronze Star; Orden al Merito, Chile, other decorations.

Coffey, Jr., himself had worked

ON THE AIR: Durham Miller (right), organization coordinator for the Massachusetts CIO, plays the part of an "I'm for Labor" Senator in a skit entitled "Joe CIO Meets the Senator." Cast as the CIO delegation are Albert Clifton, State CIO legislative agent (left), and Cyril O'Brien, State Textile PAC director. This was during the State PAC conference.

PAC $1s Mean A Fair Deal

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Poll Indicates U. S. Is

A LOT OF political figures have been trying to prove to the world that the American people didn't really mean it last fall when they voted Fair Deal.

Well, a poll has been conducted by the New Brunswick, N. J., Daily Home News, the results of which indicate, as well as any poll can, that the voters meant it.

The Daily Home News, noting that many confusing answers were being given to its inquiring reporter, hit on the idea of what it called an "Experiment in Democracy." It submitted a number of questions to all citizens above 21 years of age in New Brunswick, an industrial town, and in Highland Park, a silk stocking suburb. William Michelfelder, of the paper's staff, was placed in charge.

The questions included several of local interest only, a seemingly non-controversial one on veterans' bonuses and those on housing aid, Atlantic Pact, Taft-Hartley repeal, Hoover report, health insurance and aid to education.

The Daily Home News has a reputation of being conservative. It has generally been Republican editorially, though last fall it did not indorse either Dewey or Truman.

IN THE 1948 Presidential election, here was the result:

Facts

The New Brunswick Daily Home News is published by the Homes News Publishing Co., Inc., as is the New Brunswick Sunday Times. The daily has a circulation of 18,890; the Sunday 15,292.

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Up a Tree

Residents of other sections of the country are startled when they note that Amesbury and Athol, Mass., this year elected the unusual titled jobs of tree warden.

(12/12) Torrington (10/3), Waterbury (11/8), Williamantic (12/5).

Massachusetts

This key state, beset by a stalemated State Senate but with a Democratic Governor, turns its attention this year to highly-important local issues. Key cities include (11/8):

Boston (mayor, etc.), Brockton, Cambridge, Fitchburg, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Springfield.

Michigan

The administration of Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D.,) is having a hard time with an antagonistic

You need good laws--aid PAC

Republican legislature, but is having some success.

A number of large industrial cities will have elections, including the largest, Detroit. In the Motor City, politicians are watching George Edwards, president of the City Council and a member of the CIO Auto Workers.

Said Tweedledum to Tweedledee "We're twins—alas, alack." Said Tweedledee, "That's fine with me— It means two bucks for PAC."

who is running for mayor in the non-partisan primary.

His chief opposition is Eugene I. Van Antwerp, incumbent. In the race, apparently to take votes away from Edwards, is Richard Frankensteen, former national officer of UAW, now a capitalist. The top two candidates will run off for the mayorality.

Other Michigan cities with elections include:

Dearborn, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing.

Ohio

Last year was a year of victory for liberal forces in Ohio. Next year, they hope to crown that fight with a defeat of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R.,).

But, that goal for 1950 is not keeping Ohio's PAC and other liberal workers from doing their utmost in this year's civic voting. A lot of large cities are holding elections Nov. 8. They include:

Akron (where the overwhelming majority of city council are CIO members), Canton, Cincinnati (elects council by PR), Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Defiance, East Liverpool, Lorain, Mansfield, Marion, Massilon, Sandusky, Tiffin, Youngstown, Zanesville.

Pennsylvania

Most important vote here is that in the Congressional bye-election. But counties, cities, boroughs, townships, wards school districts and poor districts will pick a variety of officials.

Philadelphia's municipal election holds much of the attention. Spurred on by revelations of scandal in Republican handling of some offices, the Democrats

PAC $1s today Win Tomorrow

are preparing for a vigorous campaign to win what Philadelphians call the "Row Offices" and other jobs.

The Row Offices include controller, coroner and treasurer. Other city or county (Philadelphia is both city and county; an antiquated political system makes for duplicate offices) positions include judges and magistrates. The mayoralty is not at stake.

Pittsburgh also has a municipal election, but a mayor is included in the offices to be filled.

All Pennsylvania cities are choosing some municipal offices.

Rhode Island

A number of cities are choosing such jobs as moderator, director of public aid, town ser-

District of Columbia

It is hard to estimate how many of the 700,000-odd persons who live in the District have voting residence elsewhere.

But, there are many thousands who call Washington their home and who have no vote anywhere else. Under present law, they have no right to say who rules them. They can't vote for the resident of the White House (or the Blair House, either.)

Last week, a House District Judiciary Sub-committee was considering the Kefauver home-rule bill, which would give District residents the right to elect their own city council, which would give them at least a voice in their city affairs.

Key witnesses included representatives of the area's four daily newspapers. They were:

The Post: Philip Graham, publisher, who heartily indorsed the Kefauver bill, asking action at this session.

The Times-Herald: This member of the McCormick-Patterson axis was represented by Editor Frank Waldron, who seemed to think the whole thing was very funny.

The Times-Herald has been vaguely advocating a referendum of District citizens on whether or not they want to have a voice in their own affairs. The T-H (coincidence, eh?) didn't specify how such a referendum could be held. Waldron favored a constitutional amendment for Congressional representation, with no action on the councilmanic bill.

"I'm thinking about making some changes around here, too."

The Star: Ben McKelway, editor, favored the Kefauver bill, but said he was skeptical if it would work without Congressional representation.

The News: This Scripps Howard paper was represented by a working newspaperman, Milton Berliner, reporter. He said the News "doesn't want to delay action any longer by taking up more of your time." In other words, the News liked the bill.

Main objection of some District residents to home rule is that it would give Negroes a vote in that segregated town. Visitors from abroad are always startled that people would sacrifice their own right of voting just to keep others from using the ballot.

But, it looks as if this time the District is heading toward becoming really the Capital of a great democracy.

* * *

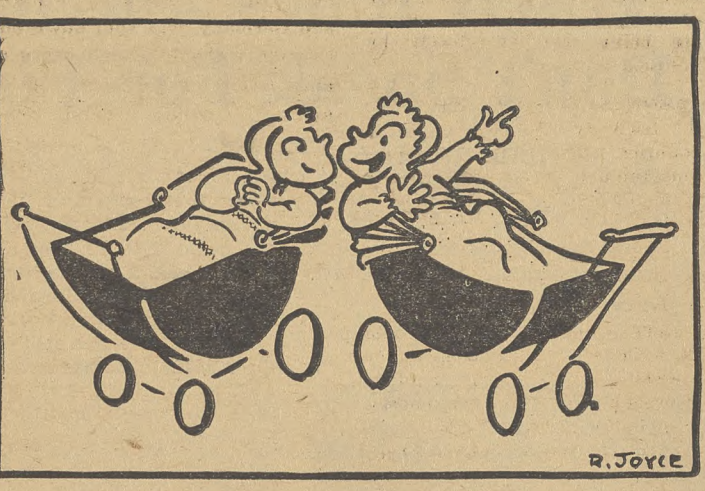
At various intervals within the next few months, PAC will launch registration drives in the states, cities, counties, wards, precincts and blocks.

A magnificent job was done in 1948, PAC says, and a better job must be done in 1949 and 1950.

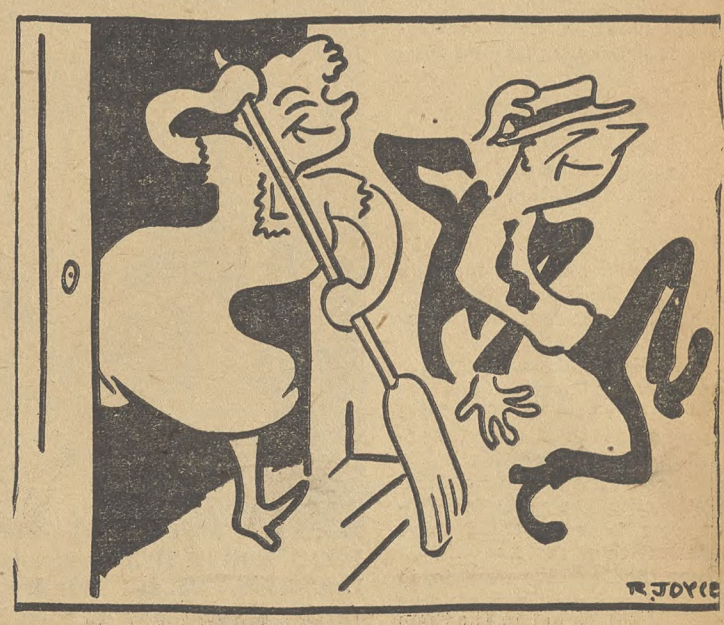
Credit

Many of the cuts on this page are PAC-supplied. Some are old, some are new. They are used to remind you that political action didn't end in 1944, or in 1948. They are used to remind you that PAC is here to stay.

MRS. COFFEY



"I put it to my old man quite simply. Get out and vote!"



Get out and vote!

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News lets you draw your own conclusions).

Truman carried New Brunswick 9954 to 6139, which means he got 61.8% of the vote in a campaign in which he made T-H a major, if not *the* issue.

In the News poll, those voting favored T-H repeal by a margin of 60.6%.

Almost no change there.

Now, take Highland Park, the Silk Stocking District. In 1948, Truman had 41.9% of the suburb's votes. In the News poll, 40.7% of the voters favored T-H repeal.

Almost no change there.

Newsweek Magazine, which has done such things before, chose to use the News' poll to prove that voters were against the Fair Deal. Newsweek was wrong again.

Newsweek ignored—or didn't even figure it out—the fact that there was a variation of only 2.4%.

On other issues of the Fair Deal, there were at least two surprises. Both New Brunswick and Highland Park favored Federal housing and aid to education.

Only Fair Deal measure rejected—by adding in Highland Park's votes—was health insurance, on a narrow margin of 3616 to 3540. New Brunswick favored the insurance plan, 2612 to 2318. Which again indicates the power of the AMA lobby.

Counting

In the New Brunswick poll, preliminary sorting of ballots was done by journalism students of Rutgers U.

Final tabulation was under the direction of Dr. George Gallup.

Russian Historians Denounce Roosevelt; Is Line About To Change Again?

MEMO TO Communists in the U. S. (Those who haven't yet skipped bail as stowaways.)

You'd better stop crying for a return to the "policies of the great Franklin Delano Roosevelt." Ever since the death of that great President, it has been the practice of Commies and their don't-like-to-pay-dues pals in the so-called Progressive party to attack anyone not agreeing with them as being "anti-Roosevelt."

It was a very convenient gag.

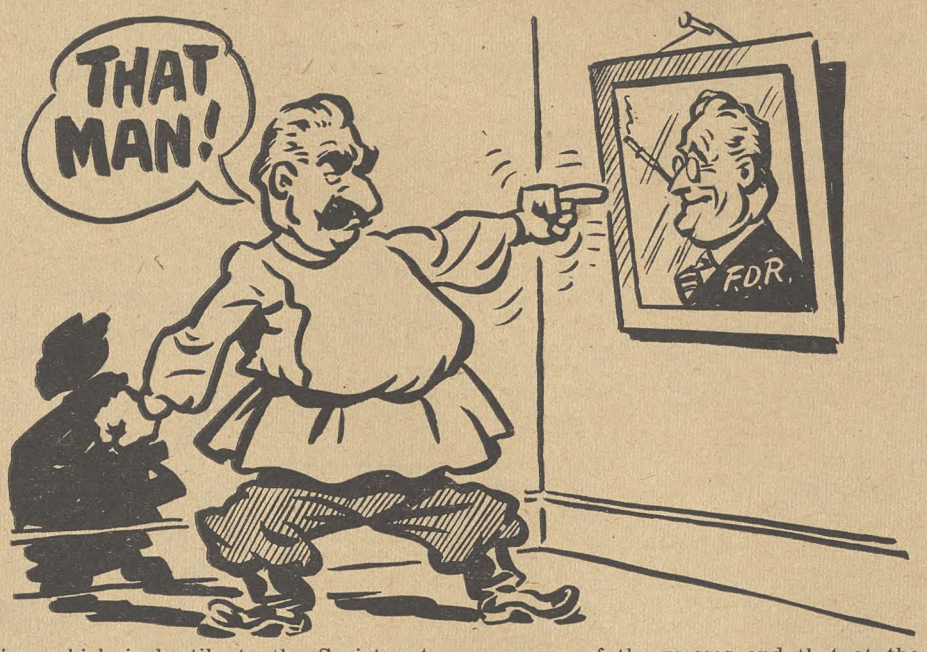
Now, however, The Word has come from the Mother Country, which is the only place The Word can come from. It looks like the line's going to change.

Last week, a United Press dispatch from Moscow, labeled "delayed in transmission," appeared in American newspapers. Why the dispatch was held up by censors was (as usual) not explained, but once it was released, the contents reported by the correspondent become The Word—or the Party Line to you. (However, the dispatch was held up only two days.)

The dispatch reports a meeting in mid-March of the Russian Historical Institute, which the UP explains is a part of the Academy of Sciences. The institute's March meeting was reported in the magazine, "Problems of History."

There was the usual amount of soul-searching. No less than 25 speakers—all fearing that they themselves might be in the same boat someday—took the floor, genuflected towards Stalin and denounced the sins of "cosmopolitans" among Russian historians.

All were attacked for "rootless cosmopolitanism and preaching national nihilism which is hostile to the Soviet outlook."



Webster's dictionary defines nihilism as "primarily the doctrine that no reality exists; more commonly, a doctrine which denies, or is taken to denying, any objective or real ground of truth." Look who's calling names!

Now, to get back to FDR. Prof. Zubok was singled out as one of those who made too much of the U. S. Zubok, cried his critics, "distortedly interpreted Roosevelt's so-called New Deal."

Zubok, they shouted on and on, "entirely ignored the fact that all of Roosevelt's efforts to solve the problem of class collaboration was done under the pressure of the masses and that at the same time Roosevelt was safeguarding the interests of monopolistic capital."

It wouldn't be the first time the Commies have changed their line against FDR. In 1940, to them he was a "warmonger" and they let it be known in no uncertain terms that "the Yanks are not coming." A day in June, 1941, changed that abruptly.

America just can't get a break from the Russians. Another "cosmopolitan," one Prof. Zuzwich, was accused of telling the Diplomatic Institute—it was a "falsification of history," comrades—"that the turning point in the Second World War occured as the result of the American invasion of Italy."

Of course, loyal USSR historians know that the Kremlin, with its crystal glass, knows more about world history than "amateurs" such as Arnold Toynbee.

And the worst enemy of the Kremlin's brand of truth is "bourgeois cosmopolitanicism." It's especially dangerous, says the magazine, "Problems of History," because it is an "ideological weapon of international reaction against socialism and democracy and is an ideological screen for the strivings of American imperialism toward world domination."

The U. S. and Britain were lumped together as simply terrible because they had "recruited" the "dregs of White Russian emigres, cosmopolitans and falsifiers like Prof. Struve, vicious enemy of the Russian people, and the disgusting renegades Vernadsky, and Karpov."

(The UP dispatch quoted Moscow as saying Struve is a professor in England. There is also an Otto Struve, Russian-born astronomer at the University of Chicago. George Varnadsky is Yale Russian history professor.)

Prof. Zubok had a pretty tough time of it from his historical comrades. "Assuming the position of bourgeois objectivism," they declared, "he undertook the defense of the traitor of Marxism and Leninism, the opportunist Earl Browder."

Another Russian paradox. Browder is American agent for official Russian books, including, no doubt, history books. He was expelled from the party some time back, but says he feels he is still part of it.

And what happened to the professors who committed the grievous sin of "cosmopolitanism"? The magazine, "Problems of History," says most, just like Shostkovitch, have admitted their "errors."

And what of academic freedom, which the Commies in the U.S. shout so loudy for—and temporary imperil? A.R.

Morse Blasts 'Big 5' In Hawaiian Strike

REPERCUSSIONS continued to jolt the nation's capital last week from a strike 5,000 miles away—in the Hawaiian islands.

In Hawaii, Harry Bridges' Longshoremen were still locked in battle with the "Big Five"—the business combine which has an iron grip in the islands. Their strike, for a 32-cent an hour increase on the waterfronts to bring stevedore pay rates close to parity with the West Coast, entered the ninth week. The Hawaiian rate now is $1.42 an hour as against $1.82 at Pacific Coast ports.

A governor's fact-finding board recommended a 14-cent increase, but the union rejected it as inadequate and reiterated demands for arbitration. Stevedoring companies remained silent on the board's report, but steadfastly refused arbitration.

In Washington, more lawmakers charged the Bridges' strike was a plot to put over "Communist rule" in the land of aloha and for that reason opposed granting statehood to Hawaii.

SENATOR Wayne L. Morse (R, Ore.), who has had many a battle with Bridges in the past, this time took the floor of the Senate to slug the "Big Five" of Hawaii for their intransigent attitude against arbitration.

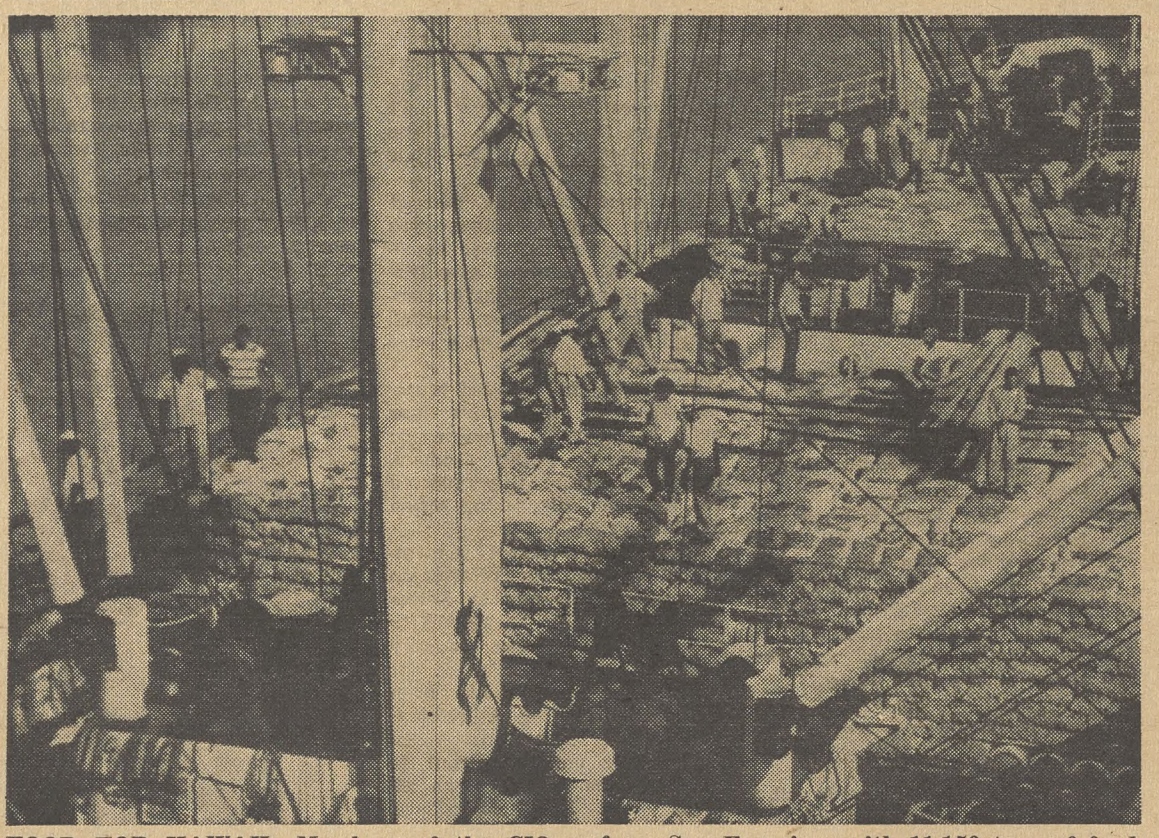
"The Big Five are spending huge sums to propagandize the American people that arbitration in the Hawaiian dispute would be Communist tactics," he said. "Did Senators ever hear anything more nonsensical than that?

"What the Big Five want to do is break the union and win the strike. They want the United States on their side of the table by way of an injunction.

"In the interest of the suffering human beings of Hawaii, I say that the struggle ought to end. Instead of the jungle law of economic force now raging in Hawaii the President should appeal to both sides to accept arbitration."

Governor Told Cops Not Needed

Intervention by State police would serve to break the strike of the AFL Ladies Garment Workers Union at the Gossard Company, Ishpeming, Mich., Secy.-Treas. Barney Hopkins of the Michigan CIO Council wrote Gov. G. Mennen Williams. The Ishpeming City Council requested the intervention of the police.



FOOD FOR HAWAII: Members of the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, on strike since May 1, unload a freighter in Honolulu as a relief measure. The ship arrived from San Francisco with 11,150 tons of food, estimated the biggest food cargo ever hauled in the Pacific. Union offered to arbitrate, but employers refused.

NLRB Rules Foremen Don't Speak For Firm

A METHOD OF providing legal immunity to employers whose foremen spout anti-union statements has been outlined by the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

The "out" for bosses is to post notices saying that foremen and supervisors are not authorized to state the company's policy on unions. Then all such statements can be held to be "unauthorized" and the boss has protection in any future NLRB case involving such threats.

This doctrine was spelled out by the NLRB in a case involving an AFL teamsters' local at Tulsa, Okla. The employer—the Beatrice Foods Co.—posted notices in the plant naming only a few top management officials who were authorized to speak for the company on its labor relations policies.

The supervisors then spread stories through the plant that jobs would diminish and there would be no promotions if the union won a foothold. The Board held that this was "unauthorized" talk

COMMENTING ON the case, CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg declared:

"This is another indication of the Natl. Labor Relations Board's apparent desire to go far beyond even the anti-labor provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act itself.

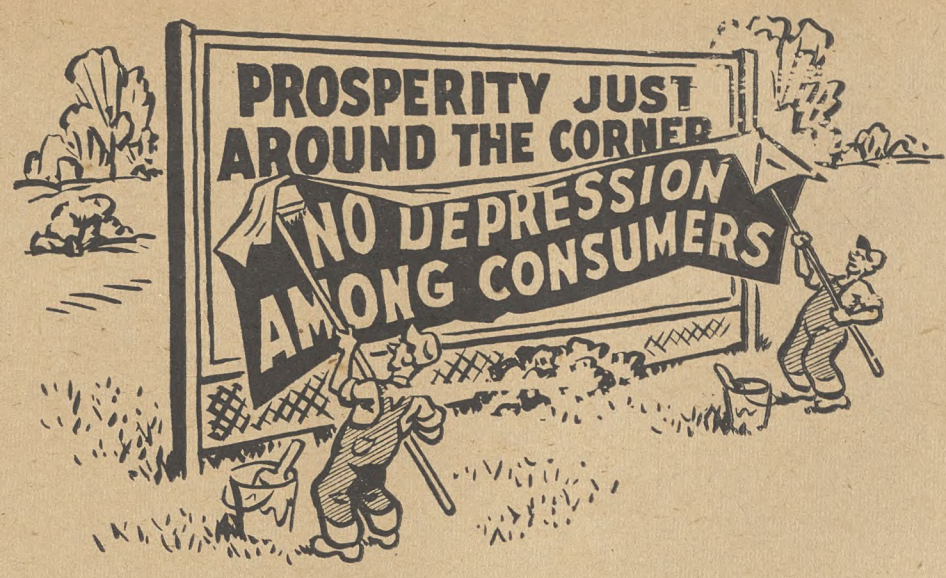
"The decision to absolve the employer in the Beatrice Foods case runs counter to all the realities of labor-management relations. The NLRB is trying to pretend that Edgar Bergen does not speak for Charlie McCarthy; that supervisors are voicing only their own personal anti-union attitudes rather than those of the company.

"Workers will not be fooled by such nonsense from the NLRB. It is high time that the NLRB stopped its desperate search for new anti-labor weapons to place in the hands of employers."

"Good Times" Over For Millions

By STANLEY RUTTENBERG

Director, CIO Dept. of Education and Research



REMEMBER THE ole "Prosperity Just Around the Corner" headlines of 1930? Some new ones—1949 version—cropped out a few days ago.

"No Depression Among Consumers," said Business Week. "Consumers' Buying Plans for the Year Indicate a Record Market for New Autos and Homes," echoed the Wall Street Journal.

These and other happy headlines were stimulated by a superficial glance at the latest Federal Reserve Board "Survey of Consumer Finances." But before we conclude that the slump is just a mirage, that millions of families loaded with spending money are ready to buy us back into prosperity, let's take a good, hard look at the FRB report itself:

1. Yes, the Survey did say that more families are planning to buy more houses, autos, and television sets in 1949 than 1948. But the interviews on which the findings were based *were all completed in the first 10 weeks of 1949* before the slump was widely felt.

The families with the brightest spending plans told the interviewers they were banking on continued good times in 1949 and lower prices. But, in the four to six months since the plans were made, "good times" have vanished for several million families while the cost of living has hardly been dented at all.

According to the Survey, two to three million families planned to buy houses in 1949 and wanted to spend about $7,000 each for them. Actually, new housing starts in 1949 are lagging 14% behind last year.

Production of television sets is now being cut back from peak levels for lack of customers. It is estimated that 2.5 million sets of a potential 3.5 million output will be sold this year.

Only automobile production is still booming; 3.6 million to 5.1 million families planned to buy new cars in 1949, the Survey said. To keep the auto workers fully employed throughout the year the top figure must be reached. But rumors of a production slide-off at the end of the summer are already coming out of Detroit.

The authors of the FRB report, unlike the headline writers, have not gone completely overboard. They carefully hedge their findings in these words:

"The volume of consumer purchases in a given year reflects developments and contingencies not known to buyers at the beginning of the year when the Surveys are made."

Even in prosperous 1948 the Survey found that three-quarters of the families who had not come through with their earlier spending plans cited "insufficient income" or "too high prices" as the reason.

In 1949 "developments and contingencies" are playing havoc with the plans of millions of American families.

2. Even if the auto, housing and television industries were booming during all of 1949, which they apparently will not, the Survey showed declines in other parts of the economy.

Early 1949 consumer plans for the purchase of furniture, radios, refrigerators and washing machines were under 1948 levels, according to the Survey, despite the increased production capacities of these industries. This falling demand, together with the slumping sale of textiles, clothing and other soft consumer goods, clearly signalled a downward business trend.

Full employment and prosperity end when consumers no longer can buy the total output of our industries. A continuing boom in only two or three industries can slow down a recession; of themselves they can't maintain the entire economy in prosperity.

3. The FRB report reveals some significant figures which highlight the problem of keeping America's 50 million families on top in the race to buy back the tremendous potential output of American industry:

In 1948, although prices continued to rise, only half of our families increased their incomes; 20% earned less than the year before. In all 53% received incomes under $3000.

Sixty-five per cent of all families reported their financial condition unchanged or worse than in 1947, but nearly half the families receiving over $7500 said they were better off in 1948. (More than half the new cars bought last year went to the one-seventh of the families making over $5000.)

In 1948 15 million families spent more than they earned and consumer indebtedness rose substantially.

By the beginning of 1949, 14.5 million families had no liquid assets at all — in U. S. bonds or bank accounts. The average holdings of families who still had savings went down further in 1948.

As we slide into a slump of unpredictable depth, it is hardly true that there is "No Depression Among Consumers." On the contrary, it is the inability of American families to buy, at the prices asked, that brings on the slump.

CIO policies are aimed squarely at the need to raise consumer purchasing power so that America's great capacity to produce can be matched by continuing purchases by all American families.

400,000 More Become Jobless In One Month

THE BUREAU of Census last week reported a 400,000 increase in its unemployment figures from May to June — to an estimated total of 3,788,000.

The number of unemployed, as reckoned by the Census, is the highest since February 1942, the agency said. Many labor and government economists believe the Census figures are very conservative, and that unemployment may be considerably higher than the official estimates.

At the same time the Federal Security Agency reported that "continued claims" for unemployment insurance averaged 2,046,000 during June.

The compensation payments were 60% greater than at the beginning of 1949 and about double the November 1948 level.

The Federal Security Agency report showed that new claims for unemployment compensation had dropped about 17,000 from the May level of 342,365. On the other hand, it noted that 750,000 unemployed workers have been looking for jobs for four months or more.

PARTICULARLY bad centers of joblessness were noted by the government in New England, California and South Carolina.

Throughout the country as a whole, about 6% of the people covered by unemployment insurance are now receiving payments. But in Rhode Island, 22.1% — more than one person in five — is getting jobless compensation. In New Hampshire, the number stood at 12.6%; Maine, 11.3%; Massachusetts, 10.6%; California, 9.8%; South Carolina, 8.5%.

While jobs were falling off in industrial areas, work was increasing in farm areas. The total number of jobs rose about a million from May to June, to 59,619,000. About three-quarters of the job rise was accounted for directly by higher farm employment.

UAW Opens 2d Radio Sta.

UNION-OWNED radio stations will lift the "iron curtain" that big business in the U. S. has erected to cut the American people off from the truth about our economic and political life, Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers predicted. Reuther spoke at the opening of the UAW's second FM broadcasting station—WCUO in Cleveland.

He said that WCUO and WDET, the UAW's Detroit station, are "just starts. We want to tie WDET and WCUO in with other liberal and labor stations in order to work toward the development of a national network," he declared.

Other speakers included Cleveland's Mayor Thomas A. Burke, Secy.-Treas. Charles Lanning of the CIO Rubber Workers, Ohio CIO Council Secy. Jacob Clayman and Lorain, Ohio, Council Secy. Steve Caruso.

Probers Told Oil Firms Boost Unemployment

BIG OIL COMPANIES are fleecing the American public by charging inflated prices for gasoline and fuel oil.

These companies are throwing thousands of American seamen out of work by transferring more and more of their tankers to foreign flags.

The charges were made to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee by Hoyt Haddock, legislative representative of the CIO Maritime Committee, which speaks for some 160,000 licensed officers, seamen and allied workers. The Senate committee is probing the oil industry.

Haddock said that 40,000 American seamen have been thrown out of work since the end of the war because oil companies transferred many of their tankers to foreign flags, notably Panama.

"Yet despite the lower costs obtained by evading American labor standards and avoiding American taxes," Haddock stated, "the oil companies have been fleecing the American consumer."

AS ONE example, Haddock cited the Gulf Oil Corp., which he said within recent weeks has laid up three American flag tankers in the Philadelphia area, throwing 150 American seamen on the beach.

"Unemployment is so serious in the maritime industry that the average seaman is waiting two to three months for a job, and many licensed officers have been unemployed for more than a year," he declared.

"The Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey has more tonnage under foreign flags than it has under the U. S. flag," Haddock told the Senators. "Of the 111 ships chartered in addition to owned tonnage by Standard Oil of N. J., only 45 fly the U. S. flag.

"The Overseas Tankship Corp., 50% owned by Standard Oil of California and 50% by the Texas Co., has the largest fleet of tankers flying the Panamanian flag and has other extensive foreign flag fleets."

HADDOCK suggested that the committee investigate the earnings of the various foreign affiliates of oil companies and the tactics they use in bringing earnings into this country with the minimum payment of taxes.

Standard Oil of New Jersey's Panamanian-flag tanker subsidiary, the Panama Transport Co., Haddock said, had earnings of $15 million accumulated in Panama since 1944.

"Early this year the Panama Transport Co., declared a $20 million dividend to the parent company," he declared.

"As a result of this device Standard Oil of New Jersey was able to avoid the wartime tax rate of 80% and higher and to bring its wartime and postwar profits into this country when the tax rate is approximately 38%.

"In brief, Standard Oil of N. J. chooses when, where, and how much taxes it should pay."

MEBA Voting On Agreement

Members of the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association began balloting by mail last week on ratification or rejection of an agreement between the steamship operators of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the union.

The MEBA reported that most locals on the Atlantic and the Gulf coasts have rejected the agreement by voice vote, because it does not contain provision for the hiring halls such as in the West Coast pact.

Non-ratification will be the signal to re-negotiate before Aug. 15, end of the 60-day period allowed for balloting by the Federal Mediator.

GIVE A BUCK TO PAC

Be 'Clear' Unions Told

Unions should strive to make their program and policies plainer to the community at large, Vice-Pres. Leland Beard of the CIO Federation of Glass Workers told a conference held recently at the University of Illinois.

The one-day conference on current problems of labor and community relations was conducted by the University's extension division with a five-man panel representing labor, farm and industry groups leading discussion.

Beard pointed out that "you can't divorce" labor and the community. The two should be a cohesive body to better the community, he said. "There should be an understanding of our side so the community will understand what we're striving for."

President's State Sets Example For Congress; Legislature Repeals Little Taft-Hartley Act

LABOR didn't have to cry "show me" at Pres. Truman's Democratic Party in his home state of **Missouri.**

The State Legislature, with both houses Democratic, has repealed the State's "Little Taft-Hartley Law" and thereby has shown an example to the National Congress.

Missouri's 12 Democratic Congressmen all voted "right" on T-H repeal. The lone Republican Congressman and the two Republican Senators voted "wrong."

Republicans in the Missouri Senate staged a desperate all-night filibuster against the repealer, hoping the Democrats would fold in the heat wave which was gripping the capital city. The final vote was 18 to 12 for repeal. In the House it was lopsided.

Good news for labor comes also from **Wisconsin. There,** the State Senate killed a bill which would have outlawed the closed shop.

The present Wisconsin law is under labor attack, however, since it requires a three-quarter majority vote of workers before a closed shop contract can be signed.

Bad news comes from **Ohio.** There, the Senate, with six Democrats going back on their party's platform pledges, killed an FEPC bill which had already passed the House.

From **Delaware,** comes the inside story of how the Legislature killed the state's Little T-H. It's quite a story.

Delaware voters indicated that they wanted the measure—about the worst of the state anti-labor laws—repealed when, last November, they elected a Democratic governor who had promised to erase it.

But, the state's districting laws resulted in a one-vote Republican majority in both houses of the state legislature—18-17 in the House, 9 to 8 in the Senate.

This January, four GOP members of the lower house voted with the Democrats for repeal. But the "Labor" Committee of the Senate bottled up the measure.

Finally the Senate, by a 9 to 8 vote, brought it to the floor. At this point the duPont controlled lobbyists went to work. Failing to break the pro-labor Senate majority, the lobbyists "put the heat" on the Republican members of the lower house, reunited them, and had them vote 18 to 17 to "recall" the bill.

THE SENATE, however, refused to send the measure back. But, State Senator James S. Evans, Wilmington, chairman of the Labor Committee, pocketed the official draft of the bill and slipped it to the Republican clerk of the House.

When the Senate demanded its return the House refused, and took the position that without the original bill in its possession the Senate couldn't take final action on it.

The Senators, however, wrote out a "duplicate bill," passed it, and sent it to Gov. Elbert N. Carvel. He promptly signed the "duplicate," in the presence of representatives of the state AFL, CIO and the railroad brotherhoods.

Harvard Offers Course For Union Representatives

AN INTENSIVE 13-week course for union representatives will be held at Harvard University, Sept. 14 - Dec. 9, under the Trade Union Fellowship Program for 1949.

Purpose of the course is to provide training for executive responsibility, and to help union officers play more useful and important roles in the labor movement. The program is aimed not to train technicians, such as economists, statisticians, or labor editors, but to deal with actual policy questions and decisions which confront the union leader in his day-to-day work.

It deals with organizing activities, negotiating and administration of agreements, presentation of problems to government agencies and arbitrators, relations with the comunity, etc.

The trade union fellows are selected by the union which sends them. No man or woman is admitted to the course unless he or she is sent by a union as its representative.

The fellowship program was launched in 1942 as a result of a suggestion from several labor leaders and after consultation with union officials throughout the country and with officers of Harvard University.

SINCE THE first classes were started in September 1942, 65 unionists — 59 men and six women—have taken the course. CIO unions which have sent students include the United Steelworkers, Textile Workers, Electrical Workers and Transport Serpice Employes.

A number of CIO officials have led conferences on collective bargaining, held twice a week during each course, with a guest prominent in the field of industrial relations.

Among the CIO conference leaders were: L. S. Buckmaster, then president of the United Rubber Workers; Pres. Joseph Froesch, Glass Workers; Secy.-Treas. David McDonald, Steelworkers; Clinton S. Golden, ECA Labor Adviser, formerly vice-president of the Steelworkers; Pres. Ralph Helstein, Packinghouse Workers; Pres. O. A. Knight, Oil Workers; Vice-Pres. Herbert Payne, Textile Workers; Pres. Jacob Potofsky, Clothing Worokers; Pres. Walter Reuther, Auto Workers; and Pres. Willard Townsend, Transport Service Employes.

The program is under the direction of a committee composed of three faculty members, with the aid of an advisory committee made up of union officials from the CIO and AFL who consult periodically with the faculty.

UNIONS SENDING representatives pay the expenses of the trade union fellows. The tuition is $400. Each union makes its own arrangements with the representative it sends for other expenses involved.

Information about participation with the program may be obtained from Prof. James J. Healy, executive director, Littauer Center, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Mass. Applications for the course opening Sept. 14, must be filed no later than Aug. 1.

GIVE A BUCK TO PAC

Course To Be Given In Co-op Organization

The sixth annual Cooperative and Labor Institute will be held at the School for workers in Madison, Wis., Aug. 14-21. The Institute is for union people who plan to take a leading part in the development of co-ops, either as full-time organizers or as voluntary workers. It is conducted by Rochdale Institute.

Classes and discussions will center around such subjects as "Why Should Labor Be Interested in Co-ops?", "What the Co-op Movement Is All About" and "How to Organize and Get Going."

Cost of the course, including room, board and tuition, is $35. For further information write Rochdale Institute, 941 Howard St., Detroit, Mich.

"I just reinforced your hat, Pop, cause you said your union button carried a lot of weight!"

Five Guildsmen Win Fellowships

Five of the 12 recipients of the Nieman Fellowships announced last week by the Nieman Foundation of Harvard Univ. are members of the CIO Newspaper Guild. The Guildsmen are:

Murrey Marder, Washington Post reporter and unit Guild chairman, who as a Marine combat correspondent took part in fierce fighting for the Munda airport in the Solomons; Max R. Hall, labor reporter on the Washington AP staff; Donald J. Gonzales, diplomatic reporter for the United Press in Washington; Richard J. Wallace, Jr., political writer on the Memphis, Tenn., Press-Scimitar (Scripps-Howard), who has taken part in many campaigns against Boss Ed Crump; and William German, copy desk slot man, San Francisco Chronicle.

A fellowship provides for a year's study at Harvard in any courses desired by the recipient.

'Backbreaker's' Job Is Not As Tough As You Think

IF YOU ASKED a man what his job was and he said he was a "backbreaker" you might be startled or puzzled. Just what is a backbreaker?

According to the Dictionary of Occupational Titles issued by the Federal Security Agency, it is a laborer in the ore refining industry who breaks the crust formed on the surface of electrolytic bath in aluminum reduction pots.

A new edition of the job dictionary, the second, contains some 22,000 definitions of occupations, along with more than 40,000 titles by which the jobs are known. It is a complete revision of the first edition published in 1939.

Altogether the new edition defines and lists titles of occupations in about 250 industries. Atomic energy, for obvious reasons, is about the only industry not included.

THE U. S. Employment Service of the FSA has included at least 85% of the jobs common to our economy. In addition to the job of backbreaker, many other unusual, queer sounding jobs are listed. For example:

Horser-Up: this job calls for hanging hides over saw horses.

Pulpit Man: not a preacher. He works in a rolling mill. The enclosure he works in is known as a pulpit.

End Man: he has nothing to do with minstrel shows. He works in the iron and steel industry.

A Kiss Machine Operator is exactly that, according to the dictionary. The job calls for feeding a machine which wraps candy kisses.

Obsolete and duplicate definitions of jobs which were in the first edition are eliminated in the new dictionary. A new method is used in presenting job definitions. It eliminates many cross references to jobs and greatly simplifies the use of the dictionary as an aid in job classifications, employment counseling and placement of workers.

LOCAL OFFICES of the public employment service use the job dictionary in coding employers' job openings and classifying them, in coding job applicants' occupational experience, and in reporting various kinds of labor market information.

More than 75,000 copies of the first edition are now in use by industrial firms, government agencies other than the public employment service, including the armed forces, labor organizations, schools and colleges and individuals.

The Dictionary of Occupational Titles, the most comprehensive publication in its field, can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at $3.50 for Vol. 1; $2 for Vol. II.

GIVE A BUCK TO PAC

Fishbein Didn't Stay Muzzled

Dr. Morris Fishbein, for years the American Medical Association's leading spokesman, didn't stay muzzled long.

The "quiet please" sign was hung on Fishbein at the AMA's annual convention in Atlantic City in June, after the fight on health insurance was taken over by the advertising firm of Whitaker & Baxter, who are spending the $3,500,000 collected by AMA in $25 assessments from each doctor in the nation.

At that time, Fishbein was rudely stripped of his many editorial jobs on AMA publications, and it was made clear that until his retirement took effect he was not to engage in public discussions of anything except non-controversial questions.

However, by June 29 the doctor was back in the spotlight—this time with a talk to the Natl. Association of Accident & Health Underwriters at Cleveland. It is clear, he insisted, from "studies of history that every nation which begins by nationalizing medicine ultimately nationalizes most of its public services and utilities."

Don't Send Me Flowers; Help Unionists Overseas, Says Victor Reuther

Victor Reuther's room at Ford Hospital, Detroit, has been loaded with flowers sent in a steady stream by union friends during the weeks he has been lying there recuperating from the attack made upon his life in May.

From now on there will be fewer flowers, but some extra CARE packages that might not otherwise be sent, will go to needy families overseas. For Reuther, education director of the CIO United Auto Workers, has sugggested that UAW members, instead of sending flowers to him, use the money to send CARE packages abroad.

Staff members of UAW Region No. 3, Indianapolis, in response to Reuther's request, recently sent an $11 check to CARE to be used to send two of CARE's new $5.50 "Thrift" food packages to a workers school in Frankfurt, Germany.

The packages will be distributed to needy students at the school, a labor institute where young trade union members are trained in collective bargaining procedures and the philosophy of a free and democratic labor movement.

The National CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y., one of CARE's 25 member agencies, urges all CIO unions and members to support the campaign to send CARE packages to needy trade unionists overseas.

IWA Wins Legal Bout With Canadian Rebels

AN EIGHT-MONTH fight by the CIO Intl. Woodworkers of America to thwart a secession move in British Columbia is approaching a successful conclusion.

The secessionist group, known as the Woodworkers Industrial Union, was headed by Harold Pritchett, one-time IWA president; Ernie Dalskog and others.

The IWA efforts were crowned with success when the B. C. Supreme Court recently handed the union's B. C. District Council a check for $139,941, after the WUI consented to a judgment ordering the money returned to the district council.

This money was the district's strike fund. Dalskog refused to tell where the strike fund was hidden until he had served 27 days in jail.

The court also ordered restoration to the council of all office furniture, equipment, supplies, records, etc.; payment by the WUI officials of the IWA's legal costs, estimated at $7000.

These costs will be assessed against Dalskog, Pritchett, Hjalmar Bergren, John Frobers, Bert Melsness and Don Barbour.

THE FIGHT is not over. IWA is claiming in outstanding lawsuits another $60,000, which represent the money and properties of B. C. locals.

The decision of the court was issued while Council Pres. Stewart Alsbury and local 1-217 head, Lloyd Whalen, were in the midst of what Alsbury termed "very difficult negotiations" with Forest Industrial Relations.

The legal battle for the recovery of the strike fund was the main action in lawsuits begun by IWA immediately after the secession move was started by Pritchett and others last October.

The secession move was vigorously attacked by IWA convention, which met that month at Portland, Ore. For more than two hours delegates paraded to the microphone to denounce the action of the secessionists.

ONE RESOLUTION adopted by the convention asserted that the district offices and other posts held by Pritchett and his companions were vacated and authorized IWA's international officer to move in, pending the election of new district and local officers.

Another resolution declared that Pritchett and his associates have "by their words, deeds and acts resigned from membership and office in the IWA and its affiliated locals." This resolution declared that vast majority of the B. C. lumber industry workers desire to remain with the IWA and called on the union to take the necessary steps to make it possible for them to carry on in its ranks.

One resolution was adopted unanimously and only one dissenting vote was cast against the other.

Fly Blasts FCC Ruling

The American Civil Liberties Union last week added its voice to the protests against the decision of the Federal Communications Commission to permit radio stations to editorialize.

ACLU informed members of Congress that it was urging the FCC to reinstate its prohibition of editorializing on the air as contained in the Mayflower decision.

A memorandum was prepared by James Lawrence Fly, former FCC chairman and now vice chairman of the ACLU Radio Committee. It said that the ACLU is committed to the principle that a broadcaster who "holds a license to serve the public interest — as distinguished from newspaper and magazine owners —cannot be permitted to editorialize, to harangue the public with his own private views and thus to turn the public's own powerful mechanism of free speech into an organ to serve the broadcaster's private aims."

THE ACLU statement asserted that it did not regard broadcasters as "second-class citizens," or that their voices should not be heard on the air.

"We are content to have Mr. David Sarnoff (head of the Radio Corporation of America) and Mr. William Paley (head of the Columbia Broadcasting System) as persons and repsonsible citizens, heard on occasional forums and public discussions as often as other equally responsible citizens. But they should appear as private citizens, just as other citizens do," ACLU said.

To suggest that radio owners will "continue to tolerate other views on the air is to rely upon the hope of beneficent tyranny," the statement said.

"The most impressive tyrants may well be in our smaller cities where there are only one or two stations, and in cities where the only radio stations are owned by the single newspaper interest in that area. In such places, the FCC can have no semblance of practical power to require a vague standard of fairness."

Assailing the FCC reversal of policy as confused, the ACLU said that "its vague requirement of fairness is unenforceable."

Pay In North 'Protected' By Dixie Drive

"THE UNORGANIZED plant in the South is a loaded pistol at the head of the organized plant in the North," Director George L. P. Weaver of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination told the sixth annual race relations institute at Fisk Univ., Nashville, Tenn.

"The CIO's southern drive is the most effective way to protect the high labor standards achieved in the North," Weaver said.

"A critical analysis of the broad national problems of labor has shown us that certain Senators and Representatives in the South must become ex-Senators and ex-Representatives. We must aim at all political levels, locals, state and national."

Weaver said that the "sure route for achieving racial equality in the South was to raise economic standards by putting purchasing power in the hands of the workers", and to "make intelligent utilization of the ballot in the hands of the workers."

I won't eat Wilson Ideal Dog Food or any other Wilson meats

Wilson & Co., does not bargain fairly with its employees . . . .

DON'T BUY WILSON

Packing Union Calls Wilson & Co. 'Unfair'

"DON'T BUY Wilson & Co. meats!" That is the urgent plea to America's shoppers from 7000 Wilson employes.

The 7000—members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers—walked a picketline three months last year only to return to an intensified company campaign of mass firings, speedup, attempted union-busting—and still no contract.

While the union slugs it out with Wilson, the three other giants of the industry—Armour, Swift and Cudahy—are watching to see which way the wind blows. If Wilson manages to stay out from under a master contract, UPWA leaders say, it will be only a matter of time before the other big packers—all under nation-wide contract—adopt the Wilson formula.

In at least one respect Wilson's campaign has already failed—in its efforts to push the UPWA off the premises.

AFTER FIRING 400 union members, including most of the leaders, and setting up company unions at each of seven plants, Wilson then called for NLRB representation elections.

The company claimed it didn't know whom the workers wanted to represent them at the bargaining table, even though the solidarity of the workers during the long strike had left little reason for doubt.

When the ballots were in, UPWA won easily at all seven plants—and by majorities as high as 16 to 1.

Thus forced by law to follow up the elections by bargaining with the certified union, Wilson has since been meeting with UPWA representatives. But the union spokesmen say the sessions can't be called collective bargaining. "From our meetings with company representatives," said one union official, "it is clear that Wilson intends to break up the national organization of their employes as a first step toward driving the union from their plants."

THE UNION'S charges of unfair labor practices against Wilson are scheduled to have a hearing before the NLRB July 19. The complaint charges the company with unlawfully breaking its contract during the national meat strike.

The union, however, is not hitching its victory hopes to the NLRB's ultimate decision. Too many unions have disintegrated while waiting for the NLRB to get around to their case, union leaders say.

UPWA is pinning its hopes on the employes' solidarity and on the public's cooperation with the "Don't Buy Wilson & Co. Meats" campaign. "Organized labor particularly," said UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein, "can hit Wilson where it counts — right in the cash register."

That's one way, Helstein added, that the buying public can help thousands of workers from slipping back into the "Jungle" — author Upton Sinclair's word for the inhuman conditions in the meat packing industry not so very many years ago.

GIVE A BUCK TO PAC

Guild Parley Set For D. C.

THE CIO Newspaper Guild convention, just before winding up its convention in Columbus, O., took these two important actions:

1. Assailed the Ku Klux Klan as un-American. The resolution, offered by a Southern delegate, was adopted unanimously.

2. Selected Washington, D. C., as its 1950 convention city after being assured by several hotels that there would be no discrimination against Negro delegates.

The convention also nominated these candidates for office, to be chosen at a referendum in September (* denotes incumbent; candidates designated "pro" are pro-administration; those designated "anti" are anti-administration):

President: Harry Martin, Memphis (* pro), unopposed.

Executive Vice President: Sam B. Eubanks(* pro), San Francisco-Oakland, vs. John Deegan (anti), New York.

Secretary-Treasurer: Ralph Novak (* pro), Detroit.

Regional Vice Presidents: Charles Leveroni (pro) vs. John Wright (anti), both Boston; 2. Philip Price (* pro), Washington; 3. Adolph Rahm (* pro), St. Louis, vs. Myron McGeehan (pro), Indianapolis; 4. Al Dipman (pro), San Francisco, vs. James Quick (pro), Bakersfield, Cal.; 5. Victor Leo (anti), New York City.

(Raymond Kuhn, Bay City, Mich., and Forrest Williams, Seattle, both anti, were eliminated as candidates from regions 3 and 4 respectively on roll call votes.)

Vice presidents at large:

Pro — Chandler Foreman (*), Chicago; Milton Lapine (*), Cleveland; Joseph Collis (*), Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Zula Ferguson, Los Angeles; Bemcq Price, Atlanta.

Anti Jack Rarick, Los Angeles; Robert Stern (*), New York; James D. Hartshorne, Cleveland; Martha Matthews, Detroit; Dillard Stokes, Washington.

Organizationally Speaking

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that in a Union Shop election held at the Hercules Trouser Co., Wellson, Ohio, the workers voted 261 to 2 in favor of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Intl. Rep. Nelson Joseph was in charge.

George Brown, Director of Organization IWA-CIO, announces that in an election held at the Packing Material Co., Baldwin, Mich., the workers voted 46 to 0 in favor of the IWA-CIO.

Pres. Harry Sayre of the CIO Paperworkers reports that in an NLRB election held at the Metallic Casket Co., Atlanta, Ga., the workers voted 144 to 93 in favor of UPA-CIO. Rep. A. W. Callaghan was in charge. The following union security elections have also been won by UPA:

Wilson-Jones Co., Chicago, Ill., 863 to 12; Papercraft Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., 143 to 1; Kalamazoo Stationery Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., 205 to 96; Hawthorne Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., 93 to 13; Monroe Paper Products Co., Monroe, Mich., 166 to 6.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that in a union shop election held at the Cudahy Packing Plant in Denver, Colo., Local Union No. 85, where Local 85, CIO Packinghouse Workers, have a contract, the workers voted 278 to 3 for the union shop. Approximately 290 were eligible to vote. Local officers Dave Martinez and Pete Valko assisted by Intl. Rep. Charles Waltripp handled this election.

Paul E. Miley, Director Region 2A UAW-CIO, announces that the UAW won an election at Pittsburgh, Pa. plant of Allis Chalmers, by an overwhelming vote of 1594 for UAW-CIO, and 61 for no union. Dominic Dornetto, Charles Schultz, assisted by Intl. Rep. Lewis Strickland brought about this victory.

After fifty years of failure in the telephone field, the AFL Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are now playing the A. T. & T. and Bell System's game by trying to prevent the telephone workers from achieving the recognition due them by the company. This recognition has been denied the workers by the company because they voted to affiliate with the CIO.

The IBEW was offered a place on the ballot, which it refused to accept. Now this organization is playing a "dog in the manger" policy. I resent this unwarranted anti-union conduct of the IBEW. I am happy to report the telephone workers are not falling for the IBEW line.

The CIO is backing the telephone workers to the fullest extent, and establishing a great industrial union, not a multiplicity of crafts that offer class "B" memberships. All workers belonging to the CIO have full membership. Our unions everywhere can be relied upon to support CWA-CIO in resisting all efforts of any interlopers of failures on the part of the companies or any other group.

President Murray's call for PAC action in last week's edition of the CIO News can be realized by organizing the unorganized so that we can bring into the fold many more workers, educate and activize them. The CIO can greatly increase its political activity by increased effort on our part to organize the unorganized.

U. S. Appeals Court Rules Against Hiring Halls

A TEST OF THE legality of maritime unions' hiring halls under the Taft-Hartley Act will probably go up to the U. S. Supreme Court this fall.

A Circuit Court of Appeals in New York ruled against the union last week and held that T-H's section on union security bars operations of the union-controlled hiring halls. In doing so, it upheld an order of the Natl. Labor Relations Board requiring the Natl. Maritime Union to stop requesting the hiring hall in its demands for a new contract covering Great Lakes companies.

Similar orders affecting NMU hiring halls on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts are now pending in the circuit courts.

The NLRB maintains that the hiring halls "discriminate" against employment of non-union workers. The union pointed out that the hiring halls have been a major cause of improved employment and stability on the waterfronts, and that they have given each worker fair and equal share of available employment.

Herman Cooper, NMU attorney, said he would ask the court for a re-hearing of the case. Failing to get it, the union will appeal the case to the high court.

The NMU and other maritime unions have pointed out that operation of the hiring halls will be strongly defended.

The NLRB has promised that it will attempt no enforcement of its decision pending final outcome of the case. The hiring hall clause came under fire when it was written into the NMU's 1948 contract, and the NLRB order against it was issued last summer.

In a recent agreement signed with east coast shipping firms, the company agreed to continue the hiring hall until the courts have finally decided the issue.

Carey Declares:

Only 'Free' Unions Welcome In New International

A PREPARATORY Committee to work out plans for the formation of a new democratic international trade union confederation meets in London July 25.

The Committee, with 15 members, was instructed by a conference at Geneva, Switzerland, June 25-26, to draft a constitution and program for the new international organization; to submit them to "such bona fide trade union organizations throughout the world as would in its opinion qualify for membership"; and to plan an international labor meeting during the latter part of November to formally establish the new group.

Attending the Preparatory Committee is Michael Ross, CIO director of international affairs, and the AFL is represented by Irving Brown, its European representative. Also on the Committee are democratic trade union organizations in France, Italy, Great Britain, Australia-New Zealand, Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Benelux nations, Scandinavia, western Germany, and the international trade secretariats.

IN A SPEECH at the Geneva meeting, where plans for the new federation were crystallized, CIO Sec.-Treas. Carey said the group's task will be to create an international of "free trade unions — a vigorous, dynamic, progressive international, democratically organized and operated —an international conceived in liberty and devoted to justice and peace.

"Communist - dominated trade unions will find no welcome here," Carey added.

"This decision is brought about not by our objections to Communist doctrine, strong though they be, but rather by the amply proven fact that in Soviet Russia, trade unions are completely dominated by their government, and outside the Soviet, Communist-dominated unions are without real autonomy. They are merely instruments to further the interest of the Communist Party and that foreign power. In short, they cease to be trade unions.

"But simply being anti-Communist is no 'open sesame' to this organization we are here to create.

"Those trade union groups which exist solely through the will of, or which are controlled or dominated by governments, political parties or other forces outside the trade union movement, will find no place here.

"Our purpose is to create a partnership of trade union centers and organizations, a partnership whose objective will be to mobilize the free trade union forces throughout the world."

SIMILAR VIEWS were expressed by Arthur Deakin, a leader of the British Trades Union Congress.

The new organization, Deakin said, must be world-wide, it must "give the greatest freedom to its affiliates" and it must "deal with perfect freedom with those questions of industrial welfare which so vitally affect the lives of the workers of the world, and particularly with problems arising in backward areas."

Deakin indicated his strong belief that the organization should be democratically operated and un-dominated.

"Representation on the governing bodies of the organization is very important," he said, "and it must provide that both large and small trade union centers have a full measure of representation, with domination by none. There must be no power politics."

Course Announced in Industrial Hygiene

A new type program for training experts in industrial health has been announced by the Harvard Univ. School of Public Health. Dr. J. S. Simmons, Dean of the School, stated that the program organized to meet the increasing demand on the part of both labor and management for more effective methods of conserving the health and efficiency of industrial workers.

Courses of the postgraduate program will be open to all qualified physicians but preference will be given to those who have had experience in industrial medicine. Successful candidates will be awarded the newly established degree of Master of Industrial Health.

Removal of 20% Tax In Furs Requested

Immediate removal of the 20% federal excise tax on furs was requested in a petition with more than 100,000 signatures presented to Congress by the Furriers Joint Council of New York and the Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers.

The Fur and Leather Workers Union declared the tax on furs is a major cause for the decline in the sale of fur garments and has resulted in great hardship on workers thrown out of jobs by the decline.

CIO Doesn't Back Barden Measure

The "Keep Your Eye on Congress" box for the past two weeks has incorrectly listed the CIO as supporting HR 4683, Rep. Barden's bill for Federal Air to Education.

The CIO has in fact been supporting seven other bills concerning aid to education: HR 400, 814, 1144, 1218, 2873, 2880 and 2939. These, together with the Barden bill, are now under consideration by the House Committee on Education and Labor.

The national CIO has taken no position on whether funds should be used, in the aid program, for parochial or other types of non-public schools. The national CIO has voiced belief that the issue should be left up to the individual states to determine their own policy on these matters.

This principle is incorporated in the House bills supported by the CIO and in S. 246, passed by the Senate several weks ago.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft - Hartley Repeal	Senate loaded bill full of crippling amendments. Bill is merely new version of T-H.	New edition of T-H passed by Senate. House Labor Comm. studying proposals.	Give PAC $1. Get ready for 1950 elections.
Housing Program S. 1070 HR 4009	Provides big public housing program for next few years, slum clearance, rural housing.	Passed by Congress. At White House for signature.	Write Senators, Congressmen who backed bill and thank them.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements S. 653 HR 3190	Bills provide 75c minimum, improved coverage and enforcement.	House bill buried in Rules Committee. Senate Comm. approved 75c bill. Flat 75c bill in House Labor Comm.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to support increase to 75c plus coverage and enforcement improvements.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors benefits, relief set-up, coverage, etc.	House Ways & Means Comm. due to report bill soon. Probably some increased coverage and higher benefits.	Ask Congressman to support strong social security improvements.
Fair Employment Practices HR 4453	Bars discrimination in industry for reasons of race, creed or color.	House Labor sub-committee approved bill.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to support HR 4453
Anti-Polltax Bill	Outlaws collection of polltax as requirement for voting in U. S. elections & primaries in 7 southern states.	House Comm. on Administration approved bill.	Ask Representatives to push passage of anti-polltax bill.
Federal Aid to Education S. 246 HR 400, 814, 1144, 1218, 2873, 2880, 2939.	Grants U. S. financial aid to states.	Passed by Senate. House Labor subcommittee OK'd bill last week. Now before House Labor Comm.	Ask Rep. Lesinski & Labor Comm. members to approve principle quickly.
Veterans Unemployment Aid S. 1741 HR 1374	Extend payments under GI Bill beyond July 25 deadline.	Referred to House Veterans Comm., which has not set hearings.	Write members of the House Veterans Comm. to schedule hearings. Ask Congressmen sign discharge petition.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Fulton Lewis, Jr., Loses Another Sponsor

Fulton Lewis, Jr., the radio commentator, has lost his sponson in Denver.

Adolph Kunsmiller, president of the American Natl. Bank of Denver, said the bank had decided to stop footing the bills for Lewis' broadcasts in the Colorado city "because of the controversial nature of some of the opinions expressed by Lewis."

Lewis, who strongly supported the Republicans in the 1948 election, also tried to "do a job" on Rep. John Carroll, liberal Democratic Congressman from the Denver area. Lewis has lost sponsors in other cities.

GIVE A BUCK TO PAC

300 Workers Fatally Hurt In 3 Months

More than 300 workers died from injuries received on the job and 93,000 were disabled for one or more days during the first quarter of 1949, reports the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Nearly two million man-days were lost during the quarter by these injured workers, representing an estimated value of $19 million in wages at current levels.

The average injury-frequency rate for all manufacturing establishments reporting in the first quarter was 6.5% below that of the preceding quarter and 18.4% below the average for the first quarter of 1948.

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AN IMPORTANT report on the state of the nation's economic health and the ability of industry to grant pay increases was made last week by Robert R. Nathan (right), one of the country's leading economists, as several CIO unions made preparations for possible strikes. Attention centered on efforts of the Steelworkers to win higher pay, pensions and company - financed insurance. Shown with Nathan are CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Cyrus Ching, head of the Federal mediation service. Typical steelworkers are shown in upper photo. (See Pages 3, 6-7).

Rents Decontrolled On 9300 Homes Each Day

UNDER THE pressure of the real estate lobby, and with the help of Housing Expediter Tighe Woods and the local-option provision of the 1949 rent law, rent controls are coming off rented dwellings at the rate of 9300 a day.

The figures came from the Housing Expediter's office, which at the same time tried to minimize the extent of the decontrol flood. Few big cities are affected, they said.

But in Nebraska, including the city of Omaha with its 287,698 population, there are no controls, and tenants are arcused to fever pitch to have them put back again. Taking advantage of the local option clause, the Republican-dominated state legislature recently voted to remove the state from federal ceilings.

The story of Dallas, Texas (population 294,734) offers a good example of what happens when controls come off.

In Dallas, largest city yet affected, decontrol action of the city council placed hundreds of tenants in a panic.

THE CIO, AFL, Americans for Democratic Action, Negro Chamber of Commerce and Young Democrats have joined together in fighting for restitution of the ceilings. Meanwhile, they're doing what they can to advise tenants of their rights and to give aid in eviction cases.

W. Don Ellinger, president of the Texas State CIO Council, said the Dallas Tenants Rent Committee, of which CIO is a part, has been deluged with calls and letters from tenant victims of exorbitant rent rises.

Some rent increases are as high as 300% and many have been served on tenants with as little as 24 hours' notice and with no consultation, the Tenants Committee informed Mayor Wallace Savage.

The committee's letter to the mayor was written seven days after controls were lifted. Enclosed with the letter was a list of 61 tenants who had already reported new increases to the committee.

One of those listed was R. I. Dausch, whose landlord upped the rent on three furnished rooms and bath from $52 a month to $123. The owner of 13 houses—three rooms without bath—upped the rent for his shanties from $4.16 a week to $12. Another tenant, Cecil C. Hall, is now charged $100 on a unit which formerly rented for $37.50.

ABOUT 100 EVICTION suits were pending in the courts seven days after the city was decontrolled.

In its letter to the mayor, the committee recalled that the head of the landlords' association in Dallas had testified before the City Council that his organization "would be responsible for seeing that rents did not run away in Dallas and submitted to you signed pledges from hundreds of landlords promising fair treatment and landlord-tenant consultation about rents.

"We appeared before you and submitted the facts on the acute housing shortage and tried to convince you that rent decontrol would be disastrous for the tenants of Dallas. Despite the figures and the evidence, you decided to believe the landlords' promises instead of the facts."

The letter termed the situation a "catastrophe for the working people" of Dallas.

"If you have any program to suggest to stop this avalanche you have loosed, we pledge our cooperation," the letter concluded. "If you have no such program, you are admitting that the tenants are the forgotten men of 1949."

Bus Drivers Strike N. Y. Firm

Protesting the dismissal of four union mechanics, 2200 CIO Transport Workers walked off their posts as bus drivers and mechanics for the New York City Omnibus Corp. As a result, all 21 of the company's bus lines, which carry some 925,000 passengers daily, are at a standstill.

Negotiations to end the strike are being conducted in the office of Theodore W. Kheel, impartial chairman for the city's transit industry. As the CIO News went to press, TWU Pres. Michael Quill predicted the walkout would spread to the Fifth Avenue Coach Corp., owned by the same company, if no immediate settlement is reached.

O'Dwyer Decision Spurs Hope of New York Liberals

HOPES for a liberal victory this fall in New York State took a decided jump upwards last week on the announcement by Mayor William O'Dwyer that he would be a candidate for reelection.

O'Dwyer's announcement came after he had several times refused to run again. His refusals did not faze New York City CIO Pres. Michael Quill, State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander and others, who kept on bringing pressure on O'Dwyer. CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll also praised O'Dwyer's decision.

With O'Dwyer's decision, District Attorney Hogan, who had announced for mayor, withdrew in the mayor's favor and decided to run again for prosecutor. He was elected four years ago with bi-partisan support.

It is expected that former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman will now announce for U. S. Senator in the race to fill the seat of Robert F. Wagner (D.,) who resigned recently because of ill health.

New York Democrats and other liberals are going ahead with their plans in the expectations that the Wallaceite Labor Party will do everything it can to bring about a Republican victory by putting up candidates against the Democrats.

Quill said, "we'll win despite the efforts of New York's most reactionary party, the Labor Party." Quill was elected to City Council on the ALP ticket, but has broken with that party in loyalty to CIO policy.

Quill has announced he will not run again for municipal council.

Spurning Labor Hurts Fund Drives

A sharp drop in contributions in community drives often goes along with a tendency to ignore unions and approach workers through their employers, notes the New York State CIO Council in a report on community activities.

The report, released by Pres. Louis Hollander and Secy-Treas. Harold Garno of the Council, tells of the growing participation of CIO unions in community affairs.

CIO unions in the state have given millions of dollars a year to various community chests, national drives for health and welfare projects and for foreign relief and reconstruction, declares the report.

Left-Wing 'Secessionists' Are Beaten In TWU

INTERNATIONAL Officers of the CIO Transport Workers Union last week thwarted an alleged left-wing attempt to lead between 8000 and 10,000 airline employes from the union.

The struggle, which began at the union's convention in Chicago last December, came to a climax in Miami and New York City.

The left wing was defeated at the Chicago convention. Their one remaining stronghold was Miami Local 500, where the leadership was such that CIO Pres. Philip Murray several weeks ago called on TWU to clean up the mess.

TWU Vice. Pres. William Grogan was named as administrator by the union's international executive board and was sent to the Florida city. He was not only armed with Murray's statement and charges brought against Local 500 by TWU Pres. Michael Quill.

The fight centered around an alleged shortage of $18,000 in the funds of the local treasury. Grogan reported he first asked Local Secy.-Treas. David Frazier to turn over the local's office and the records to him.

MET WITH a refusal by Frazier, who said he wanted to consult the other officers and the membership, Grogan obtained a court order restraining the local officers—Pres. Philip Scheffsky, Frazier and special Rep. Armand Scala—from continuing in office and ordering them to turn over all books, records and funds to him as administrator. Scala succeeded Charles Smolikoff, who was fired at the Chicago convention.

Scheffsky turned over the paper to Grogan, but the $18,000 was still not in the hands of the international union last week.

The scene shifted to New York City, where a meeting of representatives of airline locals was called, TWU said, by Pres. Barnard Murphy of Local 501, Jackson Heights, and chairman of the Airline Autonomy Committee, which TWU refuses to recognize.

Learning of the meeting, Grogan flew back to New York. Grogan appeared shortly after the session started, stuck his foot in the door, and refused to leave.

When he was permitted to speak, three of the leaders from Miami withdrew and Grogan confronted the 14 remaining with his appointment as administrator of Local 500 and Quill's charges against the Local.

(Scheffsky was not present. The three from Miami were Frazier, former Local 500 Pres. M. L. Edwards and Executive Board Member Henderson. The following other air transport workers' locals were represented: New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Washington, D. C.; Fort Worth and Los Angeles.)

A HEATED argument ensued. Grogan finally read the Florida injunction against Local 500's officers.

The meeting recessed for three hours. At the final session which lasted more than 20 hours, officers of 16 of the 20 locals of TWU's Air Transport Division rejected an application for the reinstatement of officers of Local 500.

Quill has gone to Miami to continue with the legal proceedings against Local 500 officers. He said that a "thorough investigation also will be initiated to recover some $18,000 of unions funds that are missing. The Miami group maintained that $9,000 was held in a special corporation but this leaves another $9,000 unaccounted for."

Grogan said: "The local delegate completely disavowed any purported secession plans through individual statements of their desire to remain in TWU and subscribe to TWU and Natl. CIO policy. The result bears out my prediction that when the local delegates were confronted with the fact behind the international executive board's action concerning the Miami local, they could hold no sympathy for the discredited officers."

Clark Would Jail Trust Violators

JAIL SENTENCES for violators of the anti-trust statutes might make for better observance of the statutes by monopoly businessmen, Atty. Gen. Tom Clark has suggested.

Testifying at hearings conducted by the special anti-monopoly investigating committee headed by Rep. Celler (D., N. Y.), Clark complained that federal judges don't seem inclined to hand out sentences in anti-trust cases.

Clark, first witness at the hearings of the new committee, said he would bring in recommendations in the near future for a strong anti-trust program. One point in such a plan, he said, would be repeal of the Reed-Bulwinkle Bill.

That law, passed by the 80th Congress over Pres. Truman's veto, allows the railroads to get together to fix rates.

". . . But can you beat the hours"?

CWA Asks End Of Discharges

THE CIO Communications Workers of America have asked the Federal Communications Commission to step in and prevent telephone and telegraph companies from bluntly dismissing employes due to changes in service or techniques without severance pay or retraining in another job.

Representing 320,000 telephone workers, CWA urged the FCC to withhold approval of changes in service until the company makes some provision for the workers about to be dismissed.

Severance pay asked by the union would range from six weeks' pay for workers with one year's service to 60 weeks for workers with 15 years' service.

Just previously CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne charged the Bell System with making "all-out" efforts to destroy the union. Latest example, he said, is AT&T's abrogation of 37 existing CWA contracts covering two-thirds of the union's membership.

In all these cases the company has petitioned for new NLRB elections. The first, held in New Jersey, gave CWA a 5-to-1 victory. Three cases are now pending before the Michigan NLRB and will constitute a test of the legality of Bell's tactics.

Pres. Truman's Plan Brings Steel 'Truce'

By GLORIA CAPLAN

A RELUCTANT 11th hour change of mind by the steel industry's "Big Three" warded off a walkout 10 hours before the deadline, thus handing Pres. Truman a major victory in his efforts to prevent a steel stoppage without invoking the Taft-Hartley Act.

Some 550,000 CIO Steelworkers poised for a midnight walk off the jobs last Friday, when first Republic and Bethlehem Steel Corporations and then U. S. Steel wired Truman of their willingness to participate in his 60-day truce plan.

Negotiations between the union and U. S. Steel (which sets the industry pattern) broke off July 6 with the company's refusal to grant any concessions. "From the beginning of negotiations," CIO and Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray charged, "U. S. Steel has failed to bargain in good faith."

Alarmed at the impact a strike in badly-needed steel might have on the nation's economy, Truman stepped in with the proposal that work continue under present terms of the contracts, while a Presidential - appointed fact-finding board investigated and made recommendations.

The "recommendations" suggestions didn't appeal to the "Big Three" corporations. While the union and several smaller steel concerns accepted the truce, U. S. Steel, Republic and Bethlehem wired their rejection on grounds that the President was not utilizing the T-H Act. Under T-H, fact-finding boards haven't the power to make recommendations.

A second plea from Truman to the three corporations brought the suggestion that the President limit the proposed board to "fact-finding" and remove its power to recommend a settlement.

The suggested change in the character of the board was turned down by Truman, and the walkout seemed inevitable, when the three companies sent a third wire to the President—this time in acceptance.

DISPLAYING a "concern" for the workers which he had previously concealed, U. S. Steel Pres. Ben Fairless said: "We do not wish, if it can possibly be avoided, to have our production of steel stopped and our employes deprived of the opportunity to work . . . with attendant hardship to the communities . . ." The corporation's opposition to the board's making recommendations was unchanged, he said.

The wire from Republic Steel was similar, but carried one further note—a hint at higher steel prices if the union wins a wage increase. Both the union and economist Robert R. Nathan have presented detailed figures showing that steel profits are so enormous as to permit both a wage increase and a price cut at the same time without making a sizeable dent in the net income.

The steel union is asking a substantial wage increase, an insurance program and a pension plan.

On wages, U. S. Steel said unequivocally "no." The union had argued, and the Nathan study showed that the steel worker in 1949 is making only 7.3c an hour more (in terms of real income) than he was 10 years ago.

ON INSURANCE, the corporation turned down the union's plan, but offered to contribute 2c an hour per worker for such a plan, if the worker would contribute a like sum. Murray termed the two-penny offer "picayune," said it would constitute a 2c wage cut for each worker and noted that the giant corporation now contributes less than 1/5c an hour for social insurance for its employes.

On pensions, the corporation refused to agree that the subject was arguable; suggested the question of whether it could be taken up be presented to the industry conciliation board. Although the corporation called it "arbitration," it told the union, it would consider the board's opinion "advisory" only. The proposal, Murray therefore charged, was not "bona fide." Besides, the board is not in existence, since the company months ago obtained the resignation of its chairman.

HERE ARE the events leading up to the steel crisis:

July 6—U. S. Steel Corp. rejected the union's demands for a pay increase, a pension plan and an insurance program. With negotiations thus broken off, Murray called a meeting of the union's wage policy committee for July 12.

July 7—Cyrus Ching, Federal Mediation & Conciliation director, attempted to avert a walkout by inviting U. S. Steel and union representatives to a July 11 meeting in his Washington office.

July 11—A final meeting in Ching's office failed to budge the corporation from its refusal to compromise.

July 12—The union's wage policy committee, in open meeting with the press attending, voted to strike those steel companies with which no agreement was reached by July 16, strike deadline set by contract. At the same time the union released the Robert R. Nathan report on the financial ability of the industry to pay substantial increases.

Meanwhile, after conferences with Ching and Presidential Assistant John Steelman, Pres. Truman wired the union and six major steel companies his proposal for staving off a walkout at least for 60 days. The recommendation: That work continue under the present contracts for 60 days while a Presidential fact-finding board investigate the dispute and make recommendations. The board's recommendations would not be binding.

U. S. STEEL, Bethlehem and Republic quickly turned down the strike-averting proposal, as they had in 1946 when the President made a pre-strike recommendation. They objected, the companies said, to the President's plan to go outside the Taft-Hartley act to settle the strike.

Hitch was that the companies, presumably feeling on shaky ground, objected to granting a board the power to make recommendations which might substantiate the union's position. A T-H fact-finding board could only report facts of the dispute.

Meanwhile, a number of smaller companies wired their acceptances to the President. Among them were Jones & Laughlin, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Wheeling, Colorado Fuel & Iron, Pittsburgh Steel, Continental, Copperweld and Portsmouth.

July 13—The union wired its acceptance and announced it would strike only those companies which refused to abide by the President's plan. ". . . we will continue work under the terms of the collective bargaining agreements now in effect for a period of 60 days from July 16, 1949, with respect to those companies who likewise accept your proposal and agree to continue operations . . . and to appear before the board," Murray wired.

July 14—Truman wired the industry's "Big Three" a second plea, this time chiding: "Surely you are not afraid to have your side of this dispute examined in the public interest." He rejected the corporation's objections to his plan with the reminder that the President can invoke the T-H provisions only when the national health or safety are in peril. A steel strike would have to go on a long time before such would be the case, he said.

"It is obviously more sensible to attempt to prevent such an interruption before it starts, than to wait and have the Government step in after a prolonged interruption has reached the point where it does imperil the national health or safety," he said.

CYRUS CHING, meanwhile, continued his peace-making efforts by urging 50-odd smaller companies to accept the fact-finding plan.

A number of Representatives and Senators, too, were much concerned about the situation.

Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., (D., N. Y.): . . ."There is the moral law which says that men in the position of Mr. Fairless (U. S. Steel president) cannot act selfishly, but must act for the good of the country as a whole . . ."

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) and Francis Myers (D., Pa.) both urged the steel corporations to accept the President's proposal.

Rep. Harry J. Davenport (D., Pa.) accused the industry of being "determined to plunge the nation into a period of strife and strikes that will inevitably result in bloodshed and depression."

Nathan Says Steelworkers Don't 'Share Appreciably' In Profits

THE STEEL industry could grant a 30c hourly wage boost and not notice a cut in profits: the amount would equal what the industry is saving in lower costs of raw materials this year, Robert Nathan says. He goes on:

The industry could grant a 10c hourly raise, and, operating at only 80% of capacity, still net the same record-high profits it harvested last year.

The industry could grant a 20c hourly increase—and, if operating at 90% of capacity—net twice as much as it did during the war.

These conclusions on the wealthy steel industry's ability to grant a 1949 wage increase were reached by nationally-renowned economist Robert Nathan. To get the facts on the steel industry's economic picture, the CIO Steelworkers retained Nathan to make an economic study.

Last week the report was made public. Page after page and chart after chart described the fabulous profits of the 19 leading steel producers. "Unconscionable" profits—was how Nathan described them, if they continue at the present rate.

Everything about the steel industry is gigantic—its costs, its production, its profits, and even (as Nathan occasionally points out) its misrepresentations. The lay observer, confronted with millions of dollars at every step in the report, could only get an idea of what it was all about by comparing the industry's past millions with present millions.

Nathan concluded that the industry could—and should—pay substantial wage increases and cut prices at the same time. He based this on these major findings:

1. The industry's production over the past 10 years has reached unprecedented levels.

Example: Steel prices were raised more than was produce 15 million tons more than it could in 1939.

Example: Modernization and replacement of obsolete equipment have resulted in much greater efficiency and hence lower costs.

2. Costs are lower, prices higher than before the war.

Eample: Steel prices were raised more than was needed to offset higher labor and materials costs.

Example: Steel prices were raised more than was and fuel oil, all important raw materials in steel productions—fell sharply the first half of this year. They fell enough to pay a 30c hourly increase. But the industry didn't cut its prices accordingly.

3. Net Profits in steel increased far more rapidly than those in manufacturing in general.

Example: From 1946 to the end of 1948, profits of all manufacturing corporations nearly doubled; in steel, they increased three-and-one-half-fold.

Example: In the first half of this year—with profits of most industries going down—steel profits rose to new pinnacles. At that rate, the industry this year will net $800 million—far above 1948 and 2½ times the wartime average. This year's first quarter profits constituted a 15% annual rate of return on investment.

(With 6 to 8% generally considered very good, that 15% ain't exactly hay.)

4. Despite the industry's unparalleled prosperity, the steelworker has "not shared appreciably in the profitability of the steel industry."

Example: While each steelworker's productivity per hour rose 50% between 1939 and 1949, the buying power of his hourly pay increased only one-seventh.

Example: Steelworkers' real hourly earnings increased only 14% over the past 10 years, while the industry's return on investment, adjusted for price changes, zoomed 165%.

Example: Steelworkers' real wages went up much less than wages in manufacturing in general. But the Steel industry's profits rose much more than manufacturing profits as a whole.

Conclusion:—The steel industry can afford to raise wages, cut prices and still be left with "excellent profits by any historical standards."

Long before the Nathan report was released, the steel union negotiators had argued similarly with company representatives. In its brief to the corporations, the union said:

"It is obvious that U. S. Steel Corp. and the Industry can grant the wage increase so needed by Steelworker members—and they can do so without raising prices. All of the basic steel companies can, within the present cost-price-profit framework grant substantial wage increase out of present profits margins without reducing profits to an unfairly low level. They can even do so while, at the same time, lowering steel prices."

The Nathan report later made the same point.

And no spokesman for the industry has yet disputed it.

Shift In Income

". . . in 1948 wages and salaries of leading steel companies totaled less than 35% of sales, whereas in 1946 they had been more than 41% of sales . . . These divergent trends clearly show a substantial shift in the share of the income of the steel industry from the wage earners to the owners in the postwar inflationary boom." — Robert Nathan.

Unchanged Prices

"Material and labor costs have fallen almost 15% in the last six months, yet bar steel prices have remained virtually unchanged. This pattern can certainly not be characterized as a healthy adjustment."—Robert Nathan.

Who's Laughing?

Like many Republican newspapers, the New York Daily News was caught laughing at the wrong time.

The day the last three steel company "holdouts" capitulated to the President's 60-day truce proposal, the News carried a lead editorial headed "Steel Outsmarts Harry."

". . . We think they're smart to give Harry the thumbs-down—a good deal smarter than Harry was when he made this attempt to bypass Taft-Hartley."

Who's laughing now, News?

Likely Inference

"It is difficult to resist the inference that the steel corporations have reported their profits contrary to normal accounting procedures in order to obscure their actual size."—Robert Nathan.

More Profits?

"Historically and currently the steel industry has resisted price declines. There is no basis for confidence that failure to increase wages in the steel industry will have any other effect than to add to its already huge profits. In other words, the windfall of lower costs will merely augment already swollen profits."—Robert Nathan.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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NO, NO, NO -- THEN YES

The 'Big Three' of the steel industry arrogantly climbed up on a high horse last week and then climbed right back down again.

As a result, a major strike was averted or postponed and the way was paved for possible settlement of an important economic dispute on the basis of facts.

The maneuvering was really something to watch.

U. S. Steel, the giant of the industry, acted as if there was only one meaningful word in its collective bargaining vocabulary—and that word was "no."

The big corporation said "no" to the CIO Steelworkers' request for higher wages, "no" to a discussion of pensions and "no" to a company-financed insurance plan.

This led to a deadlock in negotiations, which was followed by mounting strike sentiment on the part of the steel union. It soon became obvious that the industry was likely to be shut down.

Into the picture stepped the Federal government—and then President Truman came forth with his proposal. He asked the Steelworkers to remain at work for at least 60 days while a fact-finding board with power to make recommendations studied the situation.

The union said "yes" and agreed to continue work at plants which agreed to go along with the Truman plan. U. S. Steel gave forth with a resounding "no" and told the President he should use the Taft-Hartley Act, with its injunction feature.

The industry didn't present a solid "no" front, however, and the "Big Three" did a last-minute flip-flop.

The arrogant defiance of the President, obviously prompted to a large degree by political motives, collapsed like a punctured balloon.

CONTROVERSY NOT SETTLED

The off-again, on-again actions of U. S. Steel, although a victory for Truman, didn't settle the controversy between the steel industry and its employes. The industrial giants said "yes" only to the President—not to the union's demands.

The "truce" means union members will continue to work for 60 days while the Presidential board investigates.

Neither the union nor the industry will be compelled to accept the board's recommendations, but they obviously will have considerable effect on settlement of the controversy.

One thing, at least, has been demonstrated and that is that it's not necessary for the government to "crack down" with an injunction when somebody starts shouting "national emergency."

The board's findings—if based on well known facts—will show the steel industry in an excellent position to grant the union what it asks.

It indeed will be interesting then to see whether U. S. Steel has learned to say anything other than "no." ★ ★ ★

U. S. MONEY FOR FRANCO'S SPAIN?

There has been a move on in Washington for some time to get Congress to include the Spanish dictatorship in our nation's program of relief and rehabilitation for Western Europe.

The Senate Appropriations Committee recently approved a grant of $50,000,000 to the Franco government.

This not only is unusual, in the light of our efforts to encourage democracy throughout the world; it's a bit like digging up Hitler and Mussolini and giving them our blessing.

Everywhere You Turn It's Politics

What People Earn, How They Live Greatly Influenced By The Ballot

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THERE'S A definite and close connection between the buck you give to PAC and the bucks you get—or don't get—in your pay envelope.

There is a close tie between the way the nation votes and the manner in which its people live.

Business and industry have been aware of this for years—and they've taken full advantage of it.

Not until PAC was created did labor begin to give wide recognition to the fact that politics and economics travel hand-in-hand.

Unfortunately there are still many persons in the labor movement who do not fully understand or appreciate the relationship of the ballot to their own standard of living.

LET'S START out with a simple example—a town served by a large private utility firm which charges exceptionally high rates.

The firm operates under a franchise which permits no competition. Its officers and principal stockholders throw around a lot of political weight—and, so, the utilities commission doesn't order lower rates.

Two courses are open to the consuming public. Through political action the people can get a new and fair utilities commission or they can establish a municipal power plant.

In a similar manner, the people can control, regulate or break up monopolies of all types.

NOW LET'S take a look at minimum wages, their relation to all pay scales and the manner in which they're set.

The worker earning $1 or more an hour may be inclined at present to express only an academic interest in efforts to get the 40c minimum wage increased to at least 75c.

But, if hard times start moving in on us the unrealistic 40c minimum will undercut or at least tend to undercut all wages.

A Congress dominated by persons friendly to Big Business will try to keep the legal minimum wage as low as possible. A Congress friendly to labor will boost the minimum.

And thus we have another clear-cut example of the relationship of politics and economics.

THERE WAS a time when the housing problem was considered by most persons to be purely economic—but that's not true today.

Private enterprise failed to clear the slums and provide low-cost dwelling units which could be purchased by average persons under private financing plans.

It was necessary for the government to step into the picture—and control of government policies is determined by political action.

Nobody who knows what goes on in Washington would suggest that the real estate lobby fought public housing so bitterly merely because there was some vague principle involved. The stranglehold of the industry on the housing field was the thing involved.

THE AMOUNT withheld to pay your income tax, the charge imposed on you for water and sewage service, the kind of school your children attend and the type of roads you drive on are determined to a large degree by political action.

So are the type of fire and police protection you receive, the kind of health services your state, county and city provide.

All of these things and many more—every one of them subject to political influence—have a direct bearing on your paycheck.

The Taft-Hartley Act and state anti-labor laws partly determine the effectiveness of unions in fighting for economic gains.

The tax policies worked out by Congress help determine the price and profit policies of industry.

And when you look at it this way it seems that a buck for PAC is really a small but extremely worthwhile investment that every CIO member should make.

ACW Launches Union Label Campaign

THE CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers' executive board last week launched a half-million dollar campaign to promote union made men's and boys' clothing.

ACW is determined to eliminate the last remnants of non-union products in the men's apparel industry. The union will use, it was announced, the general and labor press, radio, national magazines and all other modern promotional techniques to acquaint American trade unionists and consumers generally with the advantages of purchasing Amalgamated union label goods.

ACW Pres. Jacob Potofsky announced that Vice Pres. Charles Weinstein of Philadelphia is in charge of the campaign.

The union said great dependence will be placed upon local trade unionists and consumer committees in all industrial towns and cities. It is planned to have these committees visit their local department and clothing stores to urge the sale of apparel bearing the label. Potofsky and Weinstein said:

"The Amalgamated union label is a guarantee that a garment has been made under decent wage and working conditions in a hygienic well-ventilated factory where modern methods prevail.

"It is a further guarantee that in each price bracket the article of clothing is the best money can buy in terms of quality and workmanship.

"The Amalgamated union label is a guarantee against the return of the sweatshop of notorious memory. It is an effective safeguard against the few chiselers who still seek to undermine standards laboriously built up over the years and make the un-American industrial jungle a substitute for enlightened union-management relations."

RUSS PRIESTLEY
"It's not a new hat, it's an ice bag for my hangover."

Court Over-Ruled By Congress

A bill which "over-rules the Supreme Court" and bars longshoremen from collecting back overtime pay, rode through the House last week on a 207-52 vote.

Mobilized against it were a group of New York Congressmen who charged the bill would "take money right out of the pockets of the longshoremen." Rep. Lynch (D., N. Y.) described it as "one of the greatest injustices that could be done to workingmen."

The bill, already passed by the Senate, now goes to the White House for Presidential approval or veto.

The bill (HR 858) was introduced after the Supreme Court last year upheld the right of a group of longshoremen—most of them in the New York area—to sue for collection of back "premium overtime" pay.

An Amusing Case Of Mistaken Identity

THE FELLOWS were sitting around a small hotel room late one night, talking about the trials and tribulations of being union organizers.

Newcomers to the game—men who hadn't yet gone through the mill—were complaining about the cool treatment they had received in the town in which they were working.

"Aw, this is nothing," said a veteran. "Folks around here are a bit cool, but they're really not too unfriendly. They don't curse you when you walk down the street.

"And we've all got hotel rooms, haven't we? Why, I can remember back in the early days when a CIO man couldn't get a room in a decent hotel in many towns."

HE TOLD ABOUT his experiences, some of which had been rather unpleasant. Others did likewise.

Finally, a CIO publicity man, who had dropped into town for a couple of days, said:

"I know what you guys are talking about because I recently had an amusing experience along that line."

The hotel situation, he continued, was "really tight" and he had been moving from one place to another for weeks because of a five-day limitation on rooms.

"I finally got into a clean little hotel which had a bunch of clerks extremely unfriendly to labor unions," he said.

"I really got the frigid treatment when they learned I was working for the CIO."

WHILE AT THIS hotel, the CIO man said, he was working with a photographer for a national magazine on an illustrated story about organizing activities.

"We got an organizer whose first name was Truman to help us arrange some shots and we went to work," he said.

"That photographer took enough pictures to fill a whole magazine but he still wasn't satisfied. He wanted some more. I got tied up and suggested he contact our organizer friend.

"I didn't hear from either the photographer or the organizer during the rest of the day.

"And when I went to the hotel to clean up for dinner one of the clerks asked me in a rather nasty manner how much longer I intended to keep my room. I gave him an evasive answer and went on my way."

THE PUBLICITY MAN said he "slipped out" of the hotel about an hour later, ate dinner, then went to a movie.

"Then I walked around town for an hour or so because I had a feeling they were going to toss me out when I went back to the hotel," he continued. "I was trying to think up some good arguments for them.

"Finally I headed for my room. I rushed through the lobby—you know, like I was on an important mission—barged up to the desk and asked for my key.

"The clerk greeted me like a long-lost brother—and I nearly fainted."

The clerk handed him his key and then said: "I have a very important message for you. Mr. ——— from the Saturday Evening Post called and said for me to be sure and tell you the pictures you and Mr. Truman had lined up had worked out fine."

"I never did tell the clerk that the photographer wasn't talking about President Truman—and I stayed around that hotel until I got ready to move," the publicity man said.

A.L.S.

How To 'Bargain'—In Ten Easy Lessons!

Murray Sees New World Labor Unit Taking WFTU's Place

THE NEW democratic international labor federation, which CIO is helping to build, "will be a powerful influence for economic and social improvement."

That's the prediction of CIO Pres. Philip Murray, writing in the July issue of the magazine United Nations World. (The magazine is a privately-owned publication, and has no ties with the United Nations; it specializes in articles on foreign relations.)

The new organization, Murray indicated, will fill a place which the World Federation of Trade Unions should have done: to serve as a movement "responsive to the needs and aspirations of democratic workers."

The CIO, Pres. Murray wrote, withdrew from the WFTU "more in sorrow than in anger."

"I take no personal pleasure from this inevitable split between the democratic and Communist unions of the WFTU," he said, "any more than other Americans have rejoiced at the major disagreements which have marked the history of the United Nations itself.

"The world's problems—including its labor problems—might be closer to solution had the Big Three unity of the wartime period carried over into the post-war years. But unity must be based on faith and some harmony of purpose."

THE WFTU, Murray recalled, was created in 1945. At that time it "symbolized the high hopes of workers everywhere that the post-war world would offer a favorable climate for the development of unity and peace among all peoples."

"It was the insistence on the part of the Russians and their labor allies that the WFTU adhere to the letter and the spirit of every tenet of Cominform faith" that led to the split, early this year, in the WFTU and the exit of the democratic unions from that organization.

Nevertheless, the CIO was right in joining the WFTU at the time of its creation, Murray pointed out, and "we had soberly balanced the chances of success and failure."

"We tried to appraise the effect on Communist thinking of the tremendous, heroic war effort of the Russian people," he said. "We wanted to meet the Russians halfway, in the belief that some of their suspicions and mistrust of the free unions of the non-Soviet world would be dissolved by close working contact with us in a cooperative effort for building a better world.

"I am still convinced that the attempt, unsuccessful though it proved, was worth the effort. Without it, the present atmosphere—bad as it is—might have been even worse."

Progress

Progress is being made toward formation of the new democratic international labor body which Pres. Murray discussed in his article in the United Nations World.

A preliminary conference of interested unions was held at Geneva, Switzerland, on June 25-26, and a formal decision to create the new organizatoin was taken by the more than 100 labor spokesmen present. Secy.-Treas. Carey headed the CIO delegation at that meeting.

An arrangements committee meeting will be held in London late this month, to set a date for an international constitutional convention. It will take place in Europe between Nov. 10 and Nov. 30.

MURRAY PRAISED the efforts of the late Sidney Hillman for devoting "his great talent and energy" to the promotion of a world labor movement; and of Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey for carrying on since Hillman's death "a major portion of this difficult, and often exasperating, assignment."

"Mr. Hillman strongly expressed the CIO's viewpoint" when the WFTU was being created, Murray added, "that the world organization would prosper so long as it closely adhered to its trade union functions, and that it would inevitably create unsurmountable difficulties if it permitted itself the luxury of engaging in international politics."

But Communist political influences were injected into the WFTU, particularly after the Cominform "adopted its militant policy of hostility to the western democracies." WFTU headquarters became a fountainhead of propaganda against the European Recovery Program.

BY REFUSING to concern itself with the success of the ERP, the WFTU cut itself from its biggest field of work—even though its constitution and resolutions called for economic recovery plans in war-torn areas.

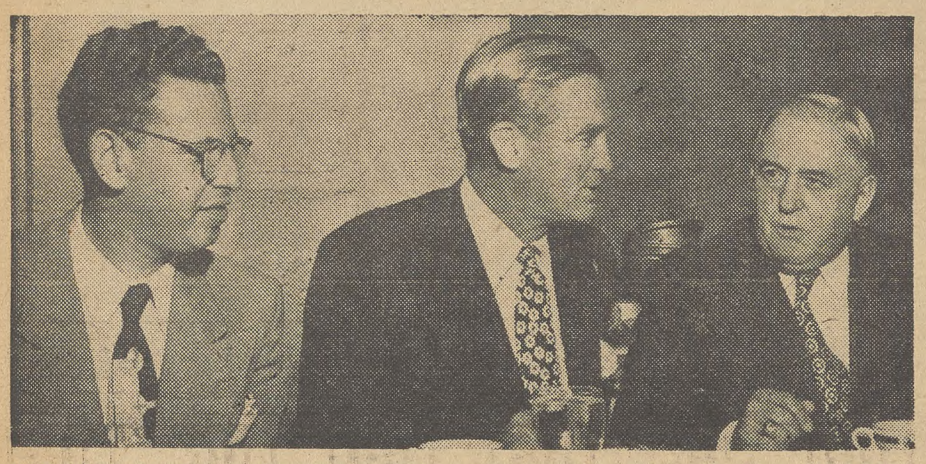
"With the WFTU hostile to the ERP program and aloof to the needs of the workers, the democratic unions were forced to establish their own committee to handle ERP functions," Murray said.

"Thus, the ERP Trade Union Advisory Committee came into being; and out of the cooperative activities on ERP problems there arose the desire for a new international organization responsive to the needs and aspirations of democratic workers.

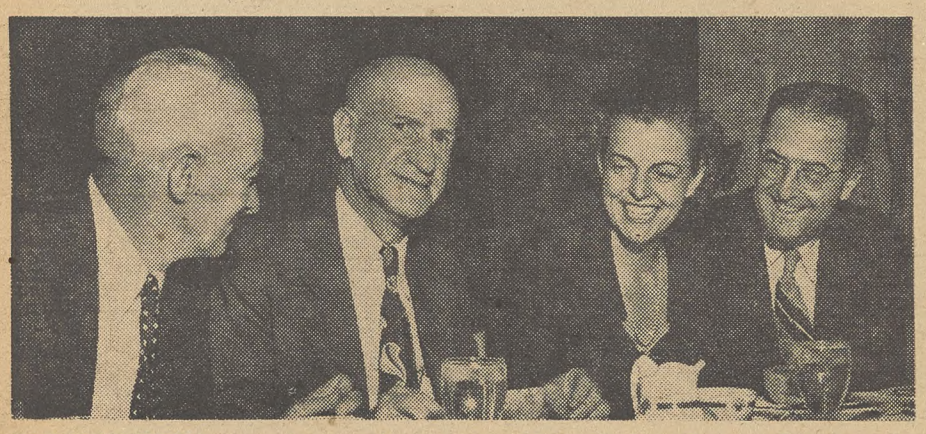
"That new organization is now in the process of construction. It will succeed."

Nathan: Wage Increases Definitely In

AT CIO LUNCHEON: Pres. Murray and Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin talk things over at CIO luncheon where Nathan economic report was made public. Numerous high government officials attended.



SEC. OF AIR Stuart Symington gets some down-to-earth talk from CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood (right) and General Counsel Arthur Goldberg (left)



CONGRESSMEN seemed amused at story told by Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative Director (left). With him, in the usual order, Rep. Cleveland Bailey (D., W. Va.), Rep. Helen Douglas (D., Calif.) and Sen. Clinton Anderson (D., N. Mex.).

ECONOMISTS, usually pretty serious people, look happy about the CIO economic report. Shown here: Otis Brubaker of United Steelworkers, Leon Keyserling of U. S. Council of Economic Advisers; Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO research director.

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

"WAGE INCREASES are definitely in the interest of both labor and business and especially in the interest of the nation."

That was the key conclusion reached in an elaborate and thoroughgoing economic report which Robert Nathan, one of the country's leading economists, has prepared for the CIO. In 1946 he prepared a similar study of the country's economic health for the CIO.

The 1949 report was made public at a luncheon sponsored by the CIO and attended by members of the Washington press corps, Senators and Congress, members of the Cabinet and other high government officials.

CIO Pres. Murray, introducing Nathan, told the gathering at the Mayflower Hotel in the nation's capital that "events of the last three years have proven the brilliance and correctness of Nathan's earlier diagnosis"—that wages could be lifted without price increases, and that further profiteering would lead to inflation and distress.

In the 1949 report, Nathan took issue with false optimists and members of the "do nothing" school of thought.

"There's nothing healthy in an economic adjustment which brings unemployment to millions of workers, bankruptcy to large numbers of small businesses and widespread curtailment of standards of living," Nathan warned. "Yet that is exactly the direction of what is taking place."

"No firm indications that a major depression is imminent" can be seen, the economist said, "but what is unmistakably clear is the definite downward trend prevailing throughout the economy."

A SWITCH IN time saves nine, Nathan warned in effect: Either take steps now to halt the recession or be faced with the need of more serious problems and remedies later on.

"Now, while production and personal income and profits are still high," his report concluded, "moderate action can bring good results."

The national interest requires, the report declared, "that all necessary steps be taken promptly to stem the decline in business and initiate an upward trend in production and employment.

"Neither the adjustments to date nor the outlook for the next few months offer substantial assurance that the recession will be short and mild. It is neither necessary nor desirable to resign the country to the risks involved in a do-nothing approach."

The key to ending the recession is a major increase in buying power, Nathan said. Buying power can be lifted either by higher wage payments, by lower prices or by both.

"But prices have not come down substantially," the report showed. "If somehow consumers were so organized as to be able to sit down collectively with management and lower prices, gr have been achiev

"Collective b management an much more rapi economy than h market place.

"Wage increase ing power mor quickly than cre

FURTHERMOR to take steps cession and imp Nathan emphasiz

"Profits of all first quarter of 1 an annual rate taxes, and near taxes. For the profits were still the first half of

On the other noted, many firm ones—are being s

Six Key Questi In The Nat

Six key questions—and the answers—set forth for the CIO:

1. Question: "Would it be better to have prices

Answer: In pure theory, "perhaps"—but in a "Wage increases can raise buying po creeping price declines."

2. Question: Can business afford to pay higher wa

Answer: "There is not any question but that increases. For the first half of 1949, records."

3. Question: "Can all industries raise wages?"

Answer: "A uniform round of identical wage in the doldrums—largely as a result ing profit picture, sight must not be

4. Question: Will higher wages bring higher dem

Answer: "An increase in wages will result in industry, and will replace uncertai

5. Question: "Will prices increase if wages are ra

Answer: "If there was ever a time both when when wage increases **would not** be l

6. Question: What should the government do to h

Answer: Public works; lower taxes in such Hartley to help collective bargaining curity and relief: lift minimum wag private investments abroad; stimula agricultural program providing inco

About Nathan

Bob Nathan, who prepared the report for CIO, is one of the country's leading economists.

During the war, he held a number of key government jobs: head of the Planning Committee of the WPB, later deputy director of the Office of War Mobilization & Reconversion when Supreme Court Chief Justice Fred Vinson headed that agency.

An army veteran, Nathan has been a leading figure in the American Veterans Committee.

His 1946 report for CIO caused much debate and considerable criticism from business writers—most of whom misinterpreted his arguments.

situation Results From Gree

CIO Pres. Philip Murray's comments on the Nathan report and on the nation's price-profit-wage situation:

Approximately three years ago we met tother at a similar luncheon to discuss grave economic problems which were then confronting the American people. At the time of our meeting in 1946, the nation was suffering from the cancerous growth of an unchecked inflation. At that gathering, we examined the evil effects upon the families of the country of runaway prices and extortionate profits—and the CIO presented a practical program to stop this dangerous trend.

Today, largely because this program was rejected and the unholy post-war inflation was allowed to run its course, new and critical economic problems beset the nation. In the last nine months industrial production has fallen almost 15%; unemployment has doubled, and millions of additional wage and salaried workers have been reduced to part-time employment. Meanwhile the cost of living remains almost at peak levels.

This is a matter of grave concern to the CIO.

The present situation is the direct result of shortsighted and greedy business policies. It is the direct result of the callous disregard of the national welfare by the trusts and monopolists. . . .

Abundance is within our grasp, production is once again headed downward. We cannot—we must not—indulge ourselves with mere pious expressions of hope about the "inevitable readjustments" and do nothing. It is imperative that we pursue our clearcut obligation to raise

Interest of Labor, Business, Nation

ns Are Answered han Report

Robert Nathan in the economic report he prepared

duced than wages increased?"

al fact, prices have **not** come down very much. of workers more substantially and quickly than

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porations as a whole can afford substantial wage fits were still at least 50% above the war-year

reases is not justified" because some industries are post-war profiteering. But in considering the vary- of the fact that the totals are still very high."

for products?

e consumer spending, will improve markets for all with greater certainty" for the future.

?"

ges could be raised without increasing prices and to result in price increases, this is the time."

the economy?

ner as to stimulate consumer demand; repeal Taft- nprove unemployment benefits; improve social se- launch big low-cost housing program; stimulate nvestment in U. S. through loans and investments; supports rather than price supports.

nd bargain for r results might . . ining between abor can bring justments in the occurred in the

n raise the buy- ubstantially and price declines."

siness can afford to stop the re- buying power,

porations in the were running at 31 billion before 19 billion after t half of 1949, least 50% above 46."

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A 'Must' Book

The Nathan Report—formally known as "A National Economic Policy for 1949"—is a 52-page book studded with economic charts and tables.

It's a "must" document for anyone who wants to know what's happening to the American economy and what must be done to improve it.

Copies of the Nathan Report are being sent to national unions, city and state CIO councils and regional directors.

Individuals or groups wishing copies of the Nathan Report may buy it for $1 a copy. Send your order, together with $1—preferably by check or money order—to the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

able to grant wage boosts than the more profitable industries.

To the business community, Nathan recommended a four-point anti-recession program:

1. Wage increases, wherever possible, and through peaceful collective bargaining.

2. Business should institute "price cuts on many fronts, even with higher wages . . . Higher volumes of production and sales at moderate profit margins must be preferred over low volume with high profit margins . . . Higher wages and lower prices are still good business practice."

3. Reductions in cost through new techniques and devices and "sharing of the benefits of increased mechanization and efficiency with the workers."

4. Support of government economic programs.

To organized labor, Nathan suggested "aggressive" bargaining where industry's current profits and reserves make wage increases feasible; increasing productivity and demands for sharing in the fruits of more efficiency; and support of constructive governmental economic policies.

In his discussion, Nathan commented that "it is not surprising that the post-war inflationary boom has come to a halt." Under prevailing conditions, he said, "it was sure to arrive sooner or later."

Where are we in the summer of 1949? Nathan's figures indicated these facts:

1. Employment of production workers in key industries is down 7.2% from last year.

2. Prices paid by consumers have fallen only 3% from August 1948 peak of the post-war inflation.

3. Savings are increasing — BUT they're being accumulated by people in the top income brackets.

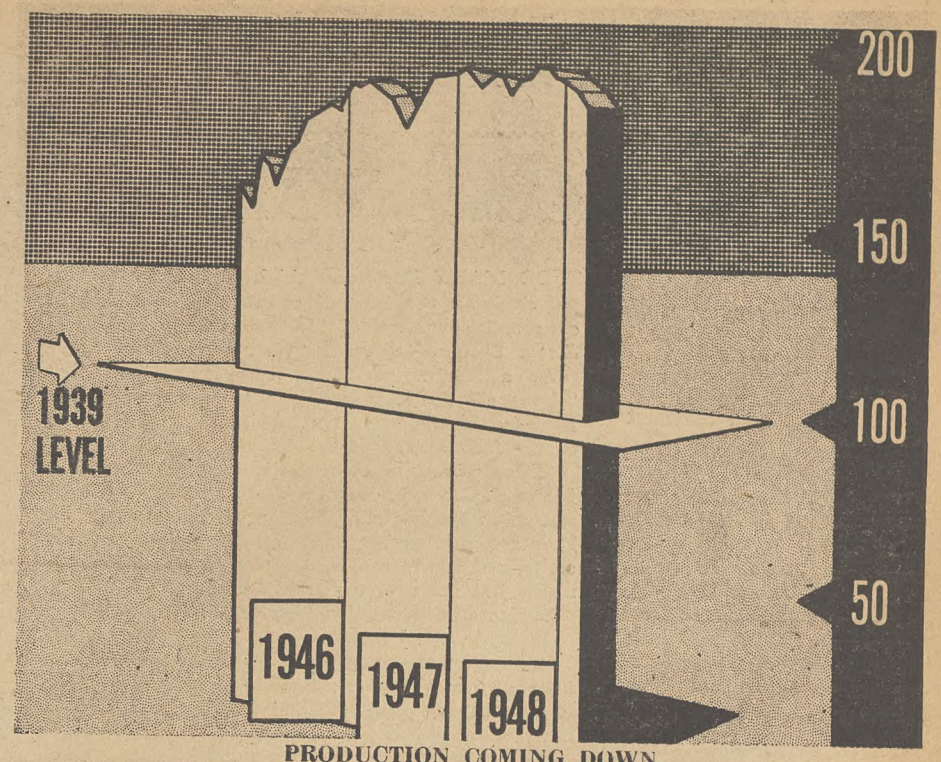
4. Personal income, though still high, is falling off. The decline has been "primarily" among workers and farmers. Average hours of work per week is about 38½, the lowest since pre-war.

5. Corporation profits, though declining, are still "very high." Average returns on investment were running at "more than 12% during 1948.

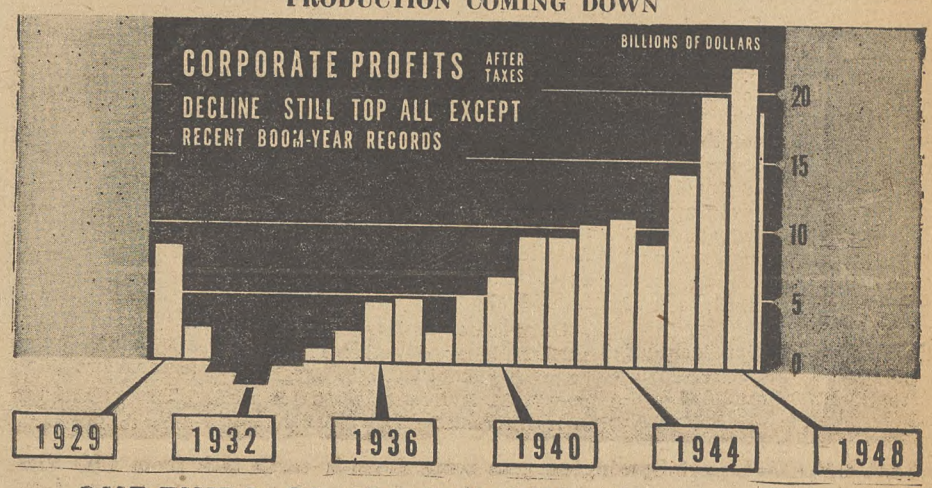
6. Business activity is being supported by government spending—despite all those wails from industrial leaders about the need for "economy." Without this government help "business conditions would be much more adverse."

7. Investment in new plants is falling off—and the "rate of increase in investment cannot long continue to exceed substantially the rate of increase in consumption." But dollars spent for investment tripled between 1946 and 1949, while dollars for personal consumer goods rose only about 25%. There's a big gap between the two rates.

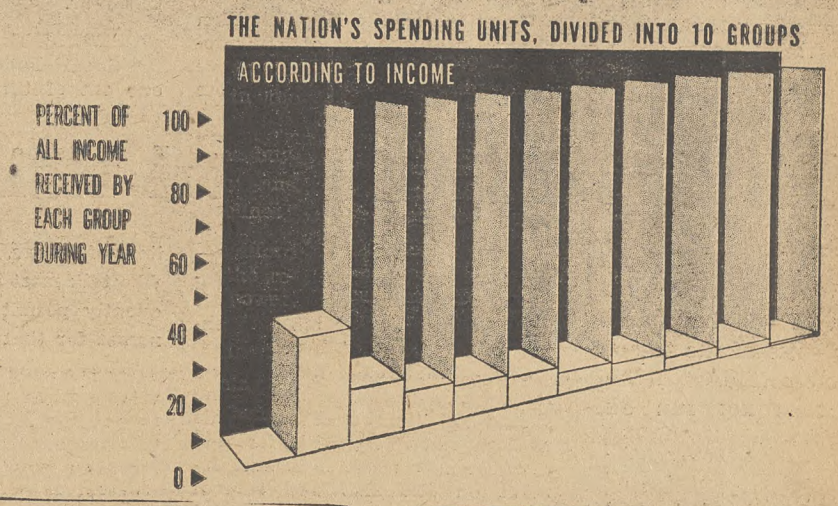
8. Industry, instead of cutting prices, has preferred to "cut production and employment."



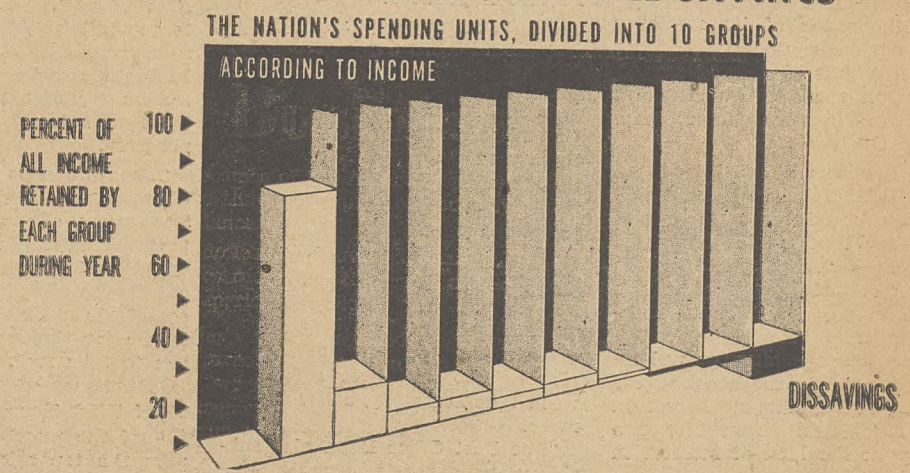
PRODUCTION COMING DOWN



ONE-THIRD OF ALL INCOME (YEAR 1947) RECEIVED BY UPPER 10 PERCENT...



...WHO ACCUMULATE 77% OF ALL SAVINGS



SIGN OF TIMES: Three charts from Nathan report, which show trends in economy. Production, still high, is falling. Profits, rising tremendously from pre-war, are tapering off. And the richer are getting richer, both in income and savings.

y Business Practices—Murray

the incomes of the American people in order to insure the consumption of our great potential abundance.

To do less is to invite depression, despair, and the destruction of the hopes and aspirations of the American people.

Today, although reckless business policies have turned the direction of our economy downward, wise and immediate action can reverse this trend before further damage is done. The government must not evade its plain obligations to take effective steps to support the economy and to prevent the scourge of unemployment. Business, too, through the medium of collective bargaining, must provide much-needed wage increases which will help to supply the purchasing power which is the indispensable foundation for the economy in this critical period.

Three years ago the CIO engaged Robert R. Nathan, one of the nation's most competent economists, objectively to appraise the problems of our economy and set forth policies which were essential in order to preserve full employment, maximum production, and a stable and expanding economy. The events of the last three years have proven the brilliance and correctness of his analysis.

Because of our manifest concern with the state of the national economy, the CIO has again asked Mr. Nathan and his associate economic consultants to undertake a complete analysis leading to a national economic policy for 1949. . . .

Survey Reveals Wide Misconception Of Marshall Plan In ERP Countries

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

A RICH UNCLE with a flock of poor relatives may have some doubt as to what his nieces and nephews really think of him. They may treat him very politely, thank him for favors, even kow-tow to him, but underneath they may fear, dislike and distrust him.

Take the people in the family of the Marshall Plan countries, for instance. What do they really think of wealthy Uncle Sam?

Offhand you'd think it would be a pretty hard job to find out, but the Common Council for American Unity has taken a stab at it. Results of a survey on the subject made under the direction of Henry Lee Munson has just been issued by the Council under the title "European Beliefs Regarding the United States."

Aim of the survey was "to secure information as to what beliefs in the different countries of Europe most seriously hamper better understanding of the United States," states a foreword. The findings are presented "as being of importance to any program designed to further international good will and understanding," and "are not intended as exact percentage representations of European opinion."

Sources of information included a questionnaire answered by more than 1,700 qualified observers of opinion in European countries; letters from Europeans to Americans, together with interviews and comments on the questionnaire; and published material including government and private reports.

IN THE EXTENT of its coverage, the survey outpolls all other polls. Elmo Roper and his associates helped prepare the questionnaire which contains 45 queries on such subjects as labor, government, foreign policy, press, radio, and motion pictures in America; the Marshall Plan and opinions of the American as an individual.

Only three questions concern organized labor directly: Is American labor dominated by Big Business? Is it free to work for its own interests? It is controlled by the Government?

Six out of ten people in the ERP countries believe that American labor is free to work for its own interests, and one out of ten believe that U. S. labor is controlled by the government.

Questions on the Marshall Plan showed that one out of four people in the ERP countries believe the Plan is a scheme to promote American domination of European industry; two out of ten think its aim is to promote reactionary policies in Europe; one out of three believe it is solely a political weapon against Russia; six out of ten regard it as a plan to aid Europe by promoting economic recovery.

Two out of ten think the plan aims to force American products on Europe, resulting in loss of jobs for Europeans. Two out of 10 believe it is just another loan which must be repaid, and again two out of 10 think it unlikely the plan will be continued after this year.

QUESTIONS on American National Policy indicated that one out of three people in ERP countries think it is dominated by "Wall Street," two out of ten think it is determined by labor, and six out of ten believe it is determined by the will of the majority expressed through free elections.

Other questions revealed: That the French are less convinced than any other European people that freedom of the press exists in the U. S.

Beliefs most seriously hampering understanding of the U. S., in the order of their importance, were found to be these:

1. Our foreign policy is too changeable. The U. S. is inexperienced in diplomacy and confused as to purpose.
2. Americans are too materialistic. Half the people of Western Europe believe this.
3. Big Business, or "Wall Street" is the dominating factor in forming American national policy.
4. Persecution of the Negro. "You have democracy except for the Negro," was a frequent comment.
5. The U. S. is endangering future peace by rebuilding a strong Germany.
6. We are trying to force the American brand of capitalism on Europe.
7. The American press, radio and motion pictures are controlled by Big Business for selfish purposes.

THE COMMON Council for American Unity which issued this extensive 135-page report on European beliefs about America has been working for 30 years with American nationality groups.

The present survey grew out of the conviction that the 35 million Americans born abroad or who are the children of foreign-born parents are potentially, "among the most influential ambassadors of the U. S. today."

During the war, the Council urged these millions of Americans of foreign birth or descent to send information about American democracy to their relatives and friends abroad. In the Spring of 1948, it sponsored a Letter-to-Italy campaign, and now is planning an intensive drive to encourage foreign-born citizens to aid in correcting foreign misconceptions about the U. S.

The Council which has headquarters at 20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y., is sponsored by a group of well-known Americans. Included among the 39 sponsors are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Sen. Frank Graham, Pearl Buck, Albert Einstein, Robert F. Wagner, Thomas Mann, and other notables.

Earl G. Harrison is chairman of the Board of directors, and Read Lewis is executive director.

Carey Tries To Clear The Air

TOO MANY Europeans think of America as "exclusively the land of cowboys and Indians, of cops and gangsters, of Hollywood stars and Wall Street bankers—especially Wall Street bankers."

As a result, too many Europeans forget that "above all else, America is a land of people who work in the mines, in the mills and the offices and on the farms. This is the America that counts."

These were the sentiments of CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, voiced at a Town-Meeting-of-the-Air session in Paris. The program was recorded in the French capital on July 5 as part of a round-the-world series, and it will be heard in the U. S. on Tuesday night, July 19, over the ABC network.

Subject of discussion was how the U. S. and France can cooperate to establish a stable and prosperous Europe. On the program with Carey were Milton Katz, deputy director for ECA in Europe; Eve Curie, famous scientist; and Claude Bourdet, editor of a liberal Paris paper.

"We cannot expect to create a stable and prosperous Europe if the U. S. walks blindly into another depression," Carey declared, or "fritters away its strength in the kind of desperate reaction which prevails in the present American Congress. An America which cannot reach its own goals of economic and social justice cannot long provide either material or moral aid to the rest of the world.

"Secondly, many French and other European workers have swallowed a lie about the nature of American democracy, a lie which must be finally and completely repudiated—the lie of distorted stories about American life.

"Thirdly," the CIO secretary declared, "we of America and you of France must together seize the opportunity presented by the Marshall Plan to lay the economic foundations of a better life.

"The American labor movement supports the Marshall Plan because it represents a practical tool for building a prosperous and progressive Europe.

"We don't want to perpetuate the old structures of wealth and luxury in the midst of poverty and squalor and insecurity. We believe in the unity of Europe—but not the kind of unity represented by the Churchills and the Raynauds.

"For political unity which is not based on an intelligent and farsighted economic program, on a higher standard of living, is merely a sham and an illusion."

Rhodes Urges Postal Raises

THE U. S. POST Office is going in the red again this year. It will have a big deficit, in spite of the tremendous business it does. Is this because it is not run efficiently?

Certainly not, Rep. George M. Rhodes (D., Pa.) says indignantly. The Post Office, he declares, "is the biggest and most efficient business in the world."

Yet thousands of its employes are notoriously underpaid. That big deficit is held up to them to prove that the government can't afford to increase their pay. What's the trouble?

Rep. Rhodes, who has introduced a bill (HR 2522) calling for a $650 annual salary increase for postal and other civil service employes, has some bitter things to say on the subject of the government's failure to pay its workers a decent wage.

He contrasts the bill passed recently by the House boosting the salaries of department heads, in some cases as high as $10,000 a year, with the lack of interest in his bill.

"A $10,000 increase is more than three times as much as the total salary of low-bracket government employes," he says. "Think that over. The $10,000 is an increase—the total salaries run up to $25,000. The Director of the Budget who disapproves my bill will enjoy a $10,000 raise."

One of the things that's wrong is the unfair attitude about who should get the benefits of "this welfare state," Rep. Rhodes told a House subcommittee in a statement on HR 2522 and several other bills to relieve the financial plight of postal employes, which he also introduced.

"I HEARD many publishers testify that the Post Office should be considered a public service," Rhodes told the House Committee. "It did not disturb them that it was in the red, even though a few publishers admitted receiving a salary of $50,000 and $100,000 a year.

"Surely, if we can subsidize $100,000 salaries for publishers and not worry about the red ink—what reasonable argument can be given against paying a postal employee, who now gets a $40 per week take-home pay, a few dollars more.

"The Post Office Dept. also subsidizes propaganda organizations which use the franking privileges of members of Congress. They flood the mails with tons of material that must count up to millions of dollars. It seems that those who talk most about economy frequently permit the use of their names for that purpose.

"The economy spirit is more visable when proposals are made to give the fellow that distributes this propaganda a few cents more for his work.

"I am of the opinion that with the proper kind of accounting and in frying out some of the fat, the Post Office Dept. would be able to pay all its employes a decent salary and still keep in the black. It might also be able to modernize its equipment and look forward to a badly needed building program.

"The nation is spending a lot of money to fight Communism. Too many of us fail to realize that the most effective method in opposing Communism is to wipe out its breeding places, and such conditions which make the soil fertile for the seeds of Communism to take root.

"IN THE House last week, one of the members said that to pass the top salary increase bill would play into the hands of the Communists.

"There can be some truth in that statement if after what was done last Friday, we reject legislation which would give a small measure of justice to the hard-working people in postal and federal employment.

"Keep in mind the growing numbers of unemployed. The best way to curb this danger is by getting money into the hands of little people who will spend it for their everyday needs. The benefits of this legislation will go to many thousands of low-income workers but it also helps to strengthen the economy.

"When we begin to think a bit more liberally, reasonably, and realistically about the little fellow, we'll be doing a thousand times more to strengthen the nation against Communism than all the witch-hunts, loyalty tests, and all the millions spent on investigations put together."

Carey Replies To H. Ford, II

THE QUEEN ELIZABETH, largest of the transatlantic liners, arrived in New York last week with 2166 passengers and a lively debate on the merits of wage increases for American workers.

Henry Ford II, back from a business trip to Europe, opined that wage boosts would be a "great mistake." Ford, obviously not having had time to read the Nathan Report on the national economy, said wage increases would mean price increases.

(Nathan pointed out that in many industries wage hikes could be made while prices are reduced and profits held steady.)

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, back from a meeting of the new international labor federation at Geneva, took issue with Ford in an interview with ship reporters.

"The only way to bring about a buyers' market is to assure adequate purchasing power," Carey pointed out. "This does not apply now becauce of high prices. It is possible, as the whole history of Ford indicates, to provide increasing standards of wages, lower prices to the consumer and at the same time to give a better product to the market.

"Substantial wage increases can be given now by American industry and at the same time consumer prices can be reduced," he added.

Referring to the Geneva meeting to set up a new democratic labor group, Carey hailed the "complete agreement on all major questions" between spokesmen of both CIO and AFL who attended the sessions.

Reuther Program Backed By UAW

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

IT'S A tremendous union, the CIO Auto Workers.

It has more than 1,000,000 members in automobile, aircraft, agricultural instrument and other fields.

And, it has two Congressmen among its members.

They are Reps. Thomas H. Burke (D., O.) and James V. Buckley (D., Ill.).

At the UAW's 12th convention last week in Milwaukee, Tom Burke was, for the 12th time, sitting with Local 12's 65 delegates as a representative of the Spicer Manufacturing division of that local. He is the first Congressman to serve as delegate to a CIO convention.

Burke, a founder of UAW, heard and saw many interesting things at this convention. Among them:

OFFICERS: The re-election of UAW Pres. Walter Reuther and his slate (which got Burke's vote) by landslide margins.

Reuther defeated W. G. Grant, Ford Local 600, 8021 to 639. Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey won over James Lindahl, Packard Local 190, 8045 to 513.

Emil Mazey

Vice Presidents Richard Gosser (7776 votes) and Jack Livingston (7863) went in for the second time, defeating William H. Johnson, Local 600 (875) and John DeVito, Local 45 (558). Burke made Gosser's nominating speech.

In 1947, Reuther received 5593 votes over De Vito and another candidate who received a total of 338 votes. The same year, Mazey beat George Addes, then incumbent, 4833 to 2599.

The Reuther caucus won all 19 regional directorships. The latter and the four officers comprise the union's executive board. A Reuther backer, James Craig, was re-elected trustee.

PRESIDENT: Because of pressure of business in Washington, Burke missed the first day of the convention and had to read Reuther's opening address.

Burke nodded approval, as he read, of Reuther's stand on the nation's economy:

"We have all the tools in America to conquer human insecurity. We have the resources and everything.

"It is a question of whether the people are going to use them or whether we are going to be blocked by the powers that be in Wall St.

R. Gosser

"The conflict in America is between two kinds of planning. It is privately planned economic scarcity by companies for profits or publicly planned economic abundance for the people."

Convention adopted strong bargaining program.

MURRAY: CIO Pres. Philip Murray, scheduled to address the 2011 delegates, had to cancel with regrets because of the crisis in steel negotiations.

"Might I convey to you and through you to your delegates my heartfelt appreciation for splendid spirit of cooperation you and your organization have so consistently manifested toward me," Murray wired Reuther.

Burke joined in the ovation which greeted Reuther's pledge that the UAW would back the Steelworkers, of which Murray is also president, to the fullest in that union's fight with Big Steel.

Another roar of approval swept the large hall in Milwaukee's Municipal Auditorium when Reuther assailed left-wingers for their attacks on the anti-Taft-Hartley campaign waged by Murray and other CIO officers.

Reuther strongly defended the CIO tactics. He also denounced left wingers for what he called a "campaign of slander" against Murray in the Mine, Mill situation at Bessemer, Ala.

FDR, JR.: One of the feature speakers at the convention was Tom Burke's House colleague, Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D., N. Y.). The young congressman startled political bosses this spring by running as an independent and defeating Tammany's bid in a by-election.

He lost no time in telling the delegates exactly what he thought of U. S. Steel for its adamant stand against the CIO Steelworkers and against Pres. Truman in the present steel crisis.

The delegates cheered to the rafters when FDR, Jr., escorted by Burke, arrived at the hall. They cheered even louder when he said he felt more like a "brother" than a guest. "I am not only glad to be here; I belong here."

COMMUNISTS: One of the resolutions which pleased Burke most was one attacking "the Communist Party's program of disruption" in the labor movement. The resolution recounted CP assaults on Murray, Reuther, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve and others.

It urged "withdrawal of certification of those CIO affiliates who have failed to organize the workers within their jurisdiction . . . creation of CIO organizing committees in each of these important fields preliminary to the issuance of a new certificate of affiliation . . . to provide a home within CIO for those organized workers in these fields who have been betrayed by CP line leadership."

A minority resolution, which also attacked Communists but which left out the recommendations, was offered.

J. Livingston

"I say the CIO is being sabotaged. These fellows have got to make up their minds. They can't be half in the CP and half in the CIO. They have got to make up their minds to get either completely in the CP or completely in the CIO," said Reuther.

The majority resolution passed with only a few "noes."

EMOTION: There were few dry eyes in the hall when Walter Reuther introduced to the delegates "a fellow that I have been very close to for a long time both in the work of this union and in a family kind of way."

The "fellow" was Walter Reuther's brother, Victor, UAW educational director.

Victor, like Walter, was the victim of a would-be assassin, who seriously wounded Victor with a shotgun while he was sitting in his home. The younger brother came to the convention just a week after leaving the hospital, where his right eye was removed and where he was treated for a number of injuries. (See picture.)

Said Walter: "I say for myself and the fellow I am going to call upon, we are more determined than ever that the fight in America that we in UAW symbolize, that all of us symbolize, must be carried on."

Said Victor, still shaky from the hospital: "Just as we are known for our friends, we are also known for our enemies. And just as we take pride in our many friends, I think we can take pride in the character of our enemies.

"Where you find the champions of bigotry and hatred and intolerance, where you find the vested interests, where you find individuals and organizations who are bent upon stamping out freedom or who foster totalitarianism, there you will find enemies of our union.

"They tell me I'm going to be o.k. Of course, I am sort of a rebuilt job. I am not quite hitting on all eight cylinders yet, but I will be around."

After a standing ovation, Mazey urged immediate passage of a resolution demanding that the FBI enter the investigation of the shootings of Victor and Walter. (Walter still carries his arm in a sling more than a year after he was shot.)

REGIONS: One of the most heated floor fights was over a proposal to break Region 4 into two regions. One region, the new 4, consists of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. The other, 10, would consist of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana.

Proponents argued that the old Region 4 was too big geographically and had too large a number of members for proper servicing by one regional director. Opponents claimed that the present system was more effective.

On a show of hands, Reuther declared the motion carried.

Some delegates shouted for a roll call, but when Reuther asked for a show of hands on whether or not a roll call would be held, nowhere near the necessary 33⅓% of the delegates held up their hands.

A UAW roll call takes more than four hours.

The vote then was counted, table by table, on a show of hands. The motion carried, 980 to 753.

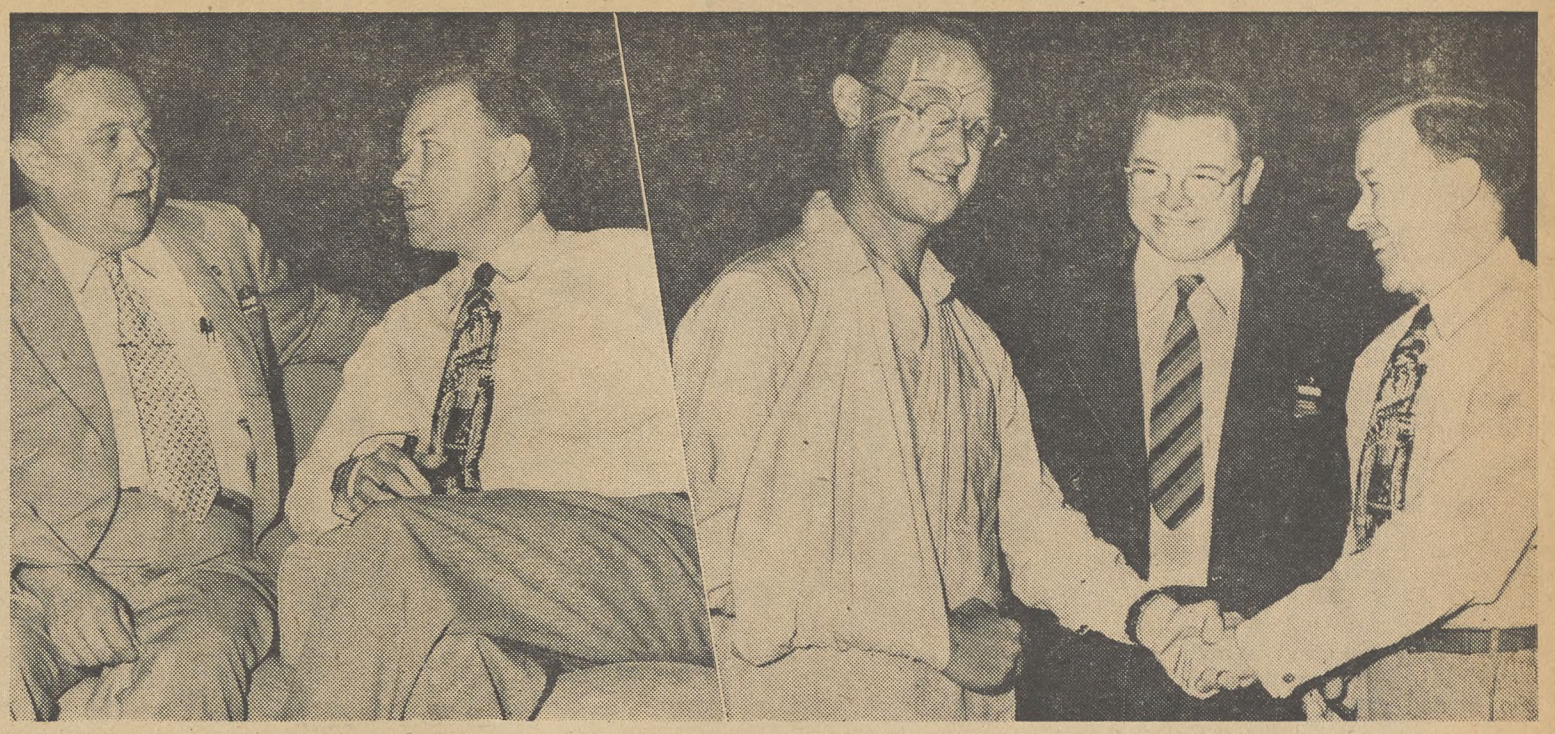
ORGANIZATION: CIO Vice Pres. and Org. Dir. Allan S. Haywood told the assemblage: "We want increased purchasing power, not higher prices; we want more organizing, more political action, less Communism and more unionism."

PAC: Dir. Jack Kroll reminded delegates that ballots are the only things politicians listen to.

CWA: Joseph Beirne, president of the CIO Communications Workers, said "CWA has received every tangible aid from CIO in its drive against A.T.&T."

OSCAR V. MARTIN

Delegate from Local 689, Port Huron, Mich., grew this beard as part of that town's centennial celebration, coming up soon. Many of Port Huron's males did the same.



GENTLEMAN FROM OHIO: Rep. Thomas H. Burke (D., O.), a delegate to the CIO Auto Workers' Convention, chats with UAW Pres. Walter Reuther during the sessions. Burke, long a supporter of Reuther, was a delegate from Local 12.

BROTHERS: Victor Reuther, UAW educational director, makes his first public appearance since he was shot by a would-be assassin. With him are his brothers, Roy, of the UAW staff, and Walter, president of the union.

Dividends

Pres. Reuther revealed that UAW now has at least one share of stock each in the 68 companies with which it has contracts.

"We want a peep behind the iron curtain," he said. He also said that the stock cost $1918.07 and that already $129.80 has been paid off in dividends.

Murray Tribute

At one point in the UAW convention, Pres. Reuther joined with the DeSoto quartet at the main microphone and sang "Murray Is Our Leader, We Shall Not Be Moved."

Editorial Judgment

UAW Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey revealed to the delegates that the Detroit News refused a request of the UAW that, for security reasons, it not publish the news that the UAW had purchased an armored car for Pres. Walter Reuther. This was before Victor Reuther was shot.

The car, bought over Pres. Reuther's heavy objections, was purchased after consultation with "the best police and security authorities of the nation," Mazey said. He declared the Detroit News, "in my opinion, is carrying on the most devastating attack on our union of any paper in the country."

Food Union Will Sign Affidavits

THE CIO FOOD and Tobacco Workers' executive board has directed its international officers "to comply with the legal requirements for utilization of the Natl. Labor Relations Board," which would include signing T-H non-communists affidavits.

FTA president is Donald Henderson, who is one of a group of left-wing leaders who voted against the majority on a number of issues at the May meeting of the CIO executive board.

These included action calling for the resignation of board members who do not follow CIO policy, and for withdrawal of the CIO from the World Federation of Trade Unions and participation in a new democratic world labor group.

The FTA executive board voiced its continued opposition to T-H, and warned local FTA unions not to comply except after written consultation and on the written approval of the international officers of the union.

Reasons given for the decision to sign the T-H affidavits included the changes facing the labor movement because of falling employment and because of "a sellout by the present Congress and the Truman Administration." The board's resolution said:

"Finally, the right-wing National leadership in CIO at last month's executive board meeting adopted a 'rule or ruin' policy toward progressive trade unionism in the United States. They have made raiding an official policy of the National CIO."

Hits Use Of Name

The use of legitimate names with which the Commie sponsors of the Bill of Rights Conference Committee has sought to hide the Moscow rule of the committee was revealed as partially fraudulent in a complaint registered by Pres. Clarence L. Palmer of the Utah CIO Council.

Palmer, finding his name listed as a sponsor of the conference, wrote Clark Foreman, executive director:

"I wish to inform you that I at no time gave any individual or person the right or authority to use my name in any connection with the said conference and I hereby request your withdrawal immediately of my name from any and all literature put out by your organization."

JOBLESS: Symbolic of the rapid nationwide growth in unemployment is this long line of jobless pay applicants in front of the Indianapolis, Ind., unemployment compensation office. The nationwide picture last month: 3,800,000 were completely jobless; 9 million were working parttime, and 500,000 were temporarily laid off from their regular livelihood.

Liberal Examiners Victims Of NAM Squeeze

DESPITE vigorous protests, the United States Civil Service Commission is going ahead with plans which would load the government's trial examiner register with lawyers approved by a group of NAM-minded lawyers.

The Commission several months ago named a "panel of consultants" to screen trial examiners on the staffs of a number of government agencies, including the Natl. Labor Relations Board, and to set up a register of "qualified" examiners for future hiring. The trial examiners act as judges in administrative hearings conducted by the government agencies.

Head of the consultants' group is Carl McFarland, a counsel for the Natl. Association of Manufacturers, and two other of the five members were conservative past presidents of the American Bar Association. In their first recommendation, they threw out many highly experienced examiners, including several at the NLRB with long records.

Charges against some of the NLRB examiners who were ordered "disqualified" indicated strongly that they had been drafted by Robert Denham, NLRB trial examiner, and by Gerard Reilly, former NLRB member now drawing down high fees as a big business lobbyist in Washington.

Of 14 NLRB examiners originally disqualified, the panel changed its mind on two. Four others were approved, but at grades so low as to discourage any government agency from keeping them on the staff.

Eight others were given a chance to appeal to the Civil Service Commission's Board of Appeals and Review—but only on five-day notice, and without enough time to prepare a full case. The Board's decision has not yet come down.

LAWYERS FOR the trial examiners in a dozen government agencies have asked the Civil Service Commission to throw out the McFarland committee's work on grounds of bias and prejudice.

Meanwhile the Civil Service Commission, which had put the McFarland recommendations on ice when the storm of protest first broke, changed its position last week and reinstated the federal register of trial examiners.

Government officials who have access to the list noted that while many experienced trial examiners were not included, a number of corporation lawyers — closely connected to Civil Service officials or to McFarland's committee—were high on the list.

One of these is William Duncan of Raleigh, N. C., a one-time associate of Willis Smith, a member of the Civil Service Board of Examiners. Another is Abbott Sellers, a brother of McFarland's law partner; and several of his friends and associates stand high on the list.

Washington lawyers believe that unless the Civil Service Commission is over-ruled, the NAM clique will have gained effective control of jobs in the trial examining sections of the important U. S. agencies.

Fair-minded examiners with experience will be out of jobs, and lawyers "safe" from an NAM standpoint will be hired in their places.

17 Indicted In Floggings

SEVENTEEN persons have been indicted by an Alabama grand jury on charges of flogging people while they were masked. If convicted, the 17 would be subject to imprisonment for one to 10 years.

Some were also charged with burglary and illegal boycott. The boycott charge meant driving customers from the restaurant of a man who had incurred the Ku Klux Klan's enmity.

Fifteen of those indicted have been arrested. Two are said to be out of the state.

At the same time the grand jury and Deputy Circuit Solicitor were attempting to force Hugh Morris, state director of the Klan, to turn over Klan membership lists. Morris was jailed for contempt of court when he refused.

These Jefferson County indictments are the first in the outbreaks of mob violence which began last spring. No suspects have been apprehended in other Alabama counties where floggings and night rides occurred.

Truman Calls For Action To Shake Off Recession

A REPORT ON the economic state of the nation, which in many respects was in agreement with the conclusions of the CIO's own Nathan Report, was sent to Congress last week by Pres. Truman.

Pres. Truman noted that New Deal and Fair Deal programs during the past few years have given the economic machinery of the country a basic strength which was lacking 20 years ago.

"Our position would be even stronger if we had taken adequate steps to control the inflation between 1945 and 1949," the President reminded Congress.

The President also noted that "there is nothing healthy" about falling employment and less production—and he called for affirmative action to shake off the recession.

"Businessmen have a great opportunity to maintain production and sales volume by adjusting prices downward," Pres. Truman told Congress. "The only ultimate source of sustained profits is sustained employment and purchasing power.

". . . While price reductions are desirable, they should not be obtained at the expense of wage cutting. Management and labor, through collective bargaining, should seek agreements which recognize that the benefits of improved technology and productivity should be reflected both in the wage structure and in the price structure."

While withdrawing an earlier request for $4 billion in new taxes, the President asked for higher estate and gift taxes, as the CIO has long requested; a 75c minimum wage; improved unemployment benefits; extension of unemployment job benefits; and a strongly improved social security.

Housing For Ohio

Real estate lobbyists in Ohio got a drubbing when the legislature by landslide majorities enacted legislation authorizing public housing. The measure overrides State Supreme Court decisions which had the effect of prohibiting public housing projects in the state. The Senate last week passed the measure, 26 to 2, following previous passage by the House.

"I'm just resting from comfy shoes."

Rubber Union Plans Big Defense Fund

THE CIO RUBBER Workers' executive board has voted creation of million dollar fund to back the union's campaign for wage increases and pensions and has mapped a program to combat unemployment.

The board also called on Ohio labor "to unite with farmers and others who believe in equal justice under the law to drive Sen. Robert A. Taft from public life in the 1950 elections."

Another board action indorsed the North Atlantic Pact "as designed to protect the democratic peoples from aggression."

The fund, to be known as a "special Economic Defense Fund," will be made up of voluntary contributions from the members. The board asked the union's 180,000 members "to donate at least one dollar per week" until the wage-pension program is won.

Full-time officers and staff members of the International were urged to give five dollars a week to the fund.

The voluntary fund drive is necessary, said the board, because "the strike and defense fund of the International Union is not strong enough to provide sufficient material aid to our members in Goodrich, Armstrong Cork and other plants and systems if they are forced to go on strike."

The board pledged "full support of the international union to the workers and local union officers in the Goodrich, Armstrong Cork and other plants and systems" where locals are campaigning for the union's 25c hourly increase and $100 a month pension program.

THE PROGRAM to combat growing unemployment called for:

Immediate granting of the union's wage and pension demands.

Extension of the six-hour day with no reduction in pay.

Elimination of area wage differentials.

Prohibition of union sanction for overtime in plants where workers are laid off.

Creation of unemployment committees in local unions.

Special attention to job problems faced by veterans and Negroes.

Enactiment of the Brannan farm program and the Economic Expansion Act of 1949, as well as immediate starting of an emergency public works program.

Adjustment of the federal tax structure to shift the burden from low-income groups, increase and extension of unemployment insurance benefits.

Increase of the minimum wage from 40c to $1 an hour, and amendment of existing work-week legislation to make the standard work-week 30 hours.

The Taft blast was part of a resolution condemning failure of the 81st Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley law.

"The evil genius who masterminded the reactionary strategy to defy the 1948 election mandate was Sen. Taft," the board statement said.

The board also urged union members "to step up their political action efforts this year and next so that labor's power at the polls may be fully expressed throughout the country."

Workers Laid Off, Others Speeded Up

Although some 25,000 workers in the rubber industry were laid off during the six months ending May, 1949, production showed little or no change, the Rubber Workers' executive board reported.

"In short, while workers are being laid off, those still at work are being compelled, through various means, to increase output," the board said.

"This has been accomplished largely through rate-cutting with its accompanying speed-up. In addition to the thousands affected by unemployment, many more thousands of our members are suffering from short weeks with income insufficient to maintain their families at an American standard of living."

'Lust For Gold' or 'Tell-Tale Heart'

The CIO Screen Publicists Guild has bestowed its first annual award on Columbia's picture "Lust of Gold" as having the title that best describes the motion picture industry. The award, which is Dale Carnegie's "How to Win Friends and Influence People," was chosen in close balloting by the Guild members.

Runners-up in the referendum were "The Great Sinner," "Scene of the Crime" and the projected Twentieth Century-Fox "This is Where I Came in," which was declared ineligible because it has not been released.

The Guild and the Screen Office and Professional Employes Guild, Local 109, are engaged in a controversy over renewal of contracts. A number of film producing companies are involved in the dispute.

Circuit Court Hampers CIO In Five States

UNION efforts to win justice in cases of unfair labor practices by employers are being thwarted in the southern region by hostile court actions, a survey of recent court decisions has revealed.

In 1948 the Natl. Labor Relations Board took 11 cases to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans for enforcement of orders against employers.

Only one of the 11 orders was enforced by the court.

Four other orders issued against employers by the NLRB were substantially modified. Another case was returned to the NLRB for further evidence.

Five of the NLRB orders were set aside by the U. S. court in New Orleans—and in three of these the court departed from usual practice by not even stating its reasons for voiding the Labor Board's order against an employer.

There were five other cases in the New Orleans Circuit Court brought by the Labor Board and involving "Taft-Hartley" cases against employers. In three of them, the court supported the NLRB and in two others it sent the cases back for more evidence.

The Fifth Circuit Court's jurisdiction covers the states of Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas and Florida.

The area—in which it appears increasingly difficult to win a contested enforcement order against an employer—is the scene of intensive CIO organizing activity, and of much opposition from corporations.

Cases Adjusted

Substantial progress has been made in eliminating job discrimination in Philadelphia, the Fair Employment Practices Commission has reported on completion of its first year's work. Out of 204 complaints of discrimination, 155 cases were adjusted. The rest are under consideration.

Extension Of 52-$20 For Ex-GIs Is Urged

THE CIO regards termination of unemployment compensation for World War II veterans on July 25, this year, as "welching on a promise" by the U. S. Government.

Meyer Bernstein, CIO veterans' representative, thus wrote Sen. Claude Pepper, (D. Fla.), chairman of the veterans' subcommittee of the Senate Labor Committee. (A subcommittee has approved S. 1741, an extension bill.)

Payment of $20 for 52 weeks is provided under the GI Bill, for a period "not later than two years after discharge or release or the termination of the war, whichever date is later."

The 80th Congress decided that in the case of this section of the GI Bill the war would be terminated July 25, this year.

Bernstein urged approval of either S 1972 or S 1741 which would extend payment of unemployment compensation beyond the July deadline.

(For a comparatively few veterans, who reenlisted between Oct. 6, 1945, and Oct. 5, 1946, under the provisions of the Recruitment Act of 1945, payments of the unemployment compensation will continue.)

BERNSTEIN SAID that when veterans came home at the end of the war, CIO urged them to return to work immediately and not to use up their unemployment compensation.

That was the position, he said, that was taken also by Gen. Omar Bradley, then Veterans Administrator, who on several occasions referred to unemployment compensation as "money in the bank" to be drawn upon only in case of an emergency.

Veterans, generally accepted that advice, Bernstein said. Of 15 million servicemen eligible for benefits, only 815,000 had exhausted their full benefit by April 30, 1949. Approximately 7 million drew nothing at all, and just under 8 million received an average of 18.9 weeks.

Bernstein said that cancellation of the unemployment compensation "weakens the faith of the ex-serviceman in the honor of his government."

Now is the time, he said, that veterans need unemployment compensation because joblessness is on the increase.

Aid To Franco To Be Fought

Administration supporters in the Senate will seek to overturn the action of the Appropriations Committee in trimming 10% off the European Recovery Program budget and in earmarking $50 million for Franco's fascist government in Spain.

In trimming the ECA budget, the Appropriations Committee knocked $569 million off the rock-bottom figure requested by Pres. Truman. Farm bloc influence was noted in the Committee's action, which barred ECA from cutting any of its farm purchases, despite the overall reduction in funds.

Sec. of State Dean Acheson took a dim view of the Senate group's action to make the $50 million available as a loan to Europe. He indicated that the Spanish government is a poor risk, and that there are many better ways of spending the money.

President Truman expressed strong disapproval of aid to Spain.

Utility Spurns Mediation

THE DETROIT Edison Company's refusal to accept a state mediation panel's recommendation may result in a strike by 4700 Utility Workers.

The five-man commission was appointed by Gov. G. Mennen Williams last month when 10 weeks of negotiations on a new contract broke down. Labor representative on the commission was UWUA Pres. Fisher.

Under the state's Bonine-Tripp (little Taft-Hartley) law, the commission has 30 days in which to investigate a public utilities labor dispute and make recommendations. If either party rejects the proposal, a 10-day period of negotiations must follow. If no agreement results, the State Mediation Board then conducts a strike vote among the employes.

The commission's recommendation that the company grant a 3% wage increase, with a 5c hourly minimum raise, and a modified union shop was bluntly rejected by Detroit Edison. The company is refusing to grant any wage rise on the grounds that workers don't need one. It has remained adamant in its opposition to the union shop demand as well.

The 10-day interim period expired last Saturday. Company negotiators refused to budge an inch, according to Fisher. Next step will be a state-conducted strike poll.

Whether there will be a strike or not is in the company's hands, Fisher said.

"Throughout negotiations the union has continually made concessions, he explained. "Certainly there will be no further concessions on our part."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

George Brown, Director of Organization, CIO Woodworkers, reports that in an election at Ahonen Lumber Co., Ironwood, Mich., the workers voted 43 in favor of IWA-CIO, 32 for no union.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Director of Organization, CIO Shipbuilding Workers, reports that in an NLRB election held at the Scovill Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn., the workers voted as follows: IUMSWA (PMC) 1949; AFL 555; no union 440.

CIO Reg. Dir. Loren J. Houser reports that Branch 35, United Stone & Allied Products Workers, in a union shop election held at the National Tile and Manufacturing Co., Anderson, Ind., won by a vote of 95 "yes" to 76 "no." There were 189 eligible to vote.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that in an election at the Cell Form Co., Clearwater, Calif., URW-CIO was victorious. The vote was URW-CIO 47 to 10 for no union. Field Rep. E. E. Spencer was in charge. DeShetler also reports that the CIO Shoe Workers were victorious in a Union Shop election at the California Shoe LTD's, Los Angeles, Calif., by a vote of 55 to six.

A four year battle by the United Shoe Workers of America against the Craddock-Terry Co., in Lynchburg, Va., has been concluded with the successful signing of a contract including a substantial list of benefits for 2,000 workers, it is reported by USWA Secy.-Treas. James J. (Scotty) Mitchell.

The company's resistance to the union had included defiance of the Natl. Labor Relations Board as well as a series of court tests. The successful outcome brightens the union's prospects of organizing four other Virginia shoe plants. This campaign was directed by CIO Dir. Ernest Pugh and his assistant, Alex McKay. The Shoe Workers also won a representation election at the B&W Shoe Co., Webster, Mass., by a 2-1 vote among the 100 employes. The election was conducted by Michael Flarherty under the director of Territorial Rep. Angelo Georgean.

Pres. Martin Wagner of the Chemical Workers reports a successful 146 to 4 vote at the Universal Expiration Co., Jefferson City, Tenn. The electing was conducted by Intl. Rep. J. R. Nichols.

The writer, along with Pres. Joseph Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers attended the Auto Workers convention in Milwaukee, Wis. The convention overwhelmingly repudiated the attacks upon CIO policies and the CIO officers.

By probably the largest majority in the history of UAW, the officers, headed by Pres. Walter Reuther, were re-elected. Beirne and I addressed the convention and presented the story of the telephone workers, and called for continued support of the telephone workers by UAW. Reuther urged that this support be given to the telephone workers.

The convention was typically UAW, although there was less tension evident than in an previous convention. The factionalism was reduced to a minimum.

Cowan To Senators:

'Social Justice' Calls For 75c Minimum Wage Law

LEGISLATION to boost the minimum wage from 40 to 75 cents will be brought up on the floor of the Senate after final action is taken on the pending North Atlantic treaty, Sen. Scott Lucas, Democratic floor leader, announced last week.

President Truman included the wage legislation as one of the 11 recommendations made in his mid-year economic report to Congress, which he explained to the public in a nationwide radio address on July 13.

The vital need for increasing the minimum wage to 75 cents and other proposed amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 are discussed in a report recently submitted by Sen. Claude Pepper (D. Fla.), for the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The amendments are embodied in S. 653, which has been indorsed by the CIO. Nathan Cowan, National CIO legislative representative, last week urged the Senators to vote for S. 653 "without crippling amendments."

Cowan told the Senators "that ordinary humanity and elementary social justice require a minimum wage of more than 75c an hour. In the light of the amazing technological and scientific advances we have achieved in American industry, it is simply intolerable that we permit workers to be paid less than a subsistence wage."

In the Senate Committee's report on the proposed amendments to the 1938 Act, three basic reasons are given for raising the minimum wage to 75c at this time:

1. It will give desperately needed help to workers in the lowest paying segments of our industries. "From this point of view, the committee's proposal represents an act of simple economic justice to approximately a million and a quarter workers," the report stated.

2. It will "enable the Fair Labor Standards Act more effectively to accomplish its objective of eliminating unfair competitive labor practices."

3. It "will bolster purchasing power against recession and provide an improved basis for maintaining employment stability."

The report declared that the 75c minimum "is justified not only because it meets a vital need in improving the wages and living standards of the lowest paid of our working population but also because it is economically feasible at this time.

"A 75c MINIMUM wage will mean a direct increase in the total payroll for employes now subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act of less than one per cent. This increase will result in an improvement in the leveling of living of about 1¼ million workers now subject to the Act.

"While the statutory increase is from 40 to 75c, the actual increase in most instances will be substantially smaller for the vast majority of these workers who are now earning more than 60c an hour.

A second proposal for amending the 1938 FLSA submitted by the committee redefines "oppressive child labor" and reveals a curious loophole in the present law.

As the law now stands, a parent may agree to the employment of a child under 16 in an occupation declared to be hazardous to children between the ages of 16 and 18, although a child over 16 cannot be employed in such an occupation.

A third proposed amendment recommended by the Senate Committee would extend coverage of the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Act to a limited number of additional groups, including some workers in the dairy industry and certain employes engaged in packing, canning, storing, drying or otherwise preparing fruit, vegetables and other food products for market.

Alabama Assembly Passes One-County T-H Over Veto

By R. CHRISTOFFERSON

A "LITTLE Taft-Hartley Act" applying only to one county was passed by the Alabama Legislature over Gov. James E. Folsom's veto on July 12.

The bill was maneuvered through the Legislature by use of the time-honored custom of "senatorial courtesy"—the practice of allowing local bills to be passed without oppositoin.

A number of legislators broke with the "local courtesy" practice and fought to sustain the governor's veto, but they were not enough. The bill was overridden in the Senate, 26 to 6, and in the House, 58 to 10.

Although actually there did not seem to be much sympathy for the bill in the two Houses, the legislators refused to kill it fearing retaliation on their own "local courtesy" bills.

Father of the measure was Senator Bruce Henderson, big wheel in the Alabama Farm Bureau and known for his anti-labor record,—and the bill applies only to his own Wilcox County, establishing Wilcox as the strongest anti-labor county in Alabama.

Before it becomes law, it must pass a referendum vote of the citizens of Wilcox County, but this remains as only a formality because Henderson is reputed to carry the 1500 voters in Wilcox in his pocket.

THE BILL applies only to businesses in intra-state commerce. It sets up numerous restrictions on unions, some so binding as to virtually nullify labor organizing attempts in Wilcox County, a predominantly agricultural and timber section in South Alabama's Black Belt region. Henderson is owner of a huge plantation.

Henderson told the Senate the "improper balance between industry and agriculture" in his county hurts its economy. He claimed the measure was designed to attract industry to Wilcox. Labor spokesmen, however, said Henderson was more interested in keeping industry away so as to perpetuate his hold on the county's politics. He is a veteran of three terms in the State Senate.

In the House, Wilcox County Rep. E. T. Harrison openly admitted the bill was patterned after the Taft-Hartley Act. Rep. H. J. Busby, Montgomery labor union member, asked Harrison why the bill was needed with the Taft-Hartley Act still on the books. Harrison replied that in case of T-H repeal, "the people of my county still want to be covered by that type of legislation."

UNDER QUESTIONING, Harrison admitted there are no unions operating in his county. "Then this is a law to regulate unions and there are no unions in your county," one legislator sarcastically commented.

Henderson's bill sets up a "labor czar" just like its big brother, the Taft-Hartley Act. It invests the circuit judge with arbitrary powers in interpreting the meaning of the act and administering it. It gives him powers like those of the National Labor Relatoins Board in dealing with intra-state union-management matters.

The new law requires filing of non-Communist affidavits, union constitutions, by-laws and financial reports with the clerk of the circuit court before the union in question could use the services of the circuit judge in obtaining collective bargaining certification.

Governor Folsom vetoed the bill on the grounds that it was unconstitutional and "class legislation." He warned it would set a dangerous precedent. In his veto message he said:

"During recent years the State of Albama has achieved an excellent record in its prevention of industrial strikes. Each succeeding year the number of strikes and the loss in man hours have steadily decreased.

"The accomplishment of this record by a state which has refrained from punitive and vindictive legislation against trade associations convinces me that such class legislation as contemplated . . . would be unwise."

ADMINISTRATIVE attempts to get the lawmakers to request the State Supreme Court for an advisory opinion as to the bill's constitutionality were defeated as the governor's veto message came up for vote.

Secy.-Treas. Eugene M. Wells of the Alabama CIO Council declared labor believes the bill to be "completely unconstitutional." CIO, AFL and the Brotherhoods united to fight the measure.

Wells called the method used by Henderson a "unique" way of passing anti-labor legislation. "To my knowledge," he said, "it has never been tried before." He expressed fear that Henderson's success might open the door for "wholesale introduction of anti-labor bills applying to individual counties only."

So far this session no general anti-labor bills have come up on the floor of either chamber. Legislators for the most part have been friendly toward labor. Numbers of them expressed regret that they had voted for Henderson's bill but said they had to do it because of the "local courtesy" principal involved.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft - Hartley Repeal	Senate loaded bill full of crippling amendments. Bill is merely new version of T-H.	New edition of T-H passed by Senate. House Labor Comm. studying proposals.	Give PAC $1. Get ready for 1950 elections.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements S. 653 HR 3190	Bills provide 75c minimum, improved coverage and enforcement.	Senate bill due for vote soon. House bill buried in Rules Committee.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to support increase to 75c plus coverage and enforcement improvements.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors benefits, relief set-up, coverage, etc.	House Ways & Means Comm. due to report bill soon. Probably some increased coverage and higher benefits.	Ask Congressman to support strong social security improvements.
Fair Employment Practices HR 4453	Bars discrimination in industry for reasons of race, creed or color.	House Labor sub-committee approved bill.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to support HR 4453
Anti-Polltax Bill	Outlaws collection of polltax as requirement for voting in U. S. elections & primaries in 7 southern states.	House Comm. on Administration approved bill.	Ask Representatives to push passage of anti-polltax bill.
Federal Aid to Education HR 400, 814, 1144, 1218, 2873, 2880, 2939.	Grants U. S. financial aid to states.	House Labor subcommittee OK'd bill last week. Now before House Labor Comm.	Ask Rep. Lesinski & Labor Comm. members to approve principle quickly.
North Atlantic Treaty	Pact is designed to strengthen western European democracies.	Ratification now being debated in Senate. CIO testified in support of pact.	Write Senators to vote for ratification of pact.
Veterans Unemployment Aid S. 1741 HR 1374	Extend payments under GI Bill beyond July 25 deadline.	Referred to House Veterans Comm., which has not set hearings. Senate Labor sub-committee has OK'd.	Write members of the House Veterans Comm. to schedule hearings. Ask Congressmen sign discharge petition.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

ACW Home Project Near Completion

The new cooperative housing development of the CIO Clothing Workers in New York City is well on its way to completion. Two housing projects, based on cooperative endeavor by the tenants, are under construction—one in the Bronx, the other on the Lower East Side.

The first of four buildings in the Bronx project will be ready for occupancy Sept. 1. Another is expected to be finished early in 1950, and the other two are planned for early construction. There will be 1500 apartments in the four-building development.

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A GREAT MAN is gone from CIO ranks. Workers the nation over are mourning the death of Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO Southern Drive, vice president of the CIO Steelwokers, member of the CIO executive Board, organizer of scores of thousands of mines, packinghouse, steel and other workers in many states. See Page 3 for Bittner's Obituary.

Steel Fact-Finding About To Begin

RECOMMENDATIONS of the three-man steel industry fact-finding board appointed by President Truman are likely to have great influence on the outcome of collective bargaining involving several million workers this year.

The board begins hearings July 28 on the CIO Steelworkers wage dispute, and is scheduled to report to the President by Sept. 1. The two sides will then have two more weeks in which to bargain over the board's recommendations before the 60-day truce expires. The recommendations will not be binding.

Members of the board include Chairman Carroll R. Daugherty, Northwestern University economics professor; Samuel I. Rosenman, New York attorney and former adviser and "ghost-writer" for Pres. Roosevelt; and David L. Cole, Paterson, N. J., labor relations adviser.

Composition of the board was such that few people were ready to place bets on the character of the recommendations that would come from it. The cautious, Big Business newspaper, the Wall St. Journal, guessed "the board probably will recommend a wage boost."

The board's hearings will be held in New York City in the now-famous federal courthouse on Foley Square, scene of the current Communist trial and of the late Alger Hiss trial.

BOTH THE UNION and the 60 steel companies involved have eight days in which to present their cases.

The hearings will be preceded by a two-day hearing on procedures. At the regular hearings, the union will be represented by Murray, Steelworkers and CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, Robert R. Nathan, former government economist and others.

The union is asking a wage increase, a pension plan and an insurance program. On each demand the industry, led by U. S. Steel, turned thumbs down. A wage increase, it said, would be "inflationary," and it claimed a pension plan is not arguable during the current contract reopening. It offered 2c an hour toward an insurance program, which would have to be equally financed by the employes.

Steelworkers and CIO Pres. Philip Murray termed "Big Steel's" negative attitude disgraceful, accused it of failure to bargain in good faith from the start, then called together his 146-man wage policy committee.

The committee then voted to call a strike if no agreement were reached by the contract deadline, July 16. Then Pres. Truman and Mediation & Conciliation Dir. Cyrus Ching hurriedly got into the act.

Ching called the disputants to his Washington office for a negotiating meeting. Nothing gave. He then talked it over with the President and Presidential Assistant John R. Steelman. A proposal to both parties resulted.

Truman suggested that work continue under present terms of the contract until a fact-finding board could hold hearings and make non-binding recommendations. "Big Steel" said no. It didn't like the "recommendations" part. Accordingly, until the 11th hour, U. S. Steel, Republic and Bethlehem refused to accept the truce. Then, suddenly, they wired Truman of their reluctant acceptance.

SHORTLY AFTER appointment of the steel board, negotiations between the CIO Electrical Workers and General Electric were recessed indefinitely at the request of the union. UE negotiators said the recess was to permit them to report back to their locals.

The CIO Auto Workers, meanwhile, went into daily, all-day bargaining sessions with Ford. Headed up till now by the union's Ford director, Kenneth Bannon, the UAW negotiating committee was expected to include UAW Pres. Walter Reuther by the end of the week.

The UAW has asked the state Mediation Board to conduct a strike vote among the Ford employes. The poll is required under the state's "little T-H" law. Negotiations have been marking time since June 2. The Ford contract expired July 15 and has been continued on a day-to-day basis.

Like the Steelworkers, the UAW is seeking a wage boost, pension plan improvements and an insurance plan.

Closest thing to an offer from Ford so far was a proposal that there be no economic changes for the next 18 months—except for an up or down adjustment each six months according to the Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index. This was briskly turned down by the union.

Chrysler negotiations are continuing at the same time.

IN SUPPORT OF its pension and insurance demands, the CIO Steelworkers last week released a lengthy report on such plans written by Murray Latimer, insurance consultant.

The report traced the history of employe pensions at giant U. S. Steel since 1901. At that time, Andrew Carnegie created the Carnegie Relief Fund by donating $4 million worth of Carnegie Steel Co. bonds. Out of this pensions were paid employes who became incapacitated after 15 years continuous service. In 1908 the average pension was $14.18 a month, and it could be withdrawn for poor behavior or other reasons.

In 1931, although the corporation had provision for a pension plan on the books, Latimer estimated the chances of a worker getting one as being approximately .0000001.

In 1940, the plan was amended to make eligible only employes who earned more than $3000 a year. Until 1947, Latimer stated, the average steelworker was not eligible to participate. Those now participating must contribute—and can then look forward to a pension of about $7.50, if participation began at age 51 and about $13.20 if he joined at 41.

"With trifling exceptions, members of the United Steelworkers who are eligible to join the U. S. Steel contributory pension plan have decided, with obvious justification, that such trifling pensions are not worth the bother of making contributions and the consequent diminution of current take-home pay," he said.

The report estimated that some 1600 persons have retired because they reached 65 or because of disability—without receiving a pension.

For those who did receive pensions, the average amount, as of May of this year, was $9.33 a month.

Latimer's plan then proceeded in some detail to outline a plan for adequate pensions and for death, sickness, accident, medical care and hospitalization insurance.

Bus Strike Ends

CIO Transport Workers in New York City voted last week to accept Mayor William O'Dwyer's peace proposal to end a seven-day strike against two private bus lines.

The walkout began on the New York City Omnibus Corp. line on July 15 in protest against the company's dismissal of four union mechanics. Failing an agreement, TWU members on the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. walked out a few days later. The two companies are jointly owned.

O'Dwyer's proposal, which won a 1237-to-496 acceptance by the TWU membership in closed balloting, provided that:

- The dispute over the dismissals be submitted to arbitration. This would place the issue in the lap of Theodore W. Kheel, the industry's impartial chairman.
- The union's demands for a new contract, including a 21c hourly wage boost, be settled by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Mayor if the union and company fail to agree on one.

Settlement of the contract dispute alone with the dismissals controversy removes the threat of a strike over contract demands on Aug. 1. The two companies so far have rejected all union demands, insisting the contract be extended without change. TWU Pres. Michael Quill urged a "yes" vote.

CWA Is Winner

The CIO Communicatcns Workers of America has won the first round—and probably the entire bout—in its tangle with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. over CWA's bargaining rights.

The five-man Natl. Labor Relations Board has thrown out the company's petition for a representation election among employes of the Michigan Bell Telephone Co. Michigan Bell, along with all Bell affiliates whose empoyes are represented by CWA, asked the Board for a poll to determine whether the employes still wanted CWA to represent them after the union entered the CIO. The union affiliated with CIO after a nationwide referendum of the membership favored the action 2-to-1.

The NLRB is now expected to toss out 34 similar petitions filed by other Bell affiliates. Some 220,000 CWA members are involved in these bargaining suits.

In the Michigan decision, the Board ruled that the company's case was "barren of any evidence that the affiliation of the CWA with the CIO has had any effect upon the structure, functions or membership" of the Michigan local union.

"There has been no schism in these unions; and no other labor organization intervened in this proceeding to challenge their representative status," the board said.

During the months May, June and July, the petitioning companies have impounded an estimated $1,320,000 in union dues through the check-off. If the rest of the petitions are dismissed, as expected, the amount will have to be sent to the union.

FACT-FINDERS: Here, at the White House, the members of the steel fact finding committee confer with Presidential Assistant John R. Steelman. Left to right: Samuel I. Rosenman, Steelman, Dr. Carroll R. Daugherty, board chairman, and David Cole. Hearings begin July 28. Board's report is due Sept. 1.

Timken Settled

Some 3250 CIO Steelworkers voted to accept a Timken Roller Bearing Co. proposal and return to work.

Timken employes in five Ohio cities had been on a two-week vacation, and, in the absence of a contract settlement, were considering going on strike rather than returning at the end of the holiday.

The offer accepted by the employes provided an "as-is" extension of the contract for one year with a reopening in 90 days on pay rates, pensions and an insurance program. This would permit observance of the industry's 60-day truce, and would allow time for a wage pattern to take shape within the industry.

Bittner 'Didn't Know Meaning Of Fear'

By ALLAN L. SWIM

VAN A. BITTNER was a man who, literally, gave his life to the trade union movement.

When he died last Tuesday at a Pittsburgh hospital after being ill several months, the nation lost an ardent and colorful fighter for human rights.

There were two Van A. Bittners

Before becoming editor of the CIO News, Allan L. Swim worked under Van A. Bittner as public relations director of the CIO's Southern organizing drive.

—the one the public knew and the one known only to a small group of intimates.

To the public he was a rough-and-tumble fighter when he needed to be, and a suave, peaceful compromiser when the occasion called for it.

To his intimates he was that and much more. He was a fellow who always stuck with his friends, a man deeply interested in the nation's youth, an avid reader of good books, a lover of good music and plays, a close follower of athletics.

Bittner had almost become a legendary figure by the time he undertook one of his most important assignments—that of directing the CIO's Southern organizing compaign back in the summer of '46.

When veteran unionists got together to swap stories about the "tough days," Van Bittner's name usually came into the conversation.

He was the fellow, one of them would say, who "had so many injunction charges against him down in West Virginia that he'd have spent 100 years in jail if they'd made the charges stick."

Another would tell about the time Bittner posed as minister so he could get into a coal mine region around which mine operators had posted armed guards.

"He didn't know the meaning of fear," another would say.

ONE STORY, over which Bittner chuckled when it was mentioned, concerned the time he slipped away from his "bodyguards" and went for a late evening stroll in a mining region where the operators had declared "open season" on union organizers.

One of the men assigned to keep him from getting shot or beaten finally caught up with him and declared, "Say don't you know better than to walk alone here at night?"

Bittner calmly replied, "I'm not walking alone; I'm walking with God."

The disgusted miner then said, "Maybe you are but I'll bet that if one of you gets shot it won't be God."

Bittner, a Lutheran, wasn't a church-goer but much of his philosophy was based on the life of Christ. He frequently used illustrations involving religion to drive home his point.

AT A PRESS conference in Atlanta several years ago a reporter who condoned racial segregation began questioning Bittner in great detail about the CIO's policy regarding Negroes. Finally Bittner snapped at him:

"You can say in your paper that if Negroes are good enough for God they're certainly good enough for the CIO! Now let's talk about something else!"

Although few persons knew about it, Van A. Bittner was responsible for a large number of young men from mining regions obtaining college educations.

He arranged for athletic scholarships at leading colleges and universities for some of the country's leading football players of recent years.

Bittner was a man of great patience—a man who believed a person should be willing to devote years to anything that was important and right.

To illustrate his point with impatient young organizers he often told about being stationed for several years in a West Virginia town "before anybody would openly speak to me on the street."

Years later, when West Virginia was well organized, Bittner became one of the state's most potent political figures although he never ran for office. He once turned down appointment to the U. S. Senate for an unexpired term because, as he said, "I'm going to devote my life to my union."

And he did devote his life to the union movement—all but the first 11 years of it.

Bittner was only 11 years old when he went to work in the mines of Pennsylvania. He joined the United Mine Workers after he received his first paycheck.

At the age of 16 he became president of his own local union. He was elected a district vice president at 23 and became district president three years later.

When Bittner was 31 he began organizing miners in West Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama. He spent 18 years in West Virginia, nine of them as president of UMW District 17.

He served as a member of the Appalachian Wage Conference from 1933 to 1941.

At the start of the CIO's first campaign to organize mass production workers, Bittner became organizing director in the Great Lakes area. He was in charge of drives that brought thousands of steel, farm equipment and packinghouse workers into the CIO.

Bittner took pride in the fact that he was able to obtain a high school education although he began digging coal when only 11 years old.

He was the first coal miner's son in the Bridgeport, Pa., area to be graduated from high school.

In 1942 Bittner was elected assistant to Pres. Philip Murray at the first constitutional convention of the CIO Steelworkers and as a member of that union became a member of the CIO Executive Board.

Pres. Roosevelt appointed Bittner to the National War Labor Board in 1942. He served until the end of 1945.

In the spring of 1946 he was selected national director of the CIO Organizing Committee. At the time of his death at the age of 64 he still held that position and was a vice president of the Steelworkers.

BITTNER WAS ROUGH — and Bittner was gentle.

Without any qualms, he could hurl insults at a Congressional committee which he considered determined to harm the union movement. He could be as tough as any employer who ever decided to fight unionism.

He was the polite gentleman, too. Reporters who had never seen him in a rough-and-tumble battle frequently remarked that he acted more like a minister than a labor organizer. And on a number of occasions he spoke to church congregations and religious organizations.

Bittner, although blind in one eye, could read an entire newspaper in about the time required for the average person to read a single column.

This ability made it possible for him to keep abreast of current events regardless of heavy schedules.

Occasionally he would read as many as two books in one evening.

FEW WASHINGTON reporters will forget the day back in the spring of '47 that Bittner appeared before the Republican-controlled Labor Committee of the 80th Congress to argue against passage of the Taft-Hartley Act.

There weren't many friends of labor on the committee—and a majority of committeemen were obviously out to "do a job" on Bittner.

Bittner was on the stand all morning, all afternoon, all evening. He stood off their attacks. He beat down their anti-labor charges—and he wound up by telling the committee frankly that he didn't think they had enough knowledge or enough common sense to write a decent labor law.

It was a day that exhausted the Congressmen, the reporters and the spectators.

But Van Bittner walked off the stand, after hours of bitter dialogue, as fresh as a daisy!

He was a man who loved a good battle when he was fighting for unionism.

Some of the battles in which he was involved resulted in death or serious injury to men working with or under him. He often said that "I've seen much more than my share of violence. Unfortunately, many men have had to give their lives to build this labor movement of ours."

WHEN HE assumed the directorship of the CIO Organizing Committee he expressed the hope to associates that "we've passed into an era in which unions can be organized without organizers being beaten or shot."

To friends who pressed him for information about his knowledge of music, Bittner occasionally would say:

"Well, I ought to know a little about it; I used to play a cornet in a union band."

Not long after that, one of his top organizers in Georgia was brutally beaten. Bittner paced up and down his office for a few minutes after receiving the report and then declared:

"I can see this isn't going to be any Sunday School picnic. Well, I guess it's all part of the game—the bad part. I hope to live to see the day when employers will realize that unions are here to stay."

Van Bittner still felt that way when he died.

Because he was a shrewd organizer, he often was able to work out schemes to circumvent violence planned by employers. One of his favorites consisted of sending into a town from 12 to 30 of the largest organizers on his staff. After they made a "show of strength" they would return to their usual posts and the two or three men remaining would encounter no trouble.

"There are few employers who hire thugs to beat up organizers unless they feel sure they can get by with it," he would say. "All you have to do is convince them they won't get by with it."

Those who knew Bittner best probably were most impressed by his loyalty to his subordinates as well as to his superiors. "If he's on your side he'll back you to the last ditch," men who worked with him frequently said.

Bittner believed strongly in placing responsibility on others. When he placed an assistant in charge of an organizing project he expected him to use his own judgment—to run his own show. Those who failed on assignments were given a second and a third —and sometimes a fourth—chance to make good.

"There's a place in the union movement for every man and woman who believes strongly in unionism," he once said. "When I assign a person to a job and that person fails I think I'm partly to blame. So I find a different assignment—and I keep on trying until the person succeeds or until we're both convinced some assignment outside my jurisdiction would be better."

BITTNER WAS known to thousands of persons throughout the entire country. He had many friends. Some of them were wealthy and politically powerful. Most of them were industrial workers.

The two friends about whom he talked most frequently were Philip Murray, with whom he was closely associated for many years, and President Roosevelt, whom he joined frequently for "bull sessions" when the latter was in the White House.

Through Bittner's office flowed a steady stream of well known and virtually unknown persons. It was not unusual for him to spend as much time talking with an aged Negro coal miner from Alabama as with a prominent judge from Illinois. He was more impressed by a man's thoughts and by his work than by his background and position.

Bittner was a prolific storyteller, a lover of good food, a careful dresser. He liked to travel by automobile, didn't object to long train rides but rebelled when associates tried to get him to accompany them on planes.

Even after he had reached his 60's men many years younger complained of the pace Bittner set for them and himself. On many occasions he would get up at 4 a. m., breakfast hurriedly with several of his assistants, ride in a car for 200 miles, make a two-hour speech at a mass meeting and then return home after dark.

Those of us who worked for or with Van A. Bittner knew him as a man of many talents—a man who believed democracy was the hope of the world and that the union movement was the backbone of democracy.

Our sympathy—and the sympathy of thousands of others—goes to those who survive him—his wife, daughter, father, brother and two grandchildren.

Murray Statement

CIO Pres. Philip Murray's statement on the death of Van A. Bittner:

"Even though we realized Van Bittner had only a slight fighting chance for the past several weeks, still his death is a great shock to all of us.

"The loss to the labor movement of one of its pioneer leaders of the 20th Century is equally the loss to the nation of a true humanitarian. His whole philosophy of life was that through unions our democracy can be made to function better, not alone for the membership, but for the entire nation his whole concern was for America and its people.

"A leader of the labor movement, Van Bittner was generally acclaimed as the greatest organizer of our time.

"I bespeak the feeling of the Steelworkers and the entire CIO in extending to his family our deepest sympathy in their great loss."

Carey

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey's statement:

"The members of the American labor movement have suffered an irreparable loss in the passing of Van Bittner.

"The indebtedness of trade unionism to his untiring work, leadership and idealism can never fully be appraised. Van Bittner was an inspiration to countless young CIO leaders whose loyalty and respect for him increased constantly.

"To me he was more than a personal friend of many, many years; he represented an ideal of self-sacrifice, devotion and achievement which cannot be forgotten."

Haywood

Statement of CIO Vice Pres. and Organization Dir. Allan S. Haywood:

"The millions of members of organized labor have lost a true friend and loyal worker in the death of Van A. Bittner.

"In the long period of his services to labor, Van Bittner served with unswerving loyalty and a deep devotion to the cause of his fellow men. From his boyhood, he knew the struggle and heartaches of workers and he never lost sight of the goal he set for himself—a goal of aiding them in improving their lot in life.

"The gains of labor to which Van Bittner contributed so much will stand as lasting tribute to his services.

"Those of us who worked with him for many years feel the loss of our loyal associate as well as the loss of a considerate and steadfast friend."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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Did Their Job Well

Two men who fought unceasingly and effectively for human rights have waged their last battles.

They were Van A. Bittner, an outstanding labor leader, and Frank Murphy, a U. S. Supreme Court Justice. Both died last week after long and faithful service.

These men fought for humanity on different planes. One was a unionist, the other a lawyer, politician and jurist. Both were hard fighters. Both were liberals. Had they been privileged to work as a team they undoubtedly would have had little difficulty pulling together in the same harness.

Both men leave behind them monuments to their memories that are more impressive than all the statues their admirers might erect.

Murphy will be remembered for his record of giving aid to the "underdogs" when he was Mayor of Detroit and Governor of Michigan—and for the fine concept of justice he displayed as a member of the nation's highest court.

Bittner, if history is recorded correctly, will be listed as one of the really great fighters for the thing which he himself sometimes called "human dignity." His work made life easier and more pleasant for millions of American workers.

It is logical, we believe, that we in the CIO should be touched more deeply by the death of Bittner than by the passing of Murphy.

We often saw Van in action—at conventions, at mass meetings, at Congressional hearings and out in the field where unions are organized.

We saw him give to his job more time and energy—and more genuine devotion—than anybody could have logically demanded of him.

Words — no matter how well chosen — cannot adequately describe the unique role Van Bittner played. But many unionists for many years to come will use many words in an effort to do so.

And this in itself will be a real tribute to a man who gave his life to the labor movement. ★ ★ ★

NO REASON FOR DELAY

Really—when you stop to think about it—isn't it ridiculous that the 40c-an-hour minimum wage which went into effect before the war remains unchanged despite inflation and the heavy increase in the cost of living?

Some people, of course, argued that there was no need for increasing the minimum as long as nearly everybody was working and almost nobody was getting paid as little as 40c.

That was a weak argument and—anyhow—it isn't applicable to present conditions. Unemployment has been on the increase for a number of months and there has been wage cutting here and there.

There hasn't been any good reason during the past few years for Congress to turn down suggestions that the minimum wage be increased. There is even less reason now.

An immediate increase to at least 75c and an eventual increase to $1 would serve to bolster our sagging economy. Passage of legislation to bring this about shouldn't be delayed.

Aside from the national economic aspects of the minimum wage there is a very important human aspect.

A person earning only 40c receives only $16 a week if working full time—and many Americans are working only part time.

That's sweatshop pay!

And it's less than most states pay in benefits today to those who are unemployed.

'Welfare State' Tag Is Phony

Opponents Of Fair Deal Have Merely Hung New Name On Old Campaign

By ALLAN L. SWIM

QUITE A FEW editorial writers and politicians have been blasting away lately at President Truman's "Welfare State" program.

They have been holding up the economic difficulties of Great Britain as an example of the bad things that would happen to the U. S. if Congress enacted the Fair Deal.

At first glance it appears that they have a new campaign. Closer inspection, however, shows they have merely hung a new tag on the old drive to prevent passage of badly needed social legislation.

To hear them tell it, their only objective is to keep the nation from turning to socialism or something akin to it.

Perhaps that motive prompts some of them, but there's more behind their campaign than meets the casual eye—much more.

LET'S EXAMINE the record a bit and see if we can learn whether the anti-"Welfare State" lads are basing their campaign on facts.

Great Britain, under a labor government, would naturally be one of the "bad examples" they would cite—if Britain happened to be in trouble.

Britain is in trouble—but her difficulties weren't caused by social legislation. They began before the opening of the last war—when labor wasn't in political control — and they have been mounting ever since.

A Tory government and the absence of "Welfare State" legislation wouldn't alter Britain's economic position noticeably. She'd still be in trouble.

Let's not forget that all of Europe—not just those countries which have labor governments—are facing serious economic and rehabilitation difficulties.

THE "WELFARE STATE" opponents oppose nearly all of the legislation which the CIO and other liberal groups indorse.

Their argument is that we're trying to destroy the "free enterprise system," put business out of business and bring about greater government "interference."

They object to the use of tax monies for projects designed to aid the bulk of the people when they're having economic troubles.

They're opposed to expanded social security, realistic unemployment compensation, higher minimum wage and health insurance.

But they've long been in favor of "Welfare State" projects which help business directly.

THE AVERAGE editorial writer isn't shedding any tears over the big subsidy the government makes to the publishing business through the Post Office Department.

They're not crying about the subsidies to the airlines which carry mail or about the use of tax funds to build and expand airports.

They're conducting no campaigns against those cities which use tax money to erect factory buildings which are made available at little or no cost to corporations which will move branches into them.

There's no hue and cry from them about the tax money required to repair highway damage caused by heavy commercial trucks.

ALTHOUGH THEY don't openly admit it, the thing to which the "Welfare State" opponents object most strongly is the trend started by the New Dealers of placing more emphasis on human rights and less on property rights.

They seem to think it's OK to extend government aid to corporations but object to government aid to individuals.

They oppose government regulation of Big Business but approve increased government control of labor.

They sometimes seek to justify their position by declaring, "What's good for business is good for the people."

We in the CIO think that the people — all the people — should come first and that what's good for them should certainly be good enough for business.

Murray Hits Rankin On 52-20

CIO Pres. Murray has called upon members of Congress to "break through the iron curtain" imposed by Rep. John Rankin (D. Miss.) on the House Veterans Committee. Murray called for immediate extension of the unemployment compensation provisions of the GI Bill of Rights.

Assailing Rankin's "dictatorial control over the House Veterans Committee" and his refusal even to order hearings on the bill before the Committee, Murray urged Congressmen to sign the discharge petition to bypass the Committee.

The CIO president recalled that government officials had told veterans not to draw on their unemployment funds right after discharge, if possible, but to hold it as a reserve in a time of lower employment opportunities.

With the present provisions due to expire July 25, Murray said the issue involves "the honor of Congress against the obstructionism of Representative Rankin."

Murray noted that less than one veteran in 16 has used up the benefits that Congress had made available when the law was passed in 1944.

On July 19, according to press reports, Rankin, chairman of the House Veterans Comittee, announced that his committee would not approve any such measure even if the Senate should pass its bill.

Murray assailed Rankin's "ultimatum to members of the House Veterans Committee that they will not be given an opportunity to vote on whether or not they want to restore to veterans—benefits promised during hostilities. Most of the major veterans' organizations are backing these bills.

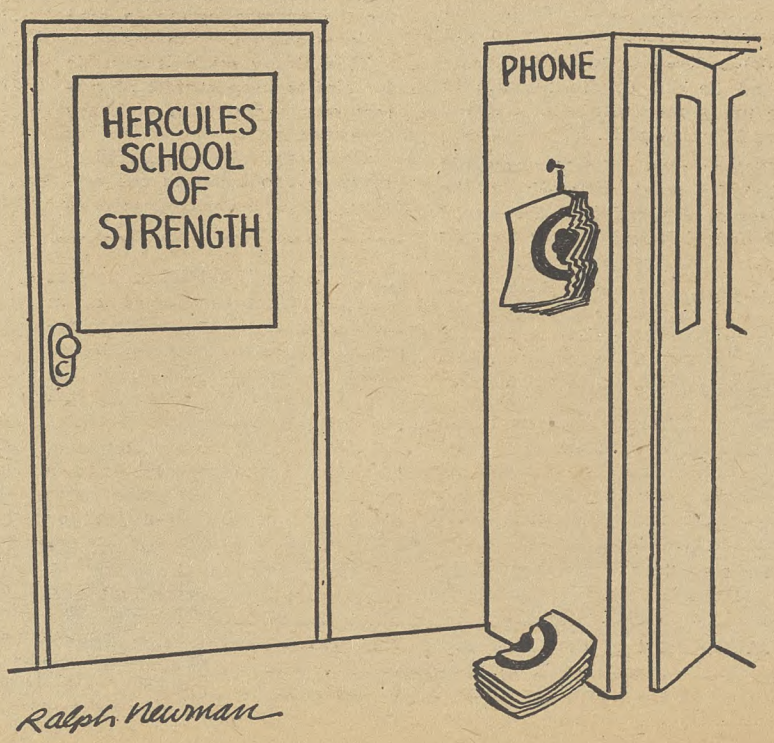
"The Congressman from Mississippi is opposed because he is against anything that is of value to men who work for a living. It is no secret that Rankin feels $20 unemployment compensation is more than many of his constituents deserve, even though they might have given up their security and risked their lives in defense of their country.

"By his dictatorial control over the House Veterans Committee, John Rankin has demonstrated himself to be the veterans' worst enemy. He acclaims himself as the friend of the veteran, but at the same time bottles up all of the measures which veterans really need."

"Most veterans went directly back to work following discharge from the armed service," Murray added. "They were told by responsible leaders, including General Omar Bradley, then Veterans Administrator, that their entitlement to unemployment compensation was like money in the bank and that they ought to save it for a time when jobs might become scarce. We are now in such a period.

"Jobs are scarce in many fields, and more than 4,000,000 men and women are unemployed. The 80th Congress passed a bill which cut down the eligibility period. It is up to the 81st Congress to redeem the assurance to GI's at the height of the war.

"The issue is: the honor of the Congress against the obstructionism of John Rankin."



This Is A PACage —So Give A $1

They Read About It Minutes Later

A GROUP of Washington correspondents were shooting the breeze one evening at the National Press Club.

After they had swapped "inside information" about who was trying to put the skids under whom in official circles the conversation swung around to labor unions.

This led eventually to a discussion of union newspapers. One opinionated reporter declared that "the labor press stinks!"

A Guild member took up the challenge and the boys went at it hot and heavy.

Finally one of them said, "There are good labor papers and bad ones—just like they're good dailies and bad ones. My criticism is that they're not enterprising enough."

THIS CAUSED one of his friends to tell this story:

A union organized the employes of a large firm after a long and sometimes bitter campaign. The local labor paper played an important role in the membership drive.

Management stalled for months before entering negotiations with the union—and then another battle began.

Management at first said "no" to almost all of the union's proposals. Then over a period of weeks—agreement was reached on one point of the contract after another.

Eventually there was agreement on everything but wages. On this the management refused to budge an inch.

The union wanted a 10c increase. Management offered 3c.

Negotiations recessed for two weeks and during this period the labor paper ran two stories about the "mounting strike sentiment" resulting from the company's refusal to grant a 10c raise.

The local dailies, taking their cue from the labor weekly, also ran stories about "mounting strike sentiment."

The union, taking its cue from the weekly and dailies, called a special meeting at which members voted unanimously for a resolution empowering its executive board to call a strike "if necessary to bring about a fair settlement of our wage dispute."

The union was in a poor position to strike and knew it—so the resolution was little more than a threat.

But officers of the company didn't know this was true. So they took their cue from the weekly, the dailies and the resolution.

WHEN negotiations resumed, management immediately offered a 5c raise. This was increased to 8c, then to 9c and finally to 10c.

The contract was signed. Negotiators breathed sighs of relief and shook hands with each other.

A union officer, unnoticed, moved to a window of their second-floor meeting room and lowered and raised the shade quickly.

Two men, with copies of the local weekly paper under their arms, started across the street after receiving the "shade" signal.

As the negotiators stepped out on the sidewalk the "news boys" began shouting:

"Strike Averted! Union Wins 10c Raise! Read all about it in the labor Journal."

Dumbfounded management representatives were never told that half the papers the "news boys" displayed—the bottom half of their stack—carried a headline saying:

"Union Calls Meeting To Discuss Strike Action." **A.L.S.**

The Stuff

The Republican party has announced the establishment of a committee to decide whether the party should have principles in the 1950 election and in Hopkinson, Mass., a man recovered his eyesight after 18 years of total blindness. — PAC Pipeline.

WAKE UP -- BEFORE THE STORM HITS!

Keyserling Gives Recipe For Full Employment

Following are excerpts from the address to the CIO Auto Workers convention made by Leon Keyserling, vice chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers:

The New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt gave this country an increasing appreciation of the importance and necessity of humanistic progressive liberal government in the interest of all the people.

He broke down for all time that wall which divides the government from the people and made the people realize that a government program is not something separate and distinct from what the people do in industry and do in labor but it is the people themselves, the people themselves acting through their government to protect their interests as a whole and to solve those problems which they cannot solve alone.

But let us admit that there was one problem we did not solve in those earlier years—the problem of full employment.

We were faced in our economic system with a house that was already on fire, and while many necessary and urgent steps were taken to put that fire out successfully, we were interrupted in the task of moving on to a permanent full employment economy.

That is the challenge of today, and as we face that challenge we must recognize that there has grown up an increasing number of those who believe as against those who disbelieve in a full employment economy,

NOW, WHAT are the issues in that fight? What is a full employment economy? A full employment economy is one in which the great industrial resources, the great labor resources, the great material resources of the country are used in the interest of all the people constantly to increase and improve their standards of living.

And who are those opposed to a full employment economy? They break down into two groups. First, there are a few who do not want to see it done because they feel that unemployment makes it easier for them to deal with the labor force, that restrictionism makes it easier for them to maintain profits than a full employment economy,

But more important than that, because those small groups have been beaten before and can be beaten again, we must fight old and outmoded ideas.

We must fight the idea that a small recession every now and then is natural and is a normal course of readjustment.

'A Few Facts'

Says Leon Keyserling:

"Let me give you just a few facts about what a full employment economy can mean over a few years' time.

"In 1932, during the depths of the depression, we had a total national product of about $40,000,000,000,. We have figured out that over the next 10 years, on the average, starting with a national product of more than $200,000,000,000 now, we can average a $40,000,000,000 higher annual national product than we have ever achieved before.

"That would mean that over a period of 10 years in the aggregate our national product would be $400,000,000,000 more than if we stand still and $200,000,000,000 greater than if we allow the vicious circle or cycle of recession and depression to fall down upon us again."

What are the things we need to do to achieve a full employment economy? This divides into the things that you can do through your government, into the things that the government, in the interests of all the people needs to do, and the things that you and others can do in collective bargaining, in wage policy, in price policy, and in economic policy generally.

LET US look at the government first. What is the first thing that we, the people, need to do through our government to achieve a full employment economy? We need to define the size of a full employment economy. We need to set goals—we need to set goals for national income, we need to set goals for standards of living, we need to set goals for housing and we need to set goals for education and for health and for other vital matters.

And we need to set out the national laws and policies to help to achieve these goals. And as we start to do that, what do we find? We find those timid people or those reactionary people who say it can't be done.

The answer is that the real resources of the people are not in dollars and cents, but in the brawn and brain of the people who work in our economy, and in our national resources, and that there is a loss in economic values and in human values when people are unemployed, when people are under-housed, under-nourished or under-educated.

It is by building up these fundamental resources that we add to the strength and to the security of our economy and that we can move forward over the next five years to a national income in real terms of $300,000,000,000 which is set forth as a goal in the Economic Report.

ADA Maps Full Work Program

By GLORIA CAPLAN

WITH THE nation's economy moving downhill as the unions and Pres. Truman predicted three years ago, almost everyone was rushing to the fore last week with prescription in hand.

Despite the unhappy memory of the Big Depression and the shadow of another, Big Business spokesmen and their Congressional buddies continued to offer the same course which nationally-known economists say led to the '29 bust.

Industrialists were vociferously complaining about a "shrunken market," but none stepped forward to correct the situation by placing more buying power in consumers' hands.

Typical of this approach was that of U. S. Chamber of Commerce Pres. Herman W. Steinkraus, who advised workers to "forego" wage demands this year. Although statistical information pointed to only slight reductions in prices in the past few months, the C. of C. head took a glance at newspaper advertisements and concluded that the country is witnessing a general lowering of prices.

Steinkraus' statement was in reply to the Robert J. Nathan report, made for CIO, which demonstrated the feasibility of substantial wage increases, coupled with price cuts, in some of the largest industries.

In addition to asking workers to skip raises this year, Steinkraus urged them to help management obtain "greater efficiency" so it might cut prices.

The Nathan report had noted whopping big increases in efficiency in steel and other industries—but no corresponding price declines resulted.

MEANWHILE, a star-studded group of Fair Dealers got together in Washington last week to blueprint a course back to full employment.

The all-day conference was sponsored by the Americans for Democratic Action, and brought together such persons as Leon Keyserling, vice chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers; Sen. James Murray (D., Mont.), who has just introduced an "Economic Expansion bill"; Rep. Andrew Biemiller (D. Wis.), a sponsor of the bill in the House; Labor Secy. Maurice Tobin; Connecticut Gov. Chester Bowles; Sen. Hubert Humphrey, ADA chairman; numerous labor leaders; some small business men — and even a Metropolitan opera star—Lawrence Tibbett.

It was a hard-working session, broken only by a luncheon and a small amount of small talk that accompanies luncheons.

The 70 participants were clearly alarmed. To them the fact of 4 million jobless, 9 million others working part-time, and numerous others temporarily laid off was no sign of "healthy readjustment."

Speaker after speaker demanded that something be done—now. All accented the "now."

Most unusual feature of the conference was the virtual non-existence of disagreement. When a resolutions committee submitted at the end of the day a lengthy document containing a detailed course of action for government, business and labor, it was a synthesis of all the thinking expressed earlier at the meeting.

Substantially the same point of view had been voiced by the labor representatives as by the businessmen. Economists Louis Bean, of the Agriculture Dept., and Keyserling voiced in different words the same point of view as the Metropolitan baritone and the CIO leaders.

THE CORE of every speech was "How to get purchasing power back up and keep it expanding?"

Passage of the Murray bill, it was agreed, would go a long way, but alone would be insufficient to solve the problem.

Sponsored by 18 Senators and a number of Representatives, the bill would do the following:

- Require states to meet certain minimum standards for unemployment compensation and would extend GI unemployment benefits under the GI Bill of Rights.
- Through incentives and assistance to private business, it would encourage industrial expansion. Among these methods would be stronger methods of combating monopoly; government-guaranteed loans; accelerated amortization; and aids to foreign investment by assisting underdeveloped areas.
- Establish a bi-partisan commission to investigate federal, state and local tax policies.
- Advance planning for resources development and public works; provides for loans to states and their subdivisions for such programs.
- To assist areas hardest hit by unemployment, the government would channel its contracts or loans to these places. Public works programs — either federal, state or local—would be financed by an Unemployment Emergency Reserve Fund. All work would be done at prevailing — rather than substandard—wages.
- Provision is made for the retraining of workers and assistance to move from one area to another where employment is more abundant.

Most of the points in the bill are advocated in the CIO's economic program and in the ADA full employment resolution.

Although the general objectives of the bill were applauded by CIO spokesmen, some of its provisions and omissions were criticized.

Emil Rieve, CIO vice president and administrative chairman of the CIO Full Employment Committee last week took issue with the provision for accelerated amortization, which he termed "unwise" and said could be used to further monopoly.

Rieve also suggested the various lending powers contained in the bill be tightened. As now drawn, he said, it would offer inducements to non-unionized areas at the expense of organized areas. In addition, Rieve criticized the section on unemployment compensation as inadequate. He said only a national system could meet the nation's needs. The bill only sets up "minimum standards" for states.

The ADA resolution on full employment mentioned the Murray bill and the Brannan farm program as "The two most important steps which we can take at once."

Highlights of some of the speeches:

RIEVE: (Unable to attend, his speech was read by George Weaver, director, CIO anti-discrimination committee.): "You simply cannot take four or five million people, put them on the shelf, and tell them that they are being readjusted. They won't stand for it and they shouldn't stand for it."

BOWLES: "I am glad to be able to say that already top people in our government have taken forthright steps to insure our economic health and prosperity. Pres. Truman's message on the economic situation was particularly gratifying."

SEN. MURRAY: "I submit that the most dangerous type of disloyalty and subversion can be found among those who work toward scarcity instead of abundance, who regard booms and busts as inevitable and oppose the objective of a sustained expansion in the American economy."

Finance capitalists, monopolists and "Economic Bourbons" were specifically mentioned.

KEYSERLING: " . . . I believe in action rather than drift . . . The end objective of our economy is to improve standards of living and to spread those improvements more widely over the whole population . . . We cannot have full demand for what we produce without higher levels of mass consumption, particularly among middle and low income groups."

HUMPHREY: "All we need are six or seven new Senators and 15 to 20 new Congressmen—constructive-minded ones, those that know we're living today—and you won't have to worry about the President's program."

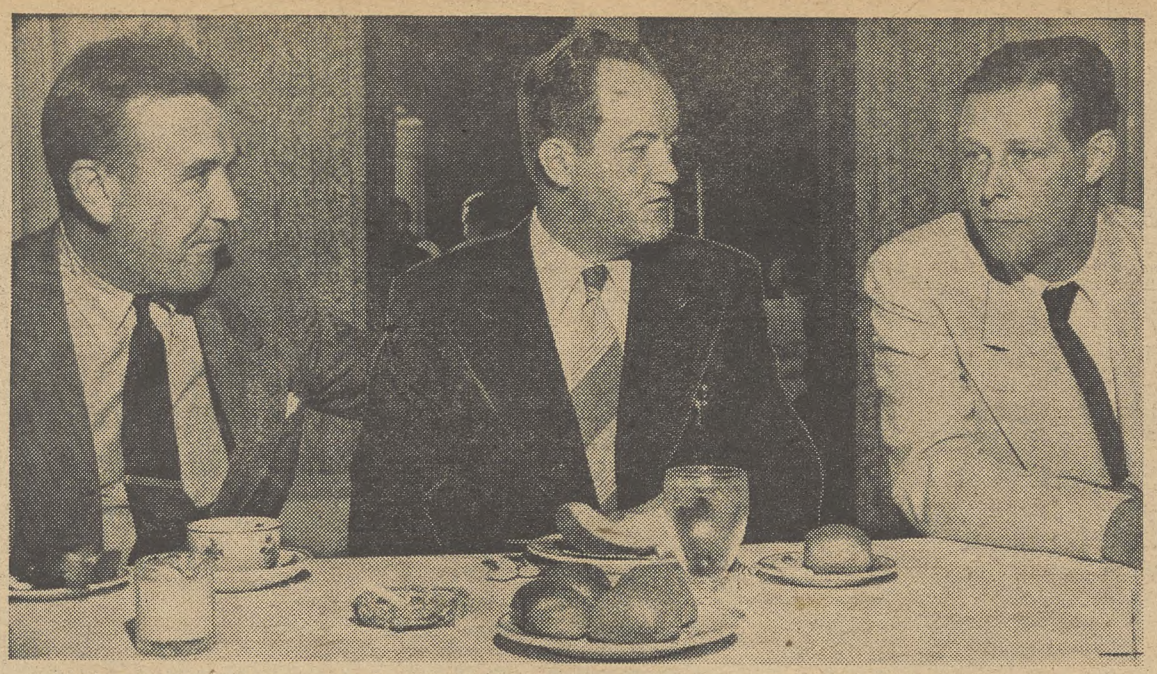
DON MONTGOMERY, CIO Auto Workers economist: "The only source of wealth is production. If it takes a government deficit to save us from wasting $20 million in lost production a year, then that's economy—not waste."

By the time everyone had had a chance to digest the ideas advanced throughout the day, the resolutions committee had a full employment resolution drafted.

Adopted unanimously — with even the hearty consent of the businessmen present—was a program calling for wage increases, where they can be absorbed without price rises; the Brannan farm program and the Murray economic expansion bill; inceased and improved unemployment, old age, and disability benefits; federal public works and federal contracts pinpointed on areas most hit by unemployment; repeal of wartime excise taxes, and other tax reforms; better weapons for "removing monopolistic road blocks to private investment."

The program looked very much like the CIO's and like the President's. But not many people had any illusions about its chances for passage in the 81st Congress.

Bowles Lauds Truman



GOVERNOR, SENATOR, ADMINISTRATION LEADER
Bowles, Humphrey, Tobin: From three areas of government came one view.

'Raise Pay, Not Prices'

BUSINESSMAN, OPERA STAR, LABOR LEADER
Pennypacker, Tibbett, Carey: All were worried about unemployment.

Humphrey: Get Better Congress

Tighten Up J. Murray Plan-Rieve

CIO Board Program Recalled

ECA Cut Hit By Carey

THE CIO IS "unalterably opposed" to an 11% cut in funds granted to the Economic Cooperation Administration, Sec.-Treas. James Carey has bluntly notified Congress.

In a letter to members of the Senate, the CIO official voiced opposition not only to the proposed budget cut but to the "haphazard manner" in which the Senate Appropriations Committee decided to make the cut in funds.

"We are likewise opposed to the proposed $50 million fund earmarked for Spain," he wrote.

"We consider that particular instance of earmarking an exhibition of irresponsibility and a disregard of the history of the entire program since Sec. of State Marshall proposed it in June, 1947.

"In our judgement," Carey added, "this is no time to upset the formulas of mutual assistance and cooperation which the participating nations worked out for themselves to our satisfaction."

CAREY'S PROTEST on behalf of CIO came shortly after ECA Administrator Paul Hoffman had warned the Senate, in a lengthy and detailed letter, that the European Recovery Program would be seriously jeopardized if the Senate follows the lead of its Appropriations Committee.

One of Hoffman's major gripes was against a clause inserted by farm state Senators requiring ECA to buy a fixed amount of farm products for distribution abroad, regardless of need.

Such a provision, if adopted, would play right into the hands of Soviet propagandists, Hoffman pointed out. The Russians have been maintaining that the purpose of ECA is to "dump U. S. surpluses into western Europe" in order to disrupt the economies of those nations.

Hoffman was equally sharp in his criticism of the Appropriation Committee's action to take $50 million out of the ECA appropriation for use as a loan to Franco Spain.

He said such a move at this time would be "inappropriate and unwise," and if Congress were to decide formally that Spain should come under ERP, "we should first request that Spain herself develop a recovery program just as we have insisted that the participating countries develop their recovery programs."

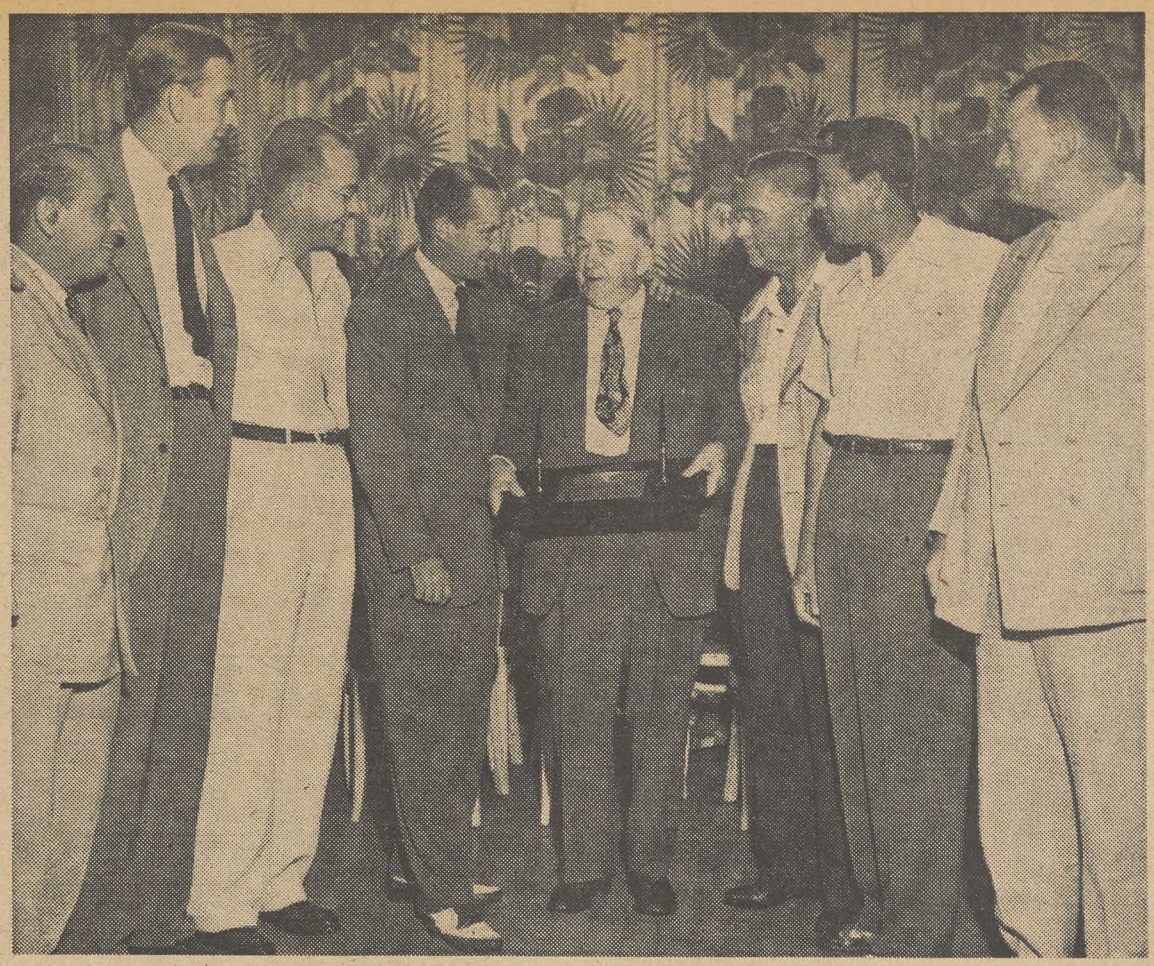
CAREY, IN HIS letter to Senators, emphasized that CIO's position was not based on "hearsay or conjecture." "We are constantly in touch with the labor movement in the participating nations which are giving their wholehearted cooperation in making the program effective."

The ECA appropriation has already passed the House of Representatives, in an amount less than requested by Pres. Truman but sufficient to be approved by ECA officials. The 11% cut was added by the Senate group to the cuts already made in the House.

ECA appropriations are apt to be on the Senate floor this week, following ratification last week of the Atlantic Pact.

Ox Roast

The Port Cities CIO Council, Grand Rapids, Mich., will hold an ox-roast on Labor Day.



HONORED: Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, holds a desk set presented him by members of the CIO Telephone Workers' Organizing Committee, which has merged with the CIO Communications Workers. Left to right are: Oscar Jager, Carlton Werkau, CWA secretary-treasurer; Tommy Jones, CWA vice president; CWA Pres. Joseph Bierne; Haywood; CWA Vice Pres. Jack Moran (former head of TWOC); Robert Creasy, president, American Union of Telephone Workers, CWA, and CWA Vice Pres. John Crull. The inscription on the desk set praised Haywood—"our buddy"—for his work in bringing about the merger of the two telephone workers' unions.

Nathan 'Scares' Big Biz; He Refutes Criticisms

IT WAS TO BE expected and certainly did happen.

Big Business and its economists spent most of last week "answering" the Nathan economic report prepared for the CIO.

The study, written by Economist Robert R. Nathan, concluded that a lot of profit-swollen industries could and should grant sizeable wage increases and cut prices.

Such action, Nathan concluded, would allow industry to continue making decent profits—and it would be the only means of quickly heading off a more serious recession.

With unemployment spreading, action—both by government and by industry—was clearly in order.

But Big Business seemed only to be saying: "Sit tight and everything will be all right."

• Newsweek magazine for instance, complained that labor and industry were locked in a "noisy debate" which could only cause further economic jitters. Millions of workers out of jobs or working part-time didn't agree with the Newsweek piece.

(Newsweek showed its "impartiality" in an article about the steel wage dispute: "Legally and logically Big Steel's position was unassailable," the magazine said.)

• The financial editor of the New York Times shook a wagging finger at labor's audacity in asking for higher pay and greater buying power.

(The Times writer got himself all mixed up on the facts. He claimed the Nathan report referred to the auto industry's ability to pay higher wages; it didn't. He said the report was biased against the auto industry because Nathan had been retained by the auto union; in fact, Nathan was retained by the CIO and by the United Steelworkers.)

FIT TO PRINT?: The New York Times carried the story of Robert Nathan's economic report, made for the CIO, on page 18, with a one-column headline. The report advocated wage increases to help the national economy.

The New York Times carried the story of the Chamber of Commerce's reply to the Nathan report on the top of page one, with a two-column headline. The Chamber's reply argued that labor should not ask for wage increases.

THE PRINCIPAL Big Business answer to the Nathan Report came from Pres. Herman Steinkraus of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The Chamber urged labor to forego wage increases this year. It had also railed against labor's wage demands in 1946, 1947 and 1948.

The Chamber argued that wage increases would be followed by price increases, and added that that's "especially so, since today we face the added handicaps of business falling off, **prices going down** and profits tumbling." How falling prices prove that wage increases would increase prices was not explained.

Keynote of the C of C report was that if unions hold up on wage boosts, business will soon pass on savings in the form of lower prices. Steinkraus even went so far as to urge businessmen to cut their prices.

But there was no assurance that prices would fall very fast or very far. Nathan, in his report, noted that in theory falling prices would be preferable to rising wages—but he said that the last few months have shown few price reductions of any significance.

TALKING TO A meeting of the American Veterans Committee in Washington, Nathan charged that the Chamber of Commerce president was "completely evasive of the fundamental issues facing our economy."

Referring to Steinkraus's appeal to let things take their course, Nathan said: "If that's business' most constructive program, then God help us."

On the other hand, he said, wage increases this year would probably come out of super-profits, since the economic situation makes consumer price increases difficult. That process, he continued, builds buying power, stimulates demand and offers a way to keep the recession from developing into depression.

Blast Move In Senate On Power

THE CIO HAS protested to all members of Congress that the "action of the Senate Appropriations Committee cutting apropriations for transmission lines from government dams and inviting privately owned utilities to take power from the busbar is an outrage against the American people."

The protest was made for CIO by John Brophy in his capacity as chairman of CIO's Regional Development Committee.

Members of the Senate have a chance to "kill a proposed steal of public power" by the private utility lobby, Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative Director, declared, commenting on the Committee action.

"The fight for public power that was begun in the thirties by Pres. Roosevelt, Sen. Norris and Speaker Rayburn — when they launched TVA, the Rural Electrification Administration and passage of the Holding Companies Act—is being fought over again by the private power lobby," Cowan charged.

Effect of Committee's action and who would benefit:

1. Central Valley Project (Shasta Dam), Cal. **Beneficiary:** Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

2. Anderson Ranch Dam, Idaho. **Beneficiary:** Idaho Power Co.

3. Colorado-Big Thompson Project, Cal. **Beneficiary:** Public Service Co. of Colorado.

4. Canyon Ferry Project, Mont. **Beneficiary:** Montana Power Co.

5. Fort Peck Dam, Mont. **Beneficiary:** Montana Power Co.

6. Hungry Horse Dam (Bonneville Power Administration), Mont. **Beneficiary:** Montana Power Co.

7. Southwestern Power Administration. **Beneficiary:** Texas Power and Light and others.

8. Southeastern Power Projects, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky.

"My husband's a riveter."

Reversal In NLRB Gained

A UNANIMOUS reversal by all five members of the Natl. Labor Relations Board of a previous order affecting bargaining units in paper mills and paper bag plants has been issued in a case involving the CIO Paperworkers and the Oakmont, Pa., plant of the U. S. Gypsum Co.

The amended Labor Board decision orders an election at the mill and bag plant, including in the bargaining unit all disputed job classifications excluded from the unit in the earlier decision issued in January. The disputed classifications now in the bargaining unit are machine tenders, head beatermen, head loaders, bottomer operators, tubar operators and inspectors.

The company's contention was that employes in these classifications were supervisory under the law. The union maintained that such employes were included in all major paper industry bargaining agreements and to uphold the company's viewpoint would create a precedent that could creat chaos in labor-management relations in the industry.

The Paperworkers appealed from the NLRB's original decision and was assisted by the AFL Brotherhood of Papermakers in a rare example of joint-action in such cases. AFL Papermakers Pres. Paul Phililps testified in the appeal hearing in Pittsburgh along with UPA-CIO Pres. Harry Sayre and employes of the company. The attorney in the case appeared on behalf of both unions.

The five members of the NLRB, in the amended decision, stated that exclusion of the disputed classifications would establish one supervisor for every three employes and "would constitute a set-up at sharp variance from the usual practice in the paper industry."

Movie Hero Is Ex-CIO Member

Hundreds of Americans are daily seeing "Home of the Brave," which has been hailed as an outstanding contribution to better race relations.

But, members of Local 2534 of the CIO Steelworkers have an extra reason for seeing—and applauding "Home of the Brave."

That's because the actor cast in the main role, that of a Negro soldier, is a former member and leader of the local, which represents workers at the Standard Steel plant, Hammond, Ind.

The ex-Steelworker is James Edwards, who was chairman of the grievance committee at Standard. There, he also worked closely with Norman Harris, District 31 representative, in winning a new wage contract which had to be argued before the War Labor Board.

Edwards, who served three years as an infantry captain in the 92d Division, studied dramatic art at a Chicago school while working at Sandard. The firm later dismissed him for a minor infraction of company rules.

While an arbitrator upheld the firing, that discharge turned out to be a lucky break for Edwards. An uncle in New York urged him to try Broadway. He won a good role in "Deep Are the Roots," a stage hit. Hollywood scouts liked his acting and he was given a part in "The Set-Up," a prize fight film. Next came "Home of the Brave," which is winning rave reviews and drawing capacity crowds all over the U. S. Last week, it was shown in two Texas cities and not an incident marred the presentation.

Jimmy Fidler, Hollywood columnist, predicts that Edwards will win an "Oscar" for his acting of the role of GI Peter Moss.

UN Hails CIO Aid To Children

SEC'Y-Gen. Trygve Lie of the United Nations warmly thanked the CIO for aid given to needy children abroad through the UN's Intl. Children's Emergency Fund. In a letter to CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Lie said:

"I wish to express to you my personal thanks and satisfaction that you have recognized the vital urgency of supporting UNICEF. Its accomplishments among the most pitiful victims of war have been extraordinary and its task is by no means finished.

"It is gratifying to us in the United Nations to know that this important American group has joined again in the great effort toward peace.

"Please extend my felicitations to your membership."

IN HIS REPLY, Murray said:

"I am sure it will be a source of deep satisfaction to the members of the CIO to know that their contribution to the work of the Intl. Children's Emergency Fund is being recognized by the United Nations.

"It is of great importance for us to continue our assistance, through governmental as well as through voluntary channels, in behalf of the needy children of the world.

"It is my understanding that the contribution of $30,000 made recently by the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee is the largest single voluntary contribution made to date to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

"We are proud of that fact, and we shall continue to work with you in the great effort toward world peace."

Soft Drinks

The CIO of Greater Muskegon, Mich., will operate a soft drink stand at the city's Day Kiddie Karnival, which is operated by Day Care Centers, Inc.

Swedish Gal Shows Us A Thing Or Two

Auburn-haired Helga Johannson, Sweden's only woman union treasurer, came to this country to learn about American trade unions, but so far her new trade union friends have learned even more from her.

At a Washington luncheon given in her honor by the CIO Government Workers' Union, Miss Johannson last week evoked a room full of gulps when she casually remarked that Sweden's government workers and factory workers are 100% organized. (An estimated 6 to 10% of American government employes are organized.)

What's more, she told her listeners, government employes work under union contract and have the right to strike. There is, however, machinery for settling differences peacefully during the life of the contract, which includes an arbitration board.

In this country under the sponsorship of the Economic Cooperation Administration, Miss Johannson will visit America's big industrial centers, take in the West Coast, then return to Washington, D. C., before sailing home in September.

The Swedish labor leader is treasurer of the Swedish Union of Civilian Employes in State Defence Industries. In addition, she serves as vice chairman of the Women's Advisory Council to the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions.

Last year, Miss Johannson said, her union passed up a wage increase "in order to help stabilize the economy.

"But we said we would insist on the increase if prices were allowed to go up." Sweden, however, still has price control, so the cost of living has remained fairly steady.

Feller On CIO Legal Staff

Appointment of David E. Feller as assistant general counsel of the CIO and of the CIO Steelworkers has been announced by Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel.

Feller has most recently served as chief law clerk to Chief Justice Fred Vinson of the U. S. Supreme Court. Prior to that he was an attorney in the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice.

He is a graduate of Harvard College and of Harvard Law School. After graduation from law school, he lectured in law and economics at the University of Chicago Law School. He served for 3½ years in the Army in the Pacific Theater, both with the infantry and with military intelligence.

Feller, 32, is married and has one child.

Thomas Harris is Goldberg's other assistant.

Beat Blow at FEPC

The House Labor Committee, by an 18 to 7 vote, has rejected a parliamentary maneuver that would have killed FEPC legislation at this session.

The committee then voted, 19 to 6, to take a final vote next Friday on the measure, which is sponsored by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.).

$1s For PAC Mean Victory In '50

"... And those stripes mean five hitches with the same company."

DAVID FELLER AND ARTHUR GOLDBERG

Cook Union Proud It's Left Wing

By WILLIAM A. MILLIS

"IT IS MY prediction you will walk out this hall proudly wearing the left-wing badge as a badge of honor."

President Hugh Bryson of the CIO Marine Cooks & Stewards made that prediction to 200 delegates as the union's Third Biennial Convention opened in San Francisco last week.

That prediction was carried out in the following days as delegates of the 7000-member union denounced national policies of CIO, accused leaders of several CIO Internationals of "selling out" on Taft-Hartley repeal and wage bargaining, and charged National CIO leaders with attempted "Dictatorship" over affiliated unions.

Highlight of the convention was unanimous approval of a resolution on autonomy, which charged in part:

In the last couple of years, the top leadership of the CIO began to depart from the original principles on which the organization was founded. In 1946 restrictions were imposed on local and state industrial union councils.

The majority of the CIO Executive Board and the top leadership of The CIO remained silent while the autonomous rights of such unions as Farm Equipment, Mine-Mill, Electrical, Public Workers, Office Workers and others were violated by other CIO affiliates engaged in the "cannibalistic" practice of raiding.

At the Portland Convention, Pres. Murray served notice that jurisdiction of certain international unions would be turned over to other unions, and finally, at the May 16, 1949, meeting of the CIO Executive Board, the autonomy of all national and international unions was officially rescinded.

THE RESOLUTION also likened the Communist-line minority in CIO ranks to American Revolutionary leaders in 1776, quoted from the U. S. Declaration of Independence, and charged CIO "policy is in violation of all concepts and traditions of American Revolutionary history."

The convention also declared: "The issue as we see it is whether or not our membership will determine the policies under which we operate, or whether those policies will be handed down to us by a few power-hungry labor bureaucrats in Washington, Pittsburgh and Detroit."

(Pres. Murray has his office as CIO President in Washington; his office as Steelworkers' President is in Pittsburgh. Detroit is the home office of Auto Workers' Pres. Walter Reuther.)

The delegates also fully indorsed actions of Bryson as member of the CIO Executive Board and authorized a campaign for "preserving the autonomous rights of CIO members."

Only debate on a resolution came on an amendment by delegates Harry Press and James Kiernan, proposing any future action by MC&S for secession from CIO be submitted to referendum. Bryson attacked sponsors as the union's "most deadly enemies," linked them to Harry Lundeberg of AFL Sailors' Union of the Pacific. The amendment received the vote only of two sponsors. There was however, no disagreement on the "Autonomy Resolution" attacking CIO.

Report to the convention of Bryson and Sec'y.-Treas. Eddie Tangen, plus action of committees, indicated convention approval of these pending resolutions:

1. Reaffirming support of World Federation of Trade Unions and denouncing CIO's withdrawal.
2. Accusing CIO National Maritime Union President Joseph Curran of "sellout" in recent East Coast agreement.
3. Strongly attacking the Marshall Plan, Atlantic Pact, U. S. Foreign Policy and saluting "The New China."
4. Continued backing of Wallace third party. (Bryson is president of the "Independent Progressive Party" in California).
5. Backing Hawaiian longshoremen's strike.
6. Setting this wage goal: "As long as our members need more wages, we will fight for wage increases to the limit of our bargaining power."

LOCAL POINT of the convention itself and the three-day "pre-convention conference" was an unrestrained attack on other CIO unions and their officials, particularly on NMU.

Three San Francisco members of NMU were barred from the convention, according to Charles Abar, acting field patrolman. They were Abar, C. Deroussett and James Drury, field representative of the Northern California CIO Regional Office.

Convention speakers included: Grant Oakes, FE President, who charged national CIO Executive Board members "are really representative of monopoly corporations within the labor movement"; Rep. Vito Marcantonio, (ALP, N. Y.) speaking by phone, who denounced "so-called leaders of labor who are crawling abject on their bellies" while, he charged, the Truman "program of $24 billions for empire abroad means reaction at home and enslavement for labor" and Richard Lynden, President, San Francisco CIO Council: "It is a sorry business when a national union instructs its unions to carry out instructoins contrary to the wishes of its membership."

There was no election of officers this year.

Steelworkers' Courses

The United Steelworkers of America-CIO will sponsor its third annual labor institute for members in the Chicago and St. Louis areas this month and next at the University of Illinois.

Taft Never Changes:

His Golf Drives Down Middle Or To The Right Of Links

By REP. SIDNEY R. YATES

Member of Congress from the 9th Illinois District. The following is part of a regular news letter sent out to his constituents.

The Housing bill provoked one of the great struggles of this Congress. The closeness of the vote truly indicated the explosive nature of the feelings of the members on this vital issue. It was therefore to be anticipated that the bitterness of the conflict would seek an outlet outside the legislative chamber.

In the days immediately preceding the French Revolution, members of the parliament of France, the Estates-General, frequently settled their differences with the dueling sword.

Today, members of our Congress are not nearly so homicidal. While tempers may flare upon the floor, and blows may be struck in rare moments of irrepressible anger, the dueling sword is passe as a means of legislative persuasion. But the desire for satisfaction persists, and so the Republicans challenged the Democrats. The weapon? Golf clubs. We accepted the challenge.

The tournament was held at the Burning Tree Country Club, a beautiful course which has been carved out of the Maryland forests. The day was dull and rainy, a perfect setting for such serious business. My teammate was Rep. George Smathers (D., Fla.), and opposing us were Rep. Earl Wilson (R., Ind.) and Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.).

I enjoyed my match with Taft very much. I had never met him before and I wondered whether his golf game would at all reflect his political philosophy. I was amazed by the close parallel.

We were scheduled to tee off at 1:30. Promptly at 1:30 Taft walked to the tee. He was dressed in khaki shorts, a faded blue T-shirt and an old fishing hat with a green sun visor. Like the knights of old, he wore a battle standard. This was in the form of gray woolen socks with green elephants knitted in. His fishing hat was reversed with the sun visor to the back of his head, which prompted the remark from one of the spectators that he seemed to be intent upon looking behind him, rather than where he was going.

From the opening drive, the Senator was rarely in the rough. His shots were down the middle of the fairway about 150 yards and invariably when he was not in the center, he would go to the right. Only rarely did he hook to the left. He acted as score keeper and he knew the number of strokes I had taken on each hole even before I told him.

He carried an umbrella, which was useful because of the intermittent rain, and as we walked along he generously offered to share it with me. I brought a quick smile to his face with the statement that this was the closest I had ever been to his position.

Taft is a determined man. When he putted, he would watch the ball roll toward the cup in a semi-crouched position, with his hands on both knees as though he were insisting that the ball go in. Strangely enough, more often than not it did go in. The Senator is an excellent putter.

He was trapped just once when an approach shot, destined for the green, kicked almost at right angles into a trap. I had pitched close to the hole so that a birdie was inevitable and I felt I had won. Undaunted by his apparent defeat, however, the Senator blasted out and sank a long putt to tie me. My feelings, I am sure, were comparable to those of Sen. Scott Lucas in the recent Senate labor fight when he almost carried the Senate on his anti-injunction provision, only to find Taft coming up with sufficient votes to defeat him.

I beat the Senator and Smathers won from Wilson. We contributed to the final score of 30-6 by which the Democrats won the tournament, but I was not surprised by this victory; the Southern Democrats had finally joined with us against the Republicans.

Distortion A La Hearst

HEARST'S Chicago Herald-American has even attempted to use CIO Pres. Philip Murray in its fight against striking AFL printers.

A guest column written by Murray for Victor Riesel, syndicated columnist, appeared in the Hearst paper and was prominently advertised on the front page. The newspaper boasted that labor leaders "write for this newspaper."

Informed of the Hearst tactics, Murray wired John J. Pilch, president of the Chicago Typographical Union:

"I am extremely sorry that Chicago Herald-American employed underhanded tactics in exploiting guest column I wrote for Victor Riesel. My article was supplied to syndicate which handles Riesel column without my being informed there was any possibility it would be used in newspaper against which your union has waged a valiant fight.

"Tactics used by Herald-American in effort to convince public your battle is not endorsed by CIO and by me personally are inexcusable."

Wage-Hour Talks Due In Senate

DEBATE ON A bill to lift minimum wages to a 75c-an-hour level starts in the Senate this week, after a series of long delays in both branches of Congress.

The Senate bill lifts the present 40c minimum to 75c, provides for tightening of present loopholes in the Wage-Hour law's child-labor section, and makes a few additions to present coverage.

These coverage improvements, however, are far less than those recommended by CIO at hearings earlier this year. They would apply principally to a few groups of dairy workers and some employes of food processing plants.

Last week, CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan asked the Senate to pass the bill (S. 653) without crippling amendments, pointing out that it is intolerable to allow workers to be paid "less than a subsistence wage."

The wage-hour bill picture in the House is more complicated. A bill embodying most of the improvements sought by labor was approved some time ago by the Labor Committee, but has been in a Rules Committee pigeonhole for months. Later Chairman John Lesinski (D. Mich.) introduced a flat 75c bill without any coverage changes, but his proposal has not been approved by the Labor Committee.

It is understood that a bill resembling the Senate measure may soon be considered in the House Labor Committee.

Murray Hails Gov. Bowles

Congratulations on achievements of the Connecticut legislature were forwarded to Gov. Chester Bowles last week by CIO Pres. Murray.

Bowles, Fair Dealer and one-time OPA administrator, was elected last year with strong labor support.

"Your record of achievements during the last session of the Connecticut Legislature demonstrates that our confidence in your leadership in the State was fully justified," Murray wrote.

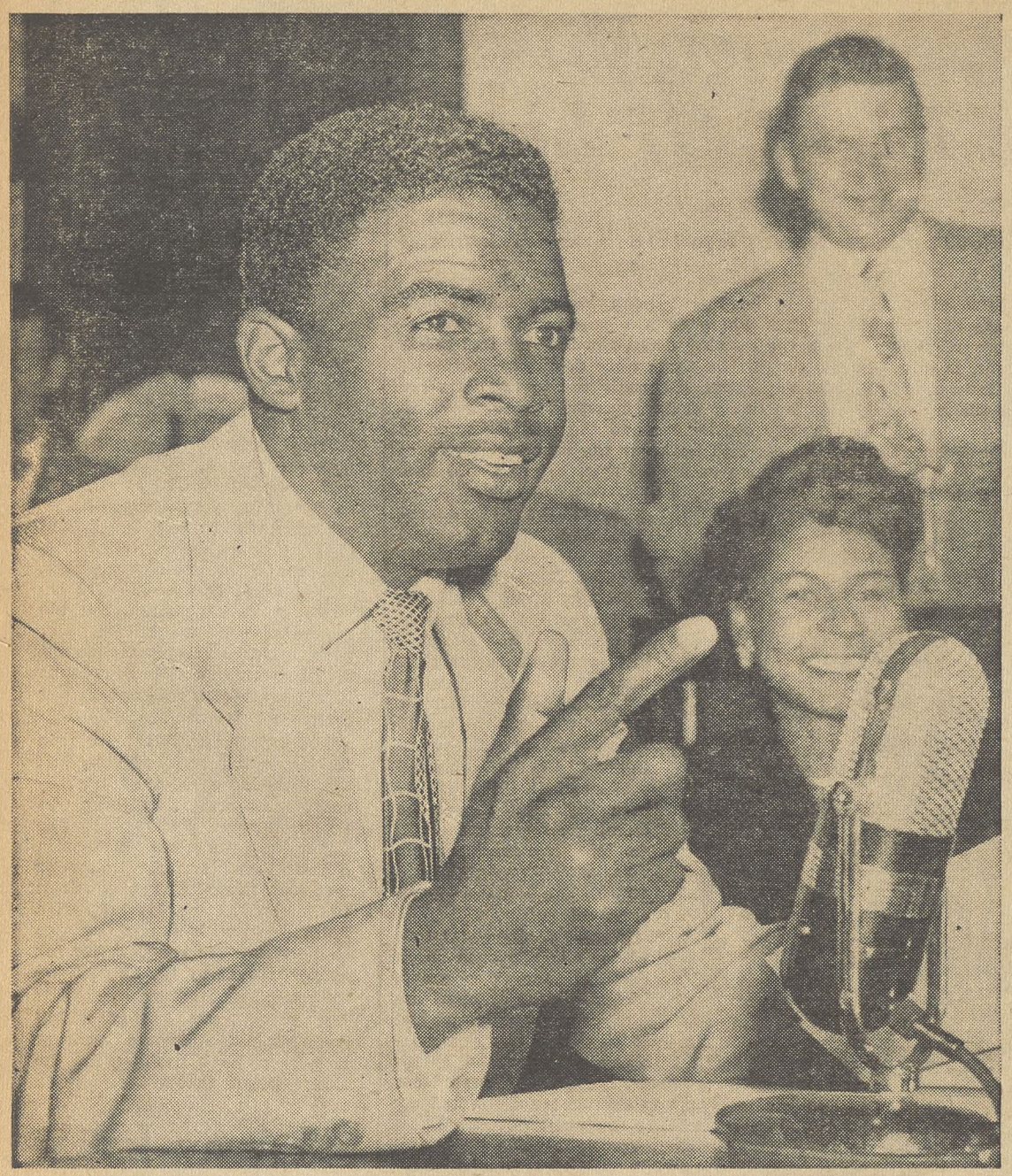
Murray cited measures dealing with housing, safeguards against evictions, ending of segregation in the National Guard, improvement in state mental hospitals, and beginnings of the reorganization of the governmental machinery.

"It is to be regretted that the reactionary Republican majority in the Connecticut House of Representatives obstructed enactment of the legislation which you recommended to improve the unemployment and workmen's compensation laws," the CIO president told Bowles.

"I know that your vigorous leadership in the last several months will insure you the continued support not only of the membership of the CIO in the state, but also of all similarly enlightened citizens who believe as we do in sound, progressive state government."

Help PAC Really Do It In '50

Jackie Robinson Bats 1.000 In D. C.



AMERICAN: Baseball Star Jackie Robinson testifies before a Congressional committee. His pretty wife, Rachel, sits to his left. Man in background is unidentified.

HE'S NOT A young man—as baseball players go. But, at age 30 he's the leading batter and base-stealer in the big leagues.

He's rather quiet. But, when he wants to say something, he says it in unmistakable terms.

Last week, Jackie Robinson, first Negro ever to crash the big leagues (with Brooklyn of the Natl. League) came to Washington, just to show up that voluble "spokesman" for the Negroes, Paul Robeson.

Jackie didn't want to come, especially since he had been invited by the discredited House Un-American Activities. But, he seemed sick and tired of Robeson's repeated attempts to link the entire Negro population with the Communist Party Line. He seemed sick and tired of Robeson's repeated statements that Negroes would never carry arms against Russia.

Said Robinson to the committee: 'I don't pretend to be any expert on Communism or any other 'ism'. Going to college at the Univ. of California at Los Angeles, helping to fight a war with about 10,000,000 other fellows, trying to break into professional baseball and then trying to make good with the Dodgers and trying to save some money for the time when my legs lose their spring—all this together with my family life has been enough to keep me busy without becoming an 'expert'—except on base-stealing or something like that.

"But you can set me down as an expert on being a colored American, with 30 years of experience at it.

"And just like any other colored person with sense enough to look around him and understand what he sees, I know that life in these United States can be mighty tough for people who are a little different from the majority—in their skin, color or the way they worship God, or the way they spell their names."

HE HAD been asked to "express my views on Robeson's statement in Paris to the effect that American Negroes would refuse to fight in any war against Russia because we love Russia so much."

"I haven't any comment to make except that the statement, if Mr. Robeson actually made it, sounds very silly to me," he said. *"But he has a right to his personal views and if he wants to sound silly when he expresses them in public, that's his business and not mine.*

"Most Negroes—and Italians and Irish and Jews and Swedes and Slavs and other Americans—would act just as all these other groups did in the last war. They'd do their best to help their country stay out of war; if unsuccessful, they'd do their best to help their country win the war—against Russia, or any other country that threatened us."

Of his own race, he said further: "This isn't said as any defense of the Negro's loyalty, because loyalty that needs defense can't amount to much in the long run. And no one has ever questioned my race's loyalty except a few people who don't amount to very much."

Robinson's statement, which he read into the record, was written by himself, with the aid of his pretty wife. They had met while at UCLA.

He had a note of warning: "One thing the American public ought to understand, if we are to make progress, is the fact that because it is a Communist who denounces injustice in the courts, police brutality and lynching, when it happens, doesn't change the truth of his charges."

HE WOUND up his testimony by saying:

"I can't speak for any 15,000,000 people any more than any other person can, but I know that I've got too much invested for my wife and child and myself in the future of this country and I and other Americans of many races and faiths have too much invested in our country's welfare, for any of us to throw it away because of a siren song sung in base.

"I am a religious man. Therefore, I cherish America where I am free to worship as I please, a privilege which some countries do not give. And, I suspect that 999 out of almost any thousand colored Americans you meet will tell you the same thing.

"But that doesn't mean that we're going to stop fighting race discrimination in this country until we've got it licked. It means that we're going to fight it all the harder because our stake in the future is so big.

"We can win our fight without the Communists and we don't want their help."

As he finished, someone in the audience said a fervent "amen."

* * *

Jackie Robinson had gotten up at 5:30 A.M. to travel from Brooklyn to Washington for his appearance. He went home and played his regular stint that night at second base against the Chicago Cubs.

The Brooklyn Dodgers won, 3-0. Robinson rounded out a good man's day (1) by walking, stealing second, going to third on an overthrow, then stealing home and (2) smacking out a triple.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Organized labor suffered two great losses within the week. On Saturday, July 16, the news was flashed that A. F. Whitney, President, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen died of a heart attack. He had been president of that organization for over twenty years. President Whitney had at all times cooperated with the CIO, in strikes and political action. He served his organization well and the Brotherhood loss will be the loss of the entire labor movement.

Midnight, July 19, the sad news came that Brother Van A. Bittner had died. He was Vice-President of the Steelworkers and a member of the CIO Executive Board. He was also national director for the Southern Organizing Drive, in which his organizing activities were second to none. Brother Bittner did much to organize the West Virginia Miners, as well as steel and packinghouse workers.

He, himself became a union man when he went into the mines at the age of 11 years. He never lost his faith in the common man, and he championed the cause of unionism everywhere at all times. We shall miss Van, labor has suffered a great loss.

In his spirit, as he would want it, we must carry on organizing the unorganized!

* * *

Another shock was the death of Frank Murphy, Supreme Court Justice. At the time he took office as governor of Michigan, the gigantic General Motors strike began. It was he who refused to call out the militia against the workers. He suggested that the matter be settled around the conference table, his suggestion was spurned, but later, the writer was one of those who sat in on the conference at Lansing, Mich., when GM decided to recognize the United Automobile Workers. This was a tremendous victory for the then new, small, but fighting auto workers. Mr. Murphy later had the distinction of becoming a member of our Supreme Court.

May their souls rest in peace—and their lives be an inspiration to the rest of us to carry on the good fight for human freedom and human rights.

* * *

Willam E. Thornton, new president of the Shoe Workers, reports a most gratifying election victory at the Selby Shoe Co. plants in Portsmouth, Ohio, and Ashland, Ky.

The 2500 workers have been on strike 10 weeks over the company's refusal to bargain in good faith. An election was demanded by the company when the AFofL Boot and Shoe Workers attempted to take advantage of the situation and claimed representation. It was a clear attempt to smash the srike. The workers were faced with a barrage of newspaper advertisements and wild radio attacks in the customary techniques of strike-breaking. Despite the strike-breaking attack, the Selby workers stood by their CIO Union by a vote of 1,569 to 621.

Secy-Treas. James J. (Scotty) Mitchell of the Shoe Workers reports another election victory at the B & W factory in Webster, Mass., where the vote was two to one for CIO among the valid votes of the 100 employes.

Alexander Hieken, ANG-CIO representative, announces that in an election held at the T. B. Butler Publishing Co., Tyler, Texas, the ANG-CIO won by a vote of 11 to 3.

Philip Kaiser In Labor Post

Philip Kaiser has been named by Pres. Truman as assistant secretary of labor in charge of international labor affairs.

Kaiser, 36 years old, has served as head of the international division of the Labor Dept. for some. The assistant secretaryship has been vacant for nearly two years.

Kaiser, well known to CIO officials, is a graduate of University of Wisconsin and was a Rhodes scholar. Prior to working in the Labor Dept., he served with the Federal Reserve System, with the Board of Economic Warfare and the State Dept.

Labor Law Is Topic At Duke Institute

Key problems in the field of labor law will be discussed by 14 outstanding experts on the panel of North Carolina's first Institute on Labor Law, Duke University July 29-30, Charles H, Livengood, Jr., of Duke, chaiman, has announced.

Among the labor law authorities to participate will be William S. Tyson, Solicitor of Labor for the United States; David C. Sachs, Chief Law Officer, National Labor Relations Board, Region V; Irving J. Levy, General Counsel for the United Automobile Workers (CIO).

By L. A. CIO And Calif. PAC:

No Civil Liberties Issue Seen In Harry Bridges Case

THE GREATER Los Angeles CIO Council and the California Natl. CIO-PAC have refused to join the defense of Harry Bridges on the grounds that there is no civil liberties issue involved.

Bridges, president of the CIO Longshoremen's Union, has been indicted on charges that he perjured himself when he denied membership in the Communist Party in applying for American citizenship.

The Los Angeles and PAC actions were taken separately, but the language of the resolutions was identical except for names of the organizations.

"We are opposed to the deportation of any person because of his political beliefs," the resolution said, "If Bridges is found guilty of perjury, he must accept the punishment which will be leveled against him for perjuring himself.

"However, the question of the perjury charge must be separated from the civil liberties question involved in Bridges' alleged political beliefs and whether he should be deported because of them."

The resolution further stated, "perjury is perjury whether it be for the purpose of obtaining an automobile license or falsely obtaining U. S. citizenship. Under American law, unlike the Soviet system, Harry Bridges is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty. Therefore the Greater L. A. CIO Council goes on record in its determination to make absolutely sure that Bridges gets a fair trial."

As to contributions, the resolution declared: "We believe it unnecessary and unwise to establish any committee for the purpose of raising funds. In the previous Bridges case, the national CIO agreed to underwrite the financial costs of the legal defense. Despite this, California local unions were asked to contribute funds for which no factual accounting has been made to the local unions involved."

William Lawrence, ILWU regional director for Southern California, had asked the L. A. Council to back Bridges. The roll call result was 48,047.66 in favor of the non-support resolution and 19,131.64 against.

There was a split in the delegation from Lawrence's own local, ILWU 13, San Pedro. Two delegates voted against Bridges. Only eight of the 27 delegates from Local 13 attended, though the Bridges issue headed the agenda.

UAW Board

The following board members were elected at the CIO Auto Workers convention:

Region 1. Norman Matthews and Michael F. Lacey; 1A Ed Cote and Joseph McCusker; 1B. William McAulay; 1C. Donnel Chapman; 1D. Leonard Woodcock; 2. Ray Ross; 2A. Patrick O'Malley; 2B. Charles Ballard; 3. Ray Berndt; 4. Pat Greathouse; 5. Russell Letner; 6. C. V. O'Halloran; 7. George Burt; 8 Thomas J. Starling; 9. Martin Gerber; 9A. Charles H. Kerrigan; 10. Harvey Kitzman.

Ross, O'Malley and Kitzman are new to the board. The latter represents a newly-organized region.

2 Candidates Are Quizzed

A 25-point questionnaire, covering "virtually every major state issue in which the people are interested," has been sent to New Jersey Gov. Driscoll and State Sen. Elmer Wene by the State CIO.

Harry Kranz, CIO legislative director, said the CIO-PAC will withhold an indorsement in the gubernatorial campaign this year until replies by the two candidates to the questions are appraised at the next PAC meeting, probably next month.

Three of the questions deal with the "caucus rule" in the Senate and Assembly and ask if the candidates would support "the writing of Senate and Assembly rules that any bill must be brought out of committee to the floor for debate and action on the petition of one-fifth of the legislature.

"Please, that's enough, Senator, he only wants your order."

Model T (aft)

Statement by CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll:

Sen. Robert A. Taft's leadership of the group opposing ratification of the Atlantic Pact is another sordid exhibit in the case of Senator Taft versus the people.

It constitutes a reversion to that mental isolation which led Taft to declare there was no danger from Hitler a few months before we were plunged into war. It is the same as that mental isolation that led Taft to oppose each and every measure that enabled us to meet the challenge to our democracy in the last war. It is the same mental isolation that Senator Taft displays on crucial domestic issues.

On this issue, as on many others, Taft and the representatives of the Kremlin are playing the same game, seeking to plunge us into a depression from which the only escape is war.

We cannot afford Model T thinkers like Taft. We cannot afford mental isolation any more than we can afford physical isolation.

As a citizen of Ohio, I feel sure these facts of life will be brought home to Taft in the not to distant future. (P.S. The Senate, luckily, ignored Taft and O.K.'d the pact, 82-13.

Legislative Gains Achieved Over Odds By Calif. PAC

MORRIS ZUSMAN, head of California Natl. CIO-PAC, reports some gains, against heavy odds, in the legislative field.

Gains he listed included:

1. His group has been recognized as the legitimate voice of CIO in Sacramento, the state capital. This is considered a blow to the State CIO council, which has defied national CIO policy.

2. A close working relationship has been established with other labor groups, an important advance for next year's elections.

3. A series of anti-union bills were killed off through hard work.

4. An additional $20 millions in benefits were authorized through improvements in workmen's compensation, disability insurance and unemployment insurance programs.

Zusman accused the followers of the Communist Party line of being responsible for the defeat of the Collins FEPC bill. "By their so-called mass demonstrations, they killed the Collins bill," Zusman said.

ALP and Liberals Desert Fair Deal

THE POLITICAL picture in New York City, usually a beclouded one, has been stirred up by these recent developments:

1. Despite the outstanding record of Fair Dealer Mayor William O'Dwyer, the American Labor Party has decided to put up for mayor Rep. Vito Marcantonia, and the Liberal Party has backed a so-called Fusion ticket, composed mostly of Republicans.

2. A wide-open split between Marcantonio, who is chairman of ALP, and ALP City Councilman Eugene P. Connally.

The lineup for mayor now will be: O'Dwyer, Newbold Morris, (Fusion), and Marcantonio. The Communists have indorsed Marcantonio.

A MONTH OR TWO ago, Connally announced he was running for the ALP nomination for Manhattan borough president. It seemed as if he had it sewed up with no opposition when Marcantino suddenly announced he was running Ewart Guinier, of the CIO Public Workers, against Connally.

Connally issued a statement which said in part:

"In an endeavor to prevent my nomination as Manhattan borough president, the opposition has resorted to a shocking and ugly maneuver. Rep. Marcantonio is responsible for injecting a racial issue into the ALP. Although my record for more than 20 years shows that I have been in forefront of the fight for the Negro people, as well as of other minorities, the Marcantonio group has undertaken to fight my candidacy by using a Negro against me in an outright racial appeal.

"The Negro people will bitterly resent the unscrupulous use which Marcantonio, and his willing tool Guinier, seek to make of them. Negro leaders will speak out against their indecent conspiracy. They will not tolerate the announcement by the Marcantonio group of a policy whereby the Negro people will oppose a white candidate who is worthy of their support simply because his opponent is a Negro.

"Now, about Guinier. He is an officer of UPW. I was the only city official who took an active part in the fight of the Sanitation Workers, I paraded with them in their City Hall picket line.

"I introduced virtually all of their legislation in the City Council, so much so that they hailed the bills I put in as constituting a 'Sanitation Workers' Magna Charta.'

"Yet, Guinier, who knows all that, opposes me. As a Negro, he should understand the racial basis of his opposition. But, leaving that aside, how can he as a trade unionist undertake to do so?

"I want to appeal to all decent-minded people to repudiate the shameful tactics of the Marcantonio group which seeks to make such disgraceful use of a racial issue."

MEANWHILE, Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers denounced the alliance of the Liberal Party with the Republicans in opposition to O'Dwyer. He said such opposition was "contrary to the best interests of the city, the state and the nation."

Rieve saw the tieup as "clearly the result of personal spleen on the part of certain politically-minded elements within the Liberal Party."

He declared O'Dwyer has "earned by every criterion" the support of CIO and AFL.

Names

Typical name-calling hurled at Eugene Connally by Rep. Vito Marcantonio:

"Unprincipled, opportunistic . . . a sham . . . dictatorship by a minority . . . disgusting . . . outrageous distortions . . . he says 'I'm no red-baiter, but . . .'".

And some hurled at Connolly by Ewart Guinier:

"Anti-Negro, anti-Marcantonio, anti-Wallace, pro-O'Dwyer renegade from ALP."

TWU Asks CAA To Hold Up Use Of Radio Telephones

AIRPLANE passengers may not know the difference, but the radio men say it's plenty.

That's why they asked the U. S. Civil Aeronautics Administration last week to hold up, for reasons of safety, permission for substitution of radio telephone equipment for radio telegraph on United Airlines planes winging between the west coast and Hawaii.

Radio telephone carries voice messages; radio telegraph operates through dots and dashes, and requires trained flight radio officers.

The radio officers voiced their views in a letter sent to CAA Administrator Delos Rentzel by Hugh States, member of the Transport Workers' Union's Airline division and chairman of the Air Safety Committee set up by the radio operators. A similar letter was sent to Sen. Edwin Johnson (D., Colo.), head of the Senate Interstate Committee, by CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan.

"Flight radio officers are seriously concerned by the definite hazard to passenger and crew safety involved in supplanting of tested radio telegraph plane-to-shore and plane-to-ship service by radio telephone service," he said.

CAA's action in allowing United Airlines to remove radio telegraph service and install radio phones was taken without consultation with the radio men "whose own experience is greatest in this field," States wrote.

Reports from Pacific flying men, States added, "describe serious breakdowns in communications on flights where radio telephone service has already been authorized.

"These reports indicate planes have been out of contact with shore stations for long periods of flights, due to static, fading and other conditions.

"These planes, using radio phones, are thus completely isolated, whereas use of radio telegraph permits constant and efficient contact not only with shore stations but with other planes and surface vessels along the route."

Murphy—A Fighter For People

THE NATION — and especially its millions of workers—are mourning the death of Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy, one of America's great liberals.

Murphy died in his sleep on July 19 at a Detroit hospital, where he had gone for general treatment. Death was caused by a heart attack.

Statements expressing regret over the passing of the Supreme Court Justice poured into Detroit from men in every walk of life.

President Truman said Murphy's court decisions "were ever tempered with a deep sense of justice and righteousness, and an abiding love for his fellow man."

Supreme Court Chief Justice Fred Vinson noted that in his "repsect of the rights of his fellows, Justice Murphy was never deterred by criticism, either past or prospective."

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who had come into frequent contact with the late Justice when he was governor of Michigan between 1936 and 1938, said:

"His greatness as a judge was a reflection of the qualities which distinguished his entire career in public office—his compassionate understanding of the problems of the people of America and his unswerving devotion to the dignity of the individual and to the safeguards by which that dignity is preserved in a free society."

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther noted that Justice Murphy always "retained his humility and sense of dedication to the needs of this nation's laboring millions."

Recalling that Murphy had attained high public office in the depression, and the pressure of "tested men to the breaking point"—Reuther said he was "never found wanting."

GOOD DEED: Labor leaders look on as Gov. Forrest Smith, of Missouri, signs the bill repealing the Madison Act, the state's Little Taft-Hartley Law. Standing, left to right, are: James A. Davis, executive secretary of the Missouri CIO; State Sen. Edward J. Hogan (D.), who is also a business representative for a bottlers' union, and Reuben T. Wood, head of the state AFL. The law, which had been in effect two years, was backed by Sen. Forrest Donnell (R., Mo.), who comes up for reelection next year.

MURPHY, A deeply religious man, filled a wide variety of public offices.

First elected mayor of Detroit in the early '30s, he was almost at once confronted with the misery and distress of depression in one of the cities most seriously affected by unemployment. Frank Murphy felt the burden of the depression, and the pressure of reactionaries who felt that the jobless were "idle bums" who should be left to starve.

Murphy dug into the city's treasury to feed the hungry and to give at least some minimum care to the families of jobless workers. He was berated by the business community for "coddling the unemployed," but the people loved him—and returned him to office.

In 1933, when Pres. Roosevelt's administration began to make relief funds available to cities and states, some of the pressure was removed. That year Murphy accepted appointment as high commissioner of the Philippines—a post in which he did much to help the Filipino people improve their conditions and move towards self-governing democracy.

Back to Detroit in 1936, he easily won election as governor of Michigan—an office he held during the great sitdown strikes of 1937, when auto workers — organized for the first time by CIO —sat down at their jobs to win recognition and improved conditions.

Again Murphy made himself unpopular with the big business interests; he refused to use the militia to drive thousands of workers out of the plants. Frank Murphy was looking for a fair and bloodless settlement of the dispute—and he flatly warned the people of Michigan that if they wanted someone to "shoot the workers out of the factories" they'd have to get another governor.

In 1938, Roosevelt appointed him attorney-general of the U. S., and he promptly resumed the war against corruption with indictments which led to the smashing of corrupt political machines in Kansas City and New Orleans.

ELEVATED TO the Supreme Court in 1940, Murphy proved once again that the nation's highest tribunal was no ivory tower above the battle between reaction and progress. As a Justice he voted invariably to protect the rights of individuals, while siding with the right of the government to control powerful economic forces that might work against the people's interest.

Thus Justice Murphy, though a Catholic, voiced the right of the Jehovah's Witnesses, an intensely anti-Catholic group, to freedom of speech and of religious practice. An intense foe of dictatorship, he voted as a member of a five-man majority to emphasize the right of a fascist speaker to voice his views.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft - Hartley Repeal	Senate loaded bill full of crippling amendments. Bill is merely new version of T-H.	New edition of T-H passed by Senate. House Labor Comm. studying proposals.	Give PAC $1. Get ready for 1950 elections.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements S. 653 HR 3190	Bills provide 75c minimum, improved coverage and enforcement.	Senate bill due for vote soon. House bill buried in Rules Committee.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to support increase to 75c plus coverage and enforcement improvements.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors benefits, relief set-up, coverage, etc.	House Ways & Means Comm. due to report bill soon. Probably some increased coverage and higher benefits.	Ask Congressman to support strong social security improvements.
Fair Employment Practices HR 4453	Bars discrimination in industry for reasons of race, creed or color.	House Labor sub-committee approved bill.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to support HR 4453
Anti-Polltax Bill	Outlaws collection of polltax as requirement for voting in U. S. elections & primaries in 7 southern states.	House Comm. on Administration approved bill.	Ask Representatives to push passage of anti-polltax bill.
Federal Aid to Education HR 400, 814, 1144, 1218, 2873, 2880, 2939.	Grants U. S. financial aid to states.	House Labor subcommittee OK'd bill last week. Now before House Labor Comm.	Ask Rep. Lesinski & Labor Comm. members to approve principle quickly.
European Recovery ECA Funds HR 4830	Provides funds for ECA in 1950. Senate Comm. cut funds 11%, provided $50 million for Franco Spain.	Passed by House. Amended bill forwarded by Senate Approp. Com. Debate and vote due soon.	Ask Senators restore 11% cut, remove aid to Franco Spain.
Veterans Unemployment Aid S. 1741 HR 1374	Extend payments under GI Bill beyond July 25 deadline.	Referred to House Veterans Comm., which has not set hearings. Senate Labor sub-committee has OK'd.	Write members of the House Veterans Comm. to schedule hearings. Ask Congressmen sign discharge petition.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Whitney Dies; Head of BRT

LABOR ALL over the world is mourning the death of Alexander Fell Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Whitney, who had spent the day working in his Cleveland office, died suddenly last week of a heart attack, He was 76 and had been considered to have been in excellent health.

The BRT board chose William Parker Kennedy, Canadian-born and a one-time brakeman, as Whitney's successor. Kennedy had been general secretary-treasurer. He will serve as president at least until Sept. 1950, when the BRT convention will elect officers.

A. F. (as he preferred to be called) Whitney headed 214,000 BRT members in 1145 lodges. On May 23, 1946, he and Alvanley Johnston, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, brought on a two-day national railway tieup when they refused to accept arbitration offers accepted by 18 other rail labor unions.

Pres. Truman then went to Congress and asked unsuccessfully for the right to draft railway strikers. Whitney and Truman

A. F. WHITNEY

split widely, but, last year, Whitney came to Truman's aid in the campaign and cooperated with PAC and the AFL in political action.

Whitney began his rail career as a "candy butcher," selling fruit and candy from a basket on trains. He then became a brakeman.

His earliest recollection of becoming interested in unions was when railroads would fire him and then rehire him so they could avoid giving him the raise accruing to him because of service. In 1896, he joined the BRT at Eagle Grove, Iowa.

One of his surviving sons is Brig. Gen. Joseph L. Whitney of the Air Forces.

Memorial Fund

District 3 of the CIO Packinghouse Workers has set up a memorial fund honoring Lee Simon, late UPWA farm-labor relations director.

The fund, to be awarded each year, will go to the college senior writing the best essay on the health and working conditions of packinghouse workers. Simon, a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild, died early this year.

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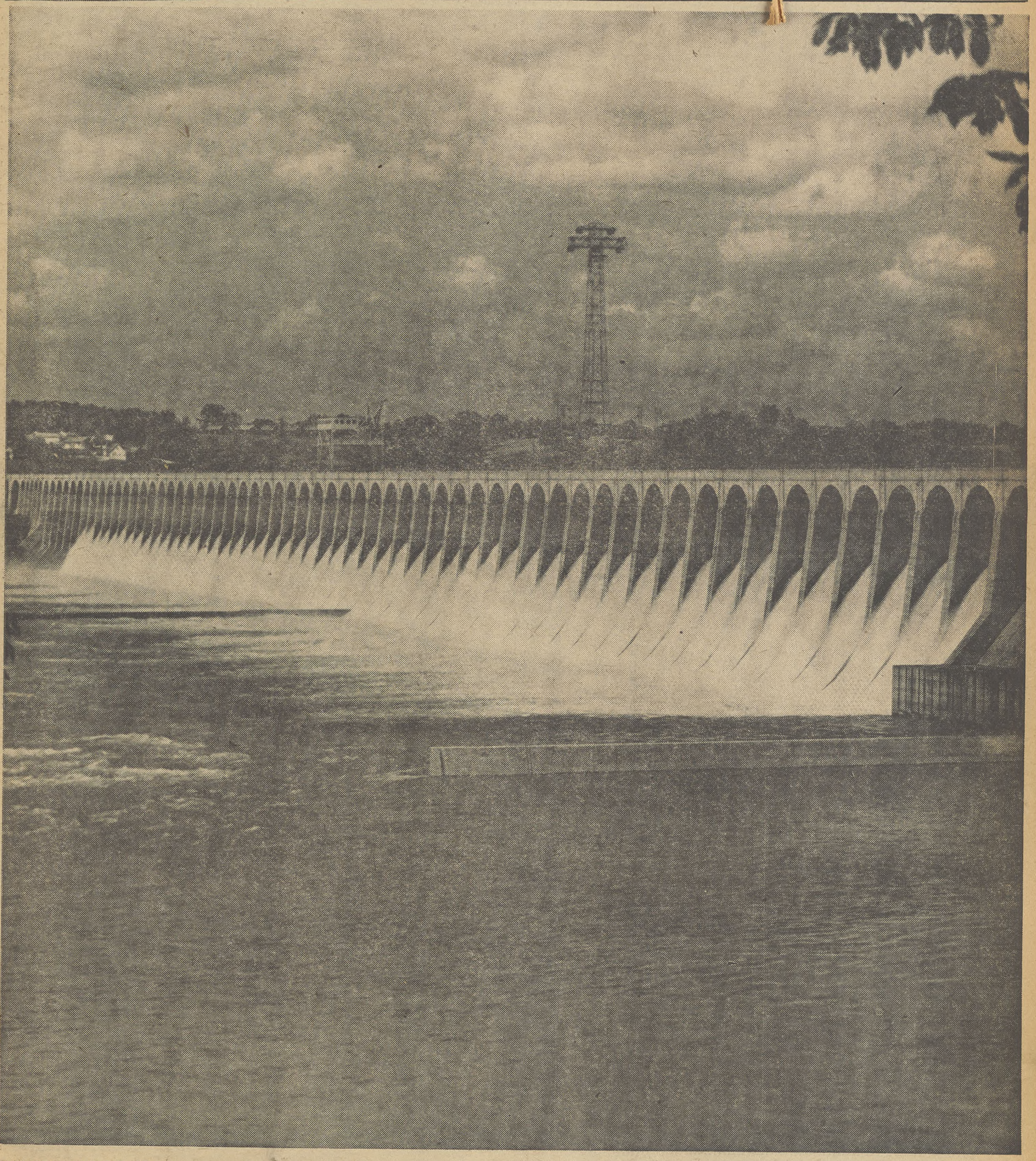

OBJECT OF PLOT: The powerful utility lobby is attempting to make the Government's power system its creature. This is Wilson Dam, on the Tennessee River in Alabama, at the famous Muscle Shoals. This dam is the largest producer of electricity in the TVA system. For details of the powerful lobby's activities in the halls of Congress, look on page 8.

Under Protest:

Steel Signs T-H Affidavits

THE CIO Steelworkers have reluctantly decided to sign the non-Communist affidavits of the Taft-Hartley Law.

When T-H was passed, Steel and CIO Pres. Philip Murray declared he would only sign the affidavits if directed to do so by his Steel board. He declared that his record as an anti-Communist was well known.

In deciding to sign the affidavits, the Steel board, meeting in New York, assailed the coalition which, in the 81st Congress, has refused to carry out the mandate given by the people last fall when they elected Pres. Truman and a Democratic Congress.

The union pledged "its entire membership under Pres. Murray's leadership to complete this undertaking" of eventually repealing T-H.

The board pointed out that the Steelworkers' constitution "provides that no member shall be eligible for nomination or election or appointment to, or to hold any office or position or to serve on any committee in the international union or a local union or to serve as a delegate therefrom who is a member, consistent supporter, or who actively participates in the activities of the Communist Party or of any Fascist, totalitarian or other subversive organization which opposes the democratic principles to which our nation and our union are dedicated."

Assailing the affidavits as "an unconstitutional invasion of the political freedom of unions, union members and union officials," the board directed "the international officers and such officers of the various local unions as may be designated by the international officers to file the non-Communist affidavits required by Section 9(h) of T-H."

The international officers all have filed their affidavits with the Government. The union had already filed the financial statements required under the act, despite the fact that the Steelworkers have for years made public financial statements.

THE OTHER CIO unions were in the news last week concerning affidavits. They were the Food and Tobacco Union and the Furniture Workers.

FTA officers voted to sign the affidavits. FTA Pres. Donald Henderson, a leader of the bloc which has opposed CIO policies at board meetings and elsewhere, then resigned and was named "National Administrative Director."

FTA Organization Dir. John Tisa became acting president, retaining his other post.

Henderson reiterated his opposition to CIO policy.

The Natl. Labor Relations Board voted 4-1 a policy statement that it is not compelled to judge the veracity of a properly-executed non-Communist oath. The action came in the case of Max Perlow, vice president of the Furniture Workers, who resigned from the Communist Party in order to sign the affidavit, but declared he still believes in the principles of the CP.

House Votes Anti-Poll Tax; Senate Action Unlikely

THE HOUSE last week, for the fifth time, passed a bill outlawing the payment of poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting.

The measure, first of Pres. Truman's civil rights aims to get by either chamber, won by a vote of 273 to 116. The latter vote included 92 Democrats and 24 Republicans.

The chances of the bill passing the Senate at this session are considered slim, in view of the Dixiegop victory in the drive by the Administration to change the Senate rules and eliminate cloture.

Filibusters by Dixiegoppers killed the poll tax bills in other Congresses.

Only seven states still have poll taxes—Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The recent Tennessee legislature virtually killed future payment of poll taxes, since it set up a permanent registration system. There are moves in South Carolina and Virginia to end the tax.

The debate on the issue was hotter than the heat which gripped Washington, D. C. Rep. John Rankin (D., Miss.) denounced the CIO and Pres. Philip Murray. Rep. Harry Davenport (D., Pa.) rebuked Rankin.

House Roll Call On Anti-Poll Tax Bill

*Following is the roll call by which the House of Representatives passed the anti-poll tax bill, 273-116. For the bill were 151 Democrats, 121 Republicans and one American Labor. Against were 92 Democrats and 24 Republicans. In the roll call, the symbol "R" means a right vote, in the CIO's opinion. "W" means a wrong vote; "PR" means paired right; "PW" means paired wrong; "G" means a general pair; "A" means absent; * means voting "present." Vote was on July 26, 1949.*

State	Name	
ALA.	—Andrews(D)	W
	Battle(D)	W
	Boykin(D)	W
	deGraffenried(D)	W
	Elliott(D)	W
	Grant(D)	W
	Hobbs(D)	W
	Jones(D)	W
	Rains(D)	W
ARIZ.	—Murdock(D)	R
	Patten(D)	R
ARK.	—Gathings(D)	W
	Harris(D)	W
	Hays(D)	PW
	Mills(D)	W
	Norrell(D)	W
	Tackett(D)	W
	Trimble(D)	W
CAL.	—Allen(R)	R
	Anderson(R)	R
	Bramblett(R)	R
	Douglas(D)	R
	Doyle(D)	R
	Engle(D)	R
	Havenner(D)	R
	Hinshaw(R)	R
	Holifield(D)	R
	Jackson(R)	R
	Johnson(R)	R
	King(D)	R
	McDonough(R)	R
	McKinnon(D)	R
	Miller(D)	R
	Nixon(R)	R
	Phillips(R)	R
	Poulson(R)	R
	Scudder(R)	R
	Sheppard(D)	R
	Welch(R)	R
	Werdel(R)	W
	White(D)	R
COLO.	—Aspinall(D)	R
	Carroll(D)	R
	Hill(R)	R
	Marsalis(D)	R
CONN.	—Lodge(R)	R
	McGuire(D)	R
	Patterson(R)	R
	Ribicoff(D)	PR
	Sadlak(R)	R
	Woodhouse(D)	R
DELA.	—Boggs(R)	R
FLA.	—Bennett(D)	W
	Herlong(D)	W
	Peterson(D)	W
	Rogers(D)	W
	Sikes(D)	PW
	Smathers(D)	PW
GA.	—Brown(D)	W
	Camp(D)	W
	Cox(D)	W
	Davis(D)	W
	Lanham(D)	W
	Pace(D)	W
	Preston(D)	W
	Vinson(D)	W
	Wheeler(D)	W
	Wood(D)	W
IDA.	—Sanborn(R)	R
	White(D)	R
ILL.	—Allen(R)	GP
	Arends(R)	R
	Bishop(R)	R
	Buckley(D)	R
	Chesney(D)	R
	Chiperfield(R)	R
	Church(R)	R
	Dawson(D)	R
	Gordon(D)	R
	Gorski(D)	R
	Hoffman(R)	GP
	Jenison(R)	R
	Jonas(R)	R
	Linehan(D)	R
	Mack(D)	R
	Mason(R)	W
ILL. Continued		
	McMillen(R)	R
	O'Brien(D)	R
	O'Hara(D)	R
	Price(D)	R
	Reed(R)	R
	Sabath(D)	R
	Simpson(R)	R
	Velde(R)	R
	Vursell(R)	GP
	Yates(D)	R
IND.	—Crook(D)	R
	Denton(D)	R
	Halleck(R)	R
	Harden(R)	R
	Harvey(R)	R
	Jacobs(D)	R
	Kruse(D)	R
	Madden(D)	R
	Noland(D)	R
	Walsh(D)	R
	Wilson(R)	R
IOWA	—Cunningham(R)	R
	Dolliver(R)	R
	Gross(R)	R
	Hoeven(R)	R
	Jensen(R)	W
	LeCompte(R)	R
	Martin(R)	A
	Talle(R)	R
KAN.	—Cole(R)	R
	Hope(R)	R
	Meyer(R)	R
	Rees(R)	R
	Scrivner(R)	R
	Smith(R)	W
KY.	—Bates(D)	R
	Chelf(D)	R
	Gregory(D)	W
	Golden(R)	R
	Morton(R)	R
	Perkins(D)	R
	Spence(D)	R
	Underwood(D)	R
	Whitaker(D)	PW
LA.	—Allen(D)	W
	Boggs(D)	W
	Brooks(D)	W
	Hebert(D)	W
	Larcade(D)	W
	Morrison(D)	W
	Passman(D)	W
	Willis(D)	W
ME.	—Fellows(R)	W
	Hale(R)	W
	Nelson(R)	R
MD.	—Beall(R)	R
	Bolton(D)	R
	Fallon(D)	R
	Garmatz(D)	R
	Miller(R)	R
	Sasscer(D)	R
MASS.	—Bates(R)	R
	Donohue(D)	R
	Furcolo(D)	R
	Goodwin(R)	R
	Herter(R)	R
	Heselton(R)	R
	Kennedy(D)	R
	Lane(D)	R
	Martin(R)	R
	McCormack(D)	R
	Nicholson(R)	W
	Philbin(D)	R
	Rogers(R)	R
	Wigglesworth(R)	R
MICH.	—Bennett(R)	W
	Blackney(R)	R
	Crawford(R)	W
	Dingell(D)	R
	Dondero(R)	R
	Engel(R)	R
	Ford(R)	R
	Hoffman(R)	W
	Lesinski(D)	R
	Michener(R)	R
	O'Brien(D)	R
MICH. Continued		
	Potter(R)	PR
	Rabaut(D)	R
	Sadowski(D)	R
	Shafer(R)	A
	Wolcott(R)	R
	Woodruff(R)	W
MINN.	—Andersen(R)	R
	Andresen(R)	*
	Blatnik(D)	R
	Hagen(R)	R
	Judd(R)	R
	Marshall(D)	R
	McCarthy(D)	R
	O'Hara(R)	W
	Wier(D)	R
MISS.	—Abernethy(D)	W
	Colmer(D)	W
	Rankin(D)	W
	Whitten(D)	W
	Whittington(D)	W
	Williams(D)	W
	Winstead(D)	W
MO.	—Bolling(D)	R
	Cannon(D)	R
	Carnahan(D)	R
	Cristopher(D)	R
	Irving(D)	R
	Jones(D)	R
	Karst(D)	R
	Karsten(D)	R
	Magee(D)	W
	Moulder(D)	R
	Short(R)	W
	Sullivan(D)	R
	Welch(D)	R
MONT.	—D'Ewart(R)	W
	Mansfield(D)	R
NEBR.	—Curtis(R)	W
	Miller(R)	R
	O'Sullivan(D)	R
	Stefan(R)	R
NEV.	—Baring(D)	R
N. H.	—Cotton(R)	W
	Merrow(R)	R
N. J.	—Addonizio(D)	R
	Auchincloss(R)	R
	Canfield(R)	R
	Case(R)	R
	Eaton(R)	A
	Hand(R)	R
	Hart(D)	R
	Howell(D)	R
	Kean(R)	R
	Norton(D)	R
	Rodino(D)	R
	Thomas(R)	A
	Towe(R)	R
	Wolverton(R)	R
N. M.	—Fernandez(D)	R
	Miles(D)	R
N. Y.	—Buckley(D)	R
	Byrne(D)	R
	Celler(D)	R
	Clemente(D)	R
	Cole(R)	GP
	Coudert(R)	A
	Davies(D)	W
	Delaney(D)	R
	Dollinger(D)	R
	Gamble(R)	R
	Gorski(D)	R
	Gwinn(R)	A
	Hall,E.A.(R)	R
	Hall,L.W.(R)	PR
	Heffernan(D)	R
	Heller(D)	R
	Javits(R)	R
	Kearney(R)	PR
	Keating(R)	R
	Keogh(D)	R
	Kilburn(R)	PW
	Klein(D)	R
	Latham(R)	R
	LeFevre(R)	R
	Lynch(D)	R
	Macy(R)	R
	Marcantonio(AL)	R
N. Y. Continued		
	McGrath(D)	R
	Multer(D)	R
	Murphy(D)	PR
	O'Toole(D)	R
	Pfeifer,J.L.(D)	R
	Pfeiffer,W.L.(R)	R
	Powell(D)	PR
	Quinn(D)	R
	Reed(R)	W
	Riehlman(R)	R
	Roosevelt(D)	R
	Rooney(D)	R
	St. George(R)	R
	Taber(R)	W
	Tauriello(D)	R
	Taylor(R)	R
	Wadsworth(R)	*
N. C.	—Barden(D)	PW
	Bonner(D)	W
	Bulwinkle(D)	GP
	Carlyle(D)	W
	Chatham(D)	GP
	Cooley(D)	W
	Deane(D)	R
	Doughton(D)	W
	Durham(D)	GP
	Jones(D)	GP
	Kerr(D)	W
	Redden(D)	PR
N. D.	—Burdick(R)	R
	Lemke(R)	R
OHIO	—Bolton(R)	R
	Breen(D)	R
	Brehm(R)	R
	Brown(R)	R
	Burke(D)	R
	Clevenger(R)	A
	Crosser(D)	R
	Elston(R)	A
	Feighan(D)	R
	Hays(D)	R
	Huber(D)	R
	Jenkins(R)	R
	Kirwan(D)	R
	McCulloch(R)	R
	McGregor(R)	PR
	McSweeney(D)	R
	Polk(D)	R
	Secrest(D)	R
	Smith(R)	PW
	Vorys(R)	R
	Wagner(D)	R
	Weichel(R)	R
	Young(D)	R
OKLA.	—Albert(D)	W
	Gilmer(D)	PW
	Monroney(D)	R
	Morris(D)	W
	Steed(D)	R
	Stigler(D)	R
	Wickersham(D)	W
	Wilson(D)	W
ORE.	—Angell(R)	R
	Ellsworth(R)	A
	Norblad(R)	R
	Stockman(R)	R
PENN.	—Barrett(D)	R
	Buchanan(D)	R
	Cavalcante(D)	R
	Chudoff(D)	R
	Corbett(R)	R
	Dague(R)	R
	Davenport(D)	R
	Eberharter(D)	R
	Fenton(R)	R
	Flood(D)	R
	Fulton(R)	R
	Gavin(R)	R
	Gillette(R)	W
	Graham(R)	R
	Granahan(D)	R
	Green(D)	R
	James(R)	R
	Kearns(R)	R
	Kelley(D)	R
	Kunkel(R)	R
	Lichtenwalter(R)	PR
	Lind(D)	R
	McConnell(R)	R
	Morgan(D)	R
PENN. Continued		
	O'Neill(D)	R
	Rhodes(D)	R
	Rich(R)	W
	Scott,Hardie(R)	R
	Scott,Hugh(R)	PR
	Simpson(R)	W
	VanZandt(R)	R
	Walter(D)	PR
R. I.	—Fogarty(D)	R
	Forand(D)	R
S. C.	—Bryson(D)	W
	Hare(D)	W
	McMillan(D)	W
	Richards(D)	W
	Rivers(D)	PW
	Sims(D)	W
S. D.	—Case(R)	A
	Lovre(R)	W
TENN.	—Cooper(D)	W
	Davis(D)	W
	Evins(D)	W
	Frazier(D)	W
	Gore(D)	R
	Jennings(R)	A
	Murray(D)	W
	Phillips(R)	R
	Priest(D)	R
	Sutton(D)	R
TEX.	—Beckworth(D)	W
	Bentsen(D)	R
	Burleson(D)	W
	Combs(D)	W
	Fisher(D)	W
	Gossett(D)	W
	Kilday(D)	W
	Lucas(D)	W
	Lyle(D)	W
	Mahon(D)	W
	Patman(D)	W
	Pickett(D)	W
	Poage(D)	W
	Rayburn(D)	Speaker
	Regan(D)	W
	Teague(D)	W
	Thomas(D)	R
	Thompson(D)	W
	Thornberry(D)	W
	Wilson(D)	W
	Worley(D)	W
UTAH	—Bosone(D)	R
	Granger(D)	R
VT.	—Plumley(R)	R
VA.	—Abbitt(D)	W
	Bland(D)	W
	Burton(D)	W
	Fugate(D)	W
	Gary(D)	W
	Hardy(D)	W
	Harrison(D)	W
	Smith(D)	W
	Stanley(D)	PW
WASH.	—Holmes(R)	R
	Horan(R)	R
	Jackson(D)	R
	Mack(R)	R
	Mitchell(D)	R
	Tollefson(R)	R
W. VA.	—Bailey(D)	R
	Burnside(D)	R
	Hedrick(D)	R
	Kee(D)	R
	Ramsay(D)	R
	Staggers(D)	R
WISC.	—Biemiller(D)	R
	Byrnes(R)	W
	Davis(R)	R
	Hull(R)	R
	Keefe(R)	R
	Murray(R)	R
	O'Konski(R)	R
	Smith(R)	W
	Withrow(R)	PR
	Zablocki(D)	R
WYO.	—Barrett(R)	R

Murray Calls Steel Industry:

'Sanctimonious Racketeers... Provocateurs, Prevaricators'

By GLORIA CAPLAN

"THERE THEY sit over there, looking—holier than thou—the most sanctimonious band of racketeers I ever saw in my life—and I don't care whether you object or not!"

From a calm, deliberate, analytical beginning, CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray angrily concluded his first day's presentation before a Presidential fact-finding by hurling the above charge at steel industry representatives seated across the room from him.

The charge was stricken from the record when industry representatives objected to it. Then Murray suggested inserting the terms "provocateurs and prevaricators," which also were stricken from the record.

Murray then explained to the three-man board, meeting in New York, that a long chain of industry actions has ruffled his usually calm demeanor.

After a succession of company "noes" to union demands, stalling and doubletalk, there had been a statement by industry representatives after final bargaining talks attacking "the integrity of the president of this organization in the most nauseating fashion imaginable," Murray explained.

PHILIP MURRAY

As he arrived at the Court House in New York City.

"They were the first to indulge themselves in that kind of rot," he said. "So if I've said something here in a spirit intended to convey the impression I don't feel too good about them, I hope the board is not offended."

THE FIRST day's hearing was taken up by Murray, who presented the union's case for a wage increase, pensions and an insurance program, and by Arthur J. Goldberg, the union's general counsel, who discussed the legal and contractual obligations of the companies to bargain on pensions.

It was expected that the union would require a total of five or six days to present its case. Others expected to testify for the union were Robert Nathan, well known economist, Murray Latimer, authority on pensions, and Otis Brubaker, the steel union's research director.

The industry reported it planned 34 presentations to the board. Rebuttals would follow.

The union is asking for an immediate wage increase of 12½c an hour, 11.23c an hour set aside for pensions and 6.27c an hour for social insurance. This would mean a total outlay of 30c, or 23.36c if taxes were taken into consideration.

Murray traced the history of the industry's refusal to bargain in good faith since the 1930's, noted that it had led to the 1937 Memorial Day massacre at Republic Steel's South Chicago plant and implied that the industry's attitude had changed only slightly since then.

The steel industry, he said, could afford a wage increase of 30c, and by operating at 90% of capacity, still make a larger profit than in 1948.

While steel profits rose 3½ times, workers' real wages increased only 14% since 1939, he said.

"The conclusion obviously must be that the exorbitant profits extracted by the steel industry is at the steelworkers' expense as well as consumers," he said.

A TRACE OF disgust crept into Murray's voice as he noted that Board Chairman Irving S. Olds of Republic Steel, who opposed pensions for workers, will receive a $63,815 annual pension, and that U. S. Steel Pres. Ben Fairless will get an annual pension of $70,323.

"They're the industrial statesmen—they're the fellows who say it's nice for me to get it, but to hell with the other guys! Excuse the language," he said.

"The time has come for the industry to stop treating its machines better than its workers!"

(U. S. Steel pays 1/5c per hour per worker for insurance, he said.)

Goldberg cited case after case of court and NLRB decisions designating pensions and insurance as part of wages.

"The question I asked the steel companies is, 'Are you denying our right to say, 'Pay me a 30c increase, allocable as follows—15c now and 15c later'?" Goldberg said.

"I never did get an answer to that."

Labor's Pal

Rep. Walter Horan (R., Wash.), bitter opponent of public power and the Columbia River Valley bill, has emerged as one of labor's most vigorous "defenders."

On May 3, Horan found a new argument against CVA—it is "an anti-labor bill." Anti-labor, he says, because it "authorizes—buts does not require—the corporation to bargain collectively with its laborers."

(Actually, no federal bill requires the government to bargain collectively, and this is one of the few which specifically authorizes the proposed authority to do so.)

In the Congressional Record of the same day there appeared Horan's vote in favor of strongly anti-labor Wood bill.

Wins High Post

Jacob Friedes, grievance director, Local 20, CIO Public Workers, was elected to the highest elective position a federal civil service employe can attain by a near 4 to 1 vote at the Veterans Administration District Office, New York.

Friedes was elected as employe representative to the Efficiency Rating Board of Review which has jurisdiction over approximately 1400 Federal Civil Service Employes.

Friedes captured 508 votes, a plurality of 370 votes over the next candidate, Anthony Polito, of the American Federation of Government Employes Lodge.

Gausmann To ECA

Appointment of William G. Gausmann as labor information officer for the United Kingdom ECA Mission has been announced by Administrator Paul G. Hoffman.

Since January 1948, Gausmann has been editor of Labor Press Associates, a news service for trade-union papers. He is one of three labor editors who recently toured Marshall Plan countries to observe the effects of the European Recovery Program. He is a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

Fights Excise Taxes

Rep. Abraham Multer (D., N. Y.), has urged Congressmen to sign a petition, No. 6, to discharge the Ways and Means Committee from further consideration of his bill, HR 2324, in order to bring it before the House for consideration.

The bill repeals wartime excise taxes upon retail sales of furs, jewelry, cosmetics and luggage.

"Explain to me again, dear, about inflation—can you give me a concrete example?"

Labor Dept. Sets New Steel Minimum Under Walsh-Healey Over Loud Protests Of Industry Spokesmen

STEEL manufacturers who want to sell their products to the government won't be able to beat competitors out hereafter by paying cut-throat wages.

Under a new determination by the U. S. Dept. of Labor, steel and iron manufacturers working on government contracts will have to pay minimum wages of $1.23 an hour in the Northeast, mountain and Pacific Coast states, $1.19 in the seven mid-western states west of the Mississippi River—plus East St. Louis, Ill.—and $1.08½ an hour in the Southern states.

The new rates, issued under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, replace outdated minimums of 45c to 62½c an hour, set 10 years ago.

The Walsh-Healey Act requires the Secretary of Labor to determine the minimum wage to be paid for work on government contracts. That rate must be the minimum prevailing in the industry in the area. The Labor Dept. is now amending these minimums for the first time in 10 years. Of the five new determinations made so far, steel is the highest. The woolen and worsted industry is next with a $1.05 minimum.

WITH ONLY minor differences, the new Walsh-Healey minimums for steel are the figures requested by the CIO Steelworkers.

Industry representatives fought the higher minimum, claiming that under present economic conditions, it would injure the industry, that extensive unionization in the industry made it unnecessary, that it would hurt "small business."

The industry, however, did not question the union's data demonstrating the prevailing minimum wages.

Said the Labor Dept. in its determination: "These data were not seriously questioned at the hearing and it may be assumed in the main that they accurately reflect the true conditions in the industry."

The Labor Dept. concluded that the industry's arguments "must be considered as being without sufficient merit to warrant withholding the issuance of an amendment to the existing determination for the iron and steel industry."

COMMENTED Philip Murray, CIO and Steelworkers' president:

"Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin is to be congratulated for his statesmanlike action in fixing new prevailing minimum wages in the iron and steel industry. The Secretary's action carries out the purposes of the law, namely, to forestall possible government support of employers who pay substandard wages.

"The last determination made for the industry under the Walsh-Healey Act was in 1939—a few years after the organization of the Union. At that time, minimum rates established varied from 45c per hour for common labor in the South to 62½c per hour in the Northeastern and North Central states. The union can justly claim credit for the substantial gains since 1939."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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That Tax Again!

After the House of Representatives last week had finished voting on a certain measure we said to ourselves:

"That's not new, that's the way it was eight years ago—and six years ago—and four years ago—and two years ago."

In fact, we said, it's getting a bit monotonous and we hope it will not have the same ending this year.

The thing which prompted all this talking to ourselves was passage by the house—for the fifth time in 10 years—of a measure outlawing the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting.

On four of these occasions the Senate refused to follow the lead of the lower chamber.

An important matter of states' rights is involved, according to those Senators who have bitterly assailed federal poll tax action.

Maybe so, but there's an even more important matter involved—and that's a matter of democracy.

Frankly, we don't give a hang about the process used to get rid of the poll tax bar to fuller participation in elections. If Congress does it, it's OK with us—and it's OK with us, too, if the states do the job.

At the speed with which some states are moving, however, many of our young voters will die of old age before they can vote free—unless the Senate reverses its previous position.

Indications are that there will be no reversal this session unless a lot of the folks back home—and elsewhere—build a lot of hot fires under their Senators.

Arguments Are Old And Phony

Every time the poll tax issue comes up in Congress the anti-repealers trot out the same old arguments — and they're just as phony today as they were when given their first airing on Capitol Hill.

One of their principal arguments goes this way:

"The states have a right to determine the manner in which their representatives in Congress are chosen."

In theory that may sound reasonable, but in practice such a rule places too much power in the hands of too few people.

As the situation now stands, 51 of the 96 Senators come from regions of the country which contain only 17% of its population.

And, furthermore, some of the individual Congressmen in non-poll tax states are elected by 20 times as many votes as are cast for winning Congressmen in some of the poll tax states.

Yet when it comes to enacting legislation for the entire nation, one vote in Congress counts for just as much as any other vote.

The poll tax is used successfully to limit voting, and let's make no mistake about it.

The tax is discriminatory because it is used to discourage voting among groups within the lower income brackets.

It is used to manipulate elections; political machines with money can "buy" elections through the purchase and distribution of poll tax receipts.

In some regions the poll tax is used effectively to keep Negroes from the polls.

The matter of poll tax repeal is one of interest to the entire nation. Those who question this should remember that the Southern end of the Dixiegop coalition is resting firmly in the poll tax camp.

Commies Practice 'Thought Control'

Party-Liners Expected To Carry Out Policies They Don't Help Make

By ALLAN L. SWIM

FOR A dozen or more years I've been slugging it out with the Commies at various spots around the country and not once during that time did I ever hear one of them criticize Russian policy.

This in itself is nothing short of amazing—and it's important, too, because it illustrates the blind allegiance of party-liners to policies which they do not help determine.

For all practical purposes, the Communist Party practices the "thought control" which the lefties always profess to hate.

As a result, a good party member can swing from one side of a fence to another at a minute's notice without any pangs of conscience.

The method of handling those who won't willingly follow the twisting party line is simple. They're kicked out of the party.

FOR YEARS the American Commies have been trying to sell industrial workers and others the phony idea that communism and democracy are synonymous.

They're strong advocates of the democratic processes as long as they can use them to their own advantage. They're particularly fond of the right of free speech because it provides them with an opportunity to undermine democratic freedom.

They never explain to those they're seeking to convert that the Communist Party has an all-powerful "high command" composed of the 14-member Politburo and the 72-member Central Committee.

When the Politburo and Central Committee say "frog," Commies all over the world jump.

And if they don't jump in the right direction at the right time—without asking questions—they're through as party members.

MANY PERSONS believed until shortly after the end of the last war that the Communists were an asset to the American labor movement.

Their militancy and their willingness to do the "dirty" jobs around union headquarters—such as turning out leaflets late at night—impressed those who didn't know the score.

It wasn't unusual to hear a good, solid America say, "I don't approve of that guy's politics, but he's really a good unionist. He never misses a meeting and he'll take any committee assignment he's given."

It wasn't until U. S. and Soviet policies clashed that many persons began to realize that the Comies sought not to aid but to completely capture the labor movement.

They sought to make the CIO their chief base of operations in this country.

THE CIO has done a lot of housecleaning during the past couple of years—and there will be some more of it between now and the end of 1949.

It's safe to predict that the lefties will get the beating of their lives at the CIO's Cleveland convention this fall. The Commies know this—know they're on their way out as a factor in determining trade union policy in the U. S.

However, that doesn't keep them from doing all the damage they can. It doesn't keep them from engaging in slander and the thing at which they're most adept—character assassination.

And the amusing thing is that they're screaming loudest about something they claim to champion but do not practice—democratic action.

MORE LIGHT and less heat is needed in dealing with the party-liners in the labor movement and elsewhere.

Their own record condemns them—so let's look at the record more often.

The Communist Party of the U. S. is not "just another political party." It is a branch of an international organization operated with an iron hand in Russia by the 84 persons who make up the Politburo and the Central Committee.

The fact that there's no democracy within party ranks certainly doesn't equip the Commies as champions of democratic action.

Their record since the end of the war has been completely bad. There is no place for them in the labor movement as long as they're subservient to the Commie "high command."

TVA Projects Here To Stay -- Smith

PUBLIC enterprises such as the spectacular and successful Tennessee Valley Authority are here to stay and more of them are on the way, Anthony W. Smith said last week in an address at the University of Michigan.

"TVA is significant as our first experiment in integrated regional development," Smith stated in his talk on the Role of Government in Resource Conservation, the sixth of a series of summer lectures on Natural Resources in World Affairs.

Smith, assistant director of the National CIO's Dept. of Industrial Union Councils, is an authority on conservation of natural resources, and represents the CIO on matters dealing with the subject.

In summing up the lessons of TVA, Smith made these points:

1. Similar agencies in other areas should be developed and given complete and exclusive jurisdiction over the construction and operation of all facilities on the river, including flood control structures, hydro-power dams and distribution lines, irrigation facilities and navigation.

2. Valley authorities should be held strictly accountable for developing and operating their river facilities in a way that will conserve the other resources of the region such as forests, soil, game, fish, etc.

3. The authorities should be given the power and required to make their own positive and independent contribution to the protection and development of these related resources, through economic and technical assistance for soil, forest and wildlife conservation.

4. Our regional management must relate itself to sound social objectives such as the decentralization and diversification of industries and cities.

"This means extensive public control over private enterprise," Smith said, "but control in a field in which private business has shown its unwillingness or inability to respect the public good."

In his discussion on the waste of our forests and soil and the need for a sound program to prevent this, Smith said that "it is part of our American folk-lore that every citizen is free to go to hell in his own particular way, but I think we are getting tired of the notion that he is entitled to drag the rest of the country with him."

He warned that "unless action is taken on both forests and soil, this Republic is open to serious assault from within and without. Our timber resources as they stand are probably not sufficient to enable us to fight another war."

"The American people have the ability to work together democratically through their government," he declared in conclusion. "We ought to roll up our sleeves and get to work along that line."

"Jarvis, I said I wanted steel, s-t-e-e-l!"

He Rode Mighty High, And Then --

YOU SPEND months looking for the solution to a mystery and then—sometimes—somebody hands it to you on a silver platter, so to speak.

That's the way it was in the case of Congressman X, whose name used to be carried frequently in headlines throughout the country.

The story is revealed here because two old friends who formerly worked closely with each other many miles from Washington got together for lunch the other day at one of the capital's famous old restaurants.

After transacting a little piece of political business the two began engaging in one of those "Say, what happened to _____?"

Finally—Congressman X was brought into the conversation.

SAID ONE friend to the other, "I'll bet you'd be interested in the story Congressman X told me right here in this restaurant just before he retired from public life.

"The story has an important labor angle to it."

"I'd sure like to hear it," replied the other.

But before we get to the story let's review a bit of the record of Congressman X.

He came to Washington without a lot of fanfare and was generally considered just an ordinary cog in a big legislative machine until appointed head of a new committee the House established.

This assignment proved to be the springboard to notoriety.

CONGRESSMAN X soon learned that there's nothing like a sensational investigation to get your name in the headlines.

The fact that some of his investigations backfired didn't seem to bother the Congressman. He went right ahead, and he seemed to be in his glory when he put on the pan persons with well known names.

Champions of civil right became annoyed and then angered by the Congressman's behavior. They charged he was a disgrace to the House.

Among the groups which disliked Congressman X most were the trade unions.

DOMESTIC investigations lost their headline appeal after the Jap attack at Pearl Harbor.

This meant Congressman X was no longer in the limelight. He, like almost everybody else, pitched in to help win the war.

He knew his way around Washington and he knew how to pull strings that counted. And he pulled them.

He was credited with playing a leading role in obtaining a large number of wartime industries for his state, which was a good position to handle them.

Later Congressman X announced he was ill and would not run for re-election.

CONGRESSMAN X, said the man telling the story at the restaurant, "told me he wasn't going to run for office again because he cut his own political throat with his war activities.

"Where war industries were located there were many workers—and where there were a lot of workers there were trade unions.

"The unions didn't like the Congressman and he knew it. He figured he'd be defeated if he ran for re-election—defeated by the unions for which he was indirectly responsible. So he retired."

And that, one old friend told another, was why Martin Dies of Texas, once chairman of the House un-American Activities Committee, returned to private life.—**A. L. S.**

Cents-Less

The Pawtucket, R. I., Times has forced the CIO Newspaper Guild local there into arbitration over a 45-cent cab bill.

The arbitration will cost many times 45 cents.

DON'T LOOK NOW -- BUT!

Bowles' Headaches As Governor

BEING THE liberal governor of an important state is no bed of roses.

Chester Bowles, former OPA administrator, stepped into the governorship of Connecticut last November by a margin of 2225 votes. He's been working hard ever since—and in a recent issue of the New York Times Magazine, he looks back on six months in office. They've been pretty hectic.

Chester Bowles has had three major problems:

1. He's a Democrat; the state Senate is Democratic; but the state House, giving heavier representation to small towns than to large cities, is staunchly Republican.

2. A lot of conservatives who complain against the federal government's acting in the people's interest, say such matters should be left to the states. But in Connecticut, they're equally opposed to the state's taking action, either.

3. Connecticut's state machinery looks like something created by Rube Goldberg. Bowles found he had 108 state agencies, and more than 800 administrative officials directly responsible to him. In addition, 16 of his chief commissioners were Republicans, hold-overs from the days when the GOP controlled the state lock, stock and barrel.

"While many of them are able men, I sometimes feel that this is rather like trying to run General Motors with a board of directors provided by Chrysler," Bowles commented in the Times article.

But the basic difficulty for a Democrat in the Connecticut state house is the "rotten borough system."

"Under this system," Governor Bowles writes, "every town, however small, which was incorporated before 1850, can send two representatives to the House. Since in Connecticut almost all the small towns have been overwhelmingly Republican since the Civil War, and since they vastly outnumber the cities, the House always has a guaranteed Republican majority.

"LET ME give you an example . . . Connecticut's five biggest cities have roughly 35% of the population, but of our representatives to the lower House, they elect less than 3% . . .

"The two representatives from Hartford, which has a population of around 170,000, can be outvoted two to one (and usually are) by the two Republican representatives from Union, which has a population of 290, plus the two representatives from Colebrook, with a population of 620 . . .

"When the Republican party loses a Connecticut state election, its leaders know in advance that they can retreat into their fortress in the House of Representatives and fight harassing guerrilla warfare from this impregnable position."

Chester Bowles is a man who doesn't like too much centralization of government in Washington.

"Critics of liberal government," Bowles wrote, lash out at centralized authority in Washington. They "use this argument as a means of killing off progressive proposals, such as social security and public housing.

"The fact that they fight such proposals just as hard on the state as on the federal level, makes me suspect that their real objection is not to centralized federal power but to liberal legislation, wherever it may be proposed."

"OBVIOUSLY we can't accept the suggestions of the conservatives that we solve the dilemma by the simple expedient of ignoring the problems themselves," Bowles continues. The states must settle down to accept their share of the job—but with the best of will they can't handle the problem, he says, "unless their democratic machinery is geared to represent accurately the will and intent of that citizenry."

Bowles is settling down to do that job, and he's made considerable progress. But it's a job, he quickly adds, that "requires patience—and the understanding that clean, competent liberal government cannot be achieved overnight, in Connecticut or anywhere else."

Oil Union Hero

Hammond, Ind., mmbers of CIO Oil Workers Local 210 are hailing OWIU charter member Herb Owens as a hero.

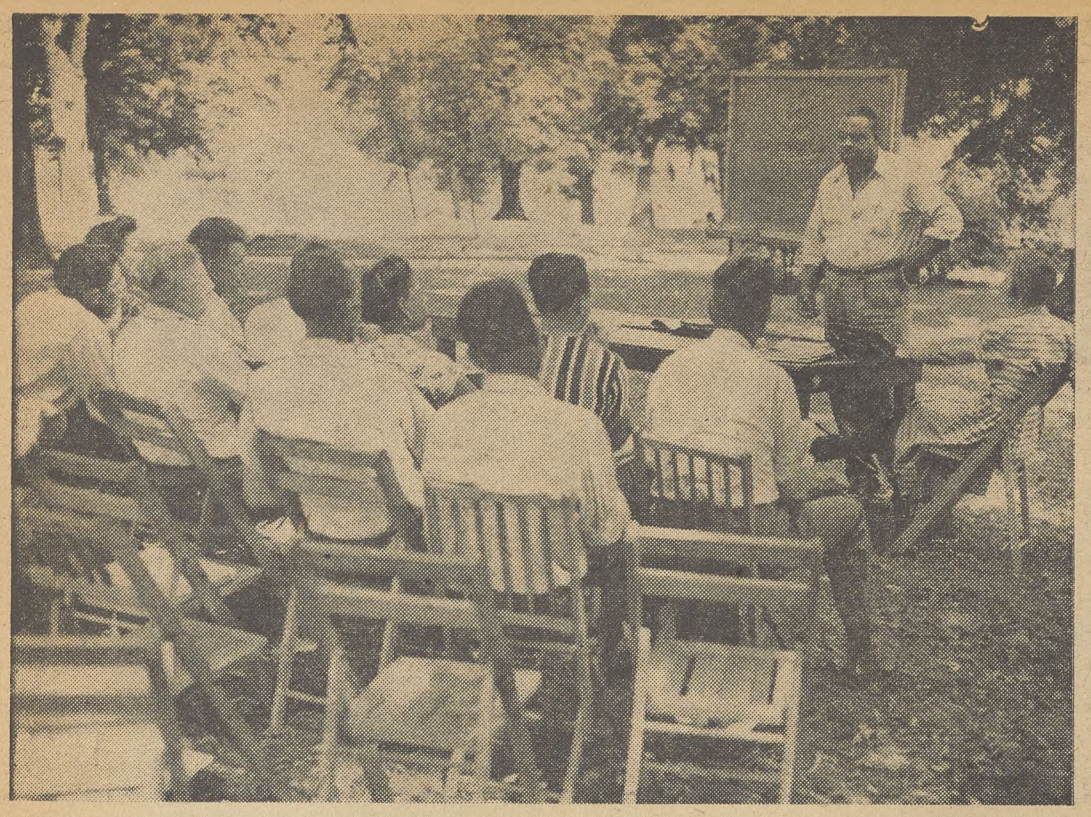
Owens was on duty with a cleanout crew at the Cities Service East Chicago refinery. Stanley Rokowski, an AFL insulator working for Magnesia Metals Co. on a contract job at the plant, fell from the furnace platform and was lying on the ground under a wall of flames, suffering from a compound fracture of his right ankle.

Owens, disregarding his own safety, rolled under the flames and pulled Rokowski to safety.

Week

Labor Day week will bo Union Label Week in Michigan.

Gov. Mennet Williams proclaimed it.



OUTDOOR classes are a feature of CIO summer schools. Here Melvin Scott, dockworker from Norfolk, Va., is making his maiden speech at the CIO school held at New Windsor, Md., July 17-23. Instructor Brownie Lee Jones (far right) said Scott made a fine speech—nobody would think it was the first one he'd even made.

THE VOLLEY BALL COURT behind the dormitory at the New Windsor School was a popular place. Sports are another distinctive feature at the CIO summer schools. Practically everybody takes a shot at some more or less strenuous recreation. right, is Mrs. Ca Steelworkers Loc starting a CIO w

Plenty To Learn At CIO Schools

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

IT WAS A peaceful and lovely spot at New Windsor, Md., where one of the CIO's six regional summer schools was held the week ending July 23.

Some 40 students, guests and members of the staff brought chairs out of the classroom after supper and sat around in a semicircle on the smooth green lawn, talking quietly as they waited for Ben Stong of the Farmers Union, guest speaker of the evening, to give his talk on the need for mutual understanding between farm and labor people.

One of the most interesting things about CIO schools is that the students make up a cross section of workers in outstanding industries in a given area.

The New Windsor school was typical in this respect. The students there were a varied group, representing unions in many of the big mass production industries in the four-state area from which they came.

There were glass, chemical, utility and clothing workers from West Virginia; steel, paper, brewery and electrical workers from Pennsylvania; dock, paper, steel and wood workers from Virginia; telephone, paper and other workers from Maryland.

IT SEEMED strange, in the cool, tranquil atmosphere of the Church of the Brethren Center where the school was held, to listen to stories of the hot, noisy plants, shops and docks where the students spend their working days.

Jobs such as that described by Gordon Hoffman, furnaceman at the Electro-Metallurgical unit of the Carbide & Carbon Co. at Boomer, W. Va., where the intense heat sometimes seemed about to melt a man down along with the metal alloy, were hard to realize as you sat in cool comfort under the great century-old trees on the campus lawn.

But it wasn't the heat on the job so much as the fear of unemployment that bothered Hoffman. He said that two months ago about 700 of the plant's workers were laid off and still haven't been called back. Hoffman, who is married and has two small children, has worked at the plant for 10 years. He is a member of Local 89, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers.

Then there was Melvin Scott, member of Longshoremen's Local 978. He works as a trimmer, loading coal on the Virginia Coal Pier at Norfolk, Va., a hard and dirty job. His chief worry was short work. He said that for the last six months he hasn't worked more than 16 hours a week.

One of the women students, young and pretty Jane Wright, member of Paper Workers Local 693, who works at an envelope manufacturing plant in Richmond, Va., told of speedup and layoffs, particularly among older women.

Mrs. Hazel Shaffer, member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Local 347, Morgantown, W. Va., said she had worked in the same clothing shop for 19 years.

WILLIAM GROSS, Paper Workers Local 111, also had a record for long employment, having worked as a linotype operator for the Afro-American newspaper in Baltimore, Md., for 23 years.

D. A. Cavallaro, secretary-treasurer of Shipbulding Workers Local 1044 in Clarksburg, W. Va., who is now employed in a State liquor store, held the age record among the students. He came to America from Italy in 1899 when he was 18.

Cavallaro, who has six grown children, three of them married, spoke with great pride of his life in America and of his union.

These are a few of the students of diversified race, nationality, age and jobs who attended the New Windsor school. The anti-discrimination policy of the Brethren Center, which the organization believes in living up to, made it possible for Negro and white members to room, eat and study together, as they do at other CIO schools.

STAFF MEMBERS at the Maryland school included George Guernsey, Stuart Brock, Jane Mandel, Frank Fernbach (USA-CIO) and Carla Meyerson, all from the National CIO office; Nat Goldfinger, research and education director for the Paper Workers; Harry Boyer, Pennsylvania CIO president; Brownie Lee Jones, Southern School for Workers; Henry Shipherd, Philadelphia, PAC; Harry Shugaar, National Labor Service, and Paul Swaity, Labor Education Project, St. Louis, Mo.

Max Kampelman, assistant to Sen. Hubert Humphrey, and Stong were the visiting speakers.

THREE OF THE CIO's regional summer schools have now been held. Two midwestern area schools, were also held earlier, one at Boone, Iowa, June 5-11, and another, run in cooperation with the Indiana and Kentucky CIO Council, at the University of Indiana, July 24-30.

Coming up in August are three more to be held in Wisconsin, Missouri and Colorado.

A large number of other summer schools sponsored by CIO internationals and state councils all over the country, brings this year's list of CIO institutes and education conferences up to more than 50.

The CIO's two largest unions, the Steelworkers and the Auto Workers, lead in the number of schools scheduled. The USA has arranged for 15 one-week special summer programs held in cooperation with universities and colleges, members of whose faculty serve as instructors.

Schools sponsored by USA were held earlier this summer at Columbus, Ohio; at the Universities of Indiana, Utah, and Kansas; three at Penn State College, and at Rhode Island State College. A number of others are coming and September.

The UAW has educational confe rious parts of the of these will be h tion with the Council at the F Center, Port Hur

Another CIO that has an exte school program Workers. Three stitutes were held July at the Univ Hampshire, Well and at the Unive Carolina.

In August, TW institutes at th Workers in Wisc Lake Junaluska, N

Register

Unions wishing to register members for attendance at the Missouri-Kansas · CIO school, Aug. 21-27, or the Rocky Mountain School, Aug. 27-Sept. 1, are urged to write or wire immediately to George Guernsey, Associate Director of Education, CIO, 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

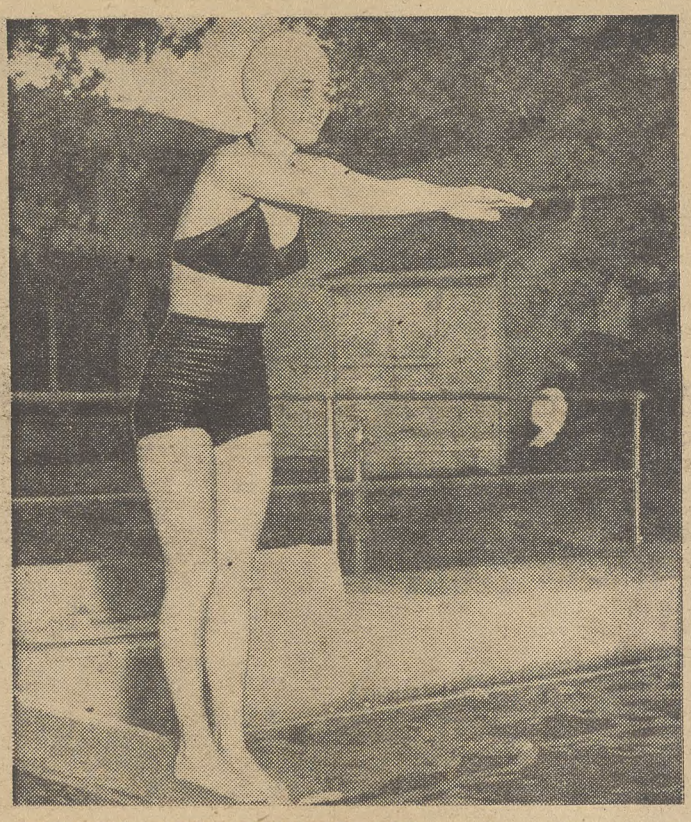
Fee of $35 for the Missouri-Kansas School, and $45 for the Rocky Mountain school, must be paid in full before the opening of the school. This includes tuition, room and board.

AN EVENING PICNIC at the CIO's Indiana-Kentucky School. Place, Indiana University, Bloomington... Date, July 24-30. The school was held in the same place last year. The group in the picture were at the 1948 session. Attending this year's course were CIO union members from the packinghouse, rubber, steel, brewery, oil, paper, glass and other industries in the two-state area. The school was sponsored jointly in cooperation w search. One of th closing session o assembled for a week's training i own union.

lady in shorts standing on court at- Williford, wife of the president of a t Portsmouth, Va. She's interested in n's USA-CIO auxiliary in Portsmouth.

A CLASS at the National school held at the YWCA Camp, Boone, Ia., in June. Students represented all kinds of CIO unions in the tri-state area of Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska. Instructor (left) is Sylvia Gottlieb, research director of the CIO's newest union, the Communication Workers. She conducted a special workshop for workers in the telephone industry. There were 21 CWA members at the school, most of whom met CIO'ers from other unions for first time.

the Indiana and Kentucky CIO Council the CIO Dept. of Education and Re- stinctive features at the school was the Saturday morning, when the students evaluation session" to summarize the rms of what each one could do in his



FOR THE THIRD SUMMER, CIO members of unions in Missouri and Kansas attended the CIO's regional summer school at the Montebello Vacation Camp, Kimmswick, Mo. (near St. Louis). These pictures were taken at last year's session, and show two of the most popular recreations at this beautiful spot situated along the bluffs of the Mississippi river. This year's school, to be held Aug. 21-Sept 3, is

sponsored by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in cooperation with the National CIO's Dept. of Education and Research. A staff member said shuffleboard was especially popular, for it gave workers who don't like to be pushed around, a chance to do a little harmless pushing around themselves for a change.

in August

eduled 13 es in va- try. Three n coopera- igan CIO CIO Labor Mich.

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ill sponsor school for n, and at

OTHER CIO International and National unions which have held or will hold summer schools, include Amalgamated, Packinghouse Workers, Communication Workers, Rubber Workers and Oil Workers. State Councils sponsoring summer educational programs include Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and New Jersey.

Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg of the National CIO Education and Research Dept. and Guernsey estimate that the total number of CIO members attending summer schools this year will run well above 5000.

All phases of union activity are covered in courses, workshops, and discussions held at the CIO schools. Methods of political action are also stressed at most of the summer courses, in anticipation of labor's concern with the 1950 elections.

CIO Summer Schools

Here is the schedule of CIO institutes and conferences to be held from August to October:

Steelworkers, three separate schools at Penn State, Illinois U. and Michigan Normal School, July 31-Aug. 6.

Communication Workers, Madison, Wis., July 31-Aug. 6.

Steelworkers, Illinois U., Aug. 6-13.

UAW, Indiana U., Aug. 7-13.

Steelworkers, Madison, Aug. 7-13.

Textile Workers, Madison, Aug. 14-19.

National CIO and Wisconsin Council, Madison, Aug. 14-20.

UAW and Michigan CIO, FDR-CIO Labor Center, Aug. 14-20.

Steelworkers, Colorado U., Aug. 20-21.

UAW, Connecticut U., Aug. 21-26.

National CIO and UAW, Kimmswick, Mo., Aug. 21-27.

UAW and Michigan CIO, FDR-CIO Labor Center, Aug. 21-27.

UAW, Canada, Aug. 21-27.

Rubber Workers, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., Aug. 21-Sept. 3.

UAW, Farnham, N. Y., Aug. 25-28.

Steelworkers, California U., Los Angeles, Aug. 27-28.

National CIO and Oil Workers, Estes Park, Colo., Aug. 27-Sept. 1.

UAW, Black Mountain, N. C., Aug. 27-Sept. 2.

Textile, Lake Junaluska, N. C., Aug. 28-Sept. 2.

Michigan CIO and UAW, FDR-CIO Labor Center, Aug. 28-Sept. 3.

New Jersey CIO, Camp Pine Grove, Jamesburg, N. J., Aug. 29-Sept. 3.

UAW, Y Camp, Hollister, Mo., Sept. 4-10.

Textile, Hudson Shore Labor School, Sept. 11-16.

UAW, Camp Muskingum, Ohio, Sept. 11-16.

Ohio CIO Council, Tar Hollow Camp, Chillicothe, Ohio, Sept. 11-17.

UAW, Waukegan, Ill., Sept. 12-17.

Textile, Hudson Shore Labor School, Sept. 18-23.

Packinghouse, Dist. 3, Des Moines YMCA camp, Boone, Ia., Sept. 18-24.

UAW, California U, Sept. 30-Oct. 2.

UAW, Workmens Circle Camp, Chino, Calif., Oct. 9-14.

Slap On Wrist

Wisconsin's Supreme Court found Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R. Wis.) guilty of violating his "solemn promise to support the constitution," yet turned down a petition of the state board of bar examiners to have McCarthy disbarred from practising law.

In a bitter 1946 campaign, McCarthy nosed out Senator Robert M. LaFollette Jr. for the Republican nomination to the US Senate. He conducted the campaign while serving as a state judge. In doing so, he violated his oath of office, which required him to resign from the bench while running for Senator, the board of bar examiners pointed out.

Utility Lobby Perils Public Power

By GLORIA CAPLAN

ONE OF THE neatest squeezeplays in a long time took place on Capitol Hill about two weeks ago while most of the audience had its back turned.

A simple pass from the hefty private utilities lobby to a Senate Appropriations sub-ocmmittee to the full commitete—and, almost before the full committee itself knew it, the public was out—at least for the time being.

If Congress okays the play, it will mean just one thing: the government hereafter will be building and operating giant dams and power stations for the exclusive benefit of the already-fat private utility companies. This is a bonanza the utilities have been fighting for years to get their hands on.

By the simple expedient of knocking $20 million out of the Interior Dept's. appropriation—in strategic spots—the sub-committee succeeded in handing over to a not-too-wakeful full committee a bill right out of the utility lobby's mold. Without scrutinizing the bill too closely, the full committee approved it in one night.

Members of the sub-committee were: Sens. Hayden (D., Ariz.), Thomas (D., Okla.), O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), McCarran (D., Nev.), Chavez (D., N. Mex.), McKellar (D., Tenn.), Ellender (D., La.), Wherry (R., Neb.), Gurney (R., S. Dak.), Cordon (R., Ore.), Reed (R., Kan.) and Young (R., N. Dak.). Leaders of the assault were Thomas and McKellar The latter has perennially kept his knife sharp against the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The Interior appropriation had already been approved by the House as requested by the department.

AFTER hearing the utility companies' witnesses, the Senate sub-committee did some whittling where the companies said it would do them the most good.

In effect, the committee's action would prohibit the government from selling its own power to anybody except private utilities. Most of the money knocked out of the bill was for the construction of transmission lines.

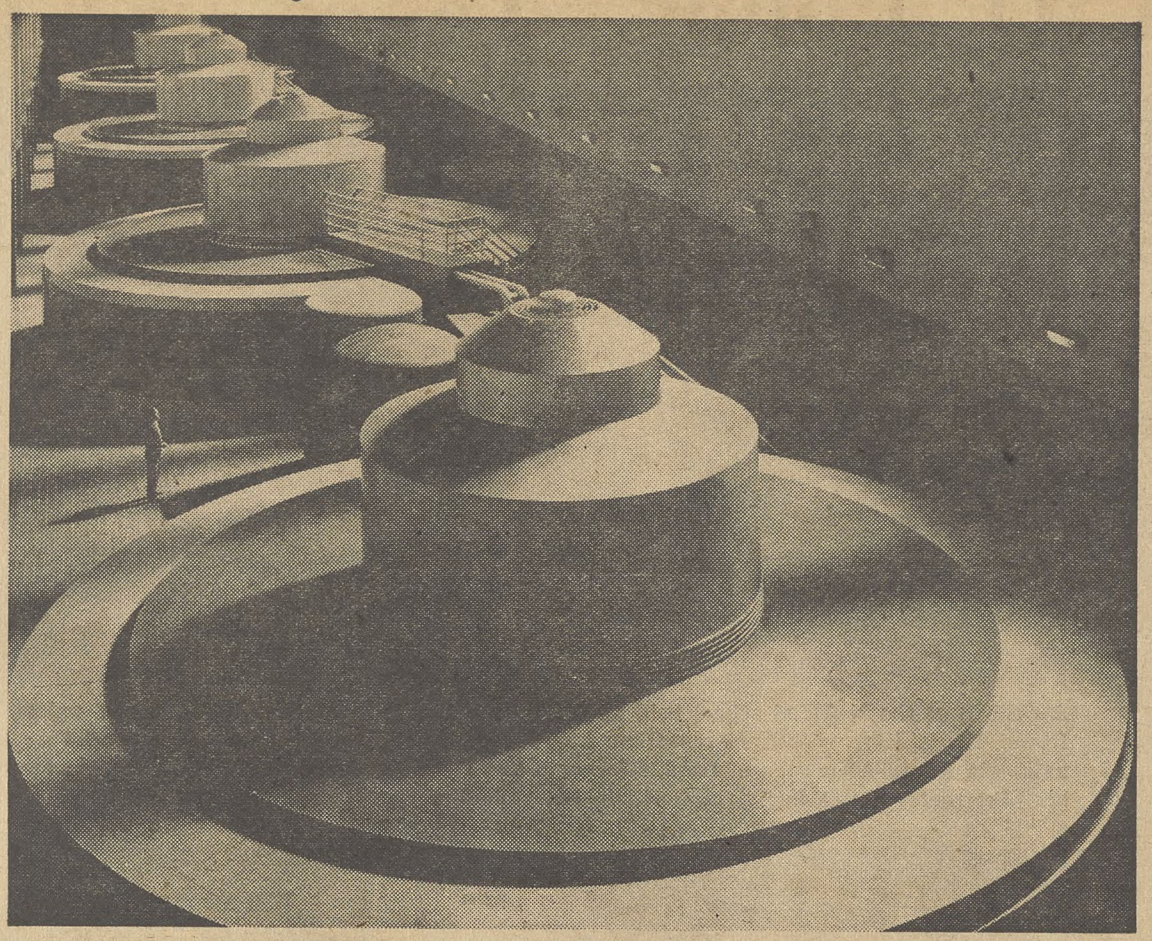
The battle over these transmission lines is the core of the current battle between the government and the private utilities.

Originally, the utilities used every weapon at their command to prevent the government from building multi - purpose dams. When this battle proved futile, and when they realized what a boon the dams could be to them, they aimed their guns elsewhere.

Now the power lobby's energy is concentrated almost entirely on blocking government construction of transmission lines which would carry the power from the power station near the dam to the community.

The utility companies' idea is to let the government spend millions for construction of a costly dam and generators, power from which would then be turned over lock, stock and barrel to the private companies.

IT IS EASY to see the result of such practices. The government is required by law to market and distribute the power in the public interest—make the power available as widely as possible and as cheaply as possible. When the government operates its own transmission lines, this is a sample process. But when a private company has the monopoly, it can sell to whomever it pleases—and very often it **doesn't** please.



GENERATORS AT TVA PICKWICK LANDING DAM

Furthermore, it is difficult—practically impossible — for the government to ascertain whether the company is charging fair rates or not. When a private concern "hooks on to" a government power station, it is obviously obtaining power at a tremendous saving. Under the government contract, the company is required to pass the saving onto the consumer.

However, extremely complicated bookkeeping makes it virtually impossible for the anyone to know whether the rates are "fair" or not. One such study by the government—to determine fairness of a company's rates—has been in process 10 years—and is not yet completed. Meanwhile, consumers are paying rates believed to be excessive.

A still further objection to the "busbar" contract—one which permits the private company to hook its transmission line to the government generator—is that private utilities seldom build lines large enough to carry the dam's full power capacity. Thus much of the project's potential is wasted.

The big gap between the government's philosophy of power and that of the private interests is responsible for another disadvantage of private transmission lines. The government, when it markets the power, operates on the theory that its duty is not only to satisfy a demand economically and efficiently—but that its duty is to **stimulate** demand.

Thus, the Tennessee Valley Authority, for instance, brought power to the people **before** there was an accumuated demand. Once the lines were brought to the community, hundreds of farmers—who never before envisioned the "luxury" of electricity in their own homes, or of owning electrical appliances and machinery—found it within their means.

Industries, which would never otherwise have considered locating in the area, came, when they learned cheap power was available. The government had taken the lead, and people clamored for electricity. The area prospered.

PRIVATE companies operate just the opposite. They usually build only after the demand has accumulated and often they remain so far behind, that there is usually a shortage. No risk is involved in such operations, as a result, and areas are prevented from growing and industrializing at a rate that otherwise would have been possible.

Small wonder, then, that the power lobby fought doggedly to have even the faintest aroma of government transmission lines erased from the appropriation bill. Here are examples of how closely the Senate Appropriations Committee heeded the utilities' pleas:

In testimony before the Senate sub-committee:

• Langston Ashford, representing the Arkansas-Missouri Co., said:

"The particular appropriation which we oppose is one for $3,-169,000 to build a 154-kilovolt line from Norfolk Dam to Essex, Mo."

Request granted.

The Facts

Here is why the people want public power—and why the private utilities don't:

ELECTRICITY RATES

City	Residential rate per 100 kwh	Industiral rate per 100,000 kwh
BOSTON (private power)	$4.92	$1912
ATLANTA (private power)	3.10	1371
CHATTANOOGA (Public power)	2.50	1010
TACOMA, Wash. (Public power)	1.70	635

• D. C. McKee, president, Empire District Electric Co.:

"My appearance here today is in opposition to the proposed transmission lines requested by the Southwestern Power Administration, and particularly I am appearing in opposition to a $10 million expenditure out of the total of $30 million proposed to build the proposed lines designated in the Administrator's report as the Missouri group."

All Missouri items eliminated.

• Hamilton Moses, president of the Arkansas Power & Light Co., inserted in the hearings record some tables showing what the power companies thought the bill should permit and prohibit.

All suggestions followed exactly in bill except for two small appropriations for substations opposed by the companies.

• "The requests for funds for these lines (Shasta, Tracy, West Side) should be denied again."

They were deleted.

• Kinsey M. Robinson, president, Washington Water Power Co.:

"I want to object to the . . . Kerr to Anaconda Mont., transmission line . . ."

The committee cooperated.

There will be a lot of Senators, including many Southerners who have learned the value of public power from TVA, who'll be fighting tooth and nail to patch the bill up when it reaches the floor.

And when the bill gets to a House-Senate conference committee, the Senate "surgeons" will have some angry Congressmen to cope with.

One will be Rep. Mike Kirwan (D., Ohio), who has waged a determined fight for public power.

The power lobby has powerful friends in Congress, and it has a lot of money. Aside from McKellar, already mentioned, there is, for instance, Rep. William M. Whittington (D., Miss.), who is president of the Mississippi Flood Control Association, a lobby for contractors; vice-president of the Nat. Rivers & Harbors Congress, a registered lobby whose purpose is to fight MVA and CVA; and holds down at the same time the position of chairman of the House Public Works Committee.

There is a severe national shortage of electric power.

• Last winter the Pacific Northwest saved its power link from complete breakdown by voluntary rationing—after the companies had refused new customers, cut off power for heating homes, and cut down power to existing plants, while refusing it to proposed new industries.

• Last winter the largest electric company in upstate New York had to cut major users by 15%.

• Last winter 72 million pounds of aluminum were lost and half a plant was idle all year in Arkan- 10 to 20% power cuts; factories sas for lack of power.

• All last winter, California had daylight time; sometimes irrigation pumps had to be cut off for lack of power.

• Many areas are losing industry and suffering severe unemployment today because power is either insufficient or too expensive.

We can thank the powerful power lobby and its friends in Congress for all those unnecessary hardships.

CIOers Buy CARE 'Thrift'

CIO members throughout the country are availing themselves in ever greater numbers of the new CARE "Thrift Package" in aiding their friends and relatives abroad, it was announced by Leo Perlis, executive director of the CIO Community Services Committee.

He has made a general check-up of recent CIO contributions to the far-reaching aid program to needy trade unionists abroad carried on by the CIO-CSC.

Reductions in wholesale food prices have enabled CARE to offer this new package for guaranteed delivery in 11 European countries at the price of $5.50. CARE will continue to carry its big 22½-pound $10 food parcel, which was recently increased in content value, Perlis stressed.

In addition, however, he pointed out "the new CARE 'Thrift Package' makes it easier for American workers who are now beginning to feel the temporary recession in their own take-home pay, to continue their individual aid work either in the form of contributions to the CIO-CSC or in form of a package sent to a designated address."

Like CARE's other food and textile packages, the CARE $5.50 "Thrift Package" can be ordered for guaranteed delivery in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, the Western Zones of Germany and all of Berlin, Italy, the Netherlands and Norway, either through any CIO local union, through the CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, or directly through the CIO Consultant, Labor Section, CARE, (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc.,) 20 Broad Street, New York 5.

Harry Bridges:

Ignores CIO Policy, Takes WFTU Post

THE CIO Executive Board, meeting in Washington in May, adopted an international labor resolution which stated this clear policy:

"The board, having heard a full account of World Federation of Trade Unions developments, indorses the action of its delegation to the WFTU executive bureau and hereby formally announces the disaffiliation of CIO from WFTU.

"Consequently, it shall be contrary to CIO policy for any affiliate, officer or executive board member of the CIO to have organizational relationship to the WFTU or any of its agencies."

Despite the clarity of that language, Harry Bridges, president of the CIO Longshoremen's union, accepted the presidency of the WFTU's newly created Intl. Union of Seamen and Dockers. Immediately after that was announced, the CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards joined the outfit.

Bridges, who is under indictment on charges that he perjured himself in declaring he had never been a member of the Communist Party, did not attend the WFTU meeting in Marseilles, because the U. S. Government denied him a visa.

However, he accepted the new post most gratefully.

P.S.—He is a member of the CIO Executive Board.

HARRY BRIDGES BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE

THE U. S. Government isn't the only one with whom Bridges is having an argument. At a meeting of his own ILWU local—10 in San Francisco—he moved and won support of the meeting that the California edition of the CIO News be barred from the local's meetings.

Said Bridges in his motion:

"Moved, that we condemn this sheet as disruptive and purveyor of false information and go on record against distribution of it within union meetings."

In a speech, Bridges said that the California edition "never in any way supports the union" and is "consistently working against the interests of the Longshoremen and its elected leadership."

William A. Millis, longtime leader in the CIO Newspaper Guild and editor of the California edition, wrote Bridges "I wish to protest emphatically this latest attempt to suppress the edition—a newspaper which has upheld and promoted the economic interests of all CIO affiliates in its year of publication—and to request that this letter be referred to the membership of Local 10 for their consideration."

The California State CIO, which has refused to follow CIO policy, also banned the edition from its convention.

Millis sent Bridges two sets of clippings from the edition. "The first clippings are from last fall, and should serve to refresh your memory on how the CIO, its national and regional officers and the edition were of considerable assistance to the striking members of ILWU and other maritime unions," Millis pointed out.

He also showed Bridges some instances of the edition's support of ILWU:

- A story listing CIO Pres. Philip Murray's "full and official support" to the maritime union. That indorsement was echoed by the California National CIO-PAC, which follows CIO policy, and by Northern California CIO Reg. Dir. Tim Flynn:

(Flynn was named to his post after Murray removed Bridges from it for refusing to adhere to the CIO policy he was pledged to follow.)

- Another story quoting Flynn as accusing the waterfront employers of refusing to bargain and seeking to break the unions. Flynn declared "the CIO—the entire CIO—will give these workers all the support we possibly can."
- An item stating that the California Natl. CIO-PAC had given full support to the maritime unions at the same time it pledged aid to the Oil Workers—who follow CIO policy—also on strike.
- An item stating that the employers had refused an ILWU offer to work Army cargoes.
- A story which began "The U. S. Army's effort to break the strike was abruptly halted after Murray appealed to Secy. of the Army Royall."
- An appeal from Flynn to waterfront employers to begin bargaining immediately with the union's duly elected officers. (The employers were demanding that Bridges get out of the picture.)
- The news that CIO Vice Pres. and Organizational Dir. Allan S. Haywood and his assistant, R. J. Thomas, had joined in the reopened negotiations and that the CIO was prepared to underwrite the coast longshore contract.

"This demonstrates," Millis wrote, "that the edition consistently supported the interests of the members of your organization during the tough strike."

The second set of clippings were for the period of the last three months, after Millis had been named editor of the paper. They proved that the edition had given support to the ILWU.

MILLIS WENT on: "The truth and accuracy of these reports and of all news stories in the edition, have never been challenged. I believe they demonstrate convincingly to all fair-minded members of Local 10 that the edition consistently has published reports supporting the trade union interests of members of the ILWU, just as it has done for all affiliates of the CIO.

"Naturally, I can understand that the international president of your organization, disagreeing violently with the actions and policies of CIO, would seek to suppress any newspaper which truthfully reported such developments to CIO members in California.

"Such an attempt to suppress the edition was made at the international convention of your organization, and now, with phony charges, it has been continued in your local union.

"The record of the CIO News of supporting the legitimate union interests of all members of CIO, entirely apart from the political interests of some of its officers, is detailed in the clippings.

"That record I am ready to present to any impartial investigating committee of qualified newspapermen to judge the accuracy of the serious charges which, by the action of the Local 10 membership meeting, have been directed not only against the edition, but against the CIO."

The incident followed soon after the Los Angeles CIO Council and the California Natl. CIO-PAC declared that there was no civil liberties issue in the indictment of Bridges.

Aids Workers In Congress

HE'S PROUD of the fact he used to be president of a CIO Auto Workers' local—and doesn't hesitate to tell you so.

He's Rep. James V. Buckley (D. Ill.). For three years, he was head of Local 714, UAW, which represents the General American Transportation Workers, Chicago, makers of busses.

He recalls his many meetings with UAW Pres. Walter Reuther and UAW Reg. Dir. Pat Greathouse and is extremely happy over their reelection at the UAW convention.

Buckley has been both an employer of union labor and a union man. For years, Buckley Bros. built low-cost housing in Chicago. "We never had a strike and had perfect relations with union construction men," Buckley recalls. When the war came, house-building fell off almost to a zero, so Buckley decided he could help his country by working in a plant. As soon as he started, he joined UAW and became an officer shortly thereafter.

Rep. J. V. BUCKLEY

Because of his background, it is not surprising that one of his interests in the House is the question of pay and working conditions for federal employes.

As a member of the Committee on Post Office and the Civil Service, he also is promoting bills that would do these things:

A. Give veterans of World War II benefits identical with those extended to veterans of War I in the postal service. These would give credit for military service time in determining postal salaries.

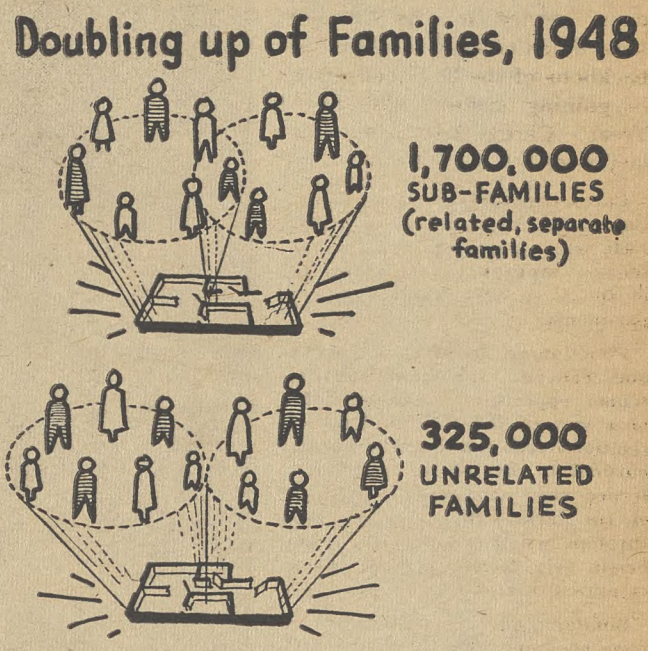
B. Amendments to the existing Federal and Postal Employes' Classification Acts, removing present inequities and correcting certain injustices which have risen as a result of previous legislation.

"I favor this legislation and will do everything possible to cause its Early enactment," Buckley pledged in a speech to the House.

"Are you through fitting that dress on me, dear?"

CIO Spokesmen Say:

Middle Groups Hit By Housing Costs



These cartoons, drawn for Economic Outlook by Guernsey-Montgomery, depict the plight of middle groups seeking housing.

IF THE country's housing industry did as good a job building homes as its lobby does in holding up needed legislation, the country wouldn't still be plagued by a shortage of dwellings.

The Senate Banking Committee last week heard two CIO representatives urging support of a new "middle income" housing bill. The CIO spokesmen were Leo Goodman, director of the CIO Housing Committee, and John Edelman, Washington representative of the Textile Workers.

The CIO Research & Education Dept. publication, "Economic Outlook," also warned of the perilous state of middle income housing.

Proof of the housing shortage —despite real estate lobby claims that it no longer exists—was shown in the sharp increase in rents in areas where controls have been lifted, the CIO witnesses told the Senators.

In industrial areas of Allegheny County, Md., rents rose an average of 52% after Rent Control Director Tighe Woods decontrolled the area, and in Dallas, Tex., rents rose as high as 400%, with the heaviest increases occurring on low- and middle-income families.

The "housing industry," the CIO spokesmen said, "has manifestly failed to do the needed task."

That charge was made at the job of getting houses built to meet volume demand at the places where the need really exists."

They agreed with government estimates that the "middle income" group of families has annual earning of between $2,500 and $5,000 a year, and these millions of families have difficulty in buying homes at present prices.

"It is fairly accurate to say that half of all American families cannot afford a house costing more than $6,000," the CIO statement said, "but for all practical purposes, no such creature exists today. The typical single house in today's market has a price tag of $10,000."

To buy a $10,000 home, they pointed out, a buyer needs about $1,000 in cash and the ability to pay monthly charges of about $56. "The fact is, very few people in this middle income group can or should pay this kind of money."

Advocated by the CIO were provisions in the new housing bill to make available mortgages at 2½% interest instead of the current 5%, and extending the period of the mortgage to 40 or 60 years. A 40-year mortgage at the lower rate would cut monthly payments on a $10,000 home to about $32 a month, and on a 60-year mortgage to only $25 a month.

Another stumbling block to big-scale buying of new homes is in speculative builders' profits, which they said must be "eliminated altogether" if sufficient housing is to be provided.

Hatred Of CIO Policy Even Bars Strike Aid

THE Bakersfield, Calif., local of the CIO Newspaper Guild recently came through a tough strike. It is still having its troubles with the Bakersfield Press after having won that strike.

During the strike, the Guild asked for, and received in many cases, contributions from other CIO locals. Guild locals and councils all over the country gave, and so did many a California CIO local, particularly the Oil and Utility Workers. The Northern California Regional CIO office, through Dir. Tim Flynn, sent out the request for aid.

Despite this, the following letter was received by the Bakersfield Guild from the Alaska Fishermen's Union, an affiliate of the CIO Intl. Fishermen & Allied Workers:

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"This is to let you know that although our union has always supported the Guild strikes financially, the appeal for your local, sent by Mr. Tim Flynn, was turned down at our May 20 membership meeting.

(The Guild reported it did not make the Fisherman's letter public until recently because it hesitated to reveal such an anti-strike move by an affiliate of the CIO. However, it decided that such actions must be exposed.)

"This should not be construed as lack of support for your efforts to win what we are sure are your just demands from management, but rather lack of support for the channels through which you have made your appeal to the Fishermen membership.

"Our disagreements with Mr. Flynn on trade union principles, CIO democracy and the future of our once great CIO organization are too fundamental to support any projects sifting through him. Perhaps if you will write your own letter, it will meet with better success at our next meeting.

"Regretfully yours,
"Abe Lehto, agent."

CIO officials in California were quick to point out that the Fishermen's "principles" with which they have had disagreement with Flynn are over CIO policy.

J. F. Jurich, president of the Fishermen, voted with a diehard minority against every major decision reached at the recent CIO board meeting and then refused to adhere to the decisions made democratically.

As The CIO News went to press, no comment had been heard from Longshoremen's Pres. Harry Bridges, with whose union Jurich is urging his members to vote merger "to add to economic strength."

Everett, Of CIO, Again To Run For Cincinnati City Council

THE CINCINNATI Charter Committee has chosen a strong ticket for this fall's Proportional Representation election for city council.

It includes the incumbents, Rollin H. Everett, leader in the Cincinnati CIO Newspaper Guild, Mayor Albert D. Cash; Charles P. Taft, liberal brother of the senator; Businessman Edward N. Waldvogel, and AFL leader Harry D. Proctor.

The other four Charter candidates are Robert P. Goldman, attorney prominent in Jewish affairs; Theodore Berry, well-known Negro attorney; Bernard L. Rowelkamp, head of a steel-fabricating and erecting firm, and Newton A. Brokaw, young war veteran.

The Charter group two years ago won five of the nine Council posts and has, political observers say, made a splendid record in office. Also, two years ago, the voters turned down a scheme to do away with PR.

Everett, a veteran delegate to many Guild conventions, was chairman of the ANG Collective Bargaining committee at the recent Columbus convention.

He is executive secretary of the Cincinnati Guild. He served on the NWLB Newspaper Commission during the war.

He is an active negotiator of contracts.

Gearhart Bill Hit In House

A first step has been taken by Congress to improve the social security law—but Washington observers are wondering how many other steps will be taken during the present session.

The House Ways & Means Committee, which has spent much of the past few months on social security, last week came up with its first decision: a 15-10 vote to restore social security benefits to 750,000 self-employed workers who had been placed outside the security law by the 80th Congress.

That action taken last July in the Gearhart Bill, passed over President Truman's veto. It barred social security benefits to self-employed salesmen, truck and taxi drivers and many other similar categories.

Last week the Ways & Means Committee recommended repeal of the Gearhart Act. (Gearhart, a California Republican, was himself "repealed" by the voters last November.)

Other Committee recommendations on social security have not yet been announced. But from every indication it will not go as far as Pres. Truman, CIO and many other groups had urged in bringing social security up to date. CIO had urged doubling of present old-age benefits and vastly increased coverage.

Carey Backs Labor Extension Bill

A LABOR Extension Service would be of tremendous service to the 100,000 local union officials who are the backbone of the U. S. collective bargaining system, CIO Sec.-Treas. Carey told Congress last week.

Carey appeared at House Labor Committee hearings to back HR 1380, which would set up the extension program under direction of the U. S. and state labor departments.

Functioning through schools and colleges, it would provide school opportunities for workers on a variety of labor-management relations problems. The program outlined in HR 1380 would be patterned somewhat along the lines of the farm extension program, through which special U. S. officials help farmers on all kinds of agricultural problems.

Similar labor extension bills have been approved by the Senate and House Labor Committees in previous years, but it has never been passed by either branch of Congress.

A number of other union and government officials have appeared to testify in support of the bill. Last week the Committee heard from Brandan Sexton, UAW acting education director, and from two local union officers —Robert Hulsebus of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Dallas Sells of Anderson, Ind.

Both Hulsebus and Sells have been active in local union education work.

WANT SCHOOL SERVICE: CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey and Hilda Smith, chairman of the National Committee for Extension of Labor Education, get together with union officials on behalf of bill to create labor extension service. On the other end of what appears to be a merry conversation are Robert Hulsebus, UAW officer in Grand Rapids, Mich.; Frank Fernbach, of CIO and Steelworkers and committee vice chairman; Dallas Sells, UAW local official at Anderson, Ind., and Brendan Sexton, acting education director for UAW. Carey and the UAW men testified in favor of a bill at House hearings.

"THE UNANIMOUS labor support for a Labor Extension Service," Carey told committee members at the hearing, "reflects our belief that it offers great opportunities to further extend the area of cooperation and good will.

"Industrial peace and goodwill are essential for labor, for management, and for the nation. No organization more ardently desires stable industrial relations than CIO—peace based upon fair play, mutual respect and justice."

The CIO official said that creation of a labor extension service would be of particular value to the 100,000 "key union personnel who so largely influence the nature of the management-labor relationship—local union officers, grievance committeemen and shop stewards democratically elected by the membership as their spokesmen.

"These 100,000 worker-leaders are the real voice of CIO in foundries, assembly lines and shops spread across the nation. And it is they, far more than myself or any other national union officer who, with their management counterparts, determine the character of our industrial relations."

While corporations have increasingly turned to the college for trained industrial relations experts to serve as collective bargaining representatives, the union men and women in the collective bargaining process "often have gained knowledge and leadership only through the school of experience.

"We are justly proud of the magnificent achievements of our thousands of CIO shop stewards, grievance committeemen and officers, but we must heed their insistent demand that the inequity between management and men, in the provision of facts and information, be ended."

The Labor Extension Service Bill, Carey predicted, "by providing the tools of fact and reason, will give labor educational parity with other citizens for the first time. Its constructive and democratic program points the way to substantial progress towards industrial peace."

He said that the U. S. Department of Labor and the state labor departments have become "vast storehouses of practical information which wage earners need and want," and that this can be funnelled to workers through the colleges and universities through the extension program.

THE AUTO union spokesmen told of the help that union members get from classes in the technical side of collective bargaining, as well as in general education matters.

Hulsebus, talking of intricate piece-work schedules in the union's contract, said:

"Now the way I see it, if all the knowledge is on one side—the company's side—and the companies have highly trained time study experts who in many cases got their training in schools supported by the state and federal government, a steward doesn't have a chance in negotiation unless he has training."

Sells said he came from a comparatively "rich" local, but it can afford only one full-time education director for its 10,000 members.

"Without minimizing what we have done, we could do a lot more if we had a source for instructors and texts and materials. . . . We get some help from schools in Anderson, but instructors in high schools rarely know the subject matter we are interested in."

DURING the hearings some GOP Congressmen sought to bring up the question of labor classes conducted by the Workers Education Service at Univ. of Michigan, which were killed after a propaganda attack by General Motors and other corporations. GM had particularly objected to the use of union literature in the classes.

Rep. Tom Burke (D., Ohio.), himself a UAW member, recalled that in union classes he had attended, the UAW had used technical textbooks published by the Ford Motor Co. Burke asked Sexton, the UAW's acting education head, whether the union has even been "fearful or panicky" that these books are "subversive."

Sexton, with a smile, answered in a negative. In fact, he said, many universities use NAM pamphlets and books in their class, without protest from unions.

Rep. Velde (R., Ill.), a former FBI agent, was worried about union control of education classes under the program—in part because of the union's control, in part because of some sort of fear that the classes would help "communism."

Sexton retorted that many universities supported with state or federal funds have business schools which are training students for work in management.

"No one raises any question whatever on the millions and millions of dollars spent every year at the statelevel to train people in skills that have specific use only for management.

"That is certainly subsidizing management, as we are asking that labor be subsidized here."

Officers' Defiance of CIO Cuts Up Contra Costa Council

THE PROPS have been knocked out from under efforts to continue to manipulate the Contra Costa County CIO Council in opposition to the National CIO.

Two big locals of the Oil Workers pulled out of the council, and a third old local will act soon.

By overwhelming membership vote, OWIU Local 5, Martinez, and Local 587, Pinole, ordered immediate disaffiliation. Members of Martinez Local 445 planned action on an executive board recommendation for similar withdrawal.

Together, the three locals have 2700 members, and represent the principal per capita support of the old council. Oil, Auto and Steelworkers locals with some 5800 members quit the anti-CIO council months ago and are organized in the Contra Costa County Committee for National CIO.

With the Oil disaffiliation, the old council is virtually eliminated as a functioning organization. At the most it represents unions—ILWU, Mine-Mill and Fishermen —with some 1000 members in the county.

DISAFFILIATION of the Oil Workers was voted, it was made plain, after party-liners stymied all efforts of the OWIU majority to reorganize the Council in support of CIO.

Early in June, the Contra Costa Council requested assistance of the Northern California CIO Regional Office to reorganize the Council "in accordance with the policies of the CIO."

At a preliminary conference of all CIO locals—both in the Council and outside—James Drury presented for the regional office a tentative proposal for (1) amending the Council's constitution, (2) resigniation of its present officers, and (3) election of new officers at a special convention.

Subsequently, the Council's Executive Board by a 5 to 3 vote, with the Oil locals dissenting, voted to "dump" the tentative proposal, but the full Council meeting rejected the board's action, 9 to 6. At this point, the eligibility of four delegates from OWIU Local 587 was challenged on a technicality, although the local's per capita payments never had been challenged. Then Virgil Coragliotti, Local 5 secretary, resigned as a Council delegate and trustee.

Nathan Report

Copies of the Nathan report on wages, prices, profits — prepared by economist Robert R. Nathan for the CIO—are available at $1 a copy.

The 60-page booklet contains numerous charts and tables in addition to its text. It's a must for union officials.

Order your copies at $1 a copy, from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Send check or money order with your request.

"There's altogether too much loafing done around this office!"

CWA Aim: Unification On Pacific

ENDING "THE HORSE and buggy labor policies" of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. is the next goal of 50,000 CIO telephone workers in all Pacific Coast states.

In phone locals scattered from Spokane to the Bay Area to Los Angeles, delegates began reporting on formation of the new Communications Workers Pacific Council and its drive to seek unified bargaining on wages and working conditions for all workers in all job classifications employed by P.T.&T.

The framework for coastwise telephone bargaining was established at a regional CWA conference in Portland, Ore., with some 35 delegates and observers from all Far Western phone locals participating. The meeting was a direct consequence of the recent Chicago convention in which all phone unions previously under the CWA and under the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee joined together under CWA-CIO.

IN THE Portland meeting, reported Joseph Deardorf, CWA regional director:

"The same spirit of unity which brought 300,000 phone workers together at Chicago was continued by delegates representing 50,000 phone workers in California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho.

"With sucess due to the willingness of delegates to work together as a team, the foundation was laid for a strong bargaining council especially designed to deal with P.T.&T. and its horse and buggy labor policies."

Richard T. Leonard, National CIO liaison man for telephone organizing, pledged CIO's full assistance.

PHILIP M. KAISER
New assistant Secretary of Labor in charge of international affairs.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The Bell telephone outfit shows signs of climbing off its high-horse idea of dictating to its employes on their choice of Union representation.

In Michigan, the company which was among the first to refuse to recognize the affiliation of **CWA** with CIO has now bowed to an NLRB ruling and agreed to meet with the Union on grievances and to turn over checked-off dues.

Indications are that other divisions of the AT&T empire will follow suit. The unwarranted and unreasonable attitude of the company has created much embarrassment for the Union—which may have been its intention — and has interfered with advancement of organization among other telephone workers.

When the recognition question has been cleared away the telephone workers will move ahead with their organizing program. Throughout the dispute with the company, the telephone workers have demonstrated clearly that they want CIO and intend to have CIO in spite of any lordly attempts by the corporation to prevent them from having the benefits of CIO affiliation.

* * *

Another industrial giant is, this week, fighting the legitimate aspirations of labor. U. S. Steel, having squalled and bawled in protest, is now before a fact-finding board appointed by the President of the U. S.

Steel, like many other giant corporations, can hide many things in its financial reports, but Steel could not hide, in its latest report, the fact that its profits in the first six months of 1949 were even higher than the excessive profits raked in during the first six months of 1948. And the report of profits, of course, does not figure in the many improvements and additions to plants and physical properties.

Full support of the officers and the union's policies is the way the **Steelworkers** can hope to gain the benefits to which they are justly entitled.

* * *

From **West Virginia,** Regional Director John B. Easton reports that negotiations with the State Road Commission covering a large number of the department's employes organized in LIUs are nearly complete. Included so far is an 8-cent across-the-board increase and an agreement that employes below the top of the wage bracket will be moved to the top in 5-cent steps. Sick leave, vacations and paid holidays have been improved. When these employes first began organizing in the CIO the common labor rate was 35 cents an hour. It is now 90 cents. CIO organization, as we all know, pays.

* * *

Secy.-Treas. James J. (Scotty) Mitchell of the CIO **Shoeworkers,** reports an election victory at the Rasmussen Shoe Co., Worcester, Mass. The vote was 38 for CIO and 25 against.

* * *

George Brown, Director of Organization for the **CIO Woodworkers,** reports an election victory at the Del Loma Lumber Co., Red Bluff, Calif., by a vote of 9 to 4.

* * *

Regional Director Robert McVay reports that the **CIO Brewery Workers** won representation of employes at the Oklahoma Coca Cola Bottling Co. by a vote of 41 to 30. John Dippel was in charge of the campaign.

Prods N.J. Congressmen

New Jersey Congressmen and all members of the House Education and Labor Committee were prodded tonight to report out and pass four bills "vital to the advancement of our free society" which have been backlogged in the committee.

In letters to the 25-member committee and to the 12 state Congressmen, Harry Kranz, legislative director for the State CIO, urged "prompt passage at this session of Congress" of bills to increase the minimum wage to at least 75 cents an hour, to extend Federal aid to education, to create a Federal commission on Services for the Physically Handicapped and to establish a labor education extension service.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft - Hartley Repeal	Senate loaded bill full of crippling amendments. Bill is merely new version of T-H.	New edition of T-H passed by Senate. House Labor Comm. studying proposals.	Give PAC $1. Get ready for 1950 elections.
Hiring Hall Status Bill S. 2196 HR 5008	Removes Taft-Hartley ban on union-controlled hiring halls in maritime industry.	House Labor Comm. hearings start Aug. 3.	Write Senators, Congressmen to seek quick action, to avert crisis in maritime industry.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements S. 653 HR 3190	Bills provide 75c minimum, improved coverage and enforcement.	Senate bill due for vote soon. House bill buried in Rules Committee.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to support increase to 75c plus coverage and enforcement improvements.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors benefits, relief set-up, coverage, etc.	House Ways & Means Comm. due to report bill soon. Probably some increased coverage and higher benefits.	Ask Congressman to support strong social security improvements.
Fair Employment Practices Bill HR 4453	Bars discrimination in industry for reasons of race, creed or color.	House Labor Comm. due to act on bill. Subcommittee has approved.	Ask Congressmen to support bill in House vote.
Anti-Polltax Bill HR 3199	Outlaws levying of poll tax in U. S. elections in 7 southern states.	Passed by House. Bill faces possible filibuster attack in Senate.	Write Senators to fight filibuster and vote to pass bill.
Federal Aid to Education	Grants $300 million aid to states for school systems.	Senate passed bill, giving states right to decide procedures. House bills now in Labor Comm.	Ask Congressmen to pass bill along lines of Senate-approved bill.
Labor Extension Service Bill HR 1380	Sets up labor education services, under Labor Dept., and operating thru colleges, etc.	Senate Labor Comm. has approved bill. CIO supported bill at House Labor Comm. hearings July 25.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to pass bill this year.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Unions Ask New Air Minimum

THE NATION'S two aircraft unions, the Machinists and the CIO Auto Workers, have joined forces in urging the Secretary of Labor to fix the minimum wage in the aircraft industry at $1.15 an hour.

Hearings are being held under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act on proposals to recognize the minimum wages already paid employes in the airframe, aircraft parts and accessories, propeller and engine plants on all military and civilian aircraft produced for the government. At present government orders make up more than 90% of the work of the aircraft industry.

The purpose of the Walsh-Healey Act, as defined by the Supreme Court, is "to impose obligations upon those favored with government business and to obviate the possibility that any part of our tremendous national expenditures would go to forces tending to depress wages and purchasing power and offending fair social standards of employment."

Witnesses from the two unions are presenting a common front at the hearings. They request:

- That the present "out-of-date and the unrealistic minimum" of 50c an hour, fixed in 1938, be raised to the $1.15 already prevailing for aircraft workers in the bulk of the industry.
- That special exemptions granted to companies considered "substitute manufacturers" during the war be rescinded, since obviously conditions no longer warrant such exemptions.

Union witnesses who will present the case for the higher minimum wage are:

For UAW-CIO: John W. Livingston, vice president and director of the aircraft department; Ralph E. Showalter, Detroit, assistant director of research and engineering; Irving J. Levy, general counsel.

For IAM: Elmer E. Walker, general vice president; Thomas E. McNett, representative for I.A.M. District 727; Grand Lodge Rep. Jerry Flinn, research department.

School Bill In Doubt

A prediction that there's "no chance" of action on the aid-to-education bill was voiced last week by Chairman John Lesinski (D. Mich.) of the House Labor Committee.

The school-aid proposal has been in committee for several weeks, and has been the focus of a sharp debate over whether aid should go to private as well as public schools. A middle-of-the-road bill passed in the Senate early in the session left that issue up to the various states.

A House sub-committee, however, reported out a bill by Rep. Barden (D., N. C.) to forbid payments to private institutions. The issue has not been voted by the full committee.

Rep. Sims (D., S. C.) said he would attempt to get the Senate-approved version through the House group, but many members doubt he will be successful.

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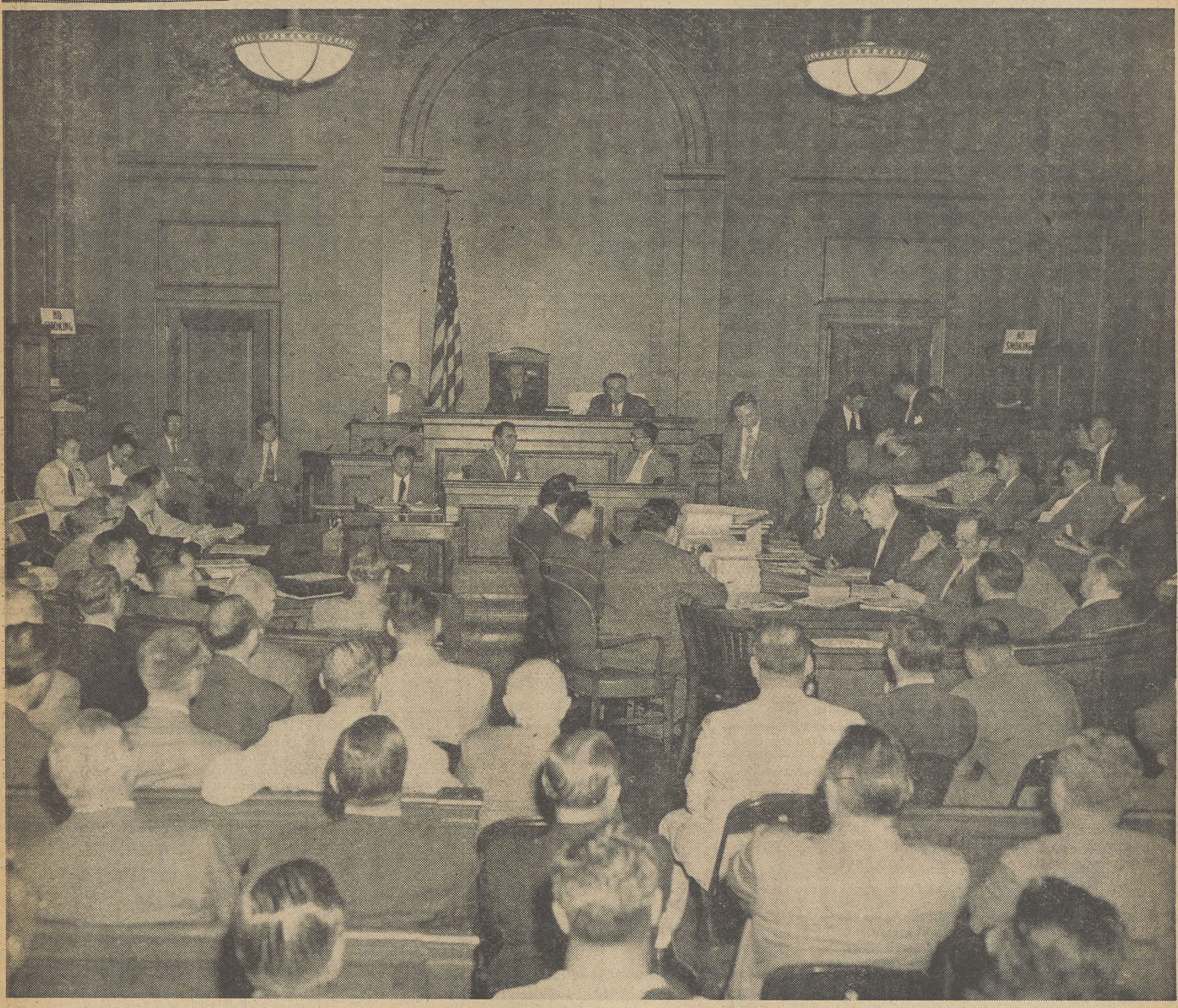


FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES: This is a scene in a court room in the Federal Courthouse, Foley Square, New York City, as the CIO Steelworkers presented their documented case to the President's fact-finding board for a 30-cent package including pensions, social insurance and a wage increase. Philip Murray, CIO's and Steelworkers' president, and members of his staff are at the table at the right. The Steel industry will begin its testimony this week. (See Page 3 for story.)

'Humane Auto Unionists Deserve Much Credit'

That's what the Pottstown, Pa., Mercury thinks of Local 644, CIO Auto Workers, and its Aid Association which operate a community camp for children in Oley Valley, Berks County. A number of CIO local unions collect funds for the operation of the camp. Picture story on Pages 6 and 7.

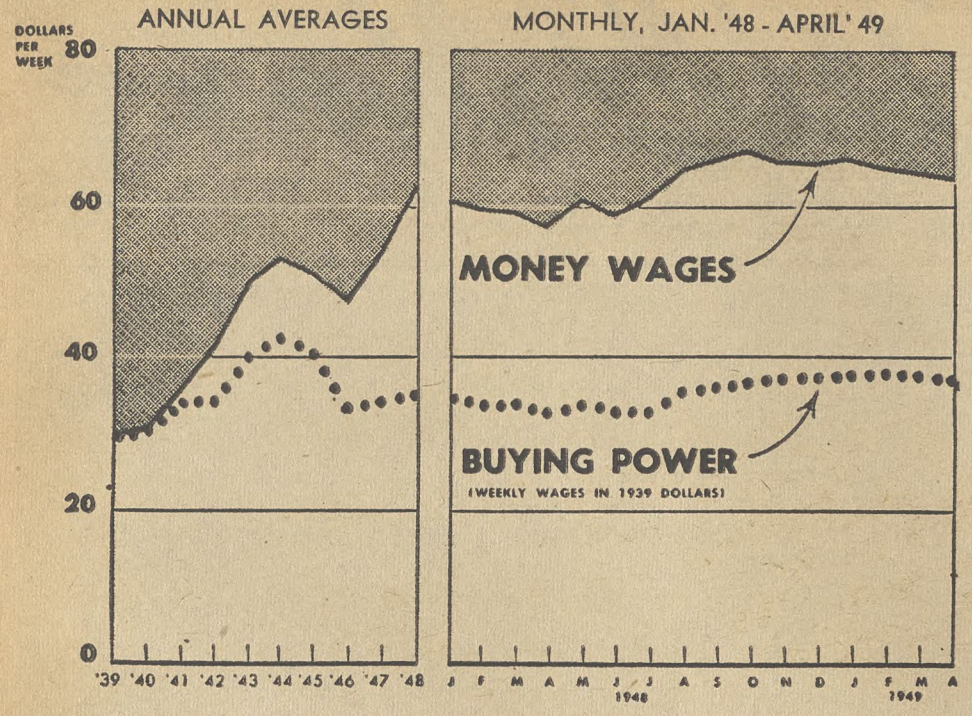
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Uncoordinated River Projects Wasteful

Tragic waste results from the failure to set up river valley authorities such as TVA for the Columbia and the Missouri. In the several states through which the rivers flow there is the same picture—erosion, drouth, floods, power shortage, unemployment, and poverty. See Page 8.

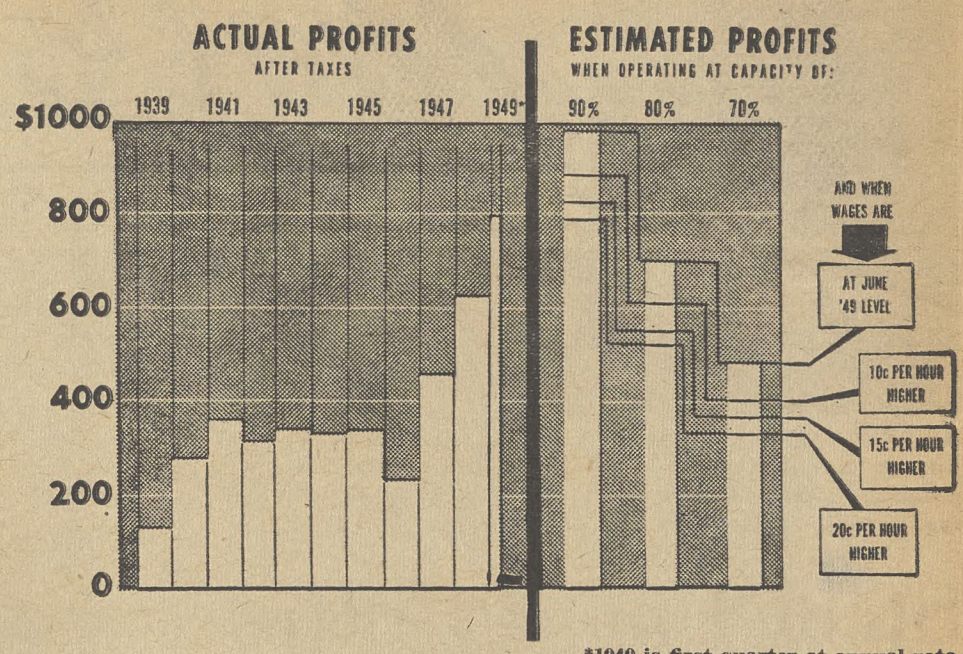
The Workers' Needs

Real Wages Going Down



Industry's Ability To Pay

(In millions of dollars)



*1949 is first quarter at annual rate

Proposed Welfare Dept. Backed By CIO

A SENATE Committee has turned thumbs down on two government reorganization plans proposed by Pres. Truman. CIO supports both plans, which are due for Congressional action before August 20.

Reorganization Plan No. 1 calls for establishment of a Department of Welfare, and would have control of such governmental functions as health services, education, welfare, social security, etc. Head of the Department would be a Cabinet officer.

Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, in a letter to all CIO affiliates last week, pointed out that "needless to say, the CIO and the other major labor organizations have similarly voiced their approval for Plan No. 1."

But the Senate Expenditures Committee recommended by a 7-4 vote that the plan be turned down by the Senate. The plan goes into effect unless the Senate turns it down by constitutional majority—49 votes before August 20.

The Committee also recommended disapproval, by an 8-3 vote, of the second plan, which would turn over the Bureau of Employment Statistics, now in the Federal Security Agency, to the Department of Labor. The CIO and other labor groups have advocated the switch on grounds that the Bureau, which is concerned with unemployment compensation problems, logically belongs in the Labor Dept.

Carey, in his letter on the proposed Dept. of Welfare, said that opposition to the plan "comes from the same old reactionary sources, notably the American Medical Association and the interests represented by Sen. Taft of Ohio."

Carey urged all affiliates to send wires to their Senators urging them to vote against Taft's resolution, No. 147, which proposes that the Reorganization Plan be dropped.

"The whole matter of public health agencies is at stake at this moment," Carey commented.

Earlier, in testimony given to the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, Paul Sifton of the United Auto Workers urged favorable action on Reorganization Plan No. 2. He pointed out that both the U. S. Employment Service and the Employment Security bureau should be in the Labor Dept., since their functions are "inter-related and should be indivisible."

Sifton, speaking for the CIO, said that opponents of the shifting of the two agencies to the Labor Dept. are using "scare propaganda not based on facts."

"We feel that the Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance are functionally two hands of the same body, and that if either is to function as it was intended to function, they must be operated together in a single agency—and the Labor Dept. is the natural location."

Murray Made No 'Deal' On Pensions

THE UNITED Steelworkers made no "secret deal" with the industry last year that it would forego asking for pensions in return for last year's 13c wage increase.

USA-CIO Pres. Murray made the denial—an angry, emphatic denial—of charges bandied about by Vice-Pres. John Stephens at a New York press conference. Stephens claimed that there was an "understanding" about the pension demand.

"In answer to Mr. Stephens—no such agreement exists," Murray retorted in a statement issued at USA-CIO headquarters in Pittsburgh. "The only agreements we have are contained in our contracts. We have no secret understanding with Mr. Stephens in this or any other matter."

The Stephens statement is part of the industry's claim that pensions should not be negotiated during current bargaining sessions. The union presented elaborate legal and economic arguments to the U. S. Fact- Finding Board on the "bargainability" of pensions at this time.

Murray, in his statement, took a slap at Stephens' issuance of a press statement "on a matter pending before Pres. Truman's fact-finding board . . . We feel that the issuance of an 'ex parte' statement when the issue in dispute is before the board is grossly improper."

Hiring Hall Ban Cited As Periling Sea Unions

CIO MARITIME Union Pres. Joseph Curran last week told a House Labor subcommittee that if the T-H ban against hiring halls remains in force, maritime unions could be completely destroyed by anti-union employers.

Curran was testifying in support of an amendment to the Wagner Labor Act which would allow current hiring hall practices in the maritime industry even though T-H bars so-called "discriminatory" hiring.

Constitutionality of the T-H bar has so far been upheld in lower courts, and is expected to receive a Supreme Court ruling next year.

Curran argued that T-H is so written that shoreside workers are permitted a degree of union security via the union shop, under which they must join the union within 30 days of their employment. But no union security is permitted maritime workers.

Such an arrangement would not affect the maritime industry, Curran said, since most voyages do not exceed 30 days. Thus it might never be necessary for a seaman to join the union—or if at all, only for the remainder of a long voyage.

Without the union hiring hall, Curran said, "in no time, non-union elements could make such effective inroads as to render impotent any effective union organization."

The bill under consideration is sponsored by Rep. John Lesinski (D. Mich.) in the House and Sen. Warren Magnuson (D. Wash.) in the Senate. It states that nothing in the labor act shall make illegal "any hiring or employment practices prevailing in the maritime industry prior to June 15, 1947."

CWA Aides Ask 75c Wage Action

CIO's Communications Workers want a 75c minimum wage law, and they want their Congressmen to know their thoughts about it.

So, state and local officials of the CWA—CIO'c newest affiliate—are in Washington seeing their Congressmen about it.

Both Senate and House Labor Committees have approved bills providing for 75c minimum and varying amounts of increased coverage. The minimum wage is now 40c—a figure set in 1940—but it has lost most of its effectiveness because of sharp increases in living costs.

"CWA representatives will seek to buttonhole Congressmen to let them know that its members have their eyes on Congress in this matter," the union said. "With millions unemployed in the face of continued high prices, a 75c wage minimum plus increased coverage for those sectors of America's workers must in need of protection, will aid substantially in maintaining much-needed purchasing power."

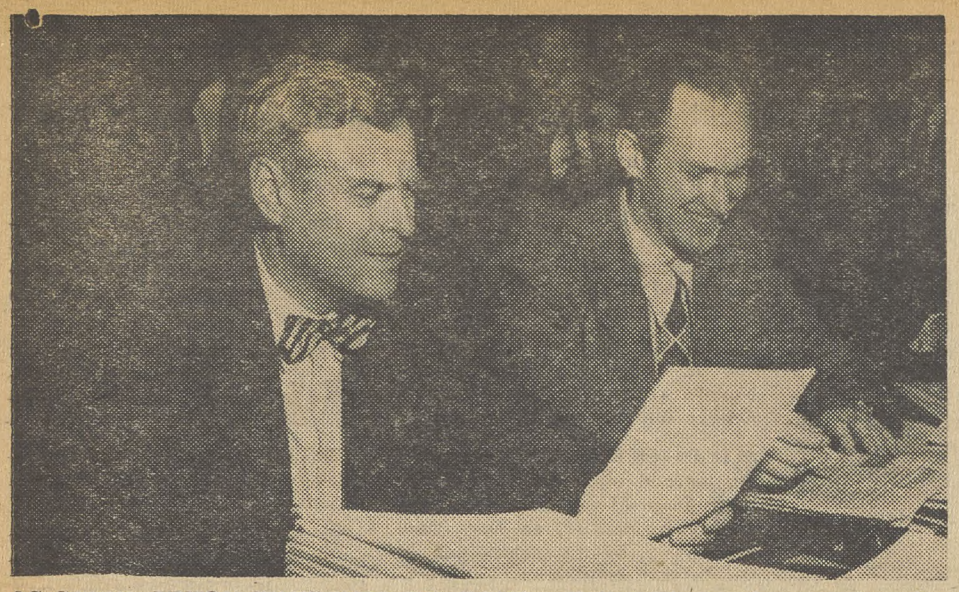
CCL Suspends Five UE Officers

Five leaders of the CIO Electrical Workers in Canada have been suspended from participation in the Canadian Congress of Labor.

The action was taken by the CCL executive council following a complaint lodged last March by the Ontario Federation of Labor. The UE officials have been constant opponents of CCL policies.

Those suspended were: Clarence Jackson, president of UE district 5 Council; M. Chambers, a vice-president; George Harris, secretary-treasurer; Ross Russell, organizing director; and Jack Douglas, editor of the Canadian UE News.

"Sunburn!"



AS STEEL UNION PRESENTS ITS CASE: United Steelworkers of America told the why and wherefore of its demands for wage boosts, welfare fund and pensions, to fact-finding board appointed by Pres. Truman. Shown at the hearings in New York's Foley Square Courthouse (left to right): USA-CIO Secy.-Treas. David McDonald and Otis Brubaker, union research director. In right hand picture, Vice-Pres. James Thimmes, Pres. Murray, General Counsel Arthur Goldberg. Union finished its testimony August 3. The industry starts presenting its case next week.

Steel Union Buttresses Case With Mass Of Facts

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

WITH FACT and figure, chart and graph, the United Steelworkers have built an imposing case to support their demands for wages, welfare fund and pensions.

At 10:55 A. M. last Wednesday, the steel union told the three-man board appointed by the President that the presentation of the workers' case had been completed.

This week, on Thursday, the steel industry begins its own presentation. It will be no easy task for the corporation executives to overcome the mass of material placed on the record by the steel union.

Five USA-CIO officials took the stand in the oak-paneled, 13th-floor hearing room in New York's District Courthouse to give the union's viewpoint to the fact-finding board. They were: Pres. Murray, General Counsel Goldberg, Robert Nathan, economic adviser to the union; Otis Brubaker, union research director, and Murray Lattimer, expert on welfare funds and pension plans.

Murray — opening the union's case—gave the picture of the history of bargaining in the steel industry—including this year's experience, when corporation spokesmen said "no" in a variety of ways on a variety of subjects.

The union's demands, Murray said, are for 12½c hourly boosts; 6.27c an hour for social insurance; and 11.23c an hour for pensions. It totals 30c an hour.

Goldberg looked at the law, at NLRB decisions, and at the language of the present contract. He insisted that the union was fully within its rights in demanding the welfare and pension funds as well as wage increases.

"Bob" Nathan, the six-foot economist, was next to take the stand, and he elaborated on the reports which he had prepared a month ago for both the CIO and the steel union on the economic situation.

"It seems clear to me," Nathan testified, "that we must in this country of ours have a level of buying power on the part of the consumer which will take all the goods off the market that this vast, phenomenally successful American business can produce."

Nathan stressed two points: (1) that wage increases will help resist the rise of recession by adding buying power at a crucial time to the pocketbooks of a crucial group of consumers; and (2) that price increases based on possible wage increases are more unlikely than in other post-war years because of the competitive situation.

Otis Brubaker, who followed Nathan to the stand, analyzed the profit records of various companies in the industry—and concluded that virtually all of them have done very well in recent years.

Murray Lattimer, who conducted the government's study of guaranteed annual wages two years ago, was the union's next witness. A gray-haired man with twinkling eyes and a sedate moustache, Lattimer lectured the hearing on every aspect of pensions and welfare funds. As he talked, Lattimer produced more than a score of charts to back up his words.

Lattimer's theme: steel workers don't get adequate pensions.

The steel union is asking for $125 a month pensions for retired workers. That's a far cry from present figures, he pointed out. U. S. Steel has retired 722 workers since June, 1947. Of these, 384 received no pensions payments at all from the company. The average monthly pension payment is only $9.35.

Bethlehem and Jones & Laughlin do better—with average payments of $21 and $31 a month —but Republic pays none at all. But none of the payments is enough to provide a liveable income, even when social security benefits are considered.

The fact-finding board members must report to Pres. Truman with their recommendations by Sept. 1. The steel industry's case is expected to be completed by Aug. 10 or 11. After brief rebuttal testimony, the board will study the mass of facts poured into the record.

Chairman of the board is Prof. Carroll Daugherty of Northwestern. Other members are Judge Sam Rosenman, White House adviser, and David Cole, a New Jersey lawyer and arbitrator.

Card Is Issued For 'Free Riders'

If there's anything that riles a good unionist, it's a "free rider." That's a guy who doesn't want to pay dues to a union but gladly grabs up the benefits it brings.

Down in Texas, W. L. McMahon, field representative for the CIO Packinghouse Workers, thought up a bright idea to deal with parasites. When a worker refuses to sign a union card, Mac hands him a Free Rider card. It reads:

"I am opposed to all unions. Therefore, I am opposed to all benefits that unions have won through the years: Paid vacations, paid holidays, sick leave, seniority rights, wage increases, pension and insurance plans, safety laws, social security, time and a half for overtime after eight hours, unemployment benefits and job security.

"I refuse to accept any wage increase that will be won by union negotiations with ————Co. and I hereby authorize and direct the company to withhold the amount of the union wage increase from my pay check each week and to donate it to charity."

Let's Buck 'em

The best way right now to buck those who oppose labor is to give a buck to PAC.

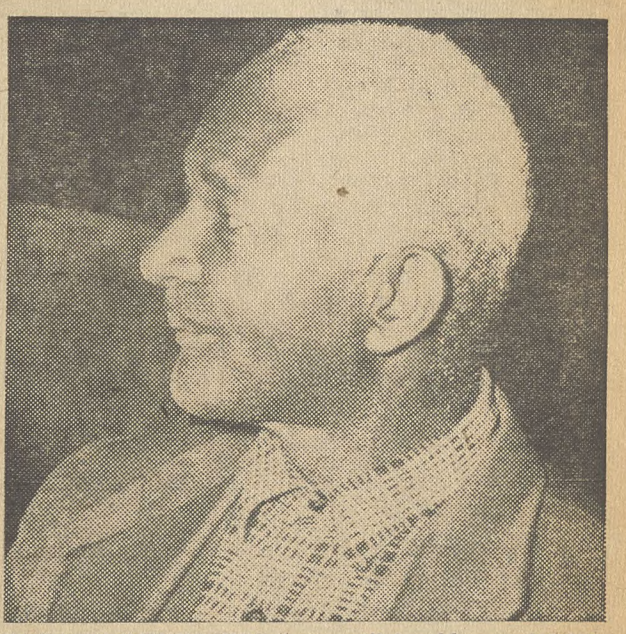
'Ability to Pay'

The steel industry's net profits jumped 52% in the first half of this year over the same period in 1948, a survey has shown.

Profits — after taxes — of 23 companies surveyed by the United Press rose to $305,946,506 in the first six months of 1949. A year ago they were "only" $201,494,199.

GEORGE KRESS has good reason to meditate over his 49 years' service with Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., while attending a meeting of the "65 Club" at Gary, Ind. He was "retired" on a pension of $9.80 a month. All members of the club are over 65 years old and have devoted from 30 to 49 years of their lives to the steel industry.

JOHN MEAD, 69-year-old chairman of the "65 Club," cannot forget the injustice of the steel industry's low pensions. A veteran Carnegie-Illinois Steelworkers, Mead devotes nearly all his time in retirement to the problems of Steelworkers who get a meager pittance from the company. The club voted to support the union's demands.



GEORGE KRUBECK'S "reward" for 44 years' faithful service with Carnegie-Illinois was a lump sum payment of $406.80 upon retirement and nothing else. This cost the company less than $10 a year. This 65-year-old member of the USA-CIO is typical of hundreds of others, who with him are the human side of the case for $125-a-month pensions.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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'Unimportant' Item

It obviously was an "unimportant" little item when compared with world-shaking events.

The New York Times told the story on an inside page—in three inches of type placed alongside a big ad.

It was a simple story:

A young workman from New York was killed in Philadelphia while trying to save the lives of three fellow workers, who also died in the accident.

Three men were overcome by sewer gas while working in a 25-foot trench. They fell over into three feet of water.

Lawrence G. Williams, 28, rushed down a ladder in an attempt to save them—but he, too, was overcome by gas and fell into the water beside his three companions.

All of them were drowned.

Two firemen lost consciousness during an attempt to rescue the four workmen, but were revived.

That's all there is to the story, if you judge it as news items are usually judged. Just four more workers killed on the job.

But there was more to it than that—much more. The four who died must have had families and friends.

And, considering all of the modern equipment available, there must have been negligence "at the top." But the news stories didn't go into that.

This accident and many more like it provide rich material for those able editorial writers who like to hold forth on labor's responsibilities to the public. They could write some excellent articles about the public's responsibility to workers—but most of them won't.

★ ★ ★

'LITTLE' THINGS REALLY COUNT

At one time or another all of us have seen executives who have made life miserable for their subordinates merely because their breakfast eggs weren't poached correctly or because their coffee wasn't just right.

The word goes around the office or the plant, "Old J. B. is as grumpy as a bear today; better watch out or he'll eat your ears off."

One of life's unsolved mysteries is why these executives refuse to recognize that poor working conditions can upset their employes and make them grumpy, too.

A breakfast egg that's a bit too hard doesn't begin to compare with a plant that's too cold, or too hot, or poorly lighted, or badly ventilated.

And weak coffee is really mild compared with an overbearing foreman.

It's something to think about, isn't it?

In a way, you can apply the same type of reasoning to the increase in unemployment.

Joblessness at present isn't serious. At least that's what some of the economic experts say.

But how about those who are out of work? They still have to pay rent, buy food and provide milk for the kids. Their insurance premiums still come due regularly. To them the situation is deadly serious.

All of which leads us to remark that some fellow knew what he was talking about when he said:

"Our big troubles are the sum total of all of our little ones."

We Must Step Up The Fight

Much More Involved In Political Battle Than Repeal Or Retention Of T-H

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THERE are many persons in the U. S. who do not yet understand why organized labor put up such a strong—though unsuccessful — fight this year for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

But those in the thick of the battle knew what it was all about. They knew there was much more at stake than the mere phraseology of a management-labor relations act.

If there had not been, then the Taft-Hartley Act wouldn't have become a major campaign issue. It wouldn't have become the subject of many editorials and radio commentaries.

And so many men wouldn't have staked their political future on the outcome of the fight.

WORKING men and women, acting individually and sometimes at cross-purposes, did much in the political field throughout the years to make the U. S. a better place in which to live.

Labor played a leading role in the establishment of the public school system—and that was a political as well as educational victory.

Labor also played important roles in the battles which brought about women's suffrage, the direct election of Senators, the income tax theory of "ability to pay," social security, minimum wage, Wagner Act and the TVA.

It was not until 1944, however, that the idea of labor political action on a national scale was translated into reality. That year PAC was born.

And now the American Federation of Labor has an active national political arm — Labor's League for Political Education.

BUSINESS and industrial leaders learned many years ago that their financial well-being was tied closely to politics, so they gave generously to the campaigns of the "right" candidates.

They realized that the type of legislation coming from Congress and the state legislatures greatly effected the operation of the enterprises they owned and operated.

Only on occasions was there any real threat to their dominance of politics until a major depression knocked our economy into a tailspin and Franklin D. Roosevelt went into the White House.

FDR ushered in a new era—an era in which the government was used largely for the benefit of the so-called "common man."

Shortly after the war ended Big Business launched a well-financed campaign to bring this era to an end. And enactment of T-H was a major part of the campaign.

LEADERS of business and industry knew they would have little chance of succeeding in their post-war drive unless labor was placed in hobbles.

The Taft-Hartley Act was designed to bring this about. Although it was called management-labor relations act, it had two purposes:

One was to give management the edge over labor in the so-called "normal" management-labor relations.

The other was to place limitations on the political activities of unions.

Thus T-H was designed to make labor weak in collective bargaining and ineffective in politics.

Had the scheme worked as intended, a lot of New Deal legislation would already be off the statute books or marked for quick slaughter.

THE BIG BUSINESS political applecart was upset at the polls last November, largely because of the role labor played in the campaign.

Events have demonstrated since then that the tide was stemmed but not turned.

And these events have demonstrated the need for increased political action in the future.

Labor has the manpower and the know-how necessary to complete in 1950 the job on which a good start was made in 1949.

It's a job into which we should put a lot of time and energy, because much more than T-H is at stake.

'There May Not Be Enough Money For Rent'

"FEW PEOPLE realize that the fabulous blossoming of the great green stretches of farmland in California, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona was due in large part to the Mexican's" reports the current issue of Inter-American Affairs, published by the CIO Committee on Latin-American Affairs.

"The first irrigation systems in the area were built by Mexican-Spaniards," the publication continues. "Before them, the Indians had developed irrigations systems which are said to go back 900 years. This precious experience was invaluable to the 'Anglos' who knew nothing of farming in dry, hot lands. . .

"Today the great majority of Mexican-Americans live in squalid settlements known as 'Colonias.' They are usually unincorporated areas separated from the civic benefits, such as street lighting and sanitation.

"The colonias are the flesh-and-blood bankrolls of large finance farmers. At harvest time, labor contractors roll up in their trucks and take the Mexican-Americans out to the lush fields. The ride costs the worker from 25 to 50 cents each way.

"THEIR WAGES bear no relation to anything that can be dignified as a standard of living. Wages follow the classic pattern where cheap labor is kept because it is unorganized, unprotected and unknown to America's conscience.

"Tortillas for the children come first and after this there may not be enough money for the rent, though rent is from $10 to $15 a month for a one room shack and almost the same for tent space in a vacant lot.

(A tortilla is a flat cornmeal cake, the Mexican equivalent of bread.)

"It is one of the foremost duties of the American trade union movement to end these conditions."

RUSS PRIESTLEY

"You think it's so damn easy—you pitch."

Industry Blamed

The most important cause of industrial unrest in this country is the failure of industrial management to agree on a "human relations" policy, Douglas MacGregor, president of Antioch College, told the Southern Industrial Relations Conference at Asheville, N. C.

He Behaved Like A Real Tough Guy

THE SITUATION was really tough and it looked as if it would get worse as time for the NLRB election drew near.

A dozen or 15 men at the big plant who had been working closely with CIO organizers were fired and they were told bluntly they were discharged because of union activity.

"All the NLRB can do is make us put you back on the job and give you back pay, and in the meantime we'll have smashed the union drive," said the labor superintendent.

That was just the beginning.

Intimidation and coercion were practiced openly by foremen and supervisors. A "citizens' committee" was set up to fight the union.

And nobody in the company-controlled town would rent the CIO a place big enough for a union meeting.

ABOUT THREE weeks before the election date a small group of CIO "reinforcements" was sent to the town to help in the campaign.

At about the same time the company hired two huge men to "work over" the organizers if they could be caught at the right time and right place.

Organizers began working in teams of four or five to discourage attacks on themselves. This was extremely unhandy, so a meeting was called.

"There must be no violence in this campaign," said the top organizer. "If those guys start a fight we'll get blamed for it—and we're the ones who'll get tossed in jail."

ONE OF THE "reinforcement" group—a small, mild-mannered man—said, "Look, I'll take care of those thugs if you want me to."

Most of the organizers laughed at him and one of them declared, "Why, sonny boy, either of those guys could tear you to pieces with his left hand. Both of them have served time on assault and battery charges."

The small, mild-mannered fellow insisted he could handle the job and nobody laughed when he outlined his plan.

Finally the campaign director said, "I think you're completely nuts but I'll back you up if you want to try it."

"And I'll send you flowers if it doesn't work," said one of the organizers.

THE NEXT EVENING the two thugs were standing on the sidewalk near an alley when the entire organizing force moved down the street in their direction.

Without saying a word, all of the organizers but one formed a line against a building directly opposite the two plug-uglies.

They didn't say a word as the mild-mannered fellow started walking slowly but steadily across the street. When he reached the midway mark he pulled his hat brim low over his eyes and jammed his right hand into his overcoat pocket as if to grasp a gun.

All of the organizers did likewise.

The two thugs stood still and didn't say a word.

THE MILD-MANNERED man stopped a couple of yards from the thugs and looked them over from head to foot. In a phony, rasping voice he said:

"You mugs ain't pretty like you are but you look better than you will if you don't get the hell out of town and stay."

He shoved his "gun" at them, spat on the sidewalk, turned his back on them and sauntered across the street.

The thugs weren't seen around town after that night—and neither was the "tough" organizer.

When the latter departed on a midnight bus he told his companions "I'd better quit seeing those damn gangster movies or I'm gonna get myself killed. Why I don't even know how to flip a safety catch on a gun!"

A.L.S.

Carey: Some Aircraft Lack Required Radio

"CERTAIN United States scheduled air carriers" are transporting passengers in violation of the Inter-American Radio Communications Convention, concluded in 1937 and still in effect, CIO Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey, charged in a message to Secretary of Commerce Charles G. Sawyer.

Carey wrote: "We are referring to overwater planes that do not have provisions for contacting surface vessels in case of emergencies." He then quoted Article 16 of the Havana Convention, Treaty No. 938:

"Article 16. OBLIGATION OF ALL COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT TO CARRY RADIO EQUIPMENT.

"The contracting governments agree that:

"(A) All aircraft when operating on International scheduled services and carrying passengers shall compulsorily be provided with radio apparatus, both sending and receiving, which must be in efficient operating condition and in charge of properly licensed operators; and

"(B) Aircraft used for the transportation of passengers on international scheduled services making journeys over the sea beyond seventy-five kilometers from any coast, shall be able to transmit and receive on the frequency of 500 kc/s. for the purpose of establishing emergency communications with stations in the marine radio service."

CAREY DECLARED, "We are certain the Commerce Department does not willingly condone abridgement of safety regulations or the violation of effective U. S. Treaties; accordingly, this matter is brought to your attention."

The CIO Transport Workers' Union, which includes radio officers among its membership, has asked the Civil Aeronautics Administration to hold up, for reasons of security, permission for substitution of radio telephone equipment for radio telegraph on United Airlines between the West Coast and Hawaii.

Hugh States, legislative representative for TWU, told Carey of reports from Pacific flying men which indicate "planes have been out of contact with shore stations for long periods of flights, due to static, fading and other conditions.

"These planes, using radio phones, are thus completely isolated, whereas, use of radio telegraph permits constant and efficient contact not only with shore stations but with other planes and surface vessels along the route."

CIO Legislative Director Hits Natural Gas Bill

A NEW Congressional move to remove most effective control over the nation's highly prosperous natural gas industry has been sharply protested by CIO.

Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, called upon members of the House to demand a roll call vote and to defeat the Harris Bill (HR 1758). He charged that the bill would be of primary benefit to 70 out of the country's 2,300 gas producers—and that benefits would come through higher prices paid by consumers in their monthly gas charges.

A similar measure — the Moore-Rizley bill—died in the 80th Congress despite high pressure from industrial lobbies to win its passage. Last week the House Interstate Commerce Committee, however, gave a 14-7 favorable vote to the 1949 version of the bill. A similar proposal has also been approved by the Senate Committee.

Cowan told members of Congress that relaxation of U. S. powers of regulation over the industry "will enrich major oil companies by hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

"In wide areas," he said, "household consumers are dependent upon natural gas. They will pay a large part of the increased profits which this bill proposes to give to oil and gas companies. Costs of many industries in which our members work will be substantially and unjustifiably increased by this measure."

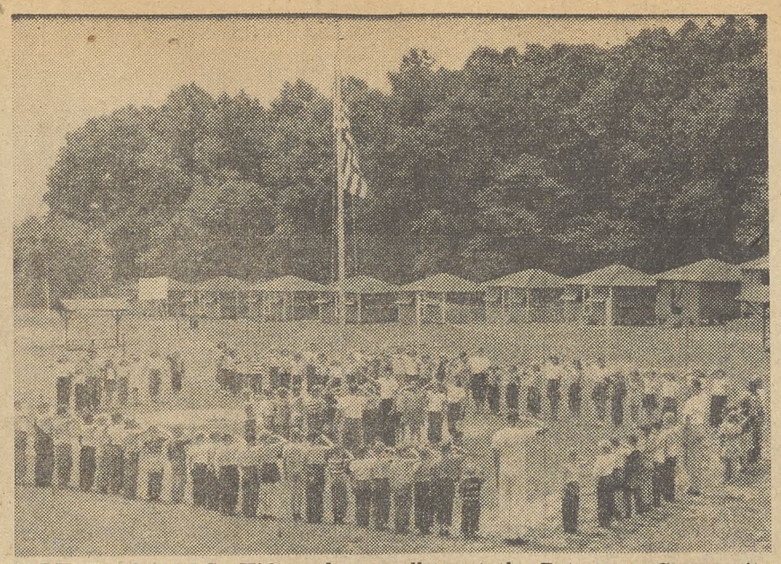
Signs In Storage

Picket signs were stored away—but not destroyed—after the "Big Three" steel companies agreed to accept Pres. Truman's truce proposal.

Rank-and-file determination to win pension, insurance and wage demands was very apparent.

One worker in Homestead, Pa., brandished his picket sign and told a New York Times reporter: "You notice there's no date on that sign. It still will be good in September."

BATTER UP: It's a healthy, happy life at the camp. Here, one of the boys stands, waiting for a pitch. Other sports include basketball, volleyball, swimming, boat rides, various organized types of athletics.



SALUTE TO FLAG: Kids and counsellors at the Pottstown Community Camp stand at attention as the flag is lowered just before sundown. More than half of the children are underprivileged and their board and keep —$14 a week, is paid out of the Fresh Air Community fund, collected by Local 644, aided by another UAW local, by Steelworkers, by Rubber Workers and by Clothing Workers. Salvation Army selects underprivileged.

Summer Camp

In the hills and valleys of Eastern Pennsylvania, there are a lot of summer camps for children. Thousands of kids weekly enjoy life at the camps.

But, in Berks County's lovely Oley Valley, at Earlville, there is located perhaps the most unusual children's camp in Pennsylvania—and probably anywhere in the U. S.

The camp is unusual in that it was bought for the community of Pottstown in nearby Montgomery County by a labor union—Local 644 of the CIO Auto Workers. Local 644 and its Aid Association—the workers are employed by the Spicer Manufacturing Co. — purchased the camp for $25,000 two years ago. About half of kids are underprivileged, selected a union has done so much for a community and its children. (Story by Arthur Riordan; pictures by Edward Pruner, a member of Local 644.)

RIGHT SIZE: A junior counsellor tries a T-shirt for size on one of the girls. Camp store sells ice cream, candy, etc. Each kid is allowed to spend 10 cents on sweets daily (underprivileged kids get their dime, too.)

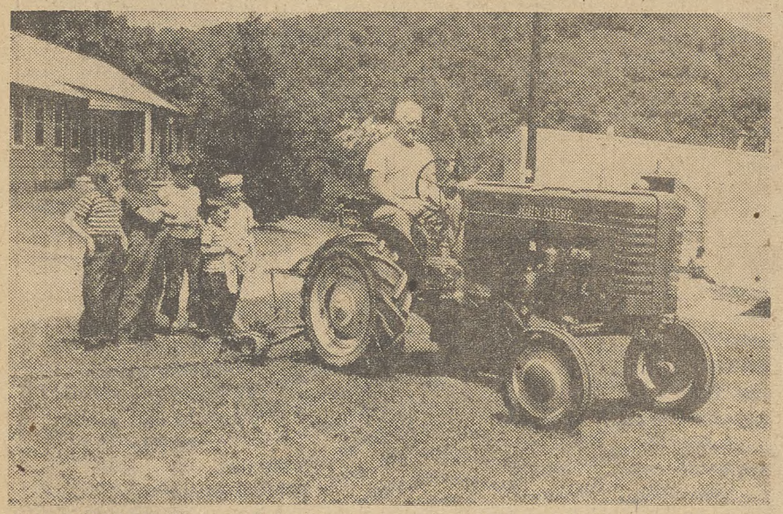
WORKSHOP: The children are taught useful handicraft as part of the day's schedule. Here, girls,—and one little boy kibitzer—make pot-holders. Camp counsellors are recruited from nearby schools; camp has staff of 36. If kid gets more than three letters a week, he must sing song.

INSTRUCTOR: One of the boy counsellors shows three kids how to operate circular saw. Lads make fish and salad boards, wooden slippers, metal bracelets. Pottstown Mercury said editorially: "The humane Auto Unionists who purchased the camp and who are now running it in the interest of childhood, deserve support of community."

VOLLEYBALL: This is one of the busiest sports. Local 644 members did all the repair and maintenance work for free at the camp. All are glad to do their bit. Robert Conner is president of local; Harry Travis, vice president; David Bechtel, financial secretary; John Shaner, recording secretary and chairman of the camp committee; Harold Faust, sergeant at arms; James Kelly, guide; Albert Wunder, Henry Cohen, John Bastian, trustees. Camp has Sunday School for Protestant children; Catholic and Jewish kids are taken into town for services. One boy, asked if he were Catholic or Protestant, replied, "I'm Jimmy."

FIRST AID: Here's the camp hospital. A trained nurse is on the staff. Accidents are rare, luckily. Just to be on the safe side, the $14 weekly fee includes 50c for accident and medical care insurance. Local has a "Blanket Fund." When camp opened, it was found that many underprivileged kids had no blankets, bathing togs, etc. So local members gave $750 for "Blanket Fund."

SHOWERS: Here is the boys' shower room. The modern shower house was built entirely by UAW members. It has the most modern equipment and is one of the showplaces. Camp was lucky in getting a highly experienced director. He is H. Roden Welker, a member of the faculty of Tamaqua, Pa., High and assistant football coach there. He previously had a camp in Maine, but it was burned out in 1946's forest fires. All the staff gets a kick out of the kids. Last year, on underprivileged boy, 10, sat down to Sunday dinner, took his first bite and beamed: "That's the first time I've ever eaten chicken."



VOLUNTEER: Henry Herbine, a member of Local 644, cuts the lawn while a group of admiring campsters look on. Hen takes great pride in his volunteer work for the camp. His son is an active contract committee member at Spicer.

KITCHEN: The camp's three cooks are (l. to r.) Mrs. Minnie (Aunt Min) Reinert, Mrs. A. F. (Sister Teddy) Welker and Mrs. Ella Plum. Typical good menu: ham, potato puffs, string beans, bread, butter, plums and all the milk you can drink.

PARLEY: Dir. Welker (in station wagon) talks over plans with Chm. Shaner (left) and Pres. Conner. Camp will be used later this month for high school pre-season football practice. Next month, UAW will hold a workers' school there.

Uncoordinated Projects—Tragic Story Of Waste

By GLORIA CAPLAN

FIRST THERE are the floods —the stark tragedy of death, homelessness, panic, destruction, untold waste.

Then comes the dry spell—the dreaded drouth. People, animals, and crops alike cry for luxury of water. The farmer watches his crops shrivel and die, sees the wind carry away his top soil—and wonders where to turn next.

In a region harboring the nation's greatest potential wealth, unemployment is rampant.

In a river where the bulk of the nation's salmon spawns, the entire salmon run is about to be wiped out.

In woodlands where the majestic Douglas fir trees grow, greedy private interests hew them down indiscriminately—and soon the trees will disappear from the American scene.

In an area where the earth is rich with minerals, resources remain dormant and untapped.

And the waste is compounded as 30-odd government agencies scramble all over one another to head off establishment of a single agency to halt the waste and harness the wealth.

Actually this story applies to two regions.

● The Missouri River Valley encompasses 500,000 square miles—almost a fifth of the nation geographically. But last year its population was only 15,866,000—only a tenth of the nation's people, and the population is shrinking. States through which the river flows are Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Minnesota and Iowa.

● The Columbia River basin is smaller, encompassing Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Western Montana, with a population of about four million.

Same Waste

In both regions one finds the same picture — erosion, drouth, flood, power shortage, untapped resources. In both, the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, plus about 30 other government bureaus, are a beehive of conflicting and often wasteful activity—each intent on saving its present jurisdiction from eventual administration by a centralized authority.

For about five years now a bill to create a Missouri Valley Authority and another to create a Columbia Valley Authority have been smoldering in Congressional committees. In the past two months both Senate and House committees have held hearings on the CVA bill. None has been held on MVA.

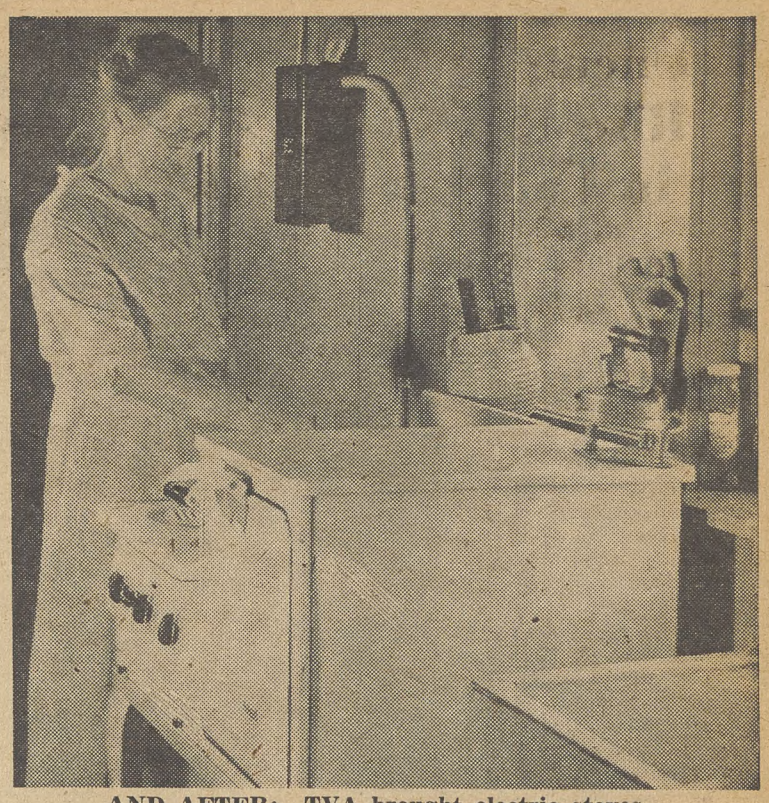
The two bills do not seek more money for development of the the areas. They seek only to coordinate the costly projects now being undertaken haphazardly by numerous bureaus. A single authority would be able to view the area as a whole, in contrast with the present piecemeal practice.

For instance: The Army Engineers are concerned only with navigation and flood control. The Bureau of Reclamation is responsible for developing irrigation and hydroelectric power. Between the mouth of the Missouri River and Sioux City, Iowa, the Engineers are preparing to build a nine-foot navigation channel, authorized by Congress.

Further upstream the Bureau of Reclamation is planning dams for irrigation and power.

But the river does not produce enough water for both projects. If the Engineers go ahead with their plans, they will use up the water so desperately needed for irrigation.

BEFORE TVA: Hot wood stoves were commonplace.



AND AFTER: TVA brought electric stoves.

What's more, the Engineers have no intention of utilizing the hydro-electric potential of the lower river, so an estimated 10 to 15 billion killowatt-hours of electricity, which could light up the dark sections of the valley, will go to waste.

The navigation vs. irrigation struggle is one of the inherent problems in such a vast development program. It can only be solved by a single top authority.

The CIO, sponsors of the CVA and MVA bills, and other public-spirited groups insist that irrigation must have priority, for there is no substitute for water. Water navigation, they argue, while desirable as a cost-reducer and competition-stimulant—is not a dire necessity. But irrigation is.

The Engineers' navigation channel is drawing fire for still other reasons. The Missouri State Dept. of Resources & Development, the Missouri Farms Organization and the Regional Committee for MVA are charging that the Engineers' levees and other navigation work are actually causing more floods with less water than before.

Thus, in the absence of any central planning, the Engineers are going ahead with their $222 million channel; flooding is worse than ever; the unlighted areas in the lower valley will remain dark; and the thirsty upper valley will remain dry and parched.

Then there's the romantic—but heartbreaking—story of a $20 million fishing industry in the Columbia River area—which will be totally wiped out if the Army Engineers proceed under present plans.

Most of the salmon that is served on American tables comes from this area. The big pink fish live in the Pacific Ocean, then swim up the Columbia River and into its tributary, the Snake River, to spawn.

On the way up to the spawning grounds, the fish pass through giant Booneville Dam. There the government has established fish ladders so the fish may pass through unharmed.

Fish Slaughtered

Later, however, when the young fish make the journey back down stream to the ocean, they get get caught up in the huge generators at Bonneville and some 15% die. The remainder make their way to the Pacific.

Experts have been unable to find any way of preventing this loss except by the costly construction of fish hatcheries down below the dams, but the Engineers are not planning to do this. The newly hatched fish could be placed in the river at this point, and would swim in safety to the ocean.

The thousands of people who depend on these fish for a livelihood —indeed the entire town of Astoria, Ore.—are of no concern to the Engineers, however. In their zeal for unnecessary navigation channels, they are planning—and Congress has authorized—construction of four more dams on the Snake River. Another big dam, McNary Dam, is also planned for the Columbia River. This means the young fish would have to hazard the generators of six dams before reaching their ocean home. With a loss of 15% at each dam, 90% would be wiped out in one run, tolling the death knell of an industry.

AS LONG and as furiously as the Army Engineers and Reclamation Bureau have worked to build dams all over the place, the Columbia Valley is still in this sad shape:

● The Columbia River contains 40% of the nation's potential hydroelectric generating capacity—but less than 10% of it is developed. The present power shortage in the region will continue at least five more winters under present schedules.

● The region's vast mineral deposits are largely undeveloped.

● When the Columbia went on a rampage last summer, 51 lives and more than $100 million in property were lost—and nothing is being done to prevent its happening again.

● There are 4 million acres of desert wasteland which could flourish with crops if irrigation were available.

● Almost ¾ of the non-irrigated croplands are in a serious state of erosion.

● A prosperous phosphate fertizer industry could grow up around the region's immense phosphate deposits, which constitute 62% of the nation's reserves. But only 8% of the nation's phosphate fertilizer is being produced.

● Population is increasing faster than jobs, so that unemployment is averaging about twice the national rate. The power shortage is keeping new industry out.

Contrast with all this waste the Tennessee Valley, where a single administration established a unified program which has already developed 100% of the river's power potential, eliminated flood disaster, greatly increased new industry and consequently raised living standards, stimulated soil conservation and reforestation.

Instead of such a unified program, the Columbia Valley has the sort of chaos that permits millions to be spent downstream on flood control, while nothing is done upstream to prevent soil erosion, which causes floods.

Only in such a chaotic system could you find the sort of ridiculous situation Assistant Secy. of Interior C. Girard Davidson recently related to a Congressional committee:

A barge ran on to some rocks on the Columbia River. The barge company asked the Army Engineers, in charge of navigation, to release some water to refloat it. The Enginers said the Reclamation Bureau had charge of the dam. The Bureau in turn said it couldn't because that would reduce the power for a dam owned by a private company. The private company said it would permit the use of water if Bonneville Power Administration would let it have some power above present needs. Bonneville said it had to be paid for the power, because its records were audited by the Comptroller General.

It took another day and a lot of red-tape-cutting before the barge could be refloated.

But that was just one day in the long, tragic story of the most gigantic waste in America today.

Ill. Labor Institute Has New Director

Pres. George D. Stoddard, of the University of Illinois has announced the resignation of Phillips Bradley as director of the University's Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations.

The board of trustees has approved the appointment of Prof. William Ellison Chalmers as acting director of the Institute for one year effective Sept. 1. Bradley will remain on the University staff as full-time professor of political science beginning Sept. 1.

Chalmers holds a half-time assignment as associate professor of economics in the College of Commerce and Business Administration and half-time in the Institue. He has taught at the University of Pittsburgh, University of Wisconsin, Bryn Mawr College, and the American College.

Millionth TVA Consumer

The millionth consumer of TVA electric power modernized his farm near Humboldt, Tenn., by installing $2000 worth of electrical appliances.

During ceremonies at the farm of 50-year-old Chester Williams in Crockett County, officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority reviewed the story of TVA power that has benefited the people of the valley so greatly. They pointed out that the whole nation has felt the effect of TVA in terms of greater federal income taxes and enormous purchases of electrical equipment manufactured in the north and east ($100,000,000 this year alone).

The 100-acre Williams farm grows cotton, corn and strawberries. After 26 years of hand-carried water and wood, it will now have an electric range, a deep freeze unit, an electric pump, and a hot water heater.

Sawyer Visits Mich., Hears Plea For Jobless Aid

Unemployed Rise 1515% In Calumet

By TED OGAR

MICHIGAN labor leaders joined civic, business and industrial representatives in asking Commerce Secy. Charles Sawyer for immediate Federal action to relieve unemployment in the State's so-called distress areas.

Sawyer spent two days visiting Michigan cities as part of a nationwide tour the Secretary is taking to get a first hand look at the downward trend in the economy.

Meeting with labor, small business and industrial leaders, Sawyer expressed the view that he thought business in the Detroit area was "sound."

But the outlook for at least two other sections of the State weren't as rosy. Muskegon, with 12,000 idle workers and additional thousands employed on a part-time basis, is one of the hardest hit areas in the country.

In the Upper Peninsula Copper country unemployment has risen 469% since October, 1948. In Calumet the idle rate has gone up 1,515%.

The once prosperous mining region is facing a recession following the closing of all copper mines in the area. The mines were shut because of inability to compete with low-cost producers in other states.

A SIMULTANEOUS reduction to 30% of capacity has taken place in the logging camps and saw mills. The area is also facing layoffs in the service trades and completion of construction projects in preparation for the winter shutdown.

Representatives of the five "distress" areas—Muskegon, Jackson, Benton Harbor, Port Huron and the Upper Peninsula — reported these and similar reasons for growing idle rolls to Sawyer in a Lansing meeting.

The Muskegon delegation, including Charles Bowers, president of the Port Cities CIO Council, and John Sutton, vice-president of the Muskegon Federation of Labor-AFL, asked Sawyer for special consideration on bids for government contracts submitted by Muskegon industries.

LABOR representatives were placed on the Muskegon delegation at the request of Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams and Sawyer after the community's business leaders attempted to monopolize the five-man group.

In addition the communities asked for immediate consideration for Federal public works projects to provide temporary relief. Sawyer said that approximately $60,000,000 will be contributed by the Federal government for Michigan projects during the next fiscal year.

The Upper Peninsula representatives asked for subsidies to permit reopening of the mines and the awarding of contracts to the area's sawmills. The mines employed 1,700 workers.

Spokane Controls Off

Rent controls have been lifted for the city of Spokane, Wash., and all of Spokane county. Housing Expediter Tighe E. Wood was told by the local rent advisory board that the supply of rental housing in the area had caught up with the demand.

Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

Revision Urged In Nation's Unemployment Aid System

"UNEMPLOYMENT is a basic challenge to the present ways of running business" in America and a challenge that "must be met successfully," the CIO Economic Outlook warned in its current issue.

"We cannot afford to let things drift into a real depression situation," the publication, issued by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, declared. "Nor will American workers be satisfied with merely an end to the downward trend. Our population and ability to produce are constantly rising. So must output and levels of living."

The Outlook urged a comprehensive program by government to combat unemployment and stimulate full-production policies by industry, and it called for an immediate and far-reaching overhaul of the country's unemployment compensation system — which it said is quickly needed to "protect the American people from suffering."

America's influence in the world is at stake in the current economic problem, the Outlook said, for "if democracy cannot provide jobs and food, people throughout the world will in despair turn to false leaders, either fascist or communist. . . .

"Only reaction and communism gain through unemployment. We want neither in the United States. But they will flourish if we do not prove that democracy can successfully maintain full employment and lead to ever higher standards of living."

THE OUTLOOK charged that "certain corporation officials welcome the return of fear of layoffs as a necessary aid to factory discipline," and that "some reactionary employers have been waiting for unemployment as their chance to smash unions."

Some diehard employers, with the help of the T-H Act, might be able to use a period of unemployment to destroy some unions, the Outlook said, "but they can't break the desire of American workers for decent homes, food and a fair chance for their kids. Workers will still seek the American dream."

Pointing out that it's easier to maintain full employment conditions than to remedy depressions, the Outlook asserted that "continuation of price controls, better taxation and other laws we supported would have helped to head off the inflationary boom which has led inevitably to the present declines."

IN THE PRESENT situation, the Outlook continued, government help to the jobless through unemployment insurance and relief is "tragically inadequate and requires immediate improvement through Congressional action."

Only two-thirds of the unemployed are receiving their insurance benefits for a variety of reasons: because their particular occupations are not covered, because workers refuse to accept "unsuitable" jobs offered by local employment services; because they have already exhausted their benfits.

"The level of unemployment insurance payments is so low as not to provide a decent living for the two-thirds of the unemployed who receive them," the Outlook pointed out. "This is especially true for workers with dependents. Benefits now average $20 a week.

"CIO unions fought hard in state legislatures this winter to improve the state laws, and certain gains were made. But four-fifths of the states will not pay anybody more than $25 a week, no matter how much he has earned nor how large his family is. Two-fifths of the states have maximums of $20 a week or less."

A NEW NATIONAL law must give adequate benefits to all jobless workers, the Outlook said. It recommended that such new legislation provide for benefits ranging between 60% and 85% of earnings; a period of benefit payments of at least one year; expanded coverage to provide for all jobless workers; limitation of disqualifications; so-called experience rating, affecting the amount of tax paid by the employer, should be abolished; the employment service should be operated as a national organization closely coordinated with employment security programs; and adequate administrative funds should be provided.

"One national system would be more efficient and economical" than the present state-controlled systems, with their varying standards, the Outlook commented.

In addition to the unemployment insurance recommendation, the Economic Outlook called for higher wages for workers; increased minimum wages; a national program of general relief; higher tax exemptions for low income families and elimination of excise taxes; development of public works projects; conservation programs, and regional planning; increased credit for small and new businesses; vigorous antimonopoly action; support for farm family incomes; utilization of government buying power in distressed areas.

4,095,000 Out Of Work, 7½-Yr. High

THE CENSUS Bureau last week reported that the number of unemployed in July reached 4,095,000, the highest number in 7½ years.

This represented a rise of 317,000 over the figure for June and of 1,868,000 over a year ago.

Federal Security Administrator Ewing reported that although initial claims for compensation slackened during the week ending July 23 compared with the preceding week, there was little decrease in the continued claims representing weeks of joblessness.

Initial claims were 316,487 for the week ending July 23 and 341,555 for the week ending July 16. The continued claims for the week ending July 24, 1948, were 1,014,155.

Several State employment security agencies reported that veterans who had been filing claims for Servicemen's Readjustment Allowance benefits had filed initial claims under State unemployment insurance laws in anticipation of the termination of the SRA program for most veterans on July 25.

Ford Workers Win $85,000 Compensation

AN estimated $85,000 in state and GI unemployment compensation checks last week were being issued to 1,200 auto workers at the Richmond, Calif., Ford assembly plant, as result of the CIO United Auto Workers' complete victory in a vital jobless benefits case.

Weeks of appeals, protests and hearings were climaxed 10 days ago when Henry Heide, State Department of Employment referee, upheld the UAW's case that the Richmond workers—laid off when the plant was shut down during the anti-speedup strike at River Rouge in May—were eligible for unemployment compensation. At the same time, the referee rejected Ford management's protest against such payments.

The decision was interpreted as of great importance for all California unions by Atty. Jay Darwin, of UAW counsel, because:

1. In similar cases in New York, Michigan and other Eastern states, where Ford assembly plant workers were laid off after the main plant was struck, benefits were denied.
2. Litigation is continuing regarding more than 2,000 workers at the Long Beach Ford and Maywood Lincoln-Mercury plants, and the decision in the similar Richmond case may serve as a precedent.
3. A contrary decision would have been a strong deterrent to economic action by unions.

Key issue in Fords' argument against paying the benefits was the claim that the assembly plant at Richmond and the River Rouge works were "a single establishment" and that when the UAW walked out in Detroit, it in effect ended its rights to claim unemployment benefits for workers laid off in California when the assembly plant was closed as parts and supplies were exhausted.

Referee Heide rejected this contention, saying in his ruling that "the assembly plant at Richmond is an establishment separate and apart from the main plant in Michigan where the dispute centered."

Further he pointed out that "the employer in the instant case established a new plant at Richmond in order to take over certain functions carried on in Detroit. He cannot be heard to say now that the plant at Richmond is merely a portion of a larger establishment."

Irish Quit WFTU

The Irish Trade Union Congress has voted to withdraw from the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

'Black Pegler' Tries To Smear CIO Leaders

OF COURSE you've heard of Westbrook Pegler. But, have you ever heard of the Black Pegler?

The Black Pegler is one Harold L. Keith, who Peglerizes on the Pittsburgh Courier, of which William G. Nunn is managing editor.

In two recent issues of the Courier, Keith, ignoring the facts in the case, threw mud at these champions of the Negro peoples:

1. The CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination—thus indirectly attacking CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, who is chairman of the committee.
2. George L-P Weaver, director of the committee and assistant to Carey.
3. Willard Townsend, president of the CIO Transport Service Union.
4. The CIO Steelworkers—by implication — thus indirectly smearing CIO and Steelworkers' Pres. Philip Murray.
5. The CIO Auto Workers, thus indirectly hitting at UAW Pres. Walter Reuther, who is also a vice president of CIO.

Weaver and the committee were the first targets of the poison pen. Keith, taking a note from his mentor, Pegler, first tried to smear Weaver by saying that Weaver had been introduced to a meeting at Fisk University as "national assistant secretary-treasurer of the CIO." Of course, that just wasn't true, since Weaver was introduced under his proper title of assistant to the secretary-treasurer.

HAVING STARTED from a false premise, Keith quoted Weaver, properly this time for a wonder, as saying "the unorganized plant in the South is a loaded pistol at the head of the organized plant in the North. The Southern Organizing drive is the most effective way to protect the high labor standards achieved in the North."

Keith took up that remark to make his indirect attack on the Steelworkers. Wrote he: "Many thousands of Negro workers in the North'd point to the fact that right here in Pittsburgh Negroes have been systematically denied upgrading because of contract clauses which set up discriminatory job line classifications in various plants. They'd produce figures to prove that Negroes on the whole have been relegated to 'hard-hot-heavy' and low-paying jobs."

That vague peglerization for which Keith's hero is so famous brought this reply from Weaver:

"I would appreciate it very much if those who have been systematically denied upgrading because of contract clauses, or anyone who has the facts and figures to prove your allegations, would bring them to the attention of the CIO committee or to the Civil Rights Committee of the Steelworkers (as I assume they are steelworkers you are referring to). The Civil Rights Committee of the Steelworkers was created at their 1948 convention to handle cases of this description.

"The elimination of discriminatory practices in unions will come about much quicker if the machinery established for this purpose is properly and effectively utilized by those who are discriminated against, rather than through insinuation and innuendoes in the daily or weekly press."

Up to this point Keith has produced nothing—if he has anything —to back up his un-documented charges.

KEITH, continuing his libel, accused the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination of "running out" on Pres. Truman's civil rights program.

Answered Weaver: "Your comments are inaccurate. For your information, not only Mr. Carey and myself, but the entire CIO legislative apparatus was vigorously thrown into this struggle.

"A casual analysis of the votes cast on the upholding of the Barkley rule during the filibuster fight will clearly demonstrate that there was not an additional senatorial vote to be secured by CIO or minority group influence.

Keith was building up to a climax. What was his solution for all these charges? Either abolish the Committee to Abolish Discrimination or reorganize it—Keith-style.

A Keith committee would be set up like this, he urged:

"(a) it would be entirely disassociated from national executive offices of CIO and its unions.

"(b) Its composition would be decided upon by a popular referendum within the membership of CIO.

"(c) It would be set up on regional basis,

"(d) Its membership would be free from any 'pressure' and its recommendations would be implemented by action of the CIO convention."

Weaver's reply: "Your recommendations for reorganization of the committee are not only frivolous but demonstrate a total ignorance of the sturcture of the American labor movement."

Other CIO leaders said it would be just as silly as having the people of America vote by referendum on the makeup of Congressional committees.

Willard Townsend has been given a lot of key assignments by Pres. Murray. He has represented CIO at home and abroad on many important occasions.

Yet "Westbrook" Keith made a facetious attack on Townsend's missions. The man who has Murray's utmost confidence is called a "gallivanter."

Since the Black Pegler seems to know little or nothing about the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, we'll reprint the membership of that group just for the record:

Carey, chairman; Townsend, secretary; Weaver, W. Richard Carter, Shipbuilders; Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel; Mrs. Bessie Hillman, Clothing Workers; James J. Leary, CIO regional director, Kansas City; William H. Oliver, Auto; Morris Pizer, Furniture; Harry Read, Newspaper Guildman of Carey's staff; M. Hedley Stone, Maritime; Philip Weightman, Packinghouse, and Boyd L. Wilson, Steel.

And, for Keith's information, a group of Negro leaders right in his own home city of Pittsburgh visited Murray on his birthday May 25 to hail him for his work against discrimination.

Among those present, Mr. "Westbrook" Keith, was Mrs. Daisy Lampkins, vice president of your own paper, the Courier. **A. R.**

Brophy Sees New World Labor Group As Hope For Peace

THE NEW INTL. Trade Union organization now in the preparatory stages will be successful in helping people of the world achieve peace, freedom and social justice, John Brophy, CIO Councils director, has predicted.

Recently returned from Geneva, Switzerland, where he participated in the preparatory conference to shape a new Intl. Trade Union organization, Brophy was interviewed over radio station WCFM, Washington, D. C.

At Geneva, Brophy said, there were representatives from unions in 34 countries. A Preparatory Committee was set up to draft a constitution and program for submission to the next conference in November.

Objectives of the new organization, Brophy said, are:

- To aid development of trade unions in underdeveloped countries
- Further peace among nations
- Cooperate with governmental and non-governmental organizations to protect interests of the people
- Help to guarantee fundamental human rights for all people and rebuild war-devastated economies
- Work to insure full employment and higher standard of living for all peoples, particularly through development of backward countries and non-self-governing territories.

In his travels, Brophy spent some time in France, where he said he noted a much-changed atmosphere since his last visit in 1945. In comparison with the drabness and widespread poverty he observed in 1945, Brophy said Paris this time appeared cheerful and happy. He said the wartime shortages have been largely overcome, and with the exception of coffee and sugar, food rationing has ended.

France still has the problem of overcoming economic instability, due largely to a trade deficit, he added. This deficit is being partly met by Marshall Plan aid.

The economic weakness has had some restraining effect on the French trade unions, Brophy continued, and is largely responsible for workers' dissatisfaction with the communists' political strike method. The pro-communist General Confederation of Workers (CGT) has lost about half its strength due to these tactics, he said, but still remains the strongest union group in the country.

In Italy, also, Brophy (noted) evidences of a decline in communist strength.

In South Wales, Brophy addressed the annual convention of the Natl. Union of Mine Workers.

Delegates, he said, placed main emphasis on the need for more coal production "in the interest of further benefits for the miners and to meet the overall needs of the nation."

Although many shades of political opinion were represented, he said, all considered nationalization of the mines a vast improvement over private ownership. Since 1939 mine wages have almost tripled. Nationalization has brought additional holidays with pay, higher compensation for injuries, more sick pay and other concessions, he said.

To assist the Labor Government in its forthcoming election campaigns, the convention increased the political assessment.

FDR, Jr., To Campaign For House Candidate In Penn.

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

POLITICS WAS in the news quite a bit ahead of its normal time last week.

The Republicans, split about as widely as they ever have been, sat down and labored to bring forth a new chairman to succeed Rep. Hugh (Best Stock) Scott, the man they got tired of. Finally, by the margin of one vote, the GOP put up a nonentity from New Jersey, backed by a coalition of Taft and Stassen forces. As someone at PAC put it, "the flies have captured the fly-paper."

In Virgina, the Byrd machine won again, but got the scare of its life. In fact, it was the first time in the quarter of a century of Byrdism that its leading candidate failed to gain a majority of the primary votes.

In **Pennsylvania,** the Republican machine, callous as ever, has thrown tradition to the winds and is sending big guns into the 26th District in an attempt to beat Mrs. Robert Coffey. She is seeking the Congressional seat made vacant by the death in an air crash of her war hero son, Rep. Robert Coffey (D.).

Gov. James Duff and Sen. Edward Martin, both conservative Republicans, are going into the district to campaign for Mrs. Coffey's opponent, a man named Saylor. However, Mrs. Coffey, who visited Pres. Truman last week, will have Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., as one of her campaigners.

Also of interest in Pennsylvania is the fact that for the first time since the Earle Administration, the Democrats have outnumbered the Republicans this year in new registrations. The Republicans still hold the lead, but their margin has been reduced considerably. Democratic officials credit labor and the veterans for the gains.

In **New York,** the uneasy coalition called Fusion seemed to be headed for Con-Fusion. A definite split developed between the Liberal Party, which wanted Robert F. Wagner, Jr., for president of Manhattan Borough, and the Republicans, who wanted none of him.

In **California,** the Northern California PAC conference declared "The era of political action on a five-alarm basis is finished. The longer we wait until the last two months before elections to organize our forces or to raise money and expect to win. That's why we have to get started now for 1950!"

In **Minnesota,** CIO and other liberals were looking even beyond 1950 to 1951 and the legislative elections.

IN VIRGINIA, in addition to the score given the Byrd machine, newspapers apparently had agreed on a veil of silence over the fact that Temple Kessinger, president of a CIO Paperworkers' local, had won Democratic nomination to the State legislature.

As the CIO News went to press, it was probably unknown to Virginians outside his district. Even the newspapers of nearby Roanoke did not mention the fact that Kessinger was a CIO man or that he was anti-Byrd.

Kessinger, president of local 675, is a rewinder in the finishing room of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. Plant, Covington, over near the West Virginia line. He was backed by CIO, AFL and brotherhoods and is the first CIO member ever to be nominated. Such nomination is usually tantamount to election in the fall.

In another upset, the anti-Byrd forces defeated G. Alvin Massenburg, Dixicrat Speaker of the Virginia House.

IN PHILADELPHIA, the Republicans are having a tough time this year, as a result of last year's City Hall shortages scandals.

Several times, the GOP announced it had completed a slate for this fall's "Row" offices elections. Several times announced candidates withdrew.

Finally, a slate was completed, headed by an insurance broker, a meat packer and the chancellor of the bar association.

Heading the Democratic ticket will be Richard Dilworth, who received the highest Democratic vote ever two years ago for mayor.

THE CALIFORNIA conference covered the over-all political picture in the Far Western States, focused on Congress and the California legislature, touched on possible State and Federal candidates, and emphasized the developing co-operation of CIO, AFL and independent labor groups with "the people's forces" in the Democratic and—in some cases—the Republican parties—a cooperation which gives promise of victory in '50.

Top CIO Political Action Committee officials reported to the Northern California CIOers. They were George B. Roberts, CIO-PAC western regional director, and Morris Zusman, state director of the California National CIO-PAC.

They made plain the outcome of the 1950 campaign will mean "bread and butter" for every CIO member in the state.

Members and officers of more than a dozen CIO affiliates—including Steel, Auto, Textile, Telephone, Woodworkers, Clothing, Longshore, Furniture, Rubber, Utility, Railroad and Newspaper Guild—participated in the session.

Frank Dorsey Dies

Frank J. G. Dorsey, 58, Philadelphia regional director of the U. S. Dept. of Labor's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions since August, 1939, died July 13.

Dorsey was also chairman of the Department of Labor for the region embracing Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia.

Locals Give Money For Minn. Research

CIO UNIONS in Minnesota are beginning to contribute money for financing the state CIO Council's permanent research department.

Scope of the research will be limited only by amount of funds received from the CIO locals.

A membership meeting of the Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul) has recommended that each member contribute at least a dollar to the project, and the Guild's executive board has voted an advance payment of $100 to get the wheels turning. A Steelworkers' local at Bovey, on the Iron Range, has kept pace with the Guild.

Need for a permanent research project became obvious during the 1949 session of the Minnesota state legislature. The CIO, in co-operation with the Railroad Brotherhoods and the American Veterans Committee, set up research offices for the duration of the session near the State Capitol in St. Paul. The CIO financed its share of the project by voluntary contributions from membership which totaled approximately $4,000, much less than an adequate sum.

Liberal legislators were extravagant in their praise of the help thus given them, but pointed out that if there were a permanent research setup, much more ground could be covered and foolproof bills could be prepared well in advance of any session.

Some of these legislators appeared before the state CIO board and told how they were handicapped in fighting for certain bills because it had been impossible, under the temporary research setup, to provide all the information required.

Acting on these suggestions and on reports from CIO representatives who were engaged in research during the session, the state board then set up the permanent department.

Fight Planned For Mass. Benefit Bill

A bill to provide a cash sickness benefit plan for workers under a state fund was killed by three votes in the Massachusetts House.

"The 115 to 112 roll call vote was a slender and inconclusive victory for the powerful insurance lobbies," states the Massachusetts CIO Council, and adds that the fight has just started. Both CIO and AFL unions, it says, "will hold mass meetings in every section of the state to tell the sorry tale of what went on at the State House."

The legislation (H-2591) which has the strong support of labor and liberal groups would provide a system of cash sickness insurance benefits similar to plans already in effect in New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and California.

In a radio broadcast sponsored by the Massachusetts United Labor Committee, Gov. Dever, warm advocate of the bill, said it would provide for "insurance rather than a dole; for contributions by the beneficiaries rather than a handout and for savings against a rainy day rather than a public welfare relief."

N. J. CIO Urges Cut In 7c Fare

Speed in the appointment by Governor Driscoll of "an avowed consumer representative to the State Public Utility Commission" and in reduction by the PUC of the 7c bus fare being charged by Public Service Corporation has been urged by Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council.

In a letter to the Governor, Holderman charged that Public Service has "reaped net profits after taxes of 241% during the past year. He said that "every day the PUC procrastinates on its decision the Public Service Corporation extracts additional thousands of dollars in net profits that are unjustified from the riding public —money which will never be returned. Holderman wrote:

"Therefore, Governor, we hope you won't give the PUC any further excuses for delay. Appoint a good, public representative to the PUC and let's get the bus fare down to a safe and sane level again."

Gift For Children

A gift of a "stroller" for crippled children has been presented to the Children's Memorial Hospital, Omaha, Neb., by CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 60.

STANLEY EARL
Named To ECA Post

Ore. CIO Leader Gets ECA Post

Economic Cooperation Administrator Hoffman has appointed Secy.-Treas. Stanley W. Earl of the Oregon CIO Council as labor adviser to the ECA Mission in Korea. The appointment is effective immediately.

Earl has been secretary-treasurer of the Oregon Council since 1943. He is a member of the International Woodworkers of America, and was financial secretary of that union in 1942 and 1943. During the past six years he has also served as legislative representative for the Oregon Council.

NLRB OK's Poll Asked By Guild

AN ELECTION among several categories of workers on the Chicago Journal of Commerce has been ordered by the Natl. Labor Relations Board—over demands of the publisher that the poll should wait until the AFL typographical union strike is finished.

The election was asked by the CIO Newspaper Guild.

The paper has been operating, as have other Chicago papers, through use of the vari-type process, which eliminates the setting of type by machinery. The process, however, is slower than ordinary typesetting and has other disadvantages.

The publishers have employed vari-type machine operators, typists, pasters, head setters and copy boys to handle the vari-type operation.

The CIO Newspaper Guild organized this group on the Chicago Journal of Commerce, except the machine operators, and asked the NLRB to conduct an election. The publisher and the Guild agreed to exclude the machine operators over whom the Typos claim jurisdiction.

The Journal management asked that a NLRB election be held off until 60 days after the settlement of the strike now in its 21st month, but the board ruled:

"The record contains no indication as to when the strike will end. We shall under these circumstances not deprive the employes in the unit found appropriate of the benefits of the act during the indefinite period that the strike may continue."

The board granted the Guild's request for including in a single editorial bargaining unit the typists, pasters, head setters and copy boys.

DENHAM REVERSED

NLRB GENERAL Counsel Denham is having difficulty making his ideas stick.

The NLRB gave Denham a lesson in interstate commerce when it reversed him in one case in the Pittsburgh area.

Denham last September got an injunction—pending a board decision — against seven building trades unions charged with a secondary boycott on a drive-in theater being built at Bridgeville.

An NLRB trial examiner who subsequently heard the case found that only Local 5 of the AFL Electrical Workers, had violated the secondary boycott ban by asking members of other unions to quit the project because one electrical sub-contractor did not employ IBEW members.

The NLRB itself then found that the contractor and all of the sub-contractors with one exception purchased all materials from Pennsylvania houses and worked entirely inside Pennsylvania.

The sub-contractor who was an exception had a very minor bit of work to do on the theater, the NLRB discovered.

Accordingly, the Board said that it had no jurisdiction, the case not being in interstate commerce.

IN N. Y. AND KY.

TRIAL examners reversed Denham in two other cases, one in New York City and the other in Owensboro, Ky.

In both cases unions were charged with violating the secondary boycott provisions of T-H.

In the New York case, Trial Examiner Arthur Leff ruled that a union can picket the premises of a second employer provided his property is the actual site of a primary labor dispute.

The case involved a secondary boycott charge brought against AFL Teamsters Local 807 of New York City by Sterling Beverages, Inc., beer distributors of North Westport, Mass. Local 807 picketed Sterling trucks at the Jacob Ruppert Brewery in New York.

Local 807 picketed the Sterling trucks when Sterling refused to hire Local 807 members to take its trucks in and out of the brewery for loading and unloading. A single picket patrolled the sidewalk in front of the entrance to the Ruppert loading platform whenever a Sterling truck showed up.

Leff said that this was primary picketing of Sterling's only place of business in New York and was not a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act. He recommended dismissal of charges against the union. Unless contested by one of the parties within 20 days, the examiner's recommendation was to take effect as a Board order.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Flash! Vice Pres. Jack Livingston, CIO Auto Workers, telephoned that the Auto Workers won overwhelmingly in an NLRB election at the Chance Vought Aircraft division of United Aircraft, Grand Prairie, Tex. The vote was: UAW, 2,491; IAM, 653; no union, 718. Commendation is given the work of UAW Rep. Joe Sayen, Robert Oliver, Texas director, and the CIO Southern Drive staff. Sayen was assisted by Paul Krebs, George Arnold, Myron Dmyterko, Tony Bilger and the staff of the Dallas UAW sub-regional office.

Another news call from Texas! Mike Quill's **Transport Workers** have been chosen by the bus drivers of the Houston Transit Co. The vote: TWU, 728; AFL, 21; Neither, 380. Campaign was directed by Carl McPeak, of the Southern Drive, assisted by Dick Fisher, TWU board member; Frank McCarty and Dan Blanton.

Things are looking good deep in the heart of Texas!

Good news! Following the decision of the NLRB in Michigan upholding the Union, Pres. Joseph Beirne of **CWA-CIO** advises that telephone companies throughout the country are accepting the decision to recognize the union. This means company recognition of the union, resumption of the check-off remittances and all union functions of CWA-CIO. This is true everywhere except in the areas of Washington and Southern California and with the further exception where CWA agreed to an election in the Southern States—an election now being held which CWA definitely will win.

CWA is now enabled to move full scale into the organizing campaigns which with the CIO they have already started or planned.

Over last weekend I met with the **Paperworkers'** executive board in Cedar Point, Ohio. Reports to this board were similar to those flowing into the National offices of many CIO Unions. They show a sinister pattern of identical employer opposition to the advancement of union goals both in collective bargaining and new organization.

Our answer—and the only successful answer—to this type of attack must be to strengthen and build our unions on all fronts.

Recently I sat in with Pres. Mike Quill of the **Transport Workers,** Louis Hollender, New York State CIO Council President, and Morris Iushewitz, New York City Council Secretary, with a committee of the **New York Newspaper Guild** during negotiations of the Guild with the New York Post Home News.

It is gratifying to receive from Exec. Vice Pres. Thomas J. Murphy of the **New York Guild** the report that an amicable settlement has been reached bringing wage, holiday, vacation, severance pay and security improvements as well as a reduced work week. The settlement is subject to the approval of the membership.

The New York Post Home News has a liberal tradition which, reflected in its treatment of its employes, can command the respect of Labor.

The **ANG** reports new locals have been chartered in Montreal for editorial employes of the daily Herald and the weekly Standard, in Ottawa for editorial employes of the Citizen and in Tyler, Texas. Going into new territory, the Guild won a vote of 32-8 among editorial employes of the Greensboro, N. C., Daily News-Record. Intl. Rep. Ward Melody was in charge.

Progressive Metalworkers Council of the CIO Shipbuilders rolled up 1949 votes against 555 for AFL and 440 for no union at the big Scovill Mfg. Co. plant in Waterbury, Conn. The victory brings all three of the major Waterbury brass plants under **PMC,** the others being American Brass and Chase Brass & Copper Co.

Pres. Martin Wagner of the **CIO Chemical Workers** reports two election victories. At Federal Mining and Smelting, St. Louis, Mo., the vote was 72 for **Chemical Workers,** against 29 for AFL and 10 for no union. In Kankakee, Ill., an election at General Mills, Inc., was won, 47 for the **Chemical Workers** to 2 for no union.

The Byrd machine, the reactionary crew which runs the state of Virginia by virtue of a poll tax which disenfranchises the majority of voters, won its expected victory in the primaries last week.

One solid crack in the Bryd front was shown, however, in **Covington, Virginia.** There, Temple Kessinger, President of **CIO Paperworkers'** Local 675, of which International Union I have the honor of being a member, won the nomination for House of Delegates against the incumbent Byrd candidate.

Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton reports the CIO **Shoe Workers** won production workers at the Connolly Shoe Co., **Stillwater, Minn.,** by a vote of 110 to 51.

CIO Woodworkers won representation at the CAR-AD-CO plant, **Klamath Falls, Ore.,** by a vote of 59 to 52, it is reported by Reg. Dir. Chester C. Dusten. **IWA** Reps. Tim Sullivan, Joe Huber and Hal Geiger conducted the campaign with assistance from Reg. Dir. Chester Dusten.

Reg. Dir. Frank Cronin reports a victory at the plants of the Bar-Tack Manufacturing Co. in **Auburn** and **Nebraska City, Neb.,** where the employes voted for the **CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers,** 90 to 48. Earl Graham of the Amalgamated was in charge.

German Visitors Pleased By U. S. Unions

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THEY'VE been getting around, those German trade unionists who have been coming to the United States in groups of 11 to 15 since last spring.

Many CIO'ers have met some of them, for they've been visiting scores of CIO unions and plants in industrial centers in the East, South and Midwest. And some of them have stayed in the homes of German-speaking CIO workers in Pittsburgh, Detroit and other places.

The groups are being brought to the U. S. by arrangement with the American Military Government in Germany, under the sponsorship of the Dept. of Labor's Office of Intl. Labor Affairs, to study American trade union methods and activities.

The program for the German unionists' visit in this country was planned in cooperation with the Dept. of Labor's Trade Union Advisory Committee, through a three-man subcommittee on international relations.

Mike Ross, director of the CIO's Dept. of Intl. Affairs, is the CIO member of the committee which includes also a representative from the railroad unions.

GERMAN TRADE UNIONISTS on a two-month visit to the U. S. to see at first hand how our unions operate, meet government, union and press representatives at the Dept. of Labor in Washington. The Germans are seated around the table.

purpose of studying American trade unions.

SO FAR FOUR separate groups have come to the U. S. under this project. Two of the groups have come and gone. A third group of 14 was in Washington last week, on the last lap of their two months' visit, and a fourth group which came over in July is now on a tour.

Five members of this fourth group spent last week at the CIO Steelworkers school at Penn State College.

Four of the trade unionists in this group were inmates of Hitler's concentration camps and others have behind them records of long resistance against the Nazis.

Wilhelm Kleinknecht, secretary of the executive committee, Wurtemberg-Baden Federation of Trade Unions, a heavy-set stern-faced man of 56, who speaks no English, was confined at the Heuberg concentration camp.

Otto Kraus, leader of the Nuremberg industrial trade union and Hardware Workers union, spent three years at Dachau. Peter Zink, chairman of the Works Council, Siemens-Reininger Werke in Erlangen, also was a prisoner at Dachau, and Walter Schiffel of Nuremberg, a former miner, who is now an official at the Northern Bavaria regional labor office, was imprisoned by the Nazis.

THERE WERE two women in the group, both of whom were interested in the position of women in the trade union movement in the U. S.

Margarete Ultsch of Munich, an official in the Bavarian Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, said she was astounded to see how few women took an active part in union activities in the U. S., even in unions made up largely of women members. She said there were no women at all present at some union meetings she attended, and she met no women union officials.

She asked if this was the fault of the women. Were they plainly indifferent, or was it because they were not encouraged by the men to take part?

Miss Herta Obermayr, of Rosenheim, member of a local administration board for public management and administration, said her observations of union activity in the U. S. led her to believe that women played an important role in American unions. She said she had met a number of outstanding women leaders at unions she visited.

The men, too, had a wide variety of opinions about U. S. unions and working conditions in the plants, based on what they had happened to see on their tours.

Eduard Kalb of Munich and Paul Miesbeck of Nuremberg, both plant managers, made a tour planned by the American Management Association.

Two of the trade unionists who were the most vocal in expressing their impressions were Kraus and Kleinknecht.

Kraus, who was struck with the high standard of living of American workers, commented that in Germany management argued that the level of living depends on the efficiency of the workers.

Yet he noted that in some 30 plants he visited, he found that U. S. workers had to work much less hard than they did in German plants. He concluded that high production comes not so much from the hard work done by the employes as from better plant organization.

Even under the present poor economic conditions in Germany, Kraus felt that German employers could do much more to lighten the labor of the workers than they do, and could learn much from U. S. methods. He found American management's attitude toward labor much better than he had expected to find in such a highly capitalistic country, he said.

Kleinknecht also admitted that he was surprised to find that the industrial scene was not such a "rat race" for workers as he had expected it would be. He saw no outstanding speed-up, and was surprised at the easy, friendly attitude between workers and bosses. He even heard some workers call their bosses by their first names, Kleinknecht said.

The two management representatives seemed somewhat put out by some of the remarks made by the unionists. Kalb remarked somewhat sourly, that one got the impression from what the unionists said that all bosses were angels in the U. S. and all devils in Germany.

All agreed on at least one thing—that they were deeply impressed by the warmth and friendliness of the Americans they met. They were pleased to be treated not as former enemies, but as welcome visitors.

Members of the German groups sent to this country are selected by German unions and cleared by AMG. Experts in the fields of education, government, agriculture and industry, as well as labor, are being sent over under a broad program aimed to help the systematic introduction of democratic ideas into Germany.

MARGARET ULTSCH

An official of the Bavarian Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, Margaret Ultsch thinks U.S. women unionists keep too much in the background.

The program for foreign workers sponsored by the Dept. of Labor is distinct from the one being conducted under the Economic Cooperation Administration. The foreign workers who have been coming to the U. S. under the ECA program are studying industrial productivity. The German groups uunder the Labor Dept.'s program come for the primary

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft - Hartley Repeal	Senate loaded bill full of crippling amendments. Bill is merely new version of T-H.	New edition of T-H passed by Senate. House Labor Comm. studying proposals.	Give PAC $1. Get ready for 1950 elections.
Hiring Hall Status Bill S. 2196 HR 5008	Removes Taft-Hartley ban on union-controlled hiring halls in maritime industry.	House Labor Comm. hearings under way.	Write Senators, Congressmen to seek quick action, to avert crisis in maritime industry.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements S. 653 HR 3190	Bills provide 75c minimum, improved coverage and enforcement.	Senate bill due for vote soon. House bill buried in Rules Committee.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to support increase to 75c plus coverage and enforcement improvements.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors benefits, relief set-up, coverage, etc.	House Ways & Means Comm. due to report bill soon. Probably some increased coverage and higher benefits.	Ask Congressman to support strong social security improvements.
Fair Employment Practices Bill HR 4453	Bars discrimination in industry for reasons of race, creed or color.	House Labor Comm. has approved FEPC bill.	Ask Congressmen to support bill in House vote.
Anti-Polltax Bill HR 3199	Outlaws levying of poll tax in U. S. elections in 7 southern states.	Passed by House. Bill faces possible filibuster attack in Senate.	Write Senators to fight filibuster and vote to pass bill.
Federal Aid to Education	Grants $300 million aid to states for school systems.	Senate passed bill, giving states right to decide procedures. House bills now in Labor Comm.	Ask Congressmen to pass bill along lines of Senate-approved bill.
Labor Extension Service Bill HR 1380	Sets up labor education services, under Labor Dept., and operating thru colleges, etc.	Senate Labor Comm. has approved bill. CIO supported bill at House Labor Comm. hearings July 25.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to pass bill this year.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

HERTA OBERMAYR

Herta Obermayr, in the U.S.A. with a group of German unionists, said she had met some fine women union leaders here.

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Oil Unions Ask Truman To Give Denham Gate

The Executive Council of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union has asked Pres. Truman to discharge Robert N. Denham, general counsel of the Natl. Labor Relations Board. (Denham at the right). The Council charged that Denham had made a deal with the major oil companies to deny hearings for more than 250 members of the union fired from their West Coast jobs. The NLRB General Counsel was further accused of deciding — before the men had received a hearing — that they should not be rehired. (See Story On Page 2.)

Ford Strike Authorized

Members of the CIO Auto Workers employed by the Ford Motor Co. have voted by a better than six to one margin to authorize calling of a strike if the company persists in its refusal to grant the union's demands. Below, UAW members are seen outside the voting booths at the River Rouge plant, which may be seen in the background. (See Story On Page 3.)

Deal With Major Oil Companies Charged

Oil Workers Request Truman Fire Denham

By RAY DAVIDSON

CHARGING that Robert N. Denham, general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, made a scandalous deal with major oil companies, the Executive Council of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union, has petitioned President Truman to remove Denham from office.

The ruling body of the CIO oil union at a meeting in Denver sent the President a telegram in which it was charged that Denham has used "dictatorial power at the request of major oil companies" in denying fair hearings before the NLRB to 253 members of the union discharged in California by major oil companies.

"We understand that the 'deal' to stop these hearings . . . was consummated through Washington lobbyist Gerard Reilly and Denham's close friend and former associate, Charles M. Brooks (who is now labor counsel for the Texas Company, one of the companies involved)," the Executive Council said in its wire to President Truman.

"We will cooperate with you in the full investigation of his scandal," the Council added. Full text of the wire follows:

"In November of last year several major oil companies in California discharged approximately 253 employes for union activities. Charges were filed in their behalf with the regional officer of the NLRB. After investigation of these charges the Regional Directors involved concluded that these charges were well founded and had ordered hearings thereon before the Board.

"We now find that Robert N. Denham, general counsel for the NLRB, who has dictatorial power with respect to such charges under the Taft-Hartley Act, has used this dictatorial power at the request of the major oil companies in denying these unfortunate employes even a hearing before the Board. We understand that the 'deal' to stop these hearings in the interest of these ruthless employers was consummated through Washington lobbyist Gerard Reilly and Denham's close friend and former associate, Charles M. Brooks (who is now labor counsel for the Texas Company, one of the companies involved).

"Due to these tactics to defeat the rights of workers to a 'day in court' we urge you to take immediate steps to remove Robert Denham from office, and to take further steps to see that these victims have a hearing on their merited charges.

"We will cooperate with you in the full investigation of this scandal. We wish to call to your attention that when Senator Downey first inquired into this matter that Denham tried to pass the responsibility to his subordinates, but that when the Senator investigated further Denham finally admitted personal responsibility. Please let us know what relief we may expect."

This wire was signed by O. A. Knight, president; A. R. Kinstley, vice-president; T. M. McCormick, secretary-treasurer; W. A. Urban, E. L. Stanfield, T. F. Scarbrough, L. L. Crane, A. W. Mitchell, George Carlson and Leo F. Brady, members of Executive Council.

The Oil Workers subsequently issued a news release telling of the telegram to the President. The Denver Post then interviewed Denham, who was quoted as saying "the discharged employes were not rehired by the oil companies because of violence on the picket line last fall."

Because of Denham's statement the Oil Workers' Executive Council sent this second wire to Truman:

"Oil Workers Intl. Union (CIO) has 253 unfair labor practices cases pending in California against oil companies which fired our members for union activities.

"General Counsel Robert N. Denham of NLRB has refused these men hearings. They have had no opportunity to present their evidence and neither Mr. Denham nor his staff has had an opportunity to hear the evidence.

"Yet Mr. Denham told the Denver Post in a telephone conversation on Aug. 10, 1949, that 'the discharged employes were not rehired by the oil companies because of violence on the picket line during the strike in California last fall.'

"Thus Mr. Denham has rendered a verdict in these cases—that the men were fired for violence—without hearing the evidence.

"We deeply resent this unfair and Unamerican form of finding men guilty before trying them. We believe that in so doing Mr. Denham violates all principles of the U. S. Constitution, American precepts of law and plain decency.

"For that reason we urge that Mr. Denham be removed from office because he is prejudiced and unfit to administer the law."

CIO OIL WORKERS Intl. Union has started a new education program over radio station KMJ, Fresno, for its hundreds of members scattered at production fields and refineries throughout California. Participating in the first discussion on "Full Employment" are Paul Jacobs, district educational director of the union; E. L. Stanfield, member of the OWIU executive committee, and Refinery Worker Al Lynch.

Denham 'Hit' Twice In Week

This is beginning to sound like a broken record.

NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham was twice overruled by the five-man Natl. Labor Relations Board last week.

Both cases involved issues long in dispute between Denham and the Board—one, the definition of "interstate commerce," the other, the application of Taft-Hartley's secondary boycott bans.

In a case involving a bar and grill in Oakland, Calif., the Board ruled it had no jurisdiction, since the cafe was not in interstate commerce. Anxious as always to get his hands on a case, Denham had insisted it was.

The other case involved CIO Electrical Workers at the Bucyrus-Erie plant in Evansville, Ind.

At the time Bucyrus-Erie employes struck in a wage dispute, the Ryan Construction Co. was building an addition to the plant. When UE pickets posted themselves at a gate used by the construction workers, the latter refused to cross a picket line.

Denham had insisted the picketing constituted an illegal secondary boycott, even though a few weeks previously the board had ruled otherwise on a similar case.

Denham's ears were pinned back again. The board ruled the workers had the right to picket the premises, since this constituted primary picketing.

Unionists In Canada

Trade union membership in Canada has reached an all-time high of almost a million, the Canadian Labor Dept. has reported. The exact total at the end of 1948 was 977,594, a jump of 65,470 over 1947 and of 266,000 over 1945.

George Baldanzi

Baldanzi Chosen Dixie Drive Head

GEORGE BALDANZI, executive vice-president of the Textile Workers Union of America, has been named national director of the CIO Organizing Committee, it was announced by CIO Pres. Philip Murray after a meeting of the CIO Organizing Committee at Pittsburgh last week.

The committee, headed by CIO Organizational Director Allan S. Haywood, also appointed John Riffe as assistant director of the Southern drive.

Baldanzi will succeed Van A. Bittner, who died July 19 at his home, Crafton, Pa.

Baldanzi had been an assistant director of the Organizing Committee since the CIO's southern membership campaign was launched in the summer of 1946.

As a youth Baldanzi worked in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. Later he moved to Patterson, N. J., where he worked in the textile industry. He played a leading role in organizing the old Dyers Federation, of which he was president until 1936.

He later became head of the United Textile Workers (AFL) and helped bring about its merger with the CIO Textile Workers Organizing Committee. The merged group was named Textile Workers Union of America and Baldanzi has served as its executive vice president since 1939.

Baldanzi, generally regarded as one of the outstanding public speakers in the trade union movement, is chairman of the CIO Italian-American Trade Union Committee and a member of the CIO Community Services Committee. He also is a member of the CIO Executive Board.

Baldanzi is married and has one child. During recent years he has spent a large part of his time in the South, working closely with Bittner and others connected with the CIO Organizing Committee.

Riffe, member of the United Steelworkers of America, had worked closely with Bittner for a number of years and was named one of his assistants when the CIO Organizing Committee was established.

The Committee at its Pittsburgh meeting adopted a resolution lauding Bittner's work in the organizing field and pledged continuation of the campaign he had been directing in the South.

In NLRB Polls It's CIO 5 To 3

During April, May and June, 50,795 workers cast ballots for the CIO in NLRB elections. This compares with 30,023 ballots cast for the AFL.

These figures were issued by the Natl. Labor Relations Board for the three-month period, and included one-union, two-union and three-union elections.

House Passes 75c Bill But Cuts Coverage By Million

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE HOUSE Dixiecrat-Republican coalition has passed a sweet-and-sour wage-hour bill.

The conservatives agreed, with some reluctance, to a 75c minimum wage—a 35c-an-hour increase from the present 40c base pay rate.

Then they jumped around and slashed the coverage of the Wage-Hour Law by upwards of a million workers.

The bill now goes to the Senate—where another wage-hour bill (S. 653) also provides for the 75c rate, but with about a 600,000 increase in the number of workers protected by the law.

The Dixie-GOP coalition did its knifing job through the medium of a substitute bill sponsored by Rep. Wingate Lucas (D., Tex.). It was approved by the House in preference to a bill by Rep. John Lesinski (D., Mich.), head of the Labor Committee. His bill, like the Senate version yet to be voted upon, would have increased wage-hour coverage by several hundred thousand.

The Lucas substitute, as it first hit the House floor, provided for what some Congressmen described as an "escalator-descalator" minimum wage. It called for a 65c minimum, which would move up or down with the cost of living.

But many northern industrial groups, worried by low-wage southern competition, put pressure on northern Republicans to remove the floating minimum provision. So, on a 186-116 teller vote, the flat 75c figure was inserted into the Lucas amendment.

THE SUBSTITUTE was opposed by labor and by the Administration on grounds that wage-hour protection should be lifted, not decreased. So, when the substitute package came up in final form, the liberals voted against it—in hope of defeating the Dixie-gop version and passing the Lesinski Bill.

But the Dixie-gops carried the day, and the Lucas proposal was carried by a 225-181 vote. Next day, with passage of the substitute an accomplished fact, it received the votes of all Congressmen except the handful of bitter-end opponents of any sort of minimum wage. Final vote was 361-35.

The Labor Dept. estimated, on the basis of preliminary surveys, that about 155,000 workers not now covered would come under the law, if it is finally passed in present form—while about 1,160,000 now covered would lose that protection.

It also estimated that about 1,300,000 workers now earning between 40c and 74c an hour would get pay raises as a direct result of the law.

Biggest groups losing coverage would be employes of sawmills hiring fewer than 12 workers; certain classes of employes in retail and service establishments; and perhaps about three-quarters of a million workers in various industries whose jobs are held to be not "indispensable" to production-such as plant guards, etc.

On the final tally, the House liberal bloc found itself forced either to vote for a bill cutting out more than a million workers from wage-hour benefits or to vote to send the bill back to committee. That latter course would have practically guaranteed no wage-hour legislation this year.

THE CIO Legislative Committee—in a statement issued by John Edelman, Washington representative of the Textile Workers Union—urged supporters of better legislation to vote for the bill, in the belief that a better measure will emerge from the Senate.

"Some of the finest liberals in the House are worried as to whether they should vote for a bill which includes manifest improvements (the 75c an hour minimum) but also robs a considerable number of workers of the protection they now enjoy under the Wage-Hour Act," he said.

"This is just the trap that the pro-sweatshoppers are hoping the decent legislators will fall into. If the present bill is defeated, we will be back to 40 cents an hour indefinitely.

"The CIO is convinced that the Senate will correct the injustices in the House Bill. It is the manifest obligation of forward-looking members of the House of Representatives to pass the pending bill.

"If the Senate-House conferees fail to substantially restore the coverage which was so viciously torn from the Fair Labor Standards Act in the House, it will be time enough then to vote 'No'."

IT WAS a topsy turvy parliamentary situation under which the wage-hour bill finally moved to a House vote.

The Lesinski Bill (HR 5856), which lifted minimum wages from 40 cents an hour to 75c, would have brought nearly 350,000 additional workers under the minimum wage section of the law. And it would have brought nearly a million workers—in such categories as airline, pipe lines and motor transport maintenance, food processing, etc.—under protection of the overtime provisions of the law

HR 5856 was a considerably watered-down version of an earlier Lesinski bill, which would have permitted minimum wage rates to go to $1 an hour and would have extended wage-hour coverage to millions.

But even that watered-down bill was too much for the Dixie-gops.

Into the hopper they threw the Lucas amendment. In its original form, it proposed—in addition to lopping a million workers out of wage-hour protection—the lifting of minimum wages from 40 to 65c an hour on a sliding-scale arrangement. That sliding scale, hooked to the cost of living, would have permitted minimum wages to drop as low as 50c an hour.

The sliding scale trick was attacked by supporters of a strong minimum wage, and by businessmen who didn't like the idea of monkeying with the intricacies of a wage-scale every time living costs dipped or lifted.

Typical of enlightened employer objections to this up-and-down minimum was the letter of Rochester, N. Y., clothing manufacturers. They said it would cause a "state of uncertainty for manufacturers and retailers alike, because neither could have any assurance as to what their basic costs would be for a reasonable period of time."

The Dixie-gop coalition split, for a moment, on the sliding minimum issue.

Wage Bill Summarized

Here's what the House-passed Lucas wage-hour bill provides:

Minimum wages: Increased from 40c an hour to 75c an hour.

Overtime: Maintains present 40 hour week, as well as weakening features contained in 1947 portal-portal bill and the 1949 overtime premium pay bill.

Exemptions: "Fringe" employes whose work is not "indispensable" to production, such as plant guards; executive, administrative, professional, local retailing employes, outside salesmen, local laundry employes; seamen; fishermen and fish cannery employes; agricultural workers; employes of newspapers with less than 5,000 circulation; employes of street railway or bus lines; food processing workers employed within the "area of production"; phone operators on exchanges of less than 500 connections; cab drivers; employes of small telegraph stations; employes of sawmills employing less than 12 workers.

Penalties: Employers who **"wilfully"** violate the law are subject to up to six months jail and up to $10,000 fine. Those who can prove they violated the law "unwilfully" cannot be so penalized.

House Shows Its Gallantry

Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D. Calif.) pleaded with fellow Congressmen not to increase wage-hour exemptions on small telephone exchanges.

A proposed amendment would have exempted exchanges with 750, rather than the present 500, phone connections.

Such a move by Congress, Rep. Douglas told her colleagues—most of them males—would "uncover" about 10,000 switchboard girls.

Congress laughed for two minutes—then defeated the amendment, as Rep. Douglas proposed. So the 10,000 girls will be covered—by the Wage-Hour law.

Steel Sees Fact Finders Manning The Barricades

By GLORIA CAPLAN

INLAND Steel's Pres. Clarence B. Randall—who referred to himself as "the newest recruit among top management in the industry"—was the first to occupy the center of the stage as the steel industry began its tale of woe before the Presidential fact-finding board in New York City.

Only the glycerine tears were missing as the "newest recruit" enumerated his complaints.

• "Collective bargaining has been destroyed," he moaned. It was "repealed," he said, by the President's appointment of a fact-finding board with power to make recommendations.

• The whole thing was part of "the global strategy of the union," and now it is "quite clear that at no time did the union actually intend to come to an agreement with us."

• Transferring the blame momentarily from the union to the government, he then painted a picture of amicable negotiations shimmering on the brink of settlement, when in came a call from Director Cyrus Ching of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, advising Randall that negotiations had been broken off. Randall said:

"I FELT THAT I had been let down. I felt that something on the outside had come between us and the honest desire of our workmen to come to an agreement."

("Friendly" negotiations with Inland had been severely marred by the company's discharge of several hundred workers for having reached the age of 65. Although the contract stated specifically the circumstances under which discharges could be made, becoming 65 was not one of them, the union claimed.)

• Although the three-man board's recommendations will not be binding, Randall termed the procedure "government wage-fixing" and a "political proceeding."

(Pres. Truman appointed the board—only after acceptance of his plan by industry and the union—in order to stave off an industrywide strike. Replying to Randall's charge, he noted that fact-finding boards have been in use for 15 to 20 years "and there is nothing unusual about this one.")

• "This is a revolution," Randall said.

• He vowed his company would resist any effort to make it accept the board's recommendations'

WHEN JOHN A. Stephens, U. S. Steel vice-president, took to the stage, he concentrated on denying that the union had a right to seek pensions under the current contract reopening.

Stephens, then Roger A. Blough, U. S. Steel counsel, insisted that the 1948 settlement with the union had specifically ruled out pensions as a bargaining subject for 1949.

The union, on the other hand, has maintained that even though pensions are not specifically mentioned in the contract's reopening clause, they are subject to negotiations since they constitute a delayed payment of wages. Also, the union argued, because the contract contains no provision for pensions, they are bargainable at any time under an NLRB ruling in the Allied Mills case.

In all of the industry's first day of testimony there was no reference to the union's proposals for a 12½c hourly increase and 6.27c an hour for social insurance. Nor was there any reference to the union's detailed picture of the steelworkers' pressing need for pensions.

Stephens hinted that the union, in seeking pensions, was breaking its contract; railed against the CIO News for publishing Steelworkers' Pres. Philip Murray's brief outburst in which he termed the industry representatives "the biggest band of professional racketeers" he ever saw; then pictured himself as a winged "idealist."

For all his efforts to bring about "a betterment of human relations and a preservation of the kind of freedom we still enjoy in this country," he said, "I may be referred to by those who leave this room as a 'starry-eyed idealist'."

He wasn't.

'Wall Street Exhibit No. 1'

John W. Hancock, an investment broker led off the steel industry's second day of testimony with a grave warning against granting workers any wage increases.

When he finished, an industry representative protested that the investment broker spoke only for himself and said the statement would not be entered as an exhibit for the steel industry.

Quipped Philip Murray: Perhaps the statement should be entered as "Wall St. Exhibit No. 1."

6 to 1 Vote Authorizes Ford Strike

AFTER THE Michigan State Mediation Service announced results of a strike poll, there was no room for doubt as to how Ford workers felt about their contract demands—and the company.

They voted to authorize a strike, 65,001 to 9,549, if the company doesn't come across.

The company had thrown thousands of dollars and plenty of energy into beating the strike vote. Full-page advertisements blossomed out in the Detroit Free Press, the News and the Times. It bought time on four Detroit stations to broadcast spot announcements appealing for a "no" note.

It tried to block the poll by charging the State Mediation Board with being "unfair" in ordering the balloting to take place near the union offices instead of on company property. The state Supreme Court denied the motion.

CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter Reuther, in reply, accused the company of wanting to "return to its pre-union practice of working the life out of an employe and then tossing him out of the gate."

Presumably Ford employes agreed with him. Although they only recently were walking the picket lines in a dispute over the speedup, the strike poll indicated they considered the pension-insurance-wage boost demands important enough to hit the bricks again.

Ford's only offer in two months of negotiations has been to freeze the economic provisions of the contract at present levels for the next year.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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The Job Situation

We're in the midst of a period of great prosperity, so the experts say, and yet the latest figures show more than four million Americans are unemployed.

And nine million or more persons are working only part time—many of them not more than 20 hours a week.

If you believe what some of the experts say and the business writers concoct, then the situation isn't serious. It's nothing more than a "normal readjustment."

But if you could talk with the four million without jobs and the nine or more million with part-time jobs you'd hear an entirely different story.

We'll go along with the viewpoint of those whose source of income has disappeared through no fault of their own. The situation is serious and it demands our attention.

Some of our leading economists say employment will increase somewhat between now and fall as inventories are built up, which is probably true.

But there have been no real changes in the factors which brought about the present situation. It began developing when prices and profits started increasing faster than wages.

Consumer purchasing power has now reached a dangerously low point and one of two things must occur if we're to avoid real trouble. Prices must be reduced sharply or wages must be increased.

But, you say, prices have been coming down, haven't they? Yes, they have. Between 1939 and last August they increased about 70%. Since last August they have decreased about 3%.

Some of our major industries are in excellent position to hike wages and bolster consumer purchasing power.

Unfortunately, they at present are taking the same short-sighted position they did when they started shoving us into the present mess.

And the unions know that much more than the immediate future of their own members is involved in current wage drives. That's why they're prepared to fight for what they believe to be right and desirable. ★ ★ ★

Well, Well, Well, Well! The American Medical Association, which has been shooting some dirty pool in its campaign against compulsory health insurance, produced a couple of lovely lulus the other day. Both are designed, so the AMA says, to show that the CIO-supported insurance plan is something terrible and dangerous.

"For the first time since its founding 103 years ago, the AMA will seat a Negro physician in the House of Delegates," says an AMA press release.

Dr. George F. Lull, AMA's secretary-general manager, commented on the appointment as follows:

"This action will serve notice on the socializers who are attempting to besmirch American medicine for purposes of political gain that medicine recognizes no boundaries except the scientific skill and abilities of those admitted to its practice."

And in an address prepared for delivery by somebody else at the convention of the National (Negro) Medical Association, AMA Pres.-Elect Elmer L. Henderson of Louisville, Ky., said:

"Voluntary health insurance is one answer to the needs of those who require budget-basis medical care. Another answer is educating our patients to give medical care a higher priority in the family budget."

H-m-m-m-m. After 103 years! And "higher priority!'

'Autonomy' Tops Red Hit Parade

Commies Raise False Issue Because They Can't Fight On The Real One

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THIS IS THE story of how "Autonomy" was elevated to No. 1 on the Commie and fellow traveler hit parade.

It also is the story of party line twisting and that favorite tactic of the Reds—creating a false issue to draw attention from a real one.

Involved are an international plot and the efforts of a group of Americans to use the CIO as an instrument of Russian foreign policy.

It isn't a pretty story, but it's one that should be told.

CHAPTER NO. 1 was written during the period in which the CIO was being established—a period in which the U.S. was officially extending the hand of friendship to Soviet Russia.

Commies threw their support behind the new labor organization and helped in its organizing campaign. They posed as militant trade unionists whose first allegiance was to unionism.

It didn't take long for certain CIO leaders — including Philip Murray—to begin questioning the purposes of the party liners.

Murray was placed deep in the Commie doghouse when he sided with President Roosevelt in the latter's efforts to extend aid to Britain after she had been attacked by Germany.

At this juncture the conflict in Europe was an "imperialistic, capitalistic war," insofar as the Commies were concerned.

THE NEXT important chapter was written when Stalin and Hitler called a halt to their uneasy wartime honeymoon and began slugging it out on the battlefield.

Real Issue

The main issue involved in the CIO left-wing fight is whether an "outside" group shall be permitted to use the CIO for its own selfish purposes.

American Commies at this point became super-patriots and they maintained such a role all during the time the U.S. and Russia were military allies.

During this period the Reds were 100% for CIO policy and equally strong for U.S. government policy. Philip Murray became their hero because he headed an organization which was helping fight the fascists.

Then the war ended and Chapter 3 was begun.

RUSSIA SOON revealed to the world that she was embarked on a wide expansionist program which employed many of the totalitarian tactics employed by Hitler.

The U.S. likewise let the world know she intended to fight for the preservation of democracy.

Then the party line—inside the CIO and out — began changing again.

The domestic Reds began bucking U.S. foreign policy and it was on this score that they ran head-on into Murray and his right-wing leadership of the CIO.

Since then Murray and his colleagues have been subjected to slander and vilification almost beyond belief.

THE "RIOT ACT" was read to the Commies at the CIO convention last year but they chose to ignore it. They went right on following the twisting party line.

Then, at a recent CIO Executive Board meeting, the lefties were told they would be required to adhere to CIO policy or expected to resign from the board.

They thumbed their collective noses at this decision and stepped up their campaign of lies and character assassination.

It was obvious that the Commies couldn't wage their battle on the real issue—whether they were to be permitted to use the CIO to fight U.S. policies and foster Russian policies.

So they created a false issue and called it "autonomy." And since then they've been doing their best to convince everybody that they represent the forces of democracy which are battling against the "dictatorship" of Murray and colleagues.

THE AUTONOMY campaign is phonier than a pink $3 bill, and those who have studied the issues carefully know it.

Nobody has made an attempt to restrict union members—even the Commies—in the exercise of normal trade union functions.

No effort has been made to take away from international unions the privileges they have enjoyed since they became affiliated with the CIO.

The great "plot" directed by Murray to destroy democracy in the organization he heads consists merely of:

1. Determination that democratic majority rule shall govern the affairs of CIO.

2. An equal determination that neither the Communists nor any other group shall use the CIO for their own selfish, non-trade union purposes.

AT&T Ties With Other Companies Revealed

"ANYONE WHO has worked in the telephone industry for any length of time soon realizes that his employer is a $10 billion corporation centrally controlled by a small management group at 195 Broadway, New York City," writes Sylvia B. Gottlieb, research and education director for the CIO Communications Workers of America.

But what most telephone workers don't know, she says in The CWA News, is that "their bosses also consist of men whose names never appear as directors or officers of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

"These men are the officers and directors of such giant corporations as U. S. Steel, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and the Westinghouse Electric Corp. linked to the Bell System by interlocking directorships.

"Likewise, most workers in the U. S. Steel Co. in the Western Electric Co. and in many other large corporations in America don't realize is that their wages and working conditions are directly affected by men who are the managers of the Bell System.

"Bell System directors are also the directors of at least a dozen other large corporations, banks, and trust companies having assets totalling over $45 billion . . .

"When the U. S. Steel Corp. says 'No' to wage demands of United Steelworkers-CIO at the same time that the Westinghouse Corp. is saying 'No' to United Electrical Workers-CIO and at the same time that the Bell System is saying 'No' to CWA-CIO wage demands, the men who are dictating the 'No' to CWA-CIO wage demands, the men who are dictating the 'No' in one company are the very same men who are dictating the 'No' in each of the other companies . . .

"The men who run the AT&T Co. work closely with the men who run other large corporations. Knowing that the AT&T is the largest and wealthiest of the companies is some indication of the influence it must have in establishing not only wage policies in the Bell System, but in other corporations.

"Knowing this, have you stopped to consider how present wage negotiations in the steel industry will affect you? The President's fact-finding commission, which is presently studying the wage dispute between the U. S. Steel Corp. and the USA-CIO, has in its hand, to a large extent, the wage dispute between the AT&T and CWA."

"Baby, it's hot outside!"

He Merely Beat Other Man To The Draw

IT WAS A FAST double play involving a strike, some money, two men who worked closely together and psychology.

It took place back in the early days of the CIO, when none of the unions in the young labor organization had much more than "peanuts" in their treasuries.

When finances were low—as they were in those days—those involved did a lot of hard thinking before they embarked on a strike.

But in this case—involving a company out in the mid-West—the men who had recently formed a new union voted to strike to force recognition.

They had a strike committee and a strike director and little else when they walked out.

A CALL FOR help was sent out and the money started coming in—but it didn't arrive in large quantities.

Within a short time the strikers had exhausted their own resources and were depending entirely upon the union for funds.

The walkout was solid—and it soon became apparent that it would be long. And strike contributions have a habit of dwindling after a while.

In anticipation of this dwindling, the strike director had been building up a little reserve. It wasn't much but he thought it would be enough if handled wisely.

AFTER SEVERAL weeks of picketing, the strikers held a meeting, reviewed the situation and voted to ask for more strike relief.

Meantime the strike director had placed an assistant in charge of the walkout and was working on other projects a number of miles away.

The assistant was greatly impressed by the needs of the pickets and told them he would "really make a fight" for more money for them.

He wanted to talk the matter over face to face with his superior, so he boarded a train and headed for the latter's new headquarters.

AS THE TRAIN chugged along toward its destination one of the local union officials, a friend of the strike director, called the latter by telephone and told him what had happened.

"I know you're sending up every penny you can, but the strikers think that they may be able to get some more if they turn on the heat," the local official said. "I just thought you ought to know what to expect."

"Thanks a lot," said the director. "I'll see if I can figure out some way to keep this from developing into a nasty situation."

He did a bit of hard thinking, examined and re-examined the record of contributions—and finally hit upon an idea.

WHEN THE assistant director walked into the director's office the latter feigned surprise, then rose from his chair and shook hands.

"Gee, I'm glad to see you. I was just getting ready to call you and tell you the bad news," said the director.

"I'm going to have to cut down the strike relief by at least 10%. There just isn't enough money to go around."

The next night the assistant director told local strikers: "Say, that boss of mine is really a reasonable guy. He was getting ready to reduce strike benefits by 10% to 15% because there wasn't enough money. But after I argued with him a while he agreed to keep on sending the same amount.

"He said he'd do it if he had to go out and rob a bank!"

And there was no grumbling among the strikers.

A.L.S.

QUANDARY

Patman Uncovers Monoplies' Move Against Coops

MONOPOLY, if given a free rein, would choke the country, Rep. Wright Patman (D. Tex.) believes. Sponsor of an administration bill designed to head off a depression and one of the strongest Congressional defenders of cooperatives, Patman last week aired his views before a meeting of the Missouri Farmers' Association. Excerpts follow:

The paramount issue facing this nation today is whether we shall develop this country—with all its God-given natural resources and intelligent, industrious people—for the people as a whole; or whether we shall fall victims to greed and reaction.

ALL OF YOU are familiar with how monopoly operates. I'm sure you've heard of the Natl. Tax Equality Association. Those boys are representing monopoly interests. They're trying to destroy your cooperative and they're trying to deny you the right to operate your own business. They want to be able to take over your farm products after they leave your farm and handle them from there on out. They want to set the price you get for your commodities, and then set margins all along the line. . . . They want to tell you how much you have to pay for seed and fertilizer and gasoline and feed and many other items. They want you to sell to them and buy from them—and let them set the price in both cases.

They say they want "tax equality." Let's see just what "equality" means to these NTEA boys. They're practicing their kind of "equality" when they say you're not a part of the free enterprise system. I say cooperatives are a part of the free enterprise system, just as much as the corner grocery, the clothing store or the hardware store.

'Attack On People'

"We recently had before the House of Representatives a measure to provide more and better telephone services to rural folks. I'm happy to say we passed this bill in the House. But we passed it after a bitter fight waged by those people who want to retain the telephone business for themselves. They don't care whether you get phones or not. They want to make sure that *when*—and *if*—you should get a phone, a big profit will come back to them. To my way of thinking, the attack of the utilities and others on the telephone bill was an attack on the people."—Congressman Patman.

They say all they want is for you to pay taxes on a basis of "equality." To them, this means either one or two things. It either means paying income tax where there is no income; or it means the cooperative must pay tax on money which does not belong to it, and you must pay tax on this same money when it is passed on to you. And they're so mad about it, they're going around telling people you don't pay any taxes at all.

They know you pay taxes, and they know, too, that you pay taxes the same as any other partnership or individually-owned business. . . . But the NTEA boys don't want real "tax equality." They want to keep a good racket going.

The congressional committee which it is my pleasure to head has repeatedly asked the NTEA for a list of their contributors, large and small. NTEA has consistently refused to divulge this information. They did, however, decide early this year to cast off the halo and wings of "research and education," and come out as a full fledged lobby against cooperatives.

Now these boys have told us time and again that they represented small business' Many of the $500 contributors are among the largest power companies in the U. S There're some big grain operators, and there're some fertilizer concerns, too.

In the past, we've seen bigness used to set prices of things you have to buy. Cooperatives have come in and set a pattern . . . for these businesses. And the net result have been reasonable prices. This is a healthy situation, because if the trend toward monopoly control isn't halted, I'm afraid we'll end up with some form of socialism or fascism in this country in the not too distant future.

I can say without reservation that no man in Washington is working harder for the kind of progress we want than your neighbor, Pres. Truman.

He has pointed out that to do so we must increase production by a yearly average of from 3 to 4% and provide from ½ to ¾ of a million new job opportunities each year. This is the first time that a President has presented an economic plan designed to stave off a depression and at the same time provide definite goals for national progress. . . . It has been my pleasure to introduce in the House legislation to implement the President's program.

(The Economic Expansion bill) . . . would tend to check monopoly. As I see it, monopolistic controls are the cancer that is weakening our entire free enterprise system. Monopoly is contrary to everything I conceive as free enterprise. It would choke us.

Pennsylvania's 26th District-Gallant

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THE MOUNTAINS and valleys of Cambria, Armstrong and Indiana counties, Pennsylvania, are seeing some intensive campaigning these days.

The campaign is unusual in many ways.

First of all, it is to fill a Congressional seat in an off-year.

Second, the Democratic candidate is a mother, seeking to carry on the ideals and pledges of her war hero son, who met tragic death in an air crash less than four months after he took office.

Third, the mother, who also lost a second son in an air crash, tours the district by air, in a plane piloted by her third and only surviving son.

The campaign is in the 26th District of Pennsylvania. The candidate is Mrs. Robert L. (Curry Ethel) Coffey, Sr. Only unfortunate thing about it is that the special Congressional election—Sept. 13—is being held the same day as the State's primary, which might tend to confuse some voters into thinking that the Congressional race also is a primary.

In Pennsylvania, when a vacancy occurs in a Congressional seat, the party committees of the district select candidates. The Republican nominee is John Saylor, a lawyer.

Mrs. Coffey has the full support of Labor in the area. Joint labor committees are in operation. In Cambria county, the largest of the three, the chairman is Bernard E. Timms, Barnesboro, a district head of the Mine Workers. Co-chairman

A Buck for PAC Means Victory

CURRY ETHEL COFFEY

are Raymond E. McDermott (Steelworkers), president of the Greater Johnstown CIO Council, and John M. Casler, president of Johnstown's AFL Central Labor Union. Clyde Slick, CLU Secretary, is also secretary of the Joint group.

The Democratic county committee, which is headed by a smart chairman named John Torquato, is going all out to see that Mrs. Coffey wins.

Mrs. Coffey's platform is brief and to the point: "Bob was for the Fair Deal. So am I. When I go to Washington, I will do my utmost to carry out Bob's campaign pledges."

Young Coffey was elected last fall in a political turnover. The district had been represented fo some years by Rep. Harve Tibbott (R.). In 1944, despite the popularity of Roosevelt, Tibbott won the election, 58,743 to 52,994. In 1946, his margin was 49,573 to 41,224.

But, in 1948, young Bob Coffey swamped Tibbott under a count of 62,061 to 50,005.

THE DISTRICT is spectacularly beautiful from a scenic standpoint. The awe-inspiring Alleghenies cut through the counties. You get almost dizzy driving up and down long, winding roads.

Armstrong and Indiana counties are mainly rural, with a lot of soft coal mines.

Cambria has farms and mines, of course, but it also possesses one of the most famous cities in the world, Johnstown, famous for a tragic event which occurred there on May 31, 1889.

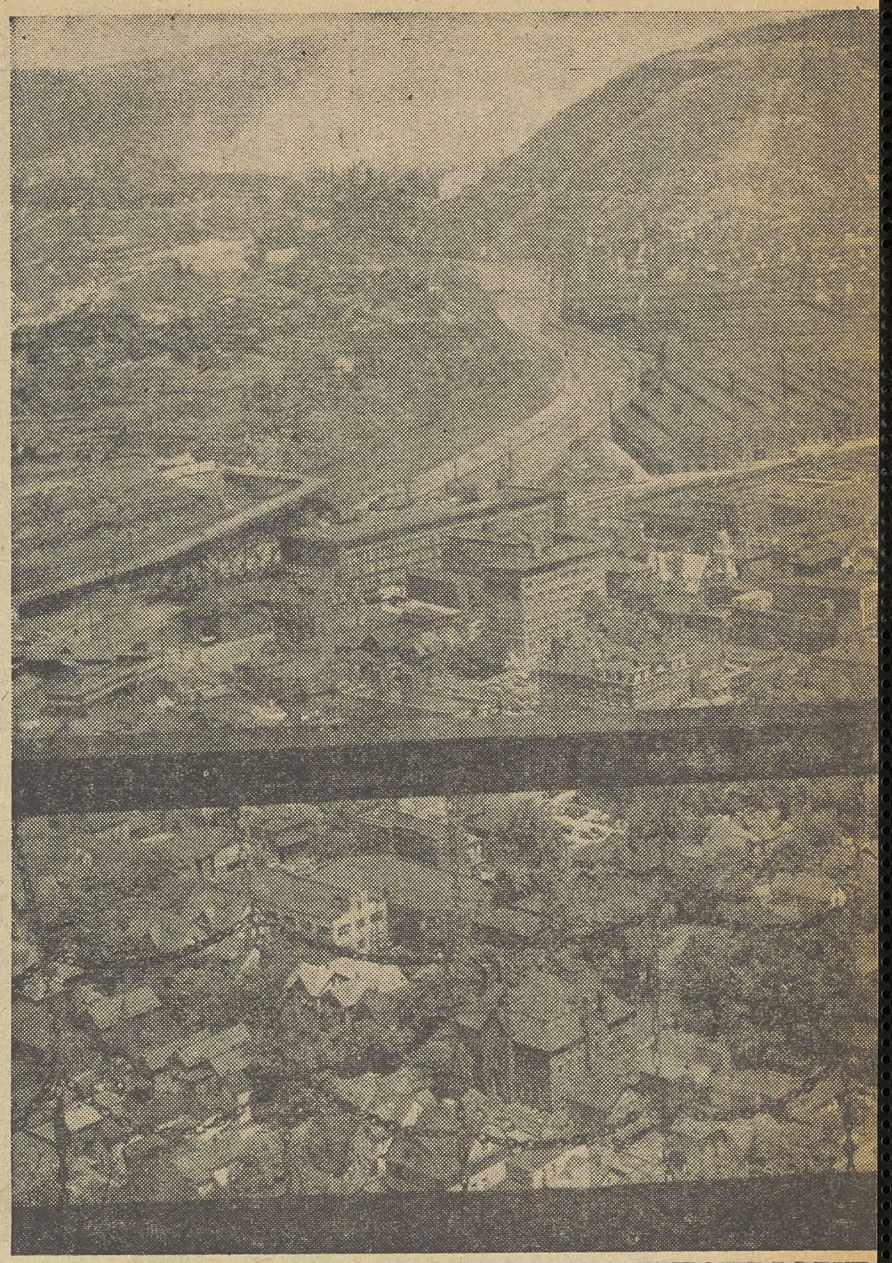
On that day, after heavy rains, a dam on the South Fork, 12 miles above the city, broke from the pressure of millions of tons of water. A mass of water 20 feet high roared down the valley at a rate of 20 miles per hour. The city was almost completely destroyed; 2000 to 3000 of its total population of 30,000 were left dead, hundreds homeless, with property damage in the millions.

Again in 1937, floods hit Johnstown, not as bad as 1889, but causing severe damage in life and property.

After that flood, Pres. Roosevelt visited the devastated area. He pledged that he would do something about it. He produced, and now Johnstown is protected by an elaborate system of flood walls. The chances are pretty slim that the Concemaugh River or the Stony Creek will ever again reach flood danger stage.

Incidentally, John Brophy, CIO director of councils, worked in the mines at Nanty Glo, a few miles north of Johnstown, and was active in the Mine Workers there.

Your Dollar PACs A punch for PAC



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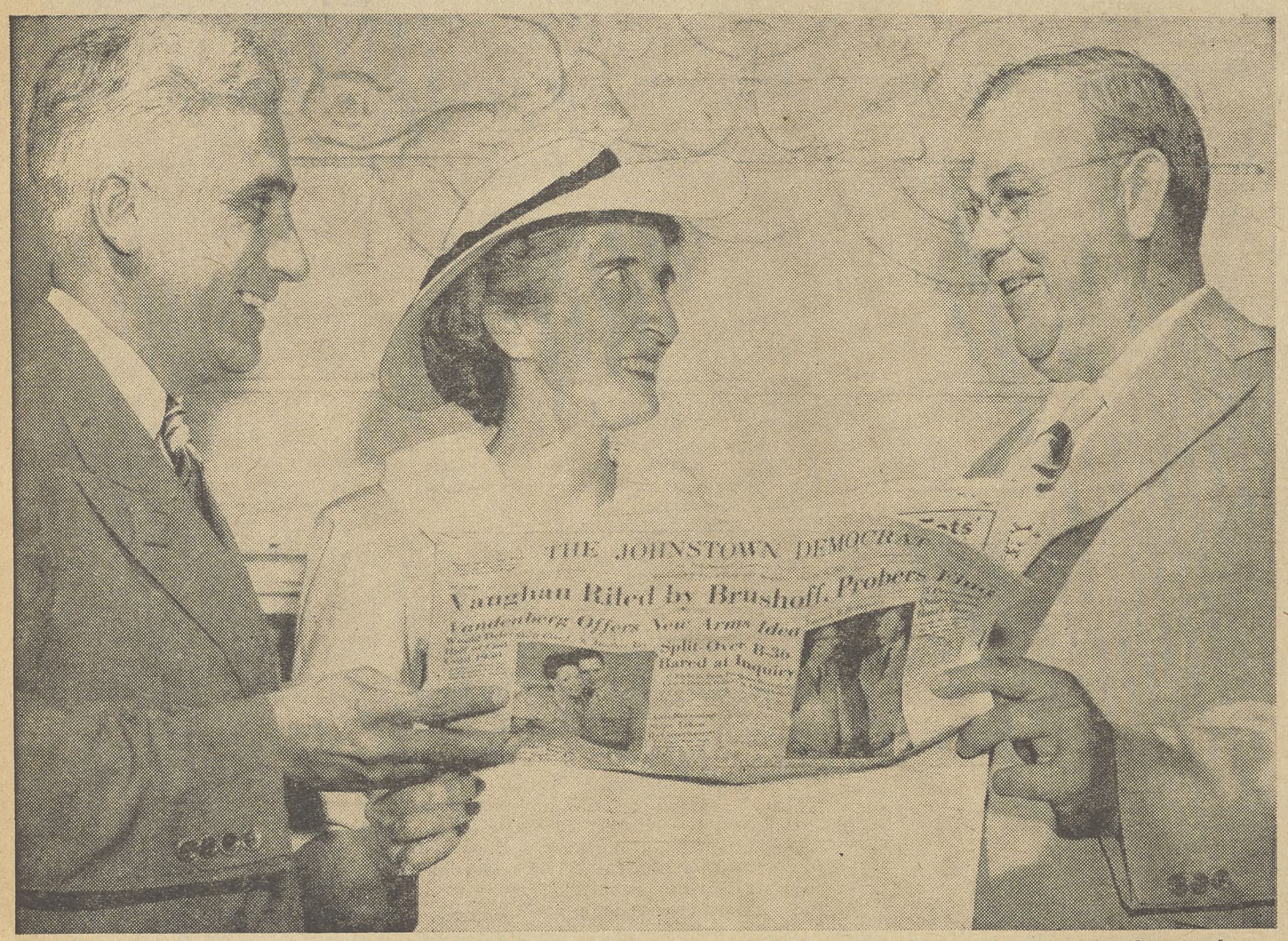

LABOR HELPS: Mrs. Coffey is shown in the lobby of the Fort Stanwix Hotel, Johnstown, conferring with Steelworkers' District Dir. Eugene Maurice (right) and Gene DiCola, PAC director. They are discussing a story in the prophetically-named Johnstown Democrat. Cambria County has a United Labor Committee. Its chairman is a member of the United Mine Workers. AFL aud CIO men are also officers. The committee is waging a strenuous campaign.

CENTRE spot of PAC work is District 13 of the Steelworkers, which includes the three counties. Dir. Eugene Maurice is taking an active part and one of his staff members, John DiCola, is PAC director. There are at least 18,000 Steelworkers in the area (12,000 alone at the five Bethlehem plants in and around Johnstown). There are also many thousands of miners and AFL members. Brotherhoods have a number of members there, too.

DiCola knows the district inside out. He keeps a keen ear to the ground and keeps constantly on the go. He will have a complete PAC setup, with blockworkers, precinct workers, city and town workers and county workers to get out the vote and man the polls.

A registration drive completed recently shows a definite drift towards the Democratic Party. A veteran county courthouse empolye, noting the figures for Johnstown, said that this was the first time in his recollection that the Democrats had the higher registration in Johnstown.

In 1948, there were 12,707 persons registered as Democratic, This year, there are 14,658, a net gain of 1951. The Republicans, on the other hand, gained only a net 85, to 14,348.

And that isn't all. In Cambria County, the Democrats lead

A Buck Given Now will win in 1950

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Lady Carries On For Dead Hero Son

NCLINED PLANE. BETHLEHEM STEEL'S
LIN MILLS IN BACKGROUND

greeted her warmly and said: "I hope you return in an official capacity. We want to see you here"

She also met Mrs. Perle Mesta, new minister to Luxembourg, and other prominent Democratic women.

SHE HAS already addressed a number of rallies, women's clubs, luncheons, etc. She visits towns and meets local officials, businessmen, labor leaders, etc., and tells them her story. Political observers say she is extremely effective.

She says she feels particularly at home with laboring people. All three of her sons were union members. Bob worked in the mines while attending high schools and college, holding a card in the Mine Workers.

William, killed in an air crash during the war while he was in the Army, had been in the Steelworkers when he worked in the Bethlehem plants.

John, a lead navigator with 35 or more missions during the war, was also a Steelworkers' member at the Franklin Plant.

The forthright stand on issues of this Alabama-born woman is in sharp contrast to her opponent's position. Saylor first said he was for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. Then he said he was for the Wood Bill, called worse than T-H.

In an attempt to offset the splendid war records of the Coffey sons, he has tried to make capital of the fact that he was an officer on the ship that carried the famous flag to Iwo Jima (A Cambria county boy was one of the heroes that took the flag in to the island and raised it in the incident made famous by Photographer Joe Rosenthal. The Cambria boy was killed.).

Despite Bob Coffey's commanding lead of last fall, no one is taking anything for granted. A get-out-the-vote campaign will be in full swing. Hundreds of CIO and other union members know that they cannot lay down on the job.

HERE'S HOW the joint labor committee of Cambria puts it:

"We have joined forces for a common purpose. We pledge our unanimous support and the overwhelming support of the organizations we represent to the election of Mrs. Robert L. Coffey Sr. to Congress.

"Mrs. Coffey is the candidate of the Democratic Party in the special election Sept. 13. Mrs. Coffey will have our complete confidence as our representative in Congress.

"Like her late heroic son, who lost his life while in the service of his country, Mrs. Coffey stands for the political ideals of organized labor and the welfare of the great majority of the people of the United States.

"Mrs. Coffey is whole-heartedly opposed to the infamous Taft-Hartley Act. Mrs. Coffey is for the social and human welfare program of Pres. Truman. Mrs. Coffey will put progress before profits and oppose special interests and special privilege at every turn.

"Representing the united forces of labor in Cambria County, we urge every voter and especially every one of the 65,000 members of our combined organizations in Cambria County to vote for Mrs. Coffey on Sept. 13."

Officers announced the joint committee will meet every Friday.

All local unions in Cambria, Indiana and Armstrong Counties will send representatives.

AND, SO, that's the kind of a campaign that's being carried on in the mountains and valleys of Pennsylvania's 26th Congressional District.

Mrs. Coffey knows the area well, having come there as a bride from Alabama. She knows the problems of the Steelworkers and the miners and labor in general. She knows that the country needs a Fair Deal. She has seen what havoc can be wrought when nature goes on a rampage, as in the 1937 flood.

Her opponent, who is afraid to take a definite stand on any major issue, is like a phantom. So, Mrs. Coffey sticks to the real issues—Taft-Hartley, social security, housing, prices, conservation, rent control, etc.

Local observers feel her chances are good, taking into count the margin by which Bob won, the increased Democratic registration and the general feeling among the people that the 81st Congress has robbed America of what it voted for in 1948.

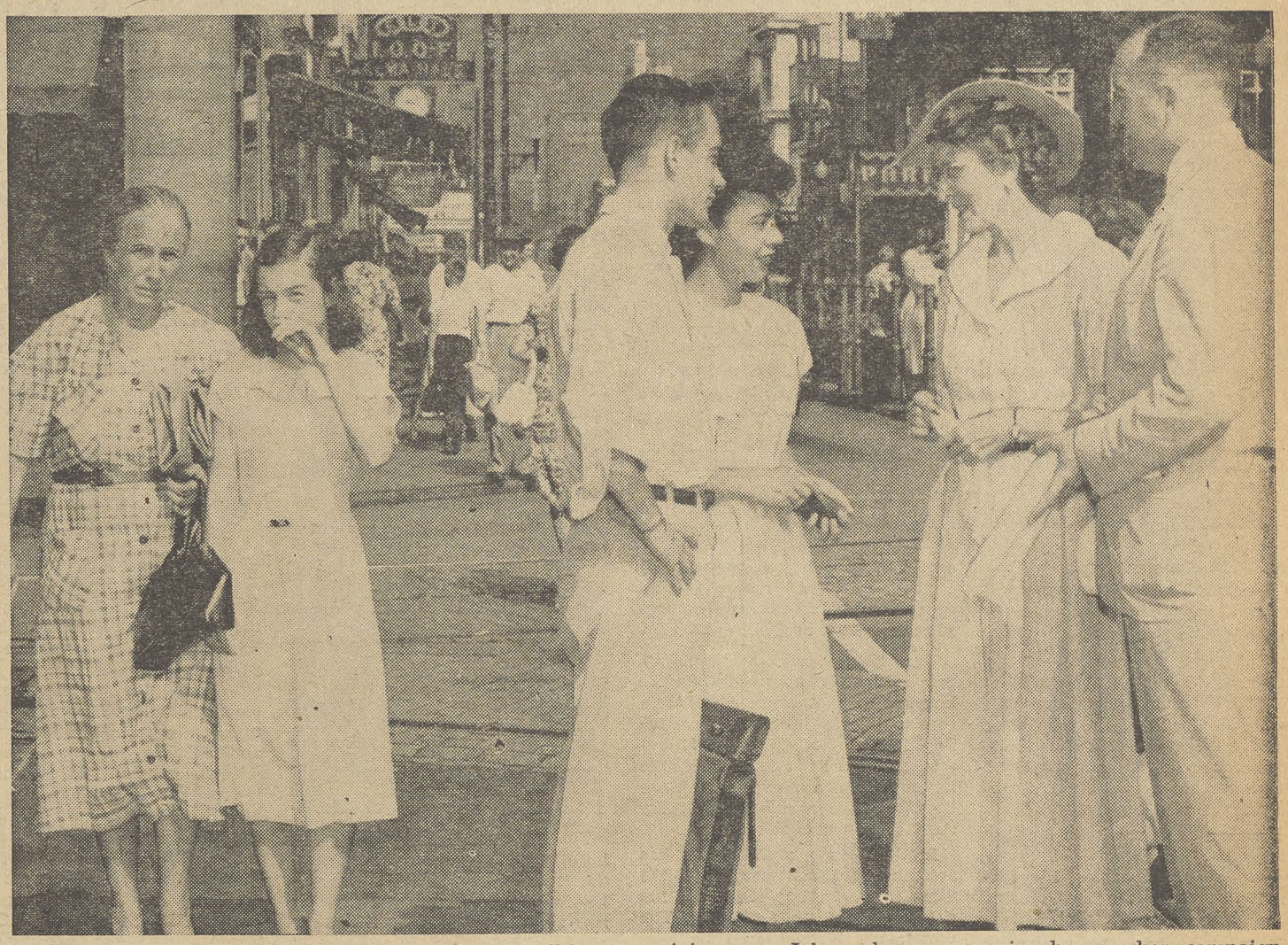
Final Vote

Note to voters in Pennsylvania's 26th District:

The special Congressional set for Sept. 13 is a final election, not a primary. The primary is held the same day for county and city offices. So, cast your vote Sept. 13 for Mrs. Robert L. (Curry Ethel) Coffey, Sr., for Congress. She has, and is worthy of, the full support of organized labor.

PAC dough'll Win Good government

You Can't Scare Me, I'm sticking to PAC



STREET SCENE: Mrs. Coffey is doing a lot of talking to possible voters. Here, at the corner of Main and Franklin, in Johnstown, she talks over things with Charles Woolcock (left) and Mary Cimo. At right is Mrs. Coffey's sole surviving son, John, who accompanies her on her campaign tours. He also flies her to far points of the three-county district. Incidents like this are common in the Coffey-for-Congress campaign.

you buy Freedom

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Under the law,
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move or die—or until you fail to vote in two consecutive general elections.**

THE CAMPAIGN has its difficulties, as do all campaigns. Carl Will, sent in by the national Democrats, found that radio stations had been demanding that political addresses should be paid for at a rate twice that of regular advertising time. Two of the three stations have dropped that demand. The other probably will have to, too.

Banners will be placed on Democratic farmers' barns. Billboards will be utilized. A stencil effect will be stamped on rocks, roofs, barns, sidewalks, etc. Posters will be tacked up. More than 200 ads—42 inches wide—will be placed in trolleys.

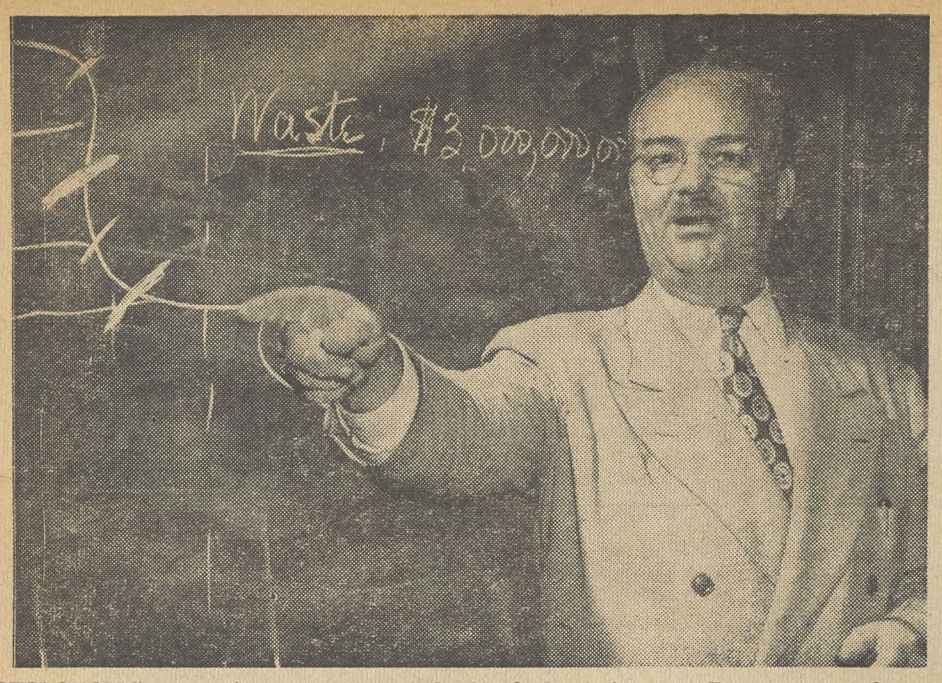
A Sunday or so ago, Mrs. Coffey was one of the honor guests at a Johnstown air show. The Army presented her with a scroll citing the heroism of her son, Bob.

The announcer introduced her over the loudspeakers to thousands of guests as "our next Congresswoman."

A few days before that, she and John were due to fly to Washington to meet Pres. Truman. John was to fly his own plane. But, the airport reported the weather too low for flying and so they started off by auto. They passed close to the airport and decided to check again. The weather had lifted and so they flew down—and back again.

In Washington, Pres. Truman

Brothers, Sisters spring for PAC



BEN STONG, executive secretary of the Natl. Committee on Resources explains to the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation that the Pick (Army Engineer's) Plan authorized by Congress for the Missouri River will cause an estimated loss of $3,000,000,000.

AN ATTENTIVE AUDIENCE listens to Stong. Seated at the right of the front row is CIO Councils' Dir. John Brophy. His assistant, Anthony W. Smith, is at the right of the top row. Everett Kasselow of the CIO Education and Research Dept. is next to Smith.

CIO Maps Program To Save U.S. Resources

By ROBERT BOLLARD

WHO SAID the CIO was interested only in getting more money for its members?

Twelve members of CIO's Committee on Regional Development and Conservation met in Chicago last week to help map out a program to conserve and develop our country's resources so that future generations may continue to exist.

The Committee members, headed by John Brophy, director of CIO Industrial Union Councils, left their many duties as CIO regional directors or state council officers to concentrate on such important subjects as forestry, soil conservation, flood control, valley authorities and others. They represented every section of the United States, from Oregon to the far Southeast, and from Texas to New England.

Since 1944 the CIO arm dealing with such problems has been the Missouri Velley Committee, which was mainly responsible for the promotion of an MVA, similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority. Following the wishes of several previous CIO conventions, the CIO Executive Board extended the work of the Committee to include the other major river valleys and regions of America, and re-named it the Committee on Regional Development and Conservation.

At the Chicago meeting each CIO official expressed the problems and the needs of his respective area. Through full discussion and consultation with several noted experts in this field, the Committee was able to draw up specific proposals and statements of policy for future development.

BEN STONG, executive secretary of the National Committee on Resources; Charles Magill Smith, of the same group; N. R. Danielian, of the National St. Lawrence Association, and a number of members of CIO departments worked with Brophy and Anthony W. Smith, CIO representative on conservation, to cover every phase of the Committee's work.

The three-day meeting took each region separately and explored the possibility of conserving its resources. For the Pacific Northwest a Columbia Valley Authority which would encompass the entire forestry, soil and water problem, rather than the "piecemeal" projects that are being carried out at present was discussed. Considerable discussion centered around the desirability of protecting the Columbia River fisheries.

Other areas discussed included the vast Colorado River region, the Southeastern area, the Upper Mississippi River and Great Lakes, the Middle Eastern area, New England, Missouri Valley, and California. As each area was considered, thorough invesgtiation of existing developments and programs was made. All of this research will be put to work as the Committee breaks down into smaller regional meetings for each section of the country.

It was agreed, that due to the immediate importance of many of the projects, regional meetings should be planned for the coming months.

THE FINAL day-and-a-half of the meeting resulted in the adoption of a number of Statements of Policy to guide the Committee in its work. Most important of these were:

Valley Authorities, using the experience gained through the Tennessee Valley Authority, and developing other regions of the country, taking into consideration the peculiar problems of those regions.

Public Power Projects, calling for public development, transmission and distribution of hydro-electric power, and where steam plants are necessary and desirable in connection with public hydro-electric power plants, that they be constructed, owned and operated by the public.

Responsibility in River Management, where agencies working must be required to plan their projects against the background of all the resources of the region, including forests, soil, water, wildlife, scenery and recreation, and should be held responsible for any damage done to same.

Contractors' Lobbies, where the Committee felt that close ties between certain Congressmen and Senators and certain associations of contractors in connection with our national programs of flood control, navigators, reclamation and the like, are of serious national concern.

Forestry and Soil Conservation, where a sound national forestry policy was proposed with Federal legislation for regulation of timber cutting, expansion of national forest system, and larger appropriations for forestry, and a comprehensive program for stopping soil erosion. (It was pointed out that nearly half of our cropland may be ruined in the next 20 years if present wasteful practices continue.)

The Committee wound up its meeting with passage of a policy statement to "continue its efforts to achieve a broad working combination of truly progressive democratic economic and political groups for the realization of common purposes in the field of regional development and conservation."

The statement pointed to the necessity of working together with other labor, farm and cooperative organizations in these fields.

Films, Pamphlet Tell The Story

The CIO Dept. of Education and Research has available two media for telling the conservation story:

1. Films: "The Valley of the Tennessee" 30 minutes, the TVA story; "The Miracle of Hydro," 10 minutes, graphic reasons for setting up the Columbia River Valley Authority; "Topsoil," 10 minutes, importance of topsoil in everyday life. All are 16 mm. sound.

2. Pamphlet: "Healthy Soil, Healthy People," how conservation helps the nation keep its health, 23 pages illustrated. When ordering pamphlet refer to No. 162; 15 cents a copy; 8 for $1; 100 for $11.

Films and pamphlets may be obtained through the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, 718 Jackson Place N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Two Reorganization Plans May Go In Effect Aug. 19

UNLESS Congress says "no" by August 19, two important changes in the government, as recommended by Pres. Truman, will automatically take effect.

One would create a new Department of Welfare, to include all social security, health and other similar government functions. Head of the department would be a member of the President's cabinet.

The other would transfer the Bureau of Employment Security and the United States Employment Service to the Department of Labor.

Both plans have been warmly endorsed by CIO and AFL.

UNDER Congressional procedure, the two reorganization plans go into effect unless either House or Senate vetoes the proposal by a "constitutional" majority—that is, a majority of all the members of each branch of Congress.

The House has in effect approved the plan to strengthen the Labor Dept. A voice vote on a veto move by ultra-conservative Rep. Clare Hoffman (R. Mich.) was judged by Speaker of the House Rayburn not to constitute the 217 votes necessary to carry the Hoffman resolution.

In the Senate, a committee has recommended disapproval of the Truman plans, but the issue has not yet come up for vote. The veto move is sponsored by Sen. Taft.

Much of the opposition to the new Dept. of Welfare comes from the wealthy American Medical Association,

DEFEATS BYRD MACHINE

Temple Kessinger, president of Local 675, CIO Paperworkers, won the Democratic nomination to the Virginia House of Delegates by defeating a candidate of the Byrd machine. Kessinger, an employe of the Covington, Va., plant of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., will represent—if elected—the city of Clifton Forge and Allegheny County.

Transport Service Protests Order Boosting Baggage Fee

PRES. Willard S. Townsend of the CIO United Transport Service Employes, has requested the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend its recent order permitting several railroad terminal companies to increase their fee for the handling of passenger luggage by railroad station ushers and red caps.

Townsend charged the nation's railroads with a "cleverly timed plan" to catch several million vacationers "with their bags down."

The Commission recently granted the Cincinnati Union Terminal Co., the Indianapolis Union Railway Company and the Columbus Union Depot permission to increase hand luggage fees from 15c to 25c effective Sept.. 1.

"This new increase," Townsend declared, "was sought by the railroads without any explanation to the travelling public and will threaten the jobs of the 3,000 red caps now employed by U. S. railroads. This gouping of the rail-travelling public by a two-thirds increase in the handling of parcels is plainly one of undue irresponsibility to both the customer and the employe."

"The obvious effect of the increase," Townsend stated, "will be to outrage the public, end station transportation of hand baggage and deny to the traveling public this highly necessary passenger service."

Help PAC Really Do It In '50

What The Party Planned—And Did

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

LAST JANUARY, John Williamson, who has the Communist Party's nod as its "labor expert," wrote an analysis of the CIO and AFL conventions of 1948, making some predictions and drawing some conclusions.

Now that more than seven months have passed, let's see how Williamson's estimates have fared.

Here they are:

1 He made much of the fact that the CIO convention was held in Portland, Ore., and the AFL convention in Cincinnati, O., "whether by accident or design," because both cities "have small labor movements." That meant, he said, "less pressure from workers in the galleries."

Williamson did not mention that CIO conventions have been held in the past in Atlantic City, which has virtually no industry, and where there are comparatively few CIO members.

He could have pointed out that almost every one of the so-called left wing unions in CIO have held conventions in Atlantic City, where only one — the Fur & Leather Workers—has members, a mere handful.

And, finally, what does Williamson think of the fact that this year's CIO convention will be held in Cleveland, where there are many thousands of CIO members?

And that the AFL convention will be held in St. Paul, which, together with its twin, Minneapolis, is one of the largest union centers in the Mid-West? Minneapolis, incidentally, has an AFL member as mayor.

2 He placed the "Soviet Union, leading all the peace-loving forces" against "the camp of reaction and imperialist war, organized and led by Wall Street and comprising the dregs of Fascist regimes, worn-out royalty, idle rich, colonial exploiters, the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church and right wing Social-Democratic leaders."

Of course, Williamson has included "Fascist regimes" in his list of those who oppose the USSR brand of "peace." He omits the fact that the real opponents of that "peace" are the strongest trade unionists in the world; they are definitely not Fascist. Nor are the religious, civic and other real opponents of USSR "peace."

How does Williamson feel now that Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), pal of Wall st., has lined up beside the comrades in opposition to the Atlantic Pact?

3 Williamson said one thing that was true, though his reasons for saying it are completely false. That was: "It is crystal clear that there is no basis for pessimism today regarding the American working class."

Then he made a grand generalization: "While we cannot ignore the influence of national chauvinism among some sections of the workers, and an increase in the influence of Social Democracy, it would be fundamentally incorrect to speak of the masses of workers moving to the Right."

But, Comrade Williamson, seven months after your statement, the so-called "left" CIO voting strength has fallen to less than 10% of the CIO membership. And it becomes more and more apparent that there is considerable mounting opposition to the leadership in most leftish unions.

4 Williamson refers to the non-Communist affidavits of the Taft-Hartley Act as "yellow-dog affidavits."

How does he explain the fact that the CIO Food and Tobacco Workers and the Mine, Mill Union, both of which have leadership devoted to Williamson's type of "thinking," have signed the affidavits?

5 Williamson, like all other Communist leaders, hates the very thought of CIO Pres. Philip Murray. So, of Murray, he wrote:

"The real reason for the red-baiting hysteria of Phil Murray at Portland is that he has some inkling of the moods of the members, and he knows that this militancy will mount as the economic situation worsens.

"With nothing but the Marshall Plan to offer the workers, since his support of the cold-war policy of American imperialism strips him of all ability to make an effective fight on economic issues, Murray tries to cover up by resorting to flag-waving and anti-Communist hysteria."

What would Williamson write now about what Murray has to offer the workers? Murray and his Steelworkers are making a valiant and effective effort to win for the steel industry workers a pay raise, a decent pension and other social welfare items. And it is obvious that the Marshall Plan is perhaps the most popular foreign measure among workers.

Now, Williamson gets to the meat of the CIO convention:

6 He said that at the convention there was "complete neglect or evasion of most of the burning issues confronting the workers, such as speed-up and the short work-week and unemployment. There was no plan for the militant defense of conditions on a day-to-day basis in the shops, no real outlook for a fighting policy on wage increases, etc."

Of course, the convention paid plenty of attention to all those items, and since the convention, the CIO has consistently and strongly fought for measures to combat unemployment. It continues to fight for its people on all fronts.

7 Williamson accused the CIO of attempting to "destroy the autonomy and independence of thought and conscience that was one of the cornerstones on which the CIO was founded."

"Independence of thought and conscience" is a strange phrase for a Communist to use. How's your party line changer these days, Comrade?

8 "The actions of the right wing Murray-Reuther convention majority correspond neither to the feelings nor the interests of the CIO membership," Williamson wrote.

You ought to get away from 35 E. 12th St., New York (CP national headquarters) more often, Comrade Williamson. The vast majority of the CIO unions tell us that the actions at Portland were the most popular taken by a CIO convention in years.

9 Williamson's statement gives the left wing—a very small band of men and women at the convention—all the credit for such resolutions as that demanding T-H repeal, for civil rights, for better social security, etc.

That is indeed a strange statement in light of the fact that the left wing has hindered every effort the CIO has made; for instance, for repeal of T-H.

10 Communists never miss a chance to slur Murray's religious links with the Catholic Church. Williamson, speaking of the majority of the convention, said "the right wing coalition is a combination of Social Democrats, Murray supporters and the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists."

11 Williamson went in for some soul-searching. The left wing, he said, had made a number of mistakes (that's safe enough for him to say):

It shouldn't have allowed unanimous votes at the Boston convention; its opposition at the 1948 board meetings was too negative; there was a lack of left unity at Portland. But, he sure was happy that they made their speeches and cast their little "noes" at Portland.

12 Asks Williamson: "Why the division in the ranks of the left-progressive forces at the convention?

"Undoubtedly there is no one answer, but a complex of reasons. Some left delegates exhibited timidity and fear under the impact of intimidation and hysteria. Others mistakenly thought that if they 'don't stick their necks out' or if they 'sit this one out' they might be forgiven or passed over."

In any event, comrade, as the results show today, the CIO is better unified than at any time in its history.

13 Williams placed much emphasis on work among the rank and file.

Such as, no doubt, disrupting meetings until the right wing members have to leave, and then taking over.

14 Finally, Williamson got down to his advice and predictions:

a. "Develop mass struggles from below."

That's some line for the party, which never lets its own members have anything to say about policy —until after it is made by the bureaucrats.

b. "Work out a concrete wage program and strategy."

Now that sounds sensible enough, comrade. But, seven months after your advice, when are your union puppets going to do something?

c. "Be alert on, and keep to the fore within the framework of the general struggle, the specific issues that confront the Negro workers."

Like smearing Jackie Robinson because he tells the truth and lauding Paul Robeson because he makes fantastic claims.

d. "Develop a broad movement for the complete and unconditional repeal of T-H, without allowing it to be held in the hands of right wing leaders."

You certainly tried hard to accomplish the latter, comrade, and did much to ruin the chances of the passage of a decent repealer like the Thomas-Lesinski Bill.

e. "The convening of the 81st Congress calls for the maximum efforts of the left-progressive force—on the basis of a comprehensive legislative program on both domestic and foreign policy—to mobilize masses of workers to fight for the enactment of such progressive legislation."

That's a fine thing, comrade. Your guys, who actually prevented Pres. Truman from getting a clear control of Congress by supporting Henry A. Wallace, are trying to tell the Congress what to do. The work of your lobbyists hurt the cause of liberalism to a great degree, and many Congressmen have told CIO that.

15 Williamson reiterates a lot of previous party advice about mass movements, etc., but emphasizes one point to be watched:

"The need for a sharp change toward a consistent policy of party concentration among the workers in the basic industries."

Judging by the Auto Workers' convention, for instance, the party hasn't done much infiltrating in basic industries. But, they're trying.

Finally, Williamson had this to say:

"In its trade union work, the party's own style of work should be improved to help guarantee greater collective leadership, integration of trade unions and organizational work, proper distribution of forces, and increased attention to work among the rank and file.

"Trade union work must become the concern and responsibility of the entire party without diminishing the political responsibility of the labor secretaries and the various party committees. Special attention should be given to the work, life and activities (including shop papers) of the basic shop organizations."

Now, seven months after Williamson's treatise, there's no evidence of the comrades taking his advice. Maybe they didn't have the strength.

2 Italian Labor Groups May Unite

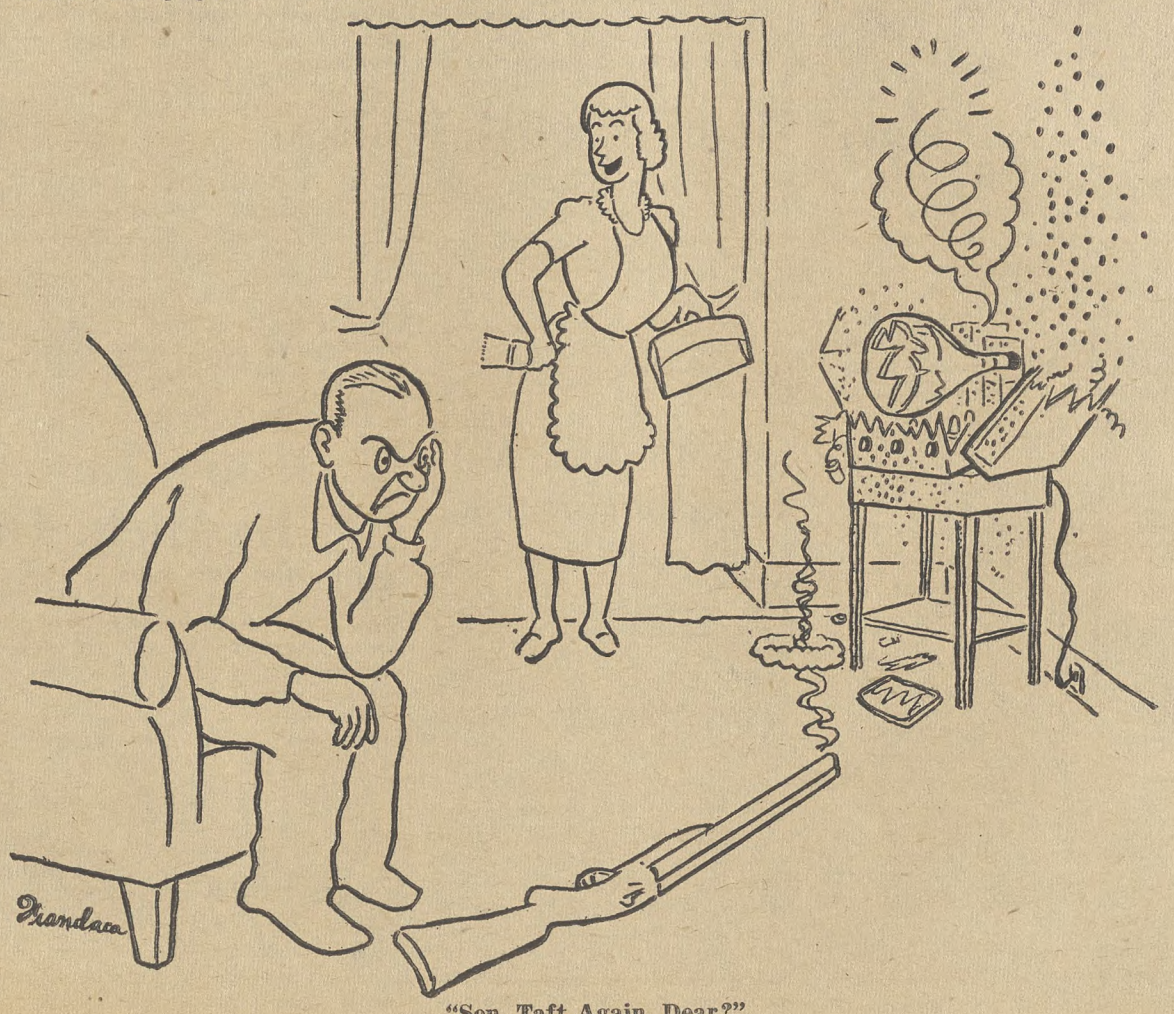
Action to form a single democratic trade union federation in Italy has been taken by two groups which have broken away from the Communist-controlled Italian Confederation of Labor.

The two groups, which have some differences in political outlook between them, formed a "committee of understanding" designed to pave the way for eventual merger, according to a New York Times report.

A number of points have already been decided by the two groups, the report said.

One is that the new labor organization will be non-political and that its leaders will sever their own political affiliations. The joint committee has also agreed that elected positions in the new organization will be filled on the basis of ability rather than of political horse-trading, and that it will set up a special protective committee to guard against political infiltration.

Taking part in the discussions were spokesmen of the Free Italian General Confederation of Labor, which the Times said is composed largely of workers with leanings toward the Christian Democratic party, and of the Italian Workers Federation, which has a Republican-Right Wing Socialist attitude.



"Sen. Taft Again, Dear?"

Hundreds Will Attend Institutes

DEFYING THE threatened mid-August heat, several hundred energetic CIO'ers will be going to school this week at four labor institutes in the Midwest.

At the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers in Madison, the Wisconsin State CIO is running its first summer school, Aug. 14-20. The week-long institute is sponsored jointly by the State Council and the Natl. CIO's Dept. of Education and Research.

Staff members include George Guernsey, Natl. CIO associate education director; Henry Zon, CIO Political Action Committee; Bob Jordan, public relations and legislative director, Wisconsin CIO; and Joel Seidman, University of Chicago.

Among the scheduled speakers are Dr. Nathan Feinsinger, Univ. of Wis., who will talk on labor legislation; Rep. Andrew Biemiller (D., Wis.), whose subject will be "Behind the Scenes at Congress," and Kenneth Hones, president of the Wisconsin Farmers Union.

The Textile Workers Union will also hold a school for its Midwest members at the same time and place as the Wisconsin CIO institute. The two groups will hold separate classes, but will attend some evening sessions together to hear special speakers.

THE PREVIOUS week one of the United Steelworkers' summer schools, which are being held at various colleges throughout the country, was in session at the Univ. of Wis. This week, another USA-CIO group is attending school at the University of Illinois, following up a week's session attended by 76 CIO steelworkers, Aug. 6-13.

At the FDR-CIO Labor Center, near Port Huron, Mich., some 500 members of the UAW and other CIO unions are registered for the sixth annual leadership training institute sponsored jointly by the Michigan CIO and the United Auto Workers Education Dept.

The institute, which got under way Sunday, Aug. 14, will run for three weeks. UAW's largest local, Ford 600, reported 80 students at the school. Other UAW locals sent from 11 to 50 members each.

At least 23 other CIO summer schools will be held by CIO international unions, state councils and the National CIO during the rest of August and in September.

"GET-ACQUAINTED-DAY" brought more than 2,000 CIO members, their children and friends to CIO headquarters in Kansas City, Kan., says Secy.-Treas. James Yount of the Kansas CIO Council. A truckload of underprivileged youngsters were also entertained during the day. Locals of the Packinghouse, Auto and Oil Workers unions cooperated with the CIO Council in running the affair. Everybody had a swell time.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The telephone company piously said it only wanted to know if its employes really wanted to belong to the **CIO.**

That was their excuse for holding up check off payments and refusing to recognize the affiliation of **CWA** with **CIO.**

Well, the telephone company has its answer. It got it right on the line when 30,000 and more employes in **Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina** and **Tennessee,** voted in a NLRB election. In a great victory for **CWA,** the Union rolled up 26,216 votes against 4,264 for non-union. This overwhelming victory will be an inspiration for the **Southern Organizing Drive** and to workers everywhere. **CWA-CIO** is building a strong and powerful Union for every telephone worker.

Congratulations to William Smallwood, to the telephone state directors and their staff and to those in the CIO who participated in achieving this victory at Southern Bell. A great job, well done.

Another sign of the strength of **CWA-CIO** is shown in the NLRB election at the Del Ria Telephone Co. in **Texas.** The vote reported by President Joseph Beirne was 196 for **CWA** against 13 no-union. Keep them rolling and look for more!

From the West Coast Reg. Director Irwin L. DeShetler reports that the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. met with a **CWA** committee and paid over $27,000 it had held up in checked-off dues. The company was expected to sign an agreement that if **CWA** would withdraw its suit for damages the company would make no demand for new check off cards in the event of future small changes in name.

President Murray has appointed George Baldanzi as Director and John Riffe as Assistant Director of the **Southern Organizing Drive.** Brother Baldanzi was an executive assistant to the late and beloved Van A. Bittner. Brother Riffe occupied a position of trust and respect with Brother Bittner.

These two men make a good team. The **Southern Organizing Committee,** of which the writer is chairman, and David McDonald Secretary-Treasurer, will work closely with Brothers Baldanzi and Riffe, and with the support of all good, sincere trade-unionists their efforts in this great task of improving the lot of the southern worker will be successful. Best of luck to both of them.

Harold J. Straub, vice president and director of organization of the **CIO Utility Workers,** reports two election victories. At the Hackensack Water Co., **Hackensack, N. J.,** the vote was 146 for UWUA with two against. At the **Elizabethtown, N. J.,** Water and Union Construction and Holding Co., the vote was 61 for **UWUA** with one against. Rep. John Wynne was in charge of both campaigns.

The **CIO Shipbuilders** won an NLRB vote at Great Lakes Engineering, **River Rouge, Mich.,** by a vote of 192 to 10, it is reported by Director of Organization Thomas J. Gallagher.

Reg. Director George De Nucci reports that an election covering all beer distributors in **Marion, O.,** was won by the **CIO Brewery Workers** by a two to one margin. Rep. Joe Emmons was in charge for the **Brewery Workers.**

Security Law To Get 'Go' Signal

AN INCREASE of about 11 million people in the number covered by social security will be formally recommended next week by an important House committee which has been studying social security problems for many months.

The House Ways and Means Committee is due to make public its proposals in the form of a sweeping amendment to the Social Security law. The Committee held extensive hearings early this year, and has been meeting behind closed doors for several weeks.

The Committee indicated that the increased coverage would affect people eligible for old age and survivors insurance. Groups to be brought into the social security system would be about 4½ million self-employed, about 4 million state and local employes provided their states enter into agreements with the federal government; about 600,000 employes of non-profit institutions.

Not included, although Pres. Truman had strongly requested their coverage, were millions of farmers and farm workers. Also left out of the system will be several hundred thousand professional peoples.

In addition to increased coverage, the Committee is due to recommend considerably higher old age pension payments.

To meet the higher cost of benefits, the Committee suggests an increase in the payroll deduction tax paid by both employers and employes. At present, employes pay 1% of the first $3,000 of their income each year to social security.

Under the proposed bill, the tax deducation would rise to 1% on Jan. 1, 1950; to 2% on Jan. 1, 1951; to 2½% on Jan. 1, 1960, with subsequent jumps in 1965 and 1970 to 3% and 3¼%.

This would increase maximum payments to the social security fund from $30 per person per year to a total of $97.50 in 1970.

Administration leaders believe the Committee's recommendations have a good chance of passage in the House before the session ends, with action likely in the Senate next year.

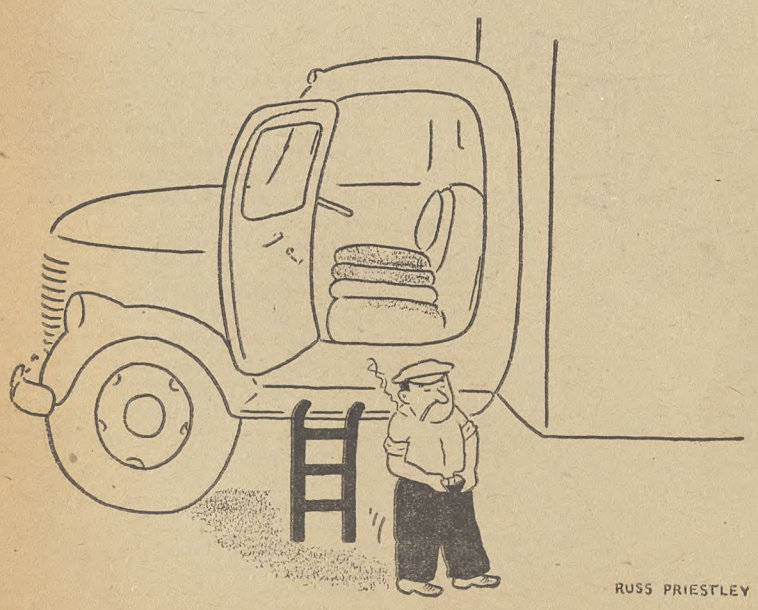
Rare Mishap Kills Worker

ONE OF those unexpected mishaps that may crop up at any time in a plant recently took the life of a handsome young six-footer who belonged to the United Auto Workers in Lansing, Mich.

Edward L. Wythe, 29, who worked in the General Motors Forge plant, lost his life in one of the most unusual fatal plant accidents on record.

Wythe was waiting for four men to wield a steel battering ram to loosen a die from the steam hammer he operated, when a sliver of steel about two inches long and razor sharp split off the ram, zoomed six feet or so through the air to where Wythe stood and entered his chest and lung near his left shoulder, severing the artery running from his heart to his left arm.

A union committee set to work immediately after hearing of his death taking up a collection to help out young Wythe's wife and baby son.



RUSS PRIESTLEY

MEBA Will Aid Longshore Strike

Marine Engineers Beneficial Association announced last week it was sending a special representative to Honolulu to give cooperation to the CIO Longshoremen in its dock strike.

Frank Frazier, assistant business of Local 33, New York, left by plane last Friday for the Hawaiian port "with instructions from union headquarters to our marine engineer members not to help take ships into or out of the port of Honolulu," an MEBA spokesman said.

CIO longshoremen have been on strike in Hawaii more than three months in an effort to bring their wages up to those paid in this country.

Hung Jury Ends Trial In Mich. Disturbance

WHETHER THE Michigan director and four representatives of the CIO Steelworkers will again stand trial on charges of rioting—after a jury at Kalamazoo, Mich., was unable to agree on the verdict — will depend on the decision of Attorney General Stephen J. Roth.

The five were accused of causing a riot last Dec. 1 at the Shakespeare Mfg. Co., Kalamazoo, makers of fishing tackle, where a strike had been in progress since Sept 7. The jury divided 6 to 6.

The accused were: Tom Shane, state director; Glen E. Sigman, international representative, and Clarence A. Jackson, Robert L. Farmer and Arthur Menozzi, field representatives.

Roth will make his decision after reading a report to be submitted by Asst. Attorney General Meredith J. Doyle, prosecutor in the case.

Earlier, on the motion of the prosecutor, charges against Harry Stefanick, Frank O'Connor and Leonard Marx were dismissed.

During the five-week trial the prosecution called 139 witnesses in its attempt to prove that the outbreak was planned in advance by the defendants. The defense, which contended that the Dec. 1 occurrence was provoked by the company, rested its case without calling a single witness.

Minn. Doctors in Deal With Press To Fight Health Plan

By NATHAN ROBERTSON

MINNESOTA doctors and newspaper editors have worked out a secret deal—under which the doctors have dropped their long standing ethical rule against advertising in return for a "closer understanding with the press—which amounts to bribing the press to fight President Truman's health insurance program.

Some of the editors are reported to be planning to blast the deal as an attempt to "corrupt the press." But although the arrangement was consummated in May, and announced to the editors in a "confidential bulletin" from the Minnesota Editorial Association in June, it has so far been treated with the same secrecy as press scandals in other states this year —notably in Illinois.

A copy of this "confidential bulletin" to editors has been obtained by the Committee for the Nation's Health, which is spearheading the drive for national health insurance. It carries a "doctored" text of a resolution adopted by the Minnesota State Medical Ass'n approving advertising by doctors and by local medical societies in order to foster "indirect publicity" for the medical profession.

Under the headline "Medical Profession Eases Ethical Restrictions on Advertising," the Bulletin tells the editors: "This is one of the most significant items your MEA Bulletin has ever carried, though we fervently hope that enthusiasm over relaxed medical ethics will not encourage even the momentary impairment of newspaper ethics."

ADS APPROVED

The background of the story, however, offers little basis for this hope. Apparently the idea originated with the newspapermen and was presented to the doctors in a medical-press conference in April. In May the State Medical Association at its annual meeting adopted the resolution approving newspaper advertising by the doctors with a preamble including this key statement:

"One criticism frequently heard from the press is that the medical profession expects the press to maintain the entire burden of indirect publicity from the doctor to the public **without remuneration.**"

To meet that criticism the resolution approved of doctors placing in their local newspapers a "professional card" stating their names, addresses, telephone numbers, and office hours. Local medical societies also were encouraged to take advertising in the newspapers.

It is highly significant that the words "without remuneration" in the quotation above were in the text of the resolution as published by Minnesota Medicine, the organ of the Medical Association, but were omitted from the text distributed by the MEA. Apparently these words were a little too plain in their meaning. Even without that phrase, however, the meaning of the resolution as printed by the MEA Bulletin was clear.

MEANING IS CLEAR

The Bulletin made the meaning even plainer by quoting the medical association as saying:

"This resolution, we believe, is an important step in building up better relations with the press of our state. At our medical-press conference April 8, country editors particularly stressed the importance they attach to what they term a 'reciprocal arrangement' with the medical profession that would benefit both.

"They are perfectly willing to carry the story of medicine as a private enterprise, in which they, for the mast part, are firm believers, but they feel that physicians, as leading citizens in their home communities, have a responsibility to alleviate the financial burden connected with publishing local newspapers . . . Many of our country medical societies have carried on splendid programs in this respect for some time."

The MEA sent to editors, along with the Bulletin, a suggested advertisement for newspapers to solicit from county medical societies opposing the Truman health insurance program. It told editors "this will help you move, we hope with circumspect caution and genuine gratitude for the open gate, into this new era of medical-press relations."

AMA'S THIRD BID

This is organized medicine's third and most brazen effort to bribe the nation's press on health insurance.

The first was an offer to cartoonists of thousands of dollars in prizes by the Physicians Committee, an adjunct of the AMA, a year or two ago for the best "published" cartoon against national health insurance. This was denounced as an attempted bribe by Editor & Publisher, trade journal of the newspaper industry.

The second, disclosed only a few months ago, was the program of the California Medical Association to buy the press by taking advertisements in every newspaper in the state during the campaign against Gov. Earl Warren's health insurance program. A spokesman later reported that the "response from editors in publicity has been far beyond anything we expected."

The similarity between this technique and the technique now being employed in Minnesota is inescapable. In view of the fact that the AMA campaign against national health insurance is being conducted by the same publicity firm that conducted the California battle against Gov. Warren's plan—Whitaker and Baxter —the deal which has been exposed in Minnesota may only be a sample of what is going on all over the country today.

Organized medicine would not be constantly trying to buy the press if it were not having some success. An honest press not only would reject such efforts to purchase its good will, but would backfire so viciously that the doctors would never dare to try again. Obviously this didn't happen in California. It hasn't happened yet in Minnesota.

This repeated effort to buy the press is also a tip-off on the merits of the health insurance issue. If the doctors are right why is it so necessary to buy the press, which already is overwhelmingly on their side?

HIGH-POWERED PUBLICITY Experts Leone Baxter and Clem Whitaker are employed by the American Medical Association to defeat Pres. Truman's Plan to provide medical care for the American people.

American Medical Association Accused Of Blocking Medical Care For Negroes

ORGANIZED medicine last week was accused face-to-face of blocking badly needed medical care from the nation's 15,000,000 Negro citizens.

In an address at the convention of the National Medical Association in Detroit, Chat Paterson, executive director of the Committee for the Nation's Health, declared that the President's health program is the only hope of relieving the urgent shortage of medical services.

Detailing the handicaps that are put on both patient and doctor through race discrimination in the medical profession, Paterson said:

"It is no coincidence that the same forces—in Congress and out—which are allied against national health insurance are likewise fighting to block FEPC, anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation. These are not two separate battles."

The cost of voluntary health insurance, according to unbiased surveys, is much too high for Negro families, Paterson pointed out. "Therefore, the only answer is a national program of prepaid insurance. Such a program would bring down the cost, cover the individual against catastrophic illness, and enable doctors to practice in areas which cannot support them at present."

THE AMA ISSUED a news release saying that for the first time since its founding 103 years ago a Negro physician, Dr. Peter M. Murray, New York City, will be seated in the House of Delegates to which he was elected by the New York State Medical Society.

In making the announcement, Dr. George F. Lull, AMA's secretary and general manager, said:

"Dr. Murray's election to our House of Delegates is a forward step in American medicine. This action will serve notice to the socializers who are attempting to besmirch American medicine for the purposes of political gain that medicine recognizes no boundaries except the scientific skill and abilities of those who are admitted to practice.

"Dr. Murray is a magnificent example of what a physician can achieve under our present system of free enterprise, despite its admitted imperfections and injustices. Progress is still in the making, but this is a significant milestone."

Nov. Meeting To Establish New World Labor Group

A NEW democratic international labor federation will be set up at a world-wide congress to be held in London, England, starting Nov. 28.

Scheduling of the conference was worked out at a meeting of the preparatory committee in the British capital late in July. Michael Ross, CIO director of international affairs, was present at the confab. Another meeting of the preparatory committee is slated for Nov. 24—just before the Congress gets under way. The Congress is expected to last about a week.

London won out over Brussels, Belgium, as the site of the international meeting.

Draft of the proposed constitution of the new organization, which will be voted upon by the congress, calls for the election of a chairman, and five vice-chairmen, a general secretary and an as-yet-undecided number of assistant general secretaries.

CIO, which has taken a leading part in setting up the new group, will be entitled—on the size of its membership—to a delegation of 10 representatives at the November meeting, and to four members on the general council. There will be three places on the Executive Board for North America—presumably to be divided among the CIO, the AFL and Canadian unions.

Initial plans for the new organization were discussed at a conference in Geneva, Switzerland, in June, and the working committee of 14 was named to handle all details for the meeting.

Carey Asks Probe Of Soviet Slave Labor By UN

Hope that the United Nations will investigate charges of slave labor in the Soviet Union "and of any other documented accusations concerning similar practices anywhere in the world," was voiced last week by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Carey said that the "highly documented charges" of compulsory labor in the Soviet Union—which were placed before the UN Economic and Social Council recently —are of "major concern" to workers.

"There is no place for slavery in our modern world," he said. "If any remnants of forced labor still hold over from the days of feudalism, the practice should be investigated and stopped. . . . We know that slavery in any one country can endanger freedom throughtout the world."

90-Year-Old Steelworker Gives Longevity Recipe

NINETY YEARS old last June 10, Casper Streich has young ideas.

He is a charter member of Local 3120 of the CIO Steelworkers at Browning Crane & Shovel, Cleveland, where he is now employed.

Streich is not only a firm believer in his union, but he is a member of PAC and never misses a PAC collection, according to Local 3120 Pres. Frank Novsak.

Married 66 years ago, Streich is the father of eight children. He has a good crop of hair and a good set of teeth—his own.

Streich has spent 47 of his 80 working years at Browning Crane & Shovel as boilerman, riveter, assemblyman and gatekeeper, his present job.

His formula for a long life is to mind his own business, take care of himself and eschew liquor and "fast women."

Born near Berne, Switzerland, Streich worked on his father's farm until 1880, when he went to France to work on a large estate. He came to the United States in 1882, became an American citizen 61 years ago, cast his first vote in the Cleveland-Harrison Presidential election, and has never missed a general election since.

Vacation Found No Bar To Compensation

The Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission has reversed itself to rule that workers receiving holiday pay while unemployed may still file a compensation claim for the same week. The reversal was based on the decision that holiday pay is earned, not on the holiday itself, but throughout the year.

3 Groups Spend Million Fighting Fair Deal

IN 1946 Congress, over the violent protests of Washington corporation pressure lobbies to register and to file groups, passed a law requiring quarterly financial returns.

Last week the quarterly returns for the April-June period showed these interesting facts:

• Gerard Reilly, former Labor Board member and strong supporter of the Taft-Hartley Act, was paid $7,864.11 by General Electric; $6,000 by General Motors; $1,500 from the Pond Creek Pocahontas Co. of Huntington, W. Va.; and $1,200 from the Printing Industry of America, Inc., which has been running a Taft-Hartley war against the Typographical Union.

• Former Sen. Joseph Ball of Minnesota—one of the most outspoken foes of labor to sit in Congress in recent years—was paid $3,475 during the three-month period. The money came from Reilly, and it was divided 50-50 between the GM and the GE accounts.

Reilly told a reporter that he had employed Ball—at almost his old Senate salary—to analyze amendments to the Taft-Hartley and wage-hour acts, go over the transcipts of hearings, etc.

Ball recently left Washington for his hometown Minneapolis. In Minnesota last week a newspaper reporter incorrectly notified Minneapolis papers that Ball had been drowned. It was a different Ball, not the ex-Senator.

• Three big conservative organizations spent more than a million dollars during the first six months of 1949 to fight Fair Deal bills:

1. American Medical Association (fighting health insurance)—$508,397.
2. Natl. Association of Electric Light Companies (fighting public power)—$224,222.
3. Committee for Constitutional Government (fighting all varieties of Fair Deal legislation)—$306,297.

• The real estate lobby was also in the big-money group of lobbyists. Leading the real estate field was the Natl. Association of Home Builders, which spent $181,600—of which it claimed "only" about $44,000 was for lobbying purposes. The Natl. Association of Real Estate Boards spent $86,493, while the Natl. Apartment House Owners Association and the U. S. Savings & Loan League, together dished out about $100,000.

• A collection of anti-labor lobbies, all of which fought Taft-Hartley repeal, listed expenditures of over $200,000. They included: (1) the Natl. Small Businessmen's Association, spending $129,637; the Conference of Small Business Organizations, $26,584; the Tool Owners Union, headed by ex-Rep. Fred Hartley of T-H notoriety, $27,304; and the Natl. Economic Council, headed by reactionary Merwin K. Hart of New York, spent out $23,522.

General Electric's widely-publicized "twenty questions" about Taft-Hartley, which was used to pressure Congressmen against T-H repeal, cost the company over $35,000, the figures show.

• A survey made by Congressional Quarterly, a Washington research and reporting agency, showed that total lobbying expenditures during the first half of 1949 totaled $4,098,653. This was an increase of $635,000 over the same period in 1948.

The "powerful labor lobby," to which so many columnists, radio commentators and politicians refer, spent no more than $100,000. This figure, representing CIO, AFL, railroad brotherhoods and unaffiliated unions, was about 2% of the total lobby expenditures compiled by Congressional Quarterly.

Lobby Probe Proposed

The Senate Rules Committee has proposed a Congressional probe of lobbying activities in the nation's capital.

The resolution, authorizing $50,000 expenditures, would set up a joint Senate-House Committee with wide powers to conduct the investigation.

Bill Would Let You Pay for Home at Rate of $25 a Month

NOW WORKING its way through Congressional machinery is a bill which would enable about a million Americans with incomes ranging between $2500 and $5000 a year to buy homes.

They call it the "middle income housing bill," and it has far greater significance for the average wage earner than the much-talked-about public housing bill, passed recently. But in contrast with the loud ballyhoo accompanying the progress of the public housing bill, little attention has been focused on the middle income housing proposal.

"Not more than 10 millions of our citizens are within the income range eligible for public housing," two CIO witnesses told the House Banking & Currency Committee in a joint statement presented during hearings on the bill. "At least 20 million persons are in the income range from $2000 to $5000 per year."

The CIO representatives were Leo Goodman, director of CIO's housing committee, and John Edelman, Textile Workers legislative representative.

FEWER RENTAL HOMES

New construction of houses has been declining, they said, and only a small part of these—17% last year—were for rent. Even those built for rent weren't for the middle income pocketbook. Most of them rented for $80 a month and up.

Thus, if rental units aren't being built for them, the only answer for middle income people is to buy their own homes, Edelman and Goodman reasoned. But the problem of financing bars most of them.

If middle income families could obtain government loans at low interest rates, payable over a long period, then this greatest group of U. S. families could manage the purchase of homes.

Exactly what would it mean to the average home buyer in terms of dollars and cents? According to the CIO witnesses:

• If interest rates were reduced to 2½% instead of the present 5%, the purchaser of a $10,000 home would pay $46-47 a month instead of $56.

• If amortization were spread over 60 years, with interest rates 2½%, a family could buy for $6000 a home which this year would cost $10,000.

• With a 60-year mortgage and 2½% interest rates, the monthly cost for interest and prineipal would be less than $25 a month. Over a 40-year period, the monthly payment would be $31 or $32.

Already approved by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, almost exactly as recommended by CIO, the bill was moving toward a House committee vote as the CIO News went to press.

Of the 27 House committee members, 14 are sponsors of the bill themselves.

As the CIO News went to press, the House Banking and Currency Committee took the heart out of the bill, but observers felt there was a possibility a good compromise could be worked out in a Senate-House conference committee.

The legislation approved by the Senate Committee would:

• Provide direct loans to cooperatives and other non-profit corporations.

• Provide loans at the "going rate" of federal interest, estimated at 2½%.

• Permit amortization over the useful life of the property, not exceeding 60 years.

• Provide a maximum of one billion dollars a year for five years for such loans. This would permit construction of about a million homes.

Under such a program, groups which have tried to find the money for a cooperative housing project would have the solution to their problem. One of the values of cooperative housing, Goodman and Edelman said, is its elimination of the speculator and his "cut," thus reducing costs.

The pressing need for housing makes large-scale projects desirable, they said—another advantage of cooperative housing.

"What we are proposing is a means whereby the housing industry can concentrate on the all-essential job of production. Let the consumers handle the job of distribution. Until we finally do this the housing business will always be inefficient and overexpensive, and the economy will suffer," the CIO witnesses said.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Senate loaded repeal bill with crippling amendments, to reinstitute T-H law.	Taft amendments passed in Senate. No action pending in House.	Give PAC $1 and get ready for 1950 elections.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements S. 653	House-passed HR 5856 lifts minimum to 75c BUT cuts **million workers** out of wage hour act. S. 653 gives 75c minimum and improves coverage of law.	HR 5856 passed by House. S. 653 ok'd by Senate Labor Committee; debate and vote due soon.	Write Senators to support S. 653 in order to get strongest possible wage-hour law.
Social Security Improvements HR 2893 HR 2645	Bills extend, improve old age and survivors benefits, etc.	House Ways & Means Committee is recommending improvements in present set-up. House vote possible this session.	Write Congressmen to vote for improvements recommended in social security.
Mundt-Ferguson Bill S. 2311	Endangers civil liberties, union rights—under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Senate Judiciary subcommittee has approved. Full committee due to act soon. CIO testified against bill.	Ask Senators to vote against bill as dangerous to basic civil rights.
Deficiency Appropriation Bill—Anti-Labor Rider HR 5300	Rider to funds bill limits union rights and law protection to many food-processing workers.	Bill passed by House. Action due soon in Senate.	Ask Senators to remove rider limiting rights of food processing workers.
Middle Income Housing Bill S. 2246 HR 5631	Bills provide long-term, low-interest financing of homes; encourage co-ops, non-profit groups, etc.	CIO supported bills at hearings. Senate Banking Comm. has approved. House Banking Comm. cut heart out.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to push aid for middle-income housing, include direct loans to Co-ops.
Federal Aid to Education	Grants $300 million aid to states for school systems.	Senate passed bill, giving states right to decide procedures. House bills now in Labor Comm.	Ask Congressmen to pass bill along lines of Senate-approved bill.
Labor Extension Service Bill HR 1380	Sets up labor education services, under Labor Dept., and operating thru colleges, etc.	Senate Labor Comm. has approved bill. CIO supported bill at House Labor Comm. hearings.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to pass bill this year.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

CIO Wins Bout In Rent Fight

Opponents of a rent-boosting law in Wisconsin, led by the CIO, scored an initial victory when Federal Judge Robert Tehan temporarily enjoined the Milwaukee Federal rent director from turning over his records to state authorities. The Wisconsin CIO requested the restraining order, pending outcome of a court suit.

A new state law passed by Wisconsin's Republican legislature and signed by GOP Gov. Oscar Rennebohm would permit rents which have already been increased 15% under the Federal law to go up another 15%. Those which have not yet been raised could be boosted 30%.

Under the CIO-opposed local option section of the federal rent law, states and local communities are permitted to lift federal controls or to substitute their own rent law for federal controls. This section recently declared unconstitutional by a Chicago Federal judge.

The CIO and other opponents of the new law are suing to have the Wisconsin law thrown out.

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RETIRED CIO STEELWORKERS deserve a better future than that pictured above at the Lake County, Ind., Poor Asylum. But that is their fate under industry pension "plans." There are 30 Steelworkers at the asylum, which is located in an industrialized area near Chicago. (All of them do not appear in the picture.) Here is the flesh-and-blood argument for the Steelworkers' pension plan presented by Philip Murray, his advisers and members of the union's staff to the fact-finding board. Steel industry representatives are arguing determinedly against the union's demands. (See Pages 6 and 7 for stories and other pictures.)

CIO, AFL and Independent Union Papers Back Move

Ideological-Free Labor Press Service Announced

FORMATION of a new, nationwide, co-operative labor news service—Labor Press Association — has been announced by a committee composed of representatives of newspapers published by affiliates of the CIO, AFL and by independent unions.

The Association will be incorporated in the District of Columbia within two weeks, the committee reported.

"The Association will begin functioning on or about Sept. 1 and hopes to have its news, feature, picture and cartoon service in full operation before the end of the year," the committee reported.

"One of its first moves will be to take over the facilities and staff of Labor Press Associates, an independent labor news agency which has been in operation more than five years.

"Irving Fagan of Philadelphia, a veteran newspaperman, has been chosen by our committee as the Association's editor. Fagan worked on papers in Washington, D. C., Missouri and Oklahoma before joining the staff of the Philadelphia Record 20 years ago. After the Record ceased publication in 1947, Fagan became executive officer of the Philadelphia Newspaper Guild.

"Mrs. Alvaine Hamilton, head of Labor Press Associates since its founding, will be one of top staff members of new association.

"Newest addition to staff is Cushman Reynolds, assistant editor of the AFL Seafarers Log for two years. Reynolds was an Army Air Forces press relations officer for four years and has had 12 years newspaper experience. He is co-author of "Strategy of the Americas," a book on military activities.

"ASSOCIATION headquarters will be at 1721 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. It plans to have correspondents in key industrial centers throughout the United States and to provide some overseas coverage.

"Policies of the Association will be determined by its client-members, with a Board of Directors and an Executive Committee directing its actual operations.

"The Association is being formed to help the nation's labor press fulfill its important role in balancing our daily newspapers.

"The Association's energies will be devoted to producing and distributing news and features, pictures and cartoons, that will bring to working people information that will be useful and entertaining. Our daily report to labor editors will be produced by professional newspaper men and women who are liberal and fair-minded, who understand America and American Labor.

"WE OF LPA believe in democracy in which free trade unions can function. We oppose totalitarianism and dictatorship whether it be fascist or communist.

"Those of us who have been largely responsible for creation of the new organization have long felt that the labor newspaper field has badly needed a nationwide news and feature service free of ideological taint. We believe we have the foundation for such a service.

"Our Board of Directors and Executive Committee will be composed of representatives of CIO, AFL, and independent union representation in determining Association policies. It is intended that the Executive Committee, which will work closely with Editor Fagan in establishing the new service, will be composed of experienced newsmen and with trade union backgrounds."

The committee making the announcement is composed of the following: Gordon Cole, editor of The Machinist (International Association of Machinists); Benjamin Haskel, editor of Textile Challenger (AFL United Textile Workers); Al Herrington, editor of CWA News (CIO Communications Workers of America); Glen Slaughter, AFL League for Political Education; Allan L. Swim, editor of The CIO News. Ruben Levin of the staff of Labor served with the committee as consultant.

LPA Denied Representation In Congress Press Galleries, May Appeal Decision

The standing committee of correspondents has denied by a 3 to 2 vote the application of the Labor Press Associates for representation in the House and Senate press galleries.

The majority felt that the organization was barred by the gallery regulation excluding representatives for associations or publications of "special economic, labor or business interests," the committee reported.

The minority was said to regard LPA as representing "a general labor interest and not a special labor interest in the meaning of the proviso."

The committee, however, agreed to consider revision of its rules regarding admission to the galleries and adopted an interim report of a subcommittee recommending a survey of those at present using the galleries. Mrs. Alvaine Hamilton, LPA head, who asked to represent her organization, said:

"If the decision is right, a change in the rules is imperative to prevent gross discrimination." Her complete statement follows:

"The committee may be correct in its interpretation of the rule, although we note the decision was by a close 3-2 vote. If the decision is right, change in the rules is imperative to prevent gross discrimination.

"Congress certainly does not intend to permit representatives of every kind of special interest trade papers to use the gallery and refuse that same privilege to a press association representing 180 newspapers serving 12 million subscribers just because they are labor papers.

"We haven't decided yet how we will appeal this decision but we will appeal if necessary. Under the committee decision, investors and bankers can have their reporters in the press galleries, but wage earners and their families cannot. We feel sure Congress, in approving the rule, did not intend to make this discrimination.

"It is heartening to note that the Committee itself decided to consider a change in the rule. Obviously, in the light of this interpretation, it is needed—and quickly. Even our competitor enjoys the privilege of the press galleries—because it happens to serve the New York Daily Worker, a daily newspaper—as well as weeklies.

"We hope the membership of the press galleries will insist on a quick change in the rule because we believe this is a problem which should be handled by the representatives themselves."

(Mrs. Hamilton was referring to the Federated Press.)

Line To Take Non-CP Oath Forms At Left

OFFICERS of another CIO union usually labeled left wing last week decided to sign the non-Communist affidavits of the Taft-Hartley Law, while two other union officers announced resignations from the Communist Party in order to be able to sign the affidavits.

The latest union which has decided to sign is the CIO Electrical Workers, according to UE Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald, who is also a vice president of CIO.

The two officers who announced resignations from the party are Donald Henderson, "administrative director" of the Food & Tobacco Workers, and Maurice Travis, secretary-treasurer of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Union.

A third union officer, Max Perlow, secretary-treasurer of the Furniture Workers, recently took similar action.

Robert N. Denham, general counsel for the Natl. Labor Relations Board, sent to the Justice Dept. without comment the affidavits of Travis, who had been expelled from the CIO Steelworkers for Communist activity before taking the Mine, Mill job, and Henderson.

FITZGERALD made his announcement at a meeting of workers in Elmira, N. Y. He said the signing would take place "in a couple of months." Presumably he meant after the union convention, which opens Sept. 19 in Cleveland. "We'll sign, but we won't like it worth a dam," Fitzgerald said. He revealed the signing had been decided in "deference to well meaning but mistaken opinion in the union."

Other officers of the UE are Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer, and James Matles, organizational director, and a number of regional vice presidents.

In 1947, at the CIO convention, Matles said of affidavit-signing: "I don't care how many newspapers put in headlines as they did today. 'X Number of Unions in the Lineup.' I read it and I was sick at my stomach—it reminded me of an employe announcing the results of a back-to-work movement."

He criticized others for signing at that time and said "we (UE) will not rush to that lineup for the simple reason it is not a chow line, it is a line where they are dishing out poison, but if we are ever found in that line we will be in the rear, and we will be squawking like hell, we will tell our people we are there because we were compelled to be, because there were so many ahead of us."

IN ANNOUNCING his decision Henderson said: "Although it is true that I had been a member of the Communist Party, I have resigned my membership therein."

Henderson, long active in many front organizations, has been a spokesman for the left wing against CIO policy.

Recently, he announced that he had resigned as FTA president in protest against the affidavits, which his FTA board had voted unanimously to sign. The board then gave him his new title and made John Tisa acting president. The Natl. Labor Relations Board challenged FTA to show that Henderson had not retained his old duties with his new title. Henderson signed the affidavit.

TRAVIS, ONE OF TWO central figures in an incident in Bessemer, Ala., which the Mine, Mill Union and the Communist Party used to launch a vicious campaign against CIO Pres. Philip Murray, announced his CP resignation: "with a great sense of indignation."

It was "not an easy step for me to take. I believe that under our Bill of Rights, for which our forefathers fought, that an American has as much right to be a Communist as he has to be a Republican or a Democrat, a Jew or a Catholic, or an Elk or a Mason."

Note: Communist Party members often refer to each other as "Brother Elks."

Travis went on: "Membership in the CP has always meant to me as an officer of the international that I could be a better trade unionist."

Perlow, in resigning, had said he believes in the principles enunciated by the CP.

All three unions have violently objected to democratically-arrived-at policies of CIO.

HERE IS THE oath which officers must sign under T-H in order to use the facilities of the NLRB:

"The undersigned, being duly sworn, desposes and says:

"1. I am a responsible officer of the union named below.

"2. I am not a member of the Communist Party or affiliated with such party.

"3. I do not believe in, and I am not a member of, nor do I support, any organization that believes in or teaches the overthrow of the United States Government by force or by any illegal or unconstitutional methods."

CIO unions which have not yet signed—or decided to sign—are: Fishermen and Allied Workers, Fur and Leather Workers, Longshoremen, Marine Cooks, Public Workers and American Communications Association (not to be confused with the Communications Workers of America, CIO).

"Benson, it has been reported to me that you hold a position other than the one you hold with us? What's the idea?"

IRVING FAGAN
Named editor of the newly-formed Labor Press Association

Reorganization Score: 1 Up, 1 Down

THE Administration, after losing its fight for a Cabinet-rank Welfare Dept., scored a smashing victory in adding to the prestige of the Labor Dept.

Under the Reorganization act, the Senate had until last Friday to disapprove seven reorganization plans or they would become effective automatically. Forty-nine votes would be needed for disapproval.

Plan No. 1 was that setting up a Dept. of Welfare, under which all social security, education and allied agencies would be placed. The American Medical Association fought the proposal tooth and nail. There was also considerable opposition to Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, who was reported to be in line for the new Cabinet post.

The vote to reject was 60 to 32. It was ironic to see such self-styled economy proponents as Sens. Harry Byrd (D., Va.) and Millard Tydings (D., Md.) voting against a plan which would have saved the Government millions of dollars.

Next day, the Senate took up Plan No. 2, which would transfer to the Labor Dept. the Bureau of Employment Security, which includes the U. S. Employment Service and the Unemployment Insurance Service.

Many Senators switched on this one and the vote to reject the rejection was 57 to 32.

Expressing his gratification over Congressional approval of the plan, Labor Secy. Maurice Tobin said:

"This is an important step in the rebuilding of the Dept. of Labor. More needs to be done to carry out the express desire of the President to rebuild the Department to its greatest usefulness."

A third reorganization plan passed by a vote of 47 to 40. Apparently the pork barrel figured in the vote which placed the Bureau of Public Roads within the Dept. of Commerce.

The Labor Dept. move is the first major step in the Administration's drive to keep its pledge to restore the Labor Dept. to its full status. The 80th Congress almost halved appropriations and stripped the department of most of its main functions, leaving only two key bureaus, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Wage-Hour Div., under the department. (The latter was somewhat curtailed.)

The USES was one of the Bureaus transferred out by the 80th. The return now, plus the addition of the unemployment setup, comes at a particularly important time, with a serious unemployment problem facing the country.

THE DEBATE on the bill was extremely interesting, since it debunked the widely prevalent story that Sen. Irving Ives (R., N. Y.) is a liberal when it comes to labor matters.

He was under heavy fire from Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.). Ives was expressing great worry over the experience-rating features of the unemployment compensation law.

Humphrey pointed out that the Security Agency is opposed to experience-rating devices. Ives remarked that the agency hadn't tampered with the system.

HUMPHREY: "I may say to my distinguished friend from New York: let us cease worrying. Here is something which the FSA announced it does not like, but yet it has done nothing to destroy it."

IVES: "There happen to be thousands of employers who are worrying about it."

"Same old thing—shot from behind."

HUMPHREY: "There are some persons who are never so happy as when they are unhappy. There are other persons who enjoy worrying.

"They conjure up more ghosts and more bogeymen in an hour than a dog can acquire fleas. They have all kinds of problems on their minds.

"It is impossible for the Senate to set at rest all the worries of the 'ulcer' groups in this country. Some people are bent on having ulcers and dyspepsia. I do not know of anything as a remedy except Bisodol or something of that nature."

Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) then spoke up:

"In view of the fact that the distinguished and able Senator from New York does not share the fears that the Labor Dept. would be biased and which instead he merely passed on to this body, would it not be the judgment of the junior Senator from Minnesota that the great talents of the senior Senator from New York would be better devoted to removing those false fears on the part of employers, rather than merely passing them on to the Senate, and seeking to influence this body by giving them circulation?"

HUMPHERY: "I pay tribute to my esteemed and devoted friend, the junior Senator from Illinois, for his timely observations which always come to my rescue."

Turning to Ives, he said:

"When the Senator talks of delay, I know it is foreign to his character. He is one who likes to go ahead and get things done. Here is a political surgery job which needs to be done."

A LITTLE LATER, Douglas asked Humphrey (who was leading the Administration's floor fight for the plan) to yield. He did and Douglas asked:

"Did the Senator from Minnesota receive large numbers of letters from business groups in his state, as many of us did from our states, demanding that we put into effect immediately the recommendations of the Hoover Commission?"

"Yes, indeed, hundreds of them," replied Humphrey.

"Has the Senator from Minnesota been impressed with the fact that suddenly many of the same groups who only a few weeks ago were demanding that we take affirmative action upon the recommendations of the Hoover Commission are now writing demanding that those recommendations of the commission be rejected?" Douglas asked. Humphrey agreed.

IVES KEPT saying that the Reorganization wasn't the proper remedy.

Recalling that Humphrey had been a pharmacist while going to college, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R., Mass.) asked:

"Will the Senator from Minnesota, as a medical expert, permit me to ask whether it is not true that the juice of a lemon is valuable in preventing scurvy, and the fact that the body politic takes a little of that, without the sugar, can neverthless advance the cause and is that not what the Senator from Minnesota would describe as a placebo?"

Webster's Dictionary defines "placebo" as "a medicine given merely to please the patient." It also means "verpers for the dead, from the first word of the first antiphon."

HUMPHREY: "I may say to the Senator from Massachusetts that my association with the healing art was strictly on the basis of dispensing, not prescribing. But I can make the laymen's observation that the lemon juice which the distinguished senator is talking about is exactly what the Government needs to sort of pucker it up a little bit."

And, so, the Senate paid a compliment to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Secy. Tobin) and passed Reorganization Plan No. 2.

Senate Vote On Reorganization

Here are the votes by which the Senate acted —on Aug. 16 and 17—on two important government reorganization plans. Plan No. 1—which was defeated, 60-32—would have created a new U. S. Department of Welfare to handle health and social service activities. Plan No. 2—which was passed, 57-32 — provides for transfer to the U. S. Dept. of Labor of the Employment Service and the Unemployment Insurance Service.

Votes for the Reorganization Plans are indicated by **R.** *Votes against the Plans are marked* **W.** *Paired right is marked* **PR;** *paired wrong is marked* **PW.** *Absence is indicated by* **A.**

Twenty-eight Democrats and four Republicans voted for Plan No. 1; 37 Republicans and 23 Democrats voted against. Forty-three Democrats and 14 Republicans voted for Plan No. 2; 8 Democrats and 24 Republicans voted against.

		Plan No. 1	Plan No. 2
ALA.	—Hill(D)	W	R
	Sparkman(D)	W	R
ARIZ.	—Hayden(D)	R	R
	McFarland(D)	R	R
ARK.	—Fulbright(D)	W	W
	McClellan(D)	W	W
CAL.	—Downey(D)	R	R
	Knowland(R)	W	R
COL.	—Johnson(D)	W	R
	Millikin(R)	W	W
CONN.	—Baldwin(R)	W	R
	McMahon(D)	A	R
DEL.	—Frear, Jr. (D)	R	R
	Williams(R)	W	R
FLA.	—Holland(D)	R	R
	Pepper(D)	R	PR
GA.	—George(D)	W	W
	Russell(D)	W	R
IDA.	—Miller(D)	W	R
	Taylor(D)	R	R
ILL.	—Douglas(D)	R	R
	Lucas(D)	R	R
IND.	—Capehart(R)	W	W
	Jenner(R)	W	W
IOWA	—Gillette(D)	W	R
	Hickenlooper(R)	W	W
KAN.	—Reed(R)	PW	PW
	Schoeppel(R)	W	W
KY.	—Chapman(D)	W	R
	Withers(D)	R	R
LA.	—Ellender(D)	R	R
	Long(D)	W	R
ME.	—Brewster(R)	W	A
	Smith(R)	R	R
MD.	—O'Conor(D)	W	R
	Tydings(D)	W	R
MASS.	—Lodge, Jr.(R)	R	R
	Saltonstall(R)	W	W
MICH.	—Ferguson(R)	W	R
	Vandenberg(R)	W	W
MINN.	—Humphrey(D)	R	R
	Thye(R)	W	R
MISS.	—Eastland(SR)	W	W
	Stennis(D)	W	W
MO.	—Donnell(R)	W	W
	Kem(R)	W	W
MONT.	—Ecton(R)	W	W
	Murray(D)	R	R
NEB.	—Butler(R)	W	PW
	Wherry(R)	W	W
NEV.	—Malone(R)	W	R
	McCarran(D)	R	R
N. H.	—Bridges(R)	W	W
	Tobey(R)	A	A
N. J.	—Hendrickson(R)	W	W
	Smith(R)	W	R
N. M.	—Anderson(D)	R	R
	Chavez(D)	R	R
N. Y.	—Ives(R)	W	W
	Dulles(R)	W	W
N. C.	—Graham(D)	R	R
	Hoey(D)	R	W
N. D.	—Langer(R)	R	R
	Young(R)	W	R
OHIO	—Bricker(R)	W	W
	Taft(R)	W	W
OKLA.	—Kerr(D)	R	R
	Thomas(D)	W	R
ORE.	—Cordon(R)	W	W
	Morse(R)	W	R
PA.	—Martin(R)	W	W
	Myers(D)	R	R
R. I.	—Green(D)	R	R
	McGrath(D)	PR	PR
S. C.	—Johnson(D)	W	R
	Maybank(D)	W	R
S. D.	—Gurney(R)	W	W
	Mundt(R)	W	W
TENN.	—Kefauver(D)	R	R
	McKellar(D)	W	R
TEX.	—Connally(D)	W	R
	Johnson(D)	R	R
UTAH	—Thomas(D)	R	R
	Watkins(R)	W	R
VT.	—Aiken(R)	R	PR
	Flanders(R)	W	R
VA.	—Byrd(D)	W	W
	Robertson(D)	W	W
WASH.	—Cain(R)	W	W
	Magnuson(D)	R	R
W. VA.	—Kilgore(D)	R	R
	Neely(D)	R	R
WIS.	—McCarthy(R)	W	W
	Wiley(R)	W	W
WYO.	—Hunt(D)	W	R
	O'Mahoney(D)	R	R

Senate Acts Soon On 75c Bill

WAGE-HOUR legislation is due to come up in the Senate next week.

Administration leaders are hopeful that the Senate will help repair much of the damage caused by the House-passed "sweet and sour" measure two weeks ago.

The House bill, like the measure due for action in the Senate lifts minimum wage rates from 40c an hour to 75c. But the House bill cut an estimated million workers out of wage-hour law protection, and left a number of loopholes which will hamper enforcement action.

The Senate bill, on the other hand, would increase wage-hour coverage by about a quarter-million people.

The weakening provisions of the House bill came in a sweeping amendment offered by Rep. Lucas (D. Tex.), and they were adopted with the support of the usual Dixiecrat-Republican conservative coalition. The Dixie-gop alliance may try a similar move in the Senate.

Justice Dept. Urged To Act

THE CIO TEXTILE Workers has asked the U. S. Department of Justice to make an immediate investigation of the alleged denial of civil rights of its members by mob action at the American Thread Co. plant in Tallapoosa, Ga.

In a letter to Atty. Gen. Tom Clark, the union said that the violence had taken place on Aug. 2 and 4, when TWUA members attempted to distribute leaflets at the Tallapoosa mill gates. Affidavits supporting the union charges were submitted.

The letter said that August 2, when a small group of TWUA members from the Dalton plant of the American Thread Co., now on strike, appeared at the gates of the Tallapoosa mill to distribute leaflets, a group of employes came out of the mill, armed with clubs and other weapons, and drove them away. The leaflet explained the strike.

The letter said that on Aug. 4 when another attempt was made to distribute leaflets a group came out of the plant armed with shotguns and pistols, and threatened to shoot.

"All during this episode a city policeman sat in his car within 15 feet of the leaders of the mob and refused to disarm them," the union said.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Outrageous? No!

You don't have to be very old to recall that labor's campaign for the 40-hour work week was termed "outrageous" by many employers and business-minded editorial writers.

Such a thing, they declared, would ruin our economy, give workers too much idleness, etc., etc.

Now the 40-hour work week is standard.

And the idea that hourly workers should have annual vacations was termed "outrageous," too, when the unions began campaigning for them.

But vacations are now an accepted part of the industrial scene.

It's well to call these things to mind when discussing the current union drive for pensions and when making plans to negotiate for guaranteed annual wages.

The pensions requested by some unions have been termed "outrageous" and many employers have referred to the guaranteed annual wage as "an outlandish idea."

Yet the only "outrageous" thing about both is that they're comparatively new. They haven't been accepted yet.

Pension plans, on a small scale, have operated successfully for many years, and a number of firms have had real success with the guaranteed wage.

Big stumbling block in the way of putting both into widespread operation is the old idea that hourly-paid industrial workers shouldn't receive the same consideration accorded others in industry.

The current steel industry case shows clearly that the bosses are in favor of pensions—for themselves. But they balk at the idea of worthwhile pensions for those who work in the plants.

And the idea that men and women should be paid the year around isn't really new. Management representatives and nearly all "white collar" employes are paid that way. ★ ★ ★

A Good Ruling

Few if any publications in the country have been blasing away harder at the Communists than has the CIO News—and yet we were extremely happy when Circuit Judge Sherbow held that Maryland's new "anti-subversive" law was unconstitutional.

Judge Sherbow ruled, in effect, that the law was invalid because it was designed to punish persons for what they thought and not merely for the overt acts they committed.

We hope the higher courts uphold the judge's decision and that the Maryland experience will keep other states and Congress from enacting "anti-subversive" legislation of the type put on the Maryland statute books.

We go along with the simple theory that spies, saboteurs and kindred punks should be tossed into the klink when they're caught, tried and convicted.

But we can't swallow the theory that a man should go to jail because he may have bad thoughts.

We've done fairly well up to now by following the old democratic idea that thought control is taboo and that folks in this country should enjoy real freedom of speech, press and assembly.

We think we can do pretty well in the future, too, by following the same line.

And then we object to the "though control" measures because they so closely resemble the kind of thing you get in those countries where the Communists hold sway.

Discrediting The 'Welfare State'

It's Done In Effort To Prevent Legislation Which People Want And Need

By ALLAN L. SWIM

ON A RADIO network forum show I recently said that the government should go much further than it has in providing the people with needed social welfare services.

A Washington woman called the station at the end of the program and suggested that Moscow was the proper place for me.

The implication, of course, was that I was a Communist or, at least, that I was peddling communistic doctrine.

This little incident illustrates the high pitch of feeling which has been generated by arguments and discussion dealing with the "welfare state."

And, unfortunately, this high pitch of feeling has blinded many persons to the issues actually involved.

IT SHOULD be pointed out that the country is witnessing a clever and concerted campaign designed to discredit the New Deal of Roosevelt and the Fair Deal of Truman by hanging phony and unpleasant sounding tags on the social welfare portions of the programs.

Those engaged in the campaign obviously believe it easier and more effective to charge that a program is "statism" or "collectivism" than to discuss it on its merits.

They take full advantage of the strained relations between the U. S. and Russia and the drive against Communists in this country to discredit purely domestic proposals advocated by non-Communist liberals.

And they never miss an opportunity to try to sell the idea that legislation designed to aid the bulk of the people also is designed to take away or limit their freedom.

ONE OF THE best current illustrations of the "smear" technique is provided by the campaign against federal health insurance.

The American Medical Association and other opponents of the program have dubbed it as "socialized medicine" and as "political medicine."

This has been done despite the fact that many of the strongest supporters of health insurance are strongly opposed to socialized medicine.

It is almost impossible, many of us have learned from experience, to enter into a calm discussion of the insurance plan with an opponent of it.

The minute the subject is mentioned the opponent shouts at you, "Oh, so you're in favor of socialized medicine!"

And the argument is usually over before you can get around to the insurance plan itself.

INVOLVED IN the struggle over the "welfare state" are two large groups of persons with entirely different ideas.

One adheres to the theory that the best government is the one which does the least for the people.

The other group believes that the people, through government, should provide themselves with the services they want, need and are willing to pay for.

The former group is the one which hangs out the "statism" and "collectivism" tags whenever possible.

The latter supports such things as expanded social security, higher unemployment compensation, health insurance and federal aid to education.

YOU'RE GOING to hear a lot more about the "welfare state" during the next year or two.

Those representing the "anti" crowd, for which former President Hoover is a spokesman, obviously are prepared to make a lot of noise.

One of the keynotes of their campaign is the accusation that advocates of the "welfare state" type of programs are trying to destroy the competitive enterprise system.

This, of course, isn't true.

And it's amusing that among the "antis" are so many persons who have attempted to make a mockery of competitive enterprise by practicing or condoning business monopoly.

Platter Tells All On Health Bill

IT COSTS A LOT of money to be seriously sick these days, as plenty of people have found out to their sorrow. That's why there is so much interest in the National Health bill now languishing in Congress.

Hope of its passage at this session has vanished into this air, but the fight for it continues, and will continue until the bill finally becomes a law.

Meanwhile, the American Medical Association is doing its utmost to turn people against the bill, by misrepresenting it as Communistic, bureaucratic, costly and other terrible things.

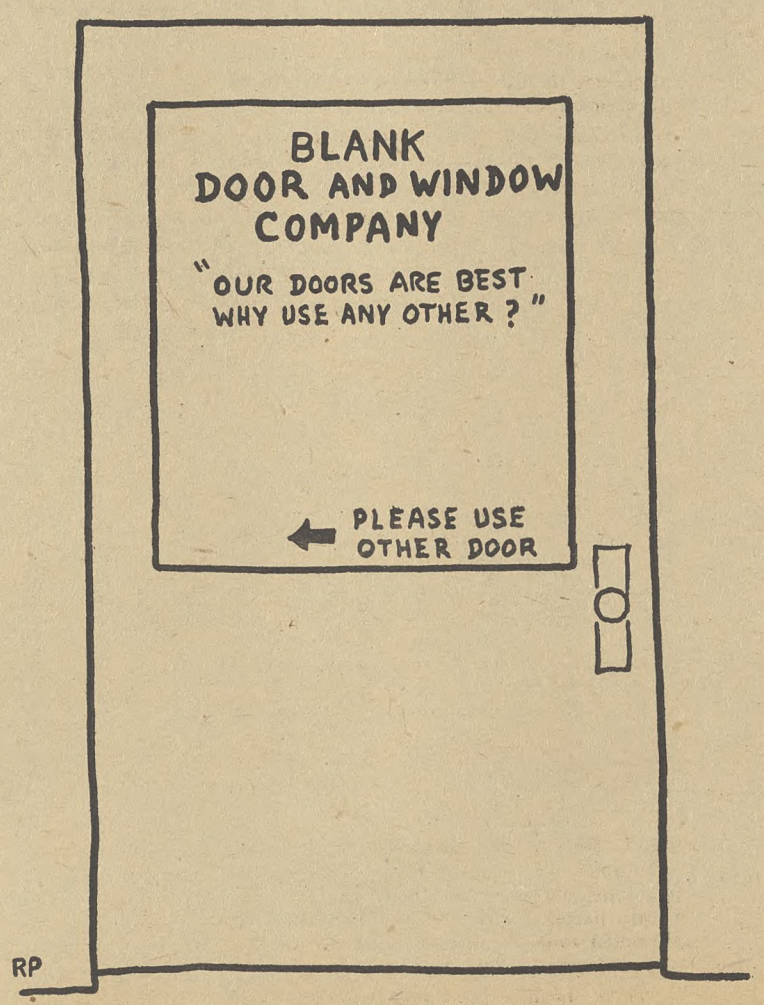
A good plain talk answering these charges and explaining just what the program and its insurance feature really calls for, is now available for the use of unions and other interested groups.

The talk is in the form of a transcription of an interview with Rep. Andrew Biemiller (D., Wis.), one of the authors of the bill, made by the Committee for the Nation's Health, a group leading the flight for passage of the bill.

Rep. Richard Bolling (D,. Mo.), interviews Biemiller, asking him the kind of questions about the program that anybody interested would like to know, and clearing up general misunderstanding as to its aims and methods of functioning.

The low speed 33⅓ RPM record may be used for local radio programs, or presented on a record player at union gatherings. The Committee for the Nation's Health has several copies of the record, and will be glad to loan them free when they are available.

For further information write to the Committee, 1416 F St., N. W., Washington 4, D. C.



UAW Says It Has Only Union Book Store

The UAW-CIO book store at 5021 Woodward Ave., Detroit, is the only union operated book stores in the country, the union claims. Acting Manager Bill Ross says that the book shop's customers are 45% union members, 30% Wayne Univ. students and 25% general public.

The store offers a 20% discount to UAW members and a 10% reduction to all other union members. Located in the heart of the Wayne Univ. cultural center, the book store does a booming business with students seeking supplementary reading material.

Many of the students are also union members, working in the shops and attending the university part-time.

Delegates Picked Up Papers And--

ONE NIGHT a couple of newspaper characters got together at a hotel bar and cooked up what they considered a very bright idea.

It still looked good the next morning—so they decided to carry through.

It was a simple scheme that didn't require a lot of work—but a bit of stealth was needed. And both were stealthy.

After the plan was put into operation, they—as they said later—"damn near died laughing."

The little incident was one of the most amusing in a lengthy, sometimes bitter but eventually successful campaign to oust Commies from a CIO union.

THE "BROTHER ELKS," as many convention delegates referred to them, moved in on the Newspaper Guild almost as soon as it was founded.

The Commies considered the Guild a key union because of the nature of the work done by its members. Naturally they wanted to control the union if they could.

The anti-Commies couldn't see it this way, so both groups squared off for battle.

The fight was a hot one which lasted over a period of several years.

Delegates from one city always led the party line convention tussles and the anti-Commies centered a lot of their ire and fire on them.

It was this delegation which was "victimized" by the two characters who met at a bar one night.

DELEGATES TO THE convention sat in groups and occupied the same chairs each day. The two characters knew about this.

They knew, too, that the success of their plan depended a lot on timing. So they waited until a hot party line issue was brought before the convention.

At midnight, following a late adjournment, the two news men went to a hotel room, picked up a bundle of papers, walked quietly down a couple of flights of fire stairs and entered the convention hall.

Then, without attracting the attention of anybody else, they placed a paper in the chair of each delegate in the particular delegation they were out to "get."

Then they began circulating among their colleagues, whispering, "Be sure to get to the convention hall a bit early in the morning so you can see what happens when the - - - - delegation comes in."

A LARGE NUMBER of anti-Commies were in their seats ahead of time the next day—and they were curious about what would happen.

Then members of - - - - - delegation strolled into the room in a group. As they seated themselves they removed the papers which had been placed in their chairs, and began reading them.

Suddenly, all over the hall, attention was focused on the "reading" group. Then the victims of the scheme realized what had happened.

As quietly and as quickly as possible they jammed the papers into their pockets or purses or tossed them to the floor.

The auditorium rocked with laughter.

THAT NIGHT the two characters who cooked up what they considered a very bright idea met at the bar to celebrate their success.

Said one of them to the other:

"It really was something to walk into the hall this morning and find the entire - - - - - delegation reading the Communist Daily Worker. Boy, were their faces red when they realized what had happened!"

A.L.S.

ONE MAN'S MEAT

Youths Spend Vacations Helping To Rebuild Europe

THOUSANDS of young men and women from all over the world, and of all creeds and political beliefs, are working together in Europe this summer in special camps set up to aid the reconstruction of war-stricken countries.

The story of these International voluntary "Work Camps for Peace" is told briefly in the UNESCO World Review, weekly publication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

"Some of these young people will reconstruct homes in a bombed-out town, while others, hundreds of miles away, will build a youth hostel on a mountain road or lay a section of railroad track. In many instances, they will do it without pay," reports the Review.

"Volunteers from one country may work for two or three weeks until their vacations from their own jobs end. Then they are replaced by other men and women from other countries.

"In most cases, volunteers in international work camps receive free board and lodging, but they usually must pay their own travel expenses. Camp life is devoted to the work itself—generally from 30 to 40 hours a week—and then to cultural activities, trips to places of interest in the camp vicinity, and to the establishment of friendly relations with the local community.

"IN BETWEEN working days, such topics as international affairs, the problems of peace and war, and the cultural patterns of various nations are thrashed out at round-table discussions and informal meetings.

"Thus despite differences in language and outlook, each volunteer develops a spirit of understanding and cooperation. Friendships reaching across frontiers are formed, and when the volunteers return home to their offices, farms, factories or universities, they become practical missionaries of international understanding.

"The origin of work camps goes back to the first world war. At Cambridge, England, in 1915, there came into being a group of men and women who felt obliged, for their part, to meet the conflict in a different way.

"They formed themselves into what became known as the Fellowhip of Reconciliation. Later on, Pierre Ceresole of Switzerland 'invented' the work camps, creating at the same time, the Voluntary Service for Peace—known in French as Service Civile.

"LITTLE by little, other groups and youth associations joined in. Camps were organized in France, in the United States, in England and in the Scandinavian countries. Each year the volunteers multiplied.

"In 1948, in Europe and in the Western Hemisphere, 32 camps built playgrounds, youth centers and hostels; 48 built schools, hospitals and houses; 15 constructed railways, roads and factories; 14 helped on farms, and 18 camps did social work.

"UNESCO quickly recognized the importance of this movement in fostering international cooperation. In 1948, UNESCO brought together in Paris, the organizers of work camps from nine countries, and a permanent committee was formed.

"This year each of these camps will receive from UNESCO a multi-lingual library on world affairs, the work of the United Nations, and the history, geography and culture of various countries. UNESCO representatives will visit some 35 camps, taking part in the life of the volunteers.

"UNESCO also tries to facilitate the granting of visas for volunteer workers moving from one country to another.

"This is UNESCO's role in this vigorous movement which not only builds and reconstructs in a material way, but also provides a practical method for young men and women to work for peace."

Literacy Crusade

A crusade against illiteracy in the Americas has been undertaken by UNESCO in cooperation with the Brazilian government.

At Quitandinha, high up in the mountains overlooking Rio de Janeiro, more than a hundred experts from 21 American republics, together with outstanding educators from Europe and Asia, have gathered for a six weeks' study seminar on the problems of illiteracy.

Five working groups are set up to study such questions as adult education campaigns, elementary school methods and production of teaching materials.

Reminding the educators that UNESCO places the universal right to education on the top priority list of human rights, Dr. Torres Bodet, director general of UNESCO, said in a special message to the seminar:

"When we speak of human rights, we shall do well to bear in mind that, as things stand, one human being in every two is unable to claim respect for those rights in writing."

Steel Industry Does Much Talking A

By GLORIA CAPLAN

IN THE steel industry it's "heads we win; tails you lose."

If it's a period of rising prices and full employment, the steel industry is opposed to wage increases. "Inflationary," they say.

If it's a period of declining prices and growing unemployment, the industry is opposed to wage increases. Also "inflationary."

In fact, whatever the economic condition of the country, the industry finds it a disastrous time for wage increases.

Last week, the steel corporations rounded out eight days of testimony before the three-man Presidential fact-finding board in New York City. Fifty-four separate companies, in addition to economists and lawyers speaking for the industry as a whole, hit hard at the CIO Steelworkers' proposals for a 12½c hourly pay boost; 11.23c an hour to finance a $125 monthly pension and 6.27c an hour for social insurance.

In essence, their arguments ran the same: Prices are going down; steelworkers are well-paid; pensions and insurance are already provided; an increase in wages would siphon off money which otherwise would be used for expansion, would prevent a price decrease, might increase unemployment.

In addition, the Steel companies didn't like the idea of a fact-finding board any more than they did the prospect of giving out more money in wages. In fact, Bethlehem Steel Pres. Arthur B. Homer ran afoul of the board in expressing his resentment of the whole procedure.

"It is easy to understand why Bethlehem was reluctant on the basis of past experience to give its approval to an irregular procedure which appears to be designed merely as a vehicle for forcing upon us important concessions to the union," Homer said.

"Am I to understand," asked board member Samuel I. Rosenman, "that because other boards recommend an increase, you assume that we necessarily were set up for the purpose of recommending an increase?"

"Well," said Homer, "having nothing to the contrary we could only assume there was a good possibility of it going the same way."

What would Homer think of the board if it based its finding on "that kind of evidence?" Rosenman queried. Homer said he hoped the board's findings would be based on the facts as now presented.

"Rather than on the same kind of assumptions you make?" the former judge asked. The board member asked for a withdrawal of the statement and an apology but received neither.

Later in the week came the Natl. Association of Manufacturers' chance to attack the board and the union. The day before, Ira Mosher, chairman of the NAM's finance committee, held a press conference to attack not only the board and union, but the steel companies which accepted the President's fact-finding proposal, and President Truman as well.

When Mosher began speaking at the board hearing, the Steelworkers' representatives arose and left the room.

"We would have to take insults from the parties in this dispute," explained Union Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, "but we don't have to take insults from an outsider."

Mosher—to whom the St. Louis Post-Dispatch Washington correspondent, Joseph Hanlon referred as a "representative of the conservative if not reactionary segment of the business community"—termed the fact-finding board procedure "compulsory arbitration." Then he attacked the union for calling a "paralyzing strike" in 1946.

As each of the many industry speakers completed his testimony, the Steelworkers sat down to prepare rebuttal, to be presented this week.

Key to the board's ultimate decision will probably be whether it accepts the industry's economic theory of what's good for the country—or the union's.

The union argued that the present decline in business activity is the result of insufficient purchasing power in the hands of lower and middle income groups. As a result, it reasons, purchases have fallen off, factories cut back production; employes were laid off. If those industries which can afford it without raising prices would increase wages, argues the union—the increased purchasing power would thus set into motion the demand-production-employment, cycle, and the whole country would benefit.

The industry, on the other hand, argues that workers don't need an increase; that a wage increase would not increase total purchasing power; and that, anyway, a lack of purchasing power is not the source of the nation's problems. As described by Jules Backman, the industry's economist, "We are undergoing readjustments in the economy which inevitably follow any period of overstimulated demand."

Thus, to the union, the present unemployment rise is alarming; to the steel industry, it is a necessary "readjustment." To the union, the 2.8% cost-of-living decline in the past year—and then the rise between May and June—offers no indication of price relief for workers. To the companies the decline has real significance.

To the union it seemed that workers were entitled to a raise because of the industry's unprecedented profits and because of a sharp rise in worker productivity.

But to the companies, the union's demand for an increase in wages based on the industry's ability-to-pay is only "an emotionally-appealing argument." Acceptance of this principle would bring "the rapid disintegration of our free enterprise system."

In fact, regardless of the union's arguments or the decision of the board, the steel spokesmen hinted that they would never peacefully agree to any sort of increase—whether spent on pensions, insurance or hourly pay boosts.

"We intend by every means at our disposal to resist any measures which are designed to cause further inflation in this country," warned Bethlehem's Pres. Homer.

Steelworkers, on the other hand, were just as determined to resist that resistance, if necessary.

WORKERS SPEAK

Cleo Wambaugh, receptionist at the CIO Steelworkers' headquarters in Pittsburgh, is looking over the petitions signed by 26,457 members of the union telling CIO Steelworkers Pres. Murray that they are "wholeheartedly" behind him in the pressing for the union's demands. The signatures were obtained at mills in District 15, which includes U. S. Steel plants at Hemstead, Dravesburg, Braddock, Clairton, Duquesne, Rankin and McKeesport.

IN THE DOG HOUSE

Pres. Arthur B. Homer of Bethlehem Steel told the fact-finding board that he assumed that it was going to recommend a wage increase. Board Member Rosenman asked Homer what he would think if the board based its findings on "that kind of evidence," requested an apology but received none.

Mr. & Mrs. ANDREW GIRASEK

"Many enjoyable years of retirement"—on 29c a month.

Carnegie-Illino
UNITED STATES STE
HOMESTE
Mun

Mr. Andrew Girasek
30 Building-Munhall Homesteads
Homestead,Penna.

Dear Sir:

Wish to advise you that we
has been granted you, effective Octo
of which $0.29 will be the Corporati

As the Corporation's portio
and as the Pension Bureau does not d
receive a lump sum payment and the a
You will be notified as to when you

May we also take this oppor
of your retirement.

CWB:a

PENSIONED: When Andrew Girasek
years with the company, he became a
plan. The company deducted Girasek's
paid for himself) from his would-be c
sum of 29c a month, wished him "many
the first letter from the company, the
right, respectively.

'Thanks For Gi
You Can Sit It

LIKE almost every other county Lake County, Ind., has its poo house.

Outside, the Lake County Poor Asylu is an attractive institution—a sturdy bric structure, surrounded by plush gree grounds.

But inside, the barrenness more closel reflects the tragic lives of its inhabitants.

It was not always so with these poo house residents. They had contributed th greater part of their lives to producing th goods and services you and I need. Fro their labor industries had grown and pro pered.

Then one day—perhaps on their sixt fifth birthday—industry told them the were no longer needed. It was pretty muc like saying "Thanks, bud, for giving us you life. You can sit it out alone now. W don't owe you anything."

Among those who walk the corridors Lake County Poor Asylum are 30 forme steel workers who had spent 25 to 49 yea in the steel mills.

AT SIXTY-FIVE they ran into the com pany's "compulsory retirement" pra tice. When your whole adult life—and good hunk of your youth—has been spe in steel, you don't get a job somewhe else very easily at 65. If it has to "brea in" a new employe, industry prefers hi young.

So you land in the poorhouse, spend th rest of your years sitting and staring int a blank future.

How many thousands of other worker throughout the country share this fate afte

nd It All Adds Up To Same Old 'No!'

Steel Corporation
CORPORATION SUBSIDIARY
TEEL WORKS
ull, Pa.

February 14, 1947

in receipt of advice that Pension
1st, 1946 in the amount of $35.00
portion.

ounts to less than $5.00 per month,
checks under this amount, you will
nt of which will be determined later.
to receive the check.

ity to wish you many enjoyable years

Yours very truly,
L. H. [illegible]
WORKS AUDITOR

"retired" by U. S. Steel Corp. After 44
neficiary" of the corporation's pension
vernment pension (part of which he had
any pension and awarded him the grand
joyable years of retirement." Above is
cond and third are top right and bottom

UNITED STATES STEEL AND CARNEGIE PENSION FUND

B. F. FAIRLESS, PRESIDENT
IRVING S. OLDS, VICE PRESIDENT
W. A. BROWN, SECRETARY
G. L. EDWARDS, TREASURER

436 SEVENTH AVENUE

A. R. MATHIESON, CHAIRMAN
PENSION COMMITTEE
H. A. SCHULTZ, MANAGER
E. T. PERROTT, ASSISTANT MANAGER

PITTSBURGH 19, PA. February 28, 1947

Mr. Andrew Girasek
Homestead Works
C.-I.S.Corp.

Dear Mr. Girasek:-

The Pension Rules of the United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund provide that if any employee is, shall become, or upon application would be entitled to any annuity, pension, or payment of similar kind by reason of any federal or state law (referred to as "public pension"), any pension which may be granted or paid to such employee under the Pension Rules shall be reduced by a sum equal to the amount of the public pension.

Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation
UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION SUBSIDIARY
HOMESTEAD STEEL WORKS
Munhall, Pa. March 10, 1947.

Mr. Andrew Girasek,

Building 30, Munhall-Homesteads,

Homestead Pa.

Dear Sir:-

Please find enclosed check of United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund to your order for $34.45 covering lump sum pension payment, per accompanying letter.

Kindly sign and return accompanying receipt.

Yours truly,

[signature]
Paymaster.

ng Us Your Life ut Alone Now'

a lifetime of productive service, we don't know.

One thing, though, is clear: organized workers this year are grimly determined not to land on that human dump heap. They figure it's about time for them to get at least as much consideration from industry as the machinery gets.

Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray put it this way: "We will no longer tolerate the double standard whereby machines are preferred over men. Every well-operated company sets aside money for depreciation, repair and replacement of machinery.

"Only infrequently, however, does it make similar provisions for the care of its employes—human beings . . . The time has come for industry to stop treating its machines better than its workers."

Almost every CIO union is seeking a pension plan, plus social insurance, in negotiations this year. To most of them these two demands are so important that they have placed them ahead of wage increase on the priority list. To most of the workers, the fight to keep out of the poorhouses is important enough to strike for. And in at least the auto and steel industries, workers have made it unmistakably clear that they're ready to walk out unless those demands are met.

The fate of most workers' 1949-50 pension hopes may depend pretty much on the precedent set by the decision of the three-man steel fact-finding board now sitting in New York City.

The board will have to rule first on whether pensions are bargainable under the current contract reopening. If it rules they are, as the union contends, it will then have to recommend a pension plan. The union is asking that the corporations spend 11.23 cents an hour to finance a $125 monthy pension.

Industry spokesmen have already made it plain in their testimony that they have no intention of spending any more money on their employes, regardless of the board's recommendations.

Should that be the case, steel workers have been heard to say, those picket signs they hauled out briefly on July 16 are still in usable condition.

Survey Answers Plea For South's Pay Differential

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE PROPS ARE knocked out from under the time-honored and lame arguments for a North-South wage differential and some other mildewed notions about southern labor in a study on "Why Industry Moves South," just published by the Natl. Planning Association.

The material in the book is based on a detailed investigation of 88 plants recently located in the 13 states of the "Cotton South," and on an analysis of data obtained in interviews with more than 50 of the business executives of important manufacturing concerns.

The study was made for the NPA's Committee of the South by Dr. Glenn McLaughlin, chief economist of the Natl. Security Resources Board, and Dr. Stefan Robock, now with the Anti-Trust Division, U. S. Dept. of Justice, in Boston. The two men worked together on industrial location studies for the Natl. Resources Planning Board before the war.

The report on the South takes up the broad problems of why businessmen locate plants where they do and what types of industries are attracted by the major economic factors in any area.

Offices in North

The writers note that although this was a study of the South, most of the interviewing was done in the North. "The home offices of the companies responsible for most of the large-scale expansion in the South are in New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, St. Louis, the Philadelphia-Wilmington area, and the Cleveland-Akron area," they say.

"The expansion into the South is thus largely a matter of establishment of branch plants of northern companies. Capital and management functions are centered in older industrial areas."

The sections of the report dealing with labor may be old stuff to the CIO in part, but as data coming from the mouths of employers, it has special interest. For one thing, it reveals some breaches in the wall of anti-unionism in the South that offer possibilities for organizing drives.

The CIO has long known and said many times that southern workers on the whole are just as efficient as those in the North, given the same machines, training and other facilities, but aparently employers have only recently discovered it.

The NPA investigators find that "although most of the companies requiring highly skilled workers were skeptical about being able to achieve within a few years, a satisfactory output in the South, the experience has been that the workers are easily trained and efficient."

Nearly all the companies covered in the study were of the opinion that "labor productivity in the South is equal or even superior to that in the North, the report states.

"Where the productivity was considered to be higher, it was attributed to less turnover, less absenteeism, selection of a better part of the labor supply because it was not necessary to 'scrape the bottom of the barrel,' fewer sympathetic and direct labor disturbances, and an eager and cooperative attitude on the part of the workers."

"You work as hard and as well, but I won't pay you as much money."

Wages as high as in northern plants, however, don't always follow along with the high opinion about southern workers' efficiency. An executive of an electric lamp plant, for example, said his company's experience revealed a high efficiency of southern labor, but added that wage rates were about 15% below those in the firm's main northern plant.

Companies mentioned which paid about the same rates in the North and the South, were such organized plants as Ford, General Motors, Intl. Harvester, and Cluett-Peabody—producer of Arrow shirts.

On the question of unions the study reveals that the most common reactions of organized concerns, were that the company had "accepted the principle of collective bargaining, or that there was little chance of avoiding unions, even if the company had wanted to, because of the size of the plant or because it had to be located in a metropolitan center."

A Wise Choice

One interesting case reported in the study tells of a company which selected a union town over an anti-union town, in choosing a site for a southern plant, because the management was "well satisfied" with collective bargaining in their northern plant.

"They expected their new southern plant to be organized also and they did not want to be caught in a battle between union and strong anti-union forces," states the report.

Companies locating new apparel, shoe and textile plants, the investigators find, "were interested on the whole, in staying away from labor unions. Two of the companies had no unions in any of their plants. The president of one of these companies said, 'We're not running away from unions, we're just staying away from them."

"The other company was concerned to a lesser extent about unions because it felt that its wage and employment policy was so good that its workers would not be interested in unions.

Type of Leadership

"Another company emphasized that the workers in the area were 'loyal' and for that reason unionism had not made substantial inroads. The companies with unionized plants elsewhere placed less stress on avoiding unions than did other companies."

On the other hand, the machinery group, made up entirely of northern companies, "expected to be unionized and their expectations were confirmed." But before deciding on a location, they all thoroughly investigated the history of management-labor relations in the community.

"It is not the unions we worry about but the type of people they sometimes have leading them," said one company. In the opinion of another company, southern unions would not be "so radical as those in the North and West."

Since the southern concerns studied were for the most part owned and controlled by northern management, one of the interesting points taken up is the attitude on the employment of Negroes. Did this follow the southern pattern, or was an attempt made to follow a policy of no discrimination?

The study revealed that with a few exceptions, Negroes were employed on less skilled jobs and rarely on the same jobs as the white workers, and that many companies regarded the employment of Negroes as "impractical."

Negroes Encouraged

A few concerns, however, like Intl. Harvester, "are creating important job opportunities for Negroes," says the report. "About half of the large force at its new Memphis plant will be colored.

A section of the report dealing with the big expansion of the shoe industry in the South, since the end of the war, contains data of special interest to the CIO's United Shoe Workers.

Shoe companies in St. Louis, Mo., one of the important shoe centers of the country, have recently established a number of plants in Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee. Arkansas, for example, which did not have a single shoe factory before 1945, had acquired 11 sizable shoe plants by the end of 1948.

The report says that the desirable shoe plant is small, as a rule, requiring 400 to 600 workers, over 50% of whom are usually women. This means that small towns are considered most suitable for plant locations.

Many of the plants of two big St. Louis concerns—International Shoe Co. and the Brown Shoe Co.—which have opened up southern plants are unionized. "Wage rates are fairly standard for all country plants but are higher in metropolitan plants," says the report.

In the textile industry, the investigation revealed that there has been only a small expansion of cotton textile facilities in the South during the postwar period. Rayon and other synthetic yarn industries, however, have been tremendously expanded, and there have also been significant additions to the small woolen and worsted industry.

Reasons given by the companies interviewed for expanding in the South were all related to labor supply and labor disturbances, states the report. "Their policy of decentralization carries out the desire to have part of the company operations in a new area and outside of large, highly industrialized districts, the report declares.

Secondly, the establishment of new facilities in small southern towns often means that a manufacturer avoids competition for local labor. The limited employment opportunities in most of the southern areas make textile mill jobs attractive, whereas there is great difficulty in securing labor for textile mills, in northern areas."

In a concluding section the significance of the industrial changes occurring in the South, the report maintains that the forces "responsible for attracting industry to the postwar South are still operating," and large reserves of resources and labor remain to be utilized.

"Needs for industrialization, by no means have been fulfilled. The South still has the handicap of below average incomes. Moreover, within the South some sections have remained behind others . . . This imbalance within the South needs to be remedied in order to strengthen the economic structure of the region and the nation."

Italy Decorates George Baldanzi

George Baldanzi, executive vice-president of the CIO Textile Workers and the new national director of the CIO's southern organizing drive, has received from the Italian government the Star of Solidarity medal, a high decoration for civilians.

The award was made in recognition of a long series of activities by Baldanzi in behalf of the general rehabilitation of the people of Italy.

These included his services during a CIO wartime mission to Italy to reestablish the free trade union movement in that country.

$5,250 Given Quake Victims

THE CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee, headed by Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, has announced a $5,250 contribution to the earthquake victims in Ecuador. The funds will be transmitted through the International Red Cross.

At the same time Potofsky urged President Truman to invoke immediate Congressional action to help, on a large scale, alleviate the human distress and havoc resulting from the disaster. He wrote the President:

"American humanity, you will recall, expressed itself magnificently when a similar disaster struck the people of Japan. I am sure we will want to do no less for our Latin-American neighbors who are the latest victims of such widespread tragedy.

"Would you not use the prestige and influence of your exalted position to obtain prompt Congressional action, in the most generous measure, for the earthquake victims of Ecuador?

"This would be a clear-cut demonstration of our Good Neighbor policy, as well as deep appreciation of our common humanity.

"I am sure that you will find instant response in the Congress and among our own people."

Lansing, Mich., Won't Mark Labor Day

There will be no Labor Day celebration in Lansing, Mich., according to Pres. Tom Eno of the Lansing CIO Council.

"We do not feel that there is anything to celebrate this year," Eno said. "We have contacted the AFL in Lansing and they feel the same way about it."

He cited the failure of the Michigan law makers to enact any substantial legislation in the people's interest and scored Congress' record, particularly the absence of action to wipe T-H off the statute books.

Right Wing Wins In Wayne Co. CIO

Margins of better than 8-to-1 have returned a complete right-wing ticket to the helm of the Wayne County CIO Council in Detroit.

Elected for a second term of office were Pres. Mike Novak, Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Fuller and Secy.-Treas. Al Barbour.

Novak of Dodge Local 3, United Auto Workers, defeated Percy Llewelyn of Ford Local 600, UAW. Fuller, Steelworkers Local 1299, was elected by acclamation, and Barbour, Chrysler Local 7, UAW, defeated Yale Stuart, president, Detroit Joint Board, United Public Workers.

Md. Anti-Subversive Law Is Held Invalid

THE OBER law, designed to curb subversives in Maryland, has been found unconstitutional by Judge Joseph Sherbow of the State's Circuit Court, No. 2, Baltimore.

Members of Congress are watching the litigation over the bill with great interest because the 81st session is considering the Mundt-Ferguson Bill (S. 2311), which has been approved by a Senate Judiciary sub-committee. CIO testified against the bill.

In an 8000-word opinion, Judge Sherbow found the Ober law "violates the basic freedoms guaranteed by the 1st and 14th Amendments (to the U. S. Constitution), guaranteeing freedom of speech, press and assembly, and due process under the 5th Amendment.

"It violates the Maryland Constitution and the Bill of Rights, it is an unlawful bill of attainder and is too general for a penal statute.

"As stated by Mr. Justice Jackson in the West Virginia Board vs. Barnette, 319 United States 624, 624:

"If there is any fixed star in our constitutional constellation, it is that no official high or petty can prescribe what shall be orthodox in politics, nationalism, religions or other matters of opinion or force citizens to confess by word or act their faith therein."

(The Maryland law was named for Frank B. Ober, Baltimore lawyer, who headed a commission that drafted the measure, and crowned a crusade by State Senator Wilmer C. Carter, Baltimore, who pledged himself to stamp out Communism in the free state after hearing a luncheon lecture on the subject.)

JUDGE SHERBOW found that one section of the law which would impose a five-year prison term, a $5,000 fine or both on a member of a subversive organization, knowing it to be subversive, could apply to a union member. He wrote:

"Does 'knowing' mean actual knowledge or constructive knowledge. Does it mean having the information or knowledge in one's possession to lead a reasonable person to believe the organization is subversive? May reasonable people differ on the meaning of the interpretation of such information?

"Some labor organizations have been characterized as subversive. A worker may believe his union is in the control of officers who would direct its activities into subversive channels.

"If that union has a closed shop agreement with management he cannot withdraw from the organization without losing his job. If he remains in the organization he is guilty of a felony, not because of any act or commission on his part, but because of his association with others.

"Valuable property rights within the organization may be lost. The alternative is no job, or conviction of a serious crime, all without his day in court and without due process . . ."

THE MARYLAND CIO Council fought the bill. The court test was made by six professors, four from Johns Hopkins Univ., one from Morgan State College and one from George Washington Univ., and by a salesman, a physician and a sculptor.

The law requires a loyalty oath of all state employes except laborers, all candidates to file affidavits that they are not subversives and denies public funds to private institutions that do not file with the State their procedure for uncovering subversives on their faculties.

Attorney General Hammond said that he would move promptly for a review by the Maryland Court of Appeals at Annapolis, Maryland's highest tribunal.

He said that he thought that opponents of the Ober law could probably appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court if the Maryland Court of Appeals overruled Judge Sherbow. He said that he doubted that the state could appeal if the Court of Appeals affirmed Judge Sherbow's decision.

Twice a Hero

Jim Day, shop steward of New York City Local 4, Utility Workers, seems to be Jimmy-on-the-spot when there's trouble. He recently rescued two elderly persons from a burning and smoke filled hotel at great risk to himself.

A few months earlier he noticed one day as he was walking along, that the wall of an apartment house was bulging. He rushed back and forth into the building repeatedly, helping the tenants get out. The house then collapsed.

HERMIE

For Unity Of Labor And Farm

DELEGATES to the 11th annual convention of the Iowa CIO Council placed strong emphasis on farm-labor cooperation in blueprinting their economic, legislative and political action course for the next year.

During the three-day meeting at Des Moines, the convention was addressed by Gov. William S. Beardsley; Assistant PAC Dir. Tilford Dudley; CIO Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst; Assistant CIO Organizational Dir. R. J. Thomas; Ken Thatcher, Iowa Farm Bureau secretary; State Rep. George O'Malley; Joe Swire, of the U. S. Savings Bond Division of the Treasury; Duane Wendele, U. S. Dept. of Labor; and M. L. Gilbert, Iowa State Dept. of Labor.

Gov. Beardsley praised the CIO for working with other organizations for betterment of the community.

Dudley, speaking at a buffet supper, discussed U. S. foreign policy and the 81st Congress. First analyzing the reasons labor has not made more legislative progress, Dudley then outlined a political action program for Iowans.

THE SUCCESS of CIO-PAC in Missouri was cited by Garst as an example of the extent to which political action "pays off." Garst noted that it had resulted in the repeal of Missouri anti-labor laws, as well as improvement of state social security legislation.

"There's nothing wrong with the PAC program," Garst said. "It works where it has been tried."

Thomas urged the Iowans to defeat Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper when he faces re-election next year.

(The Republican Senator was listed by the 1948 CIO News voting record as having voted "wrong" on 13 out of 16 key issues.)

ELECTRICAL Workers delegates touched off a lengthy debate when they objected to a majority report of the resolutions committee in support of Natl. CIO policy. The report, however, won adoption by a wide margin.

Resolutions pledged increased support of PAC; endorsed cooperatives and dealt with such other subjects as foreign policy, civil rights, and unemployment.

To further cooperation with farm groups, the State CIO voted to establish community forums in conjunction with farm organizations. In addition, as part of the newly-established state Community Services Committee, each local was instructed to set up and train committees for service work within the community.

Pres. Vernon Dale and Secy-Treas. Kenneth Everhart were returned to office.

Relief Going Up

Relief cases in 19 representative cities rose 6.9% in the months of March and April, a survey by American Public Welfare Association shows. Payments in the 19 cities totaled $11,100,000 in April alone. At least six of the cities are conducting work relief projects.

N. J. CIO Supports UE's Singer Strike

ASSURANCE of continued support for the 7,000 striking workers of Singer Manufacturing Co., Elizabeth, N. J., was given last week by Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council.

In a letter to Pres. Robert Brennan of Local 401, CIO Electrical Workers, Holderman said that the "State CIO Council is extending and will continue to extend full moral and financial support to the striking members of Local 401 until this strike has been successfully concluded."

Holderman's letter was in response to a request by leaders of Local 401 to disavow what Brennan termed "strike-breaking editorials" appearing in the public press.

"The State CIO Council will prosecute its campaign to prevent the division of CIO ranks on the economic front as vigorously as it has prosecuted its campaign to prevent the division of the CIO on the political and legislative fronts," Holderman wrote.

"ANY NEWSPAPER editorial suggesting that the Elizabeth strike against the Singer Mfg. Co., be abandoned will receive the State CIO Council's strongest condemnation."

The Singer workers went on strike last May in a dispute over terms of a new contract. The company has had agreements with the union since 1943. This is the company's first strike since 1872, when workers at its plant, then in New York, went out for an eight-hour day. The concern has been in Elizabeth for 75 years.

Major issue in the current strike concerns the company's "standards system" which the union charges is a speed-up plan that has cut earnings and thrown workers out of jobs. The union's demands calling for a halt to this system, and for a general wage increase, plant-wide seniority and other improvements, were flatly rejected by the company. There has been no conference of the conflicting parties since June 28.

ON JULY 27 an election to determine if workers still wanted to be represented by UE Local 401 was held by the State Mediation Board. The vote in round numbers, was 4,000 for Local 401 to 2500 for the Singer Independent Employes Union.

Local officials offered to sign non-communist affidavits if the company would agree to negotiate on the speed-up issue, but the company refused.

Extensive support to the strikers has come from all branches of labor and from grocers, butchers and bakers in the area, who have carried thousands of workers on their books, during the strike.

Strikers are not eligible for unemployment compensation under the New Jersey law, and the long strike has caused much hardship to the workers. Many have had to sell their cars, use up their savings, cash in the War Bonds and go into debt.

The local runs a soup kitchen and pays small strike benefits, mostly in the form of food slips redeemable at the union's own wholesale store.

Publisher Rejects Wage Agreement

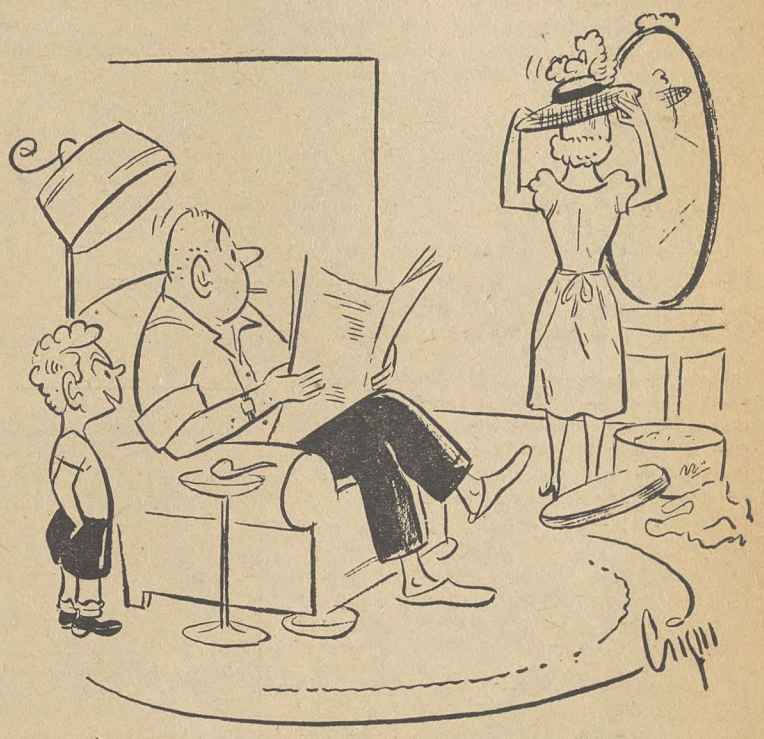
The agreement of the New York Newspaper Guild, CIO, and the Post Home News—reached after seven months of negotiations—was short lived.

Mrs. Dorothy Schiff, publisher of the paper, has repudiated the wage section of the agreement which was concluded while she was out of town.

The settlement provided for a higher minimum on March 1, 1950, a seven-hour day and 35-hour week and three weeks vacation after three years, and re-slotting of jobs, which would bring immediate increase to some individuals.

The Guild and management reached an agreement July 29 in the presence of a federal mediator. During the preceding seven months of negotiations the unit beat down mass firings and operated under a strike vote.

New York Guild officials said that unfair labor practice charges would be filed if the repudiation is not rescinded, and that part of the agreement—the 35-hour week—has been put into effect on the paper.



"Putting in any overtime this week, pop?"

'Freedom'—The Irony Of Russia

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

FOR YEARS, you've heard Paul Robeson and others return from Russia and declare with glowing eyes —and straight faces—that the only real freedom in the world is in Soviet Russia.

Probably those comrades have read the "Corrective Labour Codex of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republics, confirmed by decree of the All-Union Central Committee and Council of People's Commissars of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republics of 1st August, 1933."

If you can read Russian, look this up in Volume 9 of the "Chronological Collection of Laws, Decrees of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet, and Ordinances of the Government of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republics up to 1st March 1940."

For those who can't read Russian, the British Labour Party has done a bangup job of analysing this fabulous document—which has 8500 words and 142 clauses.

And what does this codex do in "free" Russia—that self-styled sweet land of liberty?

It sets up forced labor. Says the British Labour party: "Forced Labor, with, and without, loss of freedom, and there are graded stages of compulsion whereby people can be made to do work which they do not want to do, or to work in places to which they do not wish to go, or to work for lower wages than they have hitherto received."

The codex sets up three main categories of forced labor (or, to put it more bluntly —slave labor):

1. Forced labor at the person's normal place of employment;
2. Forced labor in exile (known to Russians by the dread name of "silka").
3. Forced labor in a place of detention.

The British study found four general features of the system which it thought merited prime attention:

A. One of the chief purposes is elimination of opponents of the Soviet regime; Cause 1 states: "The task of the penal policy of the proletariat during the period from capitalism to socialism is the defense of the dictatorship of the Proletariat, and the socialist construction carried out by it, against encroachments by class-hostile elements and infringements not only on the part of declasse elements but also of unstable elements among the workers."

One might ask at this point: If there is such "freedom" in liberty-loving USSR, why do you have to have such rigid laws? You mean there are those who don't appreciate "freedom"?

On this same point, Clause 2 explains that the "corrective labor policy" follows certain "aims" including "to put the condemned in conditions which debar them from the possibility of committing acts which inflict harm on socialist construction."

B. An elaborate, thorough organization is set up to operate the slave labor rules. Those permitted to visit "places of detention," for instance, include a complete hierarchy extending from the chief directorate of corrective labor institutions to the subsidiary directorates of such institutions in regions, provinces, autonomous republics and autonomous provinces.

Here is where it is made clear that slave labor is the special concern of the MVD (Ministry of State Control, formerly known as OGPU, NKVD—the state police) which makes even the Gestapo look like town constables.

C. Communists the world over are screaming that their comrades—"The 12" as they are called—aren't getting a fair trial in that long-distance court proceeding in New York. But, if that charge is true, the 12, like any one else in America, can appeal to higher courts.

Now take a look at Free Russia. Clause 8 states these methods of condemning a person to slave labor:

1. "Sentence in a court of law.

2. "Decree ukase of an administrative organ." (The latter would be such organizations as MVD. Obviously, there is no trial, not even an unfair one.

D. What is the second aim of the Soviet forced labor system? Clause 2 says: "To re-educate them (the condemned) to the conditions of the laboring community by means of directing their work to socially useful ends and by organizing their labor on the principle of the gradual approximation of forced labor to voluntary labor based on socialist emulation—and the shock-brigade system."

(The British note here that "Soviet draftsmen almost invariably use the euphemism 'corrective labor' instead of 'forced (or slave) labor'—though in this passage, it will be noted, they have momentarily faltered.")

Once a person gets into forced—or slave —labor, Russia has to do something with him .A police state just can't stop beating the man into the ground. So, the codex sets up four means of exploiting these victims:

"(a)—For hire in state, cooperative, social enterprises and institutions on the basis of contracts between the enterprises and institutions on the one hand and the corrective labor institutions on the other;

"(b)—In enterprises socially organized for this purpose by the corrective labor organizations:

"(c)—On mass work organized by contract between the corrective labor institutions and state and cooperative authorities:

"(d)—In colonies for mass work."

HOW DOES ONE get into a "corrective labor" status?

Let's take the simplest form first. That's forced labor at your usual place of employment for offenses known as "progul," breaches of labor discipline.

Most important, to the USSR, is absenteeism.

Even the word absenteeism is double talk in Russia.

To us, absenteeism means staying away from work. But, in a decree of praesidium, 26th June, 1940, a person became guilty of absenteeism if he lost more than 20 minutes working time by arriving late, leaving early, or extending his dinner break, or if he commits any of these offenses three times in one month or four times in two consecutive months, even if the loss of time in each case is less than 20 minutes.

For that offense, a person can be punished by pay cuts (up to 25% by order of the court or administrative authority) or by undefined methods, in which case the "department of corrective labor addresses a petition to the institution responsible for the sentence or order regarding the adoption of other measures in place of corrective labor."

NOW, WE COME to "silka"—a term for exile handed down from the czarist days. The "special purpose" of this is set forth in Clause 6—"the isolation of the condemned from their previous milieu by means of removing them to certain localities and educating them in discipline by means of corrective labor."

Webster's Dictionary defines "milieu" as "surroundings; environment; a medium."

Once you get into silka, you can't get out again, for any reason, without permission, obviously involved in a lot of red tape (no pun intended).

In silka, you get your pay cut only up to 15%, but other penalties are tough—such as transferring you to more remote places, and even switching you to the third category, forced labor in a place of detention.

The British study says that "Clause 3 shows that the variety of places of detention is closely related to the theory of class war and the practices of 're-education'." Here's what Clause 3 says:

"The basic type of places of deprivation of freedom are the labor colonies of different sorts to which the condemned are sent in accordance with their labor habits, their degree of class-dangerousness, their social position, and the success with which they are being corrected."

These places of detention are in five main categories:

- **Solitary confinement cells** — for those awaiting trial or under investigation.
- **Deportation points**—these are intended either as independent institutions or as departments at other places of "deprivation of freedom."
- **Corrective labor colonies**—These are subdivided into factory and agricultural colonies; corrective labor camps for mass work and punitive corrective colonies.

To the labor camps for mass work are sent "class-dangerous elements deprived of freedom, and also workers who, by the nature of the crime committed, are the most class-dangerous, which necessitates the application to them of a more severe regimen."

In the punitive colonies, there is no definition of the regimen, which is "based on strict isolation of the persons deprived of freedom."

Clause 45 of the codex makes it plain that the detainee may have been condemned to forced labor without trial: "For reception into a place of deprivation of freedom, it is obligatory to have a sentence or an order by organs, legally empowered thereunto, or an open warrant."

The codex, just about the most detailed document of its kind ever foisted on "free" people, goes into great detail on many points, such as how much exercise a detainee may take daily (one hour walking).

But, when it comes to what the detainees are paid for their work, no sum is specified. It merely says that they receive 75% of their pay, with the rest accruing until release.

Since the unions in Russia are creatures of the state, the worker, either detained or undetained, can't expect any collective bargaining help, nor can he strike.

If a prisoner becomes fractious, the MVD moves in fast. It has the power to rebuke, reprimand, transfer to a tougher regimen or spot, send to prison, etc. And, the MVD guards are armed.

HERE IS THE British conclusion as to all this:

"The basic motive underlying this elaborate system is economic. Forced labor has been used in the past—notably by the Nazi dictatorship—and for other objectives, such as punitive treatment or 're-education.'

"Punishment and indoctrination are by no means absent from the forced labor colonies of Russia. But, the main purpose is to insure that the government can undertake at 'cut rates' as regards wages, the great engineering works and the heavy industry demanded by the Gosplan, the building of railways and canals, and the mining of precious ores, often in the most desolate regions of the USSR.

"Thus, the Soviet Government contrives by force to use cheap or unpaid labor in competition with the labor of those countries which pay a reasonable wage and which employ free men living in normal conditions."

So that's how "free" Russia is. That's the kind of "freedom" sought by the Commies who attack Philip Murray and others in the name of autonomy.

Memo to Paul Robeson, to whom "Old Man River" means the Volga: just what do you mean by freedom?

British Government Charges 10 Million Are In Red Camps

The British Government, in charges made to the United Nations Economic and Social Bureau, accused the Soviet Government of having 10,000,000 persons in slave labor camps.

The British moved for a UN investigation of the charges. The USSR, obviously, opposed the motion strenuously. It is expected that it will use the veto, as it has so often in the past, to block such an investigation behind the Iron Curtain.

Unemployment Hits Muskegon, Mich.

'A Wonderful Place To Live—If You Can Live'

What happens to a city and its people as a result of unemployment is told graphically in excerpts from "The Crimes of Muskegon" (Mich.), which appeared in Ammunition, publication of the CIO Auto Workers' Education Dept.:

Shacktowns of unemployed in 1932 were called Hoovervilles.

What do you call shacktowns of unemployed in 1949?

Monopolyvilles? Taft-Hartley-burgs? Inflation Centers? Postwar towns?

Whatever name the shacktowns eventually get, Muskegon is almost one now.

In Muskegon today, there are between 12,000 and 13,000 unemployed men and women.

The Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission economists have a fancy way of describing the situation. The severity rate in Muskegon, they say, is 250. They mean, out of every 1,000 Muskegon workers, 250 are unemployed. For every three people working, one is unemployed.

At the end of June, about 1,000 of these workers had exhausted their unemployment compensation rights.

By September, more than 8,000 will have used up their unemployment compensation rights.

For the first five months of 1949, Muskegon lost more than nine million dollars as the result of unemployment.

After you use up your unemployment compensation rights, you go on relief.

In Muskegon this means that you get about $44 a month, on the average. But the city has already borrowed $400,000 on the taxes it intends to collect next year to pay for relief.

Even the $44 a month for a family may go by the boards.

What did it?

CRIME OF TAFT-HARTLEY

Muskegon today is the victim of about every crime a corporation can commit against human beings without going to jail.

Campbell, Wyant and Cannon used to employ 3,100 people. Now it is down to 1,200.

The reason: Campbell, Wyant and Cannon committed the crime of Taft-Hartley.

It tried to smash the union in the plant. (Editor's note: A strike followed.) The result was that the Ford Motor Company, which used to buy substantial quantities of castings from CWC, pulled its work back into its own plant. Said a high Ford official, CWC is the victim of stupid management policies. Ford indicated that it would not do business with CWC again until the company showed that it was making an effort to get along with the people in the plant. Now CWC is making a small effort to reform. But in the meantime, purchasers looking for dependable sources of supplies have turned elsewhere.

CRIME OF MONOPOLY

The crime of Monopoly Concentration has cost Muskegon people additional thousands of jobs. GM used to buy parts for Chevrolet and Pontiac in Muskegon from independent suppliers. Now GM has pulled this work out of the independent plants and put most of it in the big GM plant at Saginaw. International Harvester in the same way has taken work out of independent plants in Muskegon and moved it to Harvester plants.

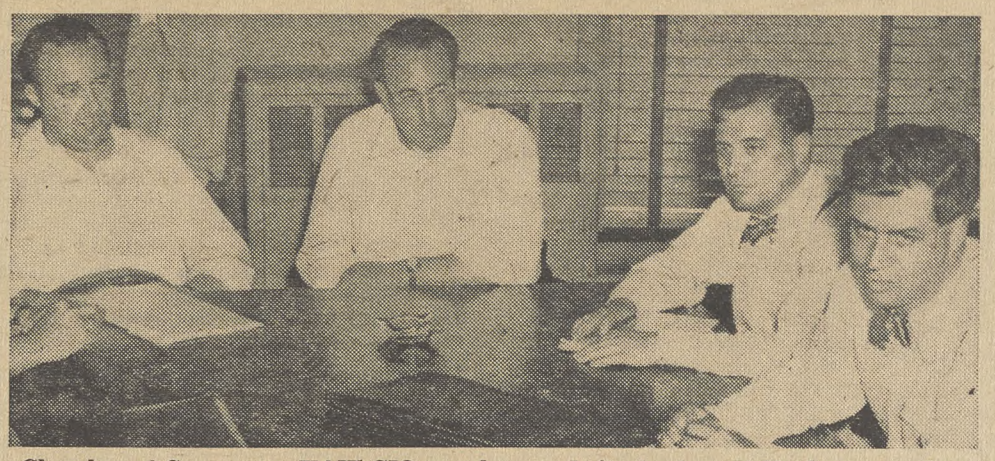
Thus a monopoly executive in GM or Harvester dictates an inter-office memorandum and strands hundreds of families in a town he may not ever have seen.

A company would be prosecuted for abandoning as many horses or mules or dogs like this. Machinery is too valuable to leave lying around loose. But people? People, yes.

CRIME OF THE RUNAWAY SHOP

The crime of the runaway shop has cost Muskegon people their livelihoods. Norge, manufacturers of stoves and refrigerators that are advertised in cheerful colors with gay slogans in most women's magazines, has left 1,100 Muskegon workers in a black unemployed mood. And 900 more will be reading the bad news on the plant bulletin board. Norge moved a substantial part of its operation to Herrin, Ill., and Chattanooga, Tenn., in search of lower wages. When the next layoff comes along, Norge will have gone down from 3,300 workers to 1,200.

Other plants have ducked off to small towns in Indiana and other states in wage chiseling expeditions.



Chamber of Commerce, UAW-CIO members and city leaders of Muskegon confer. Gov. Mennen Williams at far right.

CRIME OF HOARDING

Muskegon is a victim of the crime of hoarding. During the war, when there was a labor shortage, Muskegon companies, encouraged by extravagant government procurement policies (which were made by monopoly executives who took jobs with the government during the war to look after their companies) sent recruiting agents to southern states for workers and continued to hire people on long after all their needs had been filled. At the time, UAW-CIO representatives on War Manpower Commissions protested that more workers were being imported to Muskegon than the factories needed.

But with the government paying the costs, and management fees on top of the costs, the extravagance continued. Far more workers were solicited to Muskegon than the factories needed in war and could possibly continue to employ in peace.

The community, which was already overcrowded, spread slums out into the surrounding pine woods and sand dunes. Families were forced to live in tents, shacks, trailers and boarded-over basements. Just as the UAW-CIO predicted, these workers were left high and hungry when the war came to an end.

CRIME OF MUNICIPAL FUMBLING

The people of Muskegon are victims of the crime of offhanded municipal administration by the corporations.

Today, Muskegon is run by a city commission and city manager. On the city commission there is one representative of the rank and file of Muskegon citizens: Walter Sowles, assistant director of UAW-CIO Region 1D. Until he was elected, however, and began to speak out the needs of the people in the community, the city was run more or less as an unimportant sideshow in connection with corporation business.

Since the war began, there has been no city improvement program.

But, at the same time, there has been no accumulation of reserves to carry on public works when materials became available and men neded jobs.

Instead, taxes have favored big business, have borne down hard on wage earners and today barely provide enough revenue to keep a creaking city machine operating.

Long overdue public works, that would no more than meet the deficit of needs in Muskegon, could today be providing employment to thousands of Muskegon workers.

The city waterworks is inadequate to meet the city's needs. The sewage disposal system is getting the community into trouble with the state because there is danger of pollution. Streets are badly in need of repaving. The community needs storm sewers desperately.

But these are just routine needs the city cannot afford.

With some boldness and imagination, the city itself could meet its present crisis decisively.

Except for the stink from the paper plant and the soot from the factories, the pinewoods and lake air are as invigorating as any a man can breathe.

With magnificent miles of white sand beaches and dunes, with fish so plentiful that people can line the seawalls shoulder to shoulder, with fish enough for all, with hunting nearby, and the opportunity for winter sports few cities in the country can offer, Muskegon has a resource in its location that might furnish thousands of jobs in a tourist industry and at the same time could make it a wonderful place to live for the people of Muskegon.

Public works investments could pay off in new industries and in rich opportunities for pleasant living.

CRIMES AGAINST LIFE

Those are the crimes of Muskegon. A man collecting his last unemployment check at the Unemployment Compensation office, when asked why he hung on, said: "God, almighty, this a wonderful place to live—if you can live."

The UAW-CIO, however, has not been sitting on its hands calling names. It persuaded the Chamber of Commerce to work with the union on a joint program. Michigan's Senators have, at the insistence of the joint committee, presented a memorandum on the Muskegon crisis to the President.

The President has been asked to designate Muskegon a distressed area, to direct government agencies to allocate government orders to the area. (For this to work, the Economic Expansion Act of 1949, which contains the ideas in the UAW Convention Resolution on Full Employment, would have to be enacted.

The Governor of the state has met with the UAW-CIO and the Chamber of Commerce committee to discuss ways the state can help with relief funds and perhaps work projects.

In the community, the UAW-CIO is taking the lead in a campaign for a Housing Ordinance which will make it possible for the city to build homes for people under the new housing law.

In the meantime, the unemployed hang on. They take part in UAW-CIO education and recreation programs. They lie on the bright sand beaches. They line the seawall to fish when the fish are running.

They besiege the farms, some of them corporation-run farms, for jobs.

Farmers report they can't keep their gates on hinges, so many unemployed swing on them looking for jobs. Here bad luck, you can't blame on anyone, has blasted this possibility. Unseasonal weather hurt the cucumber crop, froze out the strawberries, cut down the cherry harvest and dried up the beans.

But, most of all, during the first five months in this vestibule to depression most of the people, on the slow ride from unemployment compensation to relief, live on rumors and headlines.

The rumor along the seawall one day is that a big Kaiser-Frazer contract is coming to Campbell, Wyant and Campbell. The next day a Hudson or a Ford contract is going to call the people back.

THE PEOPLE

Leroy Jewell is one of the victims of the Crimes of Muskegon. He is a slender man with wavy hair and an irregular, sensitive face, the face of a ballad singer or a poet.

His compensation rights were exhausted last spring, but he won't humble himself to ask for relief, and he can't sit still. He spends his days pacing the town, hopelessly looking for jobs.

Early in the evening he goes home, where his unemployed brother helps him garden and work on the house he is building.

Last winter he lived on the site in a tent. There his baby was born in the fall, got a kind of stomach cold and died.

He has a little girl, and a child on the way.

How has he lived since he stopped working at Norge's and ran out of compensation?

This spring he mailed a tent up North into the resort country and then he and his wife and child hitch-hiked up there. They claimed their tent at general delivery, set it up in the pine woods, and while his wife kept house in the tent with the child at her heels and the child aborning, he worked in a hotel, worked on farms, did what he could.

He got a $250 stake that way and now he is back in Muskegon. The money is almost out and he is thinking about mailing the tent back up North again, but his wife is pretty far gone and this time the pregnancy is not so easy.

He just doesn't know. He has two thousand dollars in his house, saved out of his wages and the labor of his back and arms. It would seem, he says, if a man wants to work, if a man wants to take care of his family, if a man is willing to take all his earnings and build his own house with his own labor, he ought to be entitled to a job.

CAMP BELL AND GERALD KREIGH

Camp Bell is what Gerald Kreigh calls Campbell, Wyant and Cannon.

He worked there as a finisher and molder for more than four years. He has also worked at Continental, Shaw-Walker and most other places in town.

The Kreighs are also building their home. For building materials they used what they tore out of a house they had up in the country.

Right now the Kreighs are still getting compensation, $26 a week; that's for four people.

Out of this they buy food, keep going, and pay off bills they owe to a finance company, to Monkey Ward and to a downtown store for a bicycle they bought the little boy when he was circumcised.

Then, whether they eat or not, they are paying their Blue Cross, $20.80 every three months.

They pay their debts and keep up their Blue Cross. No matter what happens, nobody can say they are not upstanding.

That's Kreigh and Jewell. Then there are others, almost twelve thousand others. People who want jobs—men, women, white, Negroes, and Bessie Brady, who has a sick husband. S P. Holmes, who has a child in Memphis he would like to bring North. The family that was persuaded to try out a sharecropping project in the South and came straggling back. Monroe Williams, tall and bent over, who was told one day early in the war that every time he stayed away from the sawmill where he used to work in Arkansas, it cost his employer $100. "If I save you that much a day," he asked the employer, "why do you just pay me 60 cents an hour?" "Because a darky ain't worth no more than 60 cents an hour," the man said. So Monroe Williams came to Muskegon, deeply indignant, and now he is unemployed. A blind veteran, receiving a government pension, who gave up a job so an unemployed person who didn't have a pension could work.

Almost 12,000 people, not counting their families, not counting some who have died, all victims of the crimes of Muskegon.

House Ok's Curbs On Monopoly

THE House of Representatives has taken steps to plug up a gaping loophole in the nation's anti-trust legislation.

By a vote of 223-92, the House passed HR 2734—a bill designed to prevent one corporation from buying the assets of another where the effect of that action is to substantially cut down competition or to promote monopoly.

The bill took the form of an amendment to the Clayton anti-trust act of 1914. No similar vote has yet been taken in the Senate, but a strong anti-monopoly group is pressing for passage of a companion bill this session. The Senate bill has already been approved by the Judiciary Committee.

Rep. Celler (D., N. Y.), sponsor of the House bill, pointed out during the House debate that the present anti-trust law covers only mergers which restrict competition.

"Astute lawyers for years have learned how to evade violations by their clients" of the anti-trust law, Celler said.

"Instead of purchasing corporate stock and thereby merging, the larger corporation swallowing the smaller one does it by acquiring the assets; by acquiring the accounts receivable, by acquiring the raw material and finished products, by acquiring the real estate and the good will—thereby leaving only an empty husk, a mere shell."

A SERIES of court decisions, Celler added, have made obvious the loophole in the law, so that government agencies are left with only a "paper sword" to fight monopoly trends.

"There are today over 3 million units of business in the country," the New York Congressman said. "But only 445 corporations—one-eighth of one per cent of all corporations—are reported to own 51% of the nation's gross assets.

"Four companies now have 64% of the steel business; four have 82% of the copper business; two have 90% of the aluminum business; three have 85% of the auto business; two have 80% of the electric lamp business; four have 75% of the electric refrigerator business; two have 80% of the glass business; four have 90% of the cigarette business, etc.

"The anti-trust laws are a complete bust unless we pass this law. Otherwise, big business will be hell-bent for more and more mergers."

Rep. Biemiller (D., Wis.) pointed out that more mergers—through buying of assets—had taken place in three post-war years than in seven years before the war.

The 62 largest corporations had working capital of nearly $8½ billion at the end of 1945, the Wisconsin Congressman noted—enough "to purchase the assets of nearly 90% of the total number of U. S. manufacturing firms."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci announces that in an NLRB election held at the Storm Windows of Aluminum Inc., **Marion, Ohio,** the workers voted 51 for the **UAW-CIO** to 11 for the AFL. Rep. Earl Norman was in charge of the campaign. In an NLRB election held at the General Specialty Co., Columbus, Ohio, the workers voted 16 to 3 in favor of the CIO. Rep. Stanley Petrosky was in charge of the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Francis Carmichael announces that in an NLRB election held at the General Motors warehouse in Cambridge, Mass., the workers voted as follows: UAW-CIO 32, no union 10, IAM, 0; AFL 0. UAW Rep. John Connell was in charge of the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Joseph Walsh announces that in an NLRB election held at the Bundy Tubing Co., **Hometown, Penna.,** the workers voted 41 for **UAW-CIO** to 3 for No Union.

CIO Reg. Dir. James Leary announces the following union shop elections held by the **CIO Packing Workers** of U. S. Cold Storage, **Kansas City, Mo.,** 64 eligible to vote, 53 yes, 0 no; Empire Cold Storage Division, **Kansas City, Mo.,** 45 eligible to vote; yes—34; no—1; challenged—2; Cudahy Packing Co., **Kansas City, Kans.,** 2,005 eligible to vote. 1,457—yes; 24—no; 14—void; and 23—challenged. UPWA Reps. Kermit Fry and Frank Brown were in charge.

A. T. Stephens, Dir. of Organization CIO Packinghouse Workers, reports the following representation elections: Morrison Milling Co., Denton, Tex., **UPWA** 15; against 7; challenged 3; Swift Poultry, Centerville, Iowa, **UPWA** 36; no union 2. Arrow Mill, Port Arthur, Texas, **UPWA** 30; against 2. W. W. Pickle Co. Montgomery, Ala., **UPWA** 109; against 7, Swift and Co., Evansville, Indiana, **UPWA** 531; AFL 65; against 3.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner announces that Local 262, **United Bakery and Confectionery Workers, CIO,** reports the following: In a State Mediation Board election at the Krispy Kernels, Inc., **Newark, N. J.,** the workers voted 14 to 8 in favor of the union. In an NLRB election held at the Modern Grade Bakery, **Garfield, N. J.,** the workers voted 28 to 1 for the union. In a union shop election held at the Dugan Bakery of New Jersey, the workers voted 338 to 28 for the union. General Organizer George Braverman and Anthony Auriema, President of Local 262, were in charge.

Southern Campaign: The CIO Organizing Committee reports nine more victories for the Southern Campaign within one week. Topmost among these elections was the smashing six to one victory for the **Communications Workers of America-CIO** over the Southern Bell Telephone Co. The vote was 26,216 to 4,264.

TEXAS: Dir. Robert Oliver, reports a UAW victory in the United Aircraft Corp., Chance Vought Div., **Grand Prairie,** by a vote of 2,491 to 718. Dir. Oliver also reports that the employes of the Houston Transit Co., voted to affiliate with the **CIO Transport Workers** by a vote of 728 to 380.

TENNESSEE: Dir. Paul R. Christopher, announced the employes of the Universal Exploration Co., **Jefferson City,** have chosen to affiliate with the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America-CIO by a vote of 201 to 4. Dir. Christopher also revealed another victory for the **CIO Chemical Workers,** in the Judd Manufacturing Co., **Greenville,** by a vote of 38 to 8.

ALABAMA: Dir. Carey E. Haigler, reports the employes of the Armour Co., Birmingham Plant voted 110 for the United Packinghouse Workers of America-CIO to 6 for no union.

NORTH CAROLINA: Dir. William Smith reports a victory at the Greensboro News, **Greensboro,** by a vote of 32 for the Newspaper Guild with 8 against. Smith also reports the Gulfstate Creosote Co., **Wilmington,** recognized the CIO Transport Service Employes without a vote when a card check revealed that 99% of its employes had joined the union.

VIRGINIA: Dir. Ernest B. Pugh reports the employes of the Smith Douglas Co., **South Norfolk,** switched affiliations from an AFL union to the **CIO Oil Workers** in a NLRB election. The 225 employes in this plant will be placed in Local 611 of the **Oil Workers-CIO.**

ORGANIZE!

Organizers do everything.

William Farson, director of organization for the CIO Newspaper Guild, was in Madison, Wis., on a tour of duty last week. He was driving by Lake Mendota when he noticed a boy tricyclist had fallen into the water and was in danger of drowning. Bill leaped from his car and dived into the water, fully clothed.

While Bill was rescuing the lad, his wife, Blanche, noted from the pier that Bill's glasses were floating off fast. So, she dived in, too, and rescued the glasses. She was fully clothed, too.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Senate loaded repeal bill with crippling amendments, to reinstitute T-H law.	Taft amendments passed in Senate. No action pending in House.	Give PAC $1 and get ready for 1950 elections.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements S. 653	House-passed HR 5856 lifts minimum to 75c BUT cuts **million workers** out of wage hour act. S. 653 gives 75c minimum and improves coverage of law.	HR 5856 passed by House. S. 653 ok'd by Senate Labor Committee; debate and vote due soon.	Write Senators to support S. 653 in order to get strongest possible wage-hour law.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000.	Bill extends, improves old age and survivors benefits, etc. Lifts benefits by 80%, brings 11 million in security set-up.	House Ways & Means Committee is recommending improvements in present set-up. House vote possible this session.	Write Congressmen to vote for improvements recommended in social security.
Mundt-Ferguson Bill S. 2311	Endangers civil liberties, union rights—under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Senate Judiciary subcommittee has approved. Full committee due to act soon. CIO testified against bill.	Ask Senators to vote against bill as dangerous to basic civil rights.
Deficiency Appropriation Bill—Anti-Labor Rider HR 5300	Rider to funds bill limits union rights and law protection to many food-processing workers.	Bill passed by House. Action due soon in Senate.	Ask Senators to remove rider limiting rights of food processing workers.
Middle Income Housing Bill S. 2246 HR 5987.	Bills provide long-term, low-interest financing of homes; encourage co-ops, non-profit groups, etc.	CIO supported bills at hearings. Senate Banking Comm. has approved. House Banking Comm. cut provision on Co-ops.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to push aid for middle-income housing, include direct loans to Co-ops.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Woods Hits At Third Of Nation

IF YOU LIVE in a community of less than 100,000 population, the sky will be the limit on rents after Oct. 1 if Federal Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods carries out his present plans to decontrol one-third of the areas now under rent control.

Woods made his announcement after Congress prepared to slice the budget for his office by about $9 million. The 1950 budget of $26,750,000, requested by the Budget Bureau, was first chopped down to $21 million by the Senate. A House-Senate conference committee then cut further into it to leave it at $17½ million. This appropriation was approved by the House, but is still pending in the Senate.

Congress made the cut, Woods said, even though "every metropolitan office has reported an increase in workload of from 30 to 50% and processing of landlord petitions is running weeks behind."

As the CIO News went to press, Sen. Paul Douglas (D. Ill.) was preparing to offer a motion to reconsider the appropriation bill in the Upper House.

Meanwhile, CIO Reg. Dir. Nathan Cowan wired members of the Senate, urging support of the Douglas motion.

If the motion fails, and the appropriation cut stands, Woods said, the first batch of decontrol orders will come through in about a week. These will be in the least populated areas. The remainder will be decontrolled about Oct. 1, he said.

CIO officials had been expressing alarm over the rapidity with which decontrol action had been sweeping the country even before the Woods announcement. Most decontrol orders, they point out, have been imposed on Woods' own initiative.

They recalled that when the rent control bill was under Congressional consideration, Woods had quietly circulated among Congressmen a list of 108 "borderline" areas he promised to decontrol if the bill passed.

Instead of the promised 108, CIO spokesmen say, Woods has decontrolled 198 areas. An additional 118 have been decontrolled by action of local or state legislative bodies under the CIO-opposed local option section of the law, and three areas have been decontrolled by recommendation of the local rent advisory boards, approved by Woods.

Potofsky Honored By Boys' Republic

The Boys' Republic at Santa Marinella, Italy, where children left homeless by the war live in their own small town, has a new honorary citizen in far-off America.

He is Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO's Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The honor was conferred upon him by the mayor and other officials of the Boys' Republic in appreciation for the help given by ACW union members to Italian war orphans. Funds contributed by the union went to help set up the Boys' Republic.

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FAMILY FACES DISMAL FUTURE: Manuel Gomez (seated in center), the father of 13 children, discusses his plight with George E. Carignan, (also seated), director of the CIO Textile Workers' New Bedford, Mass., Joint Board, while members of his family look on. (All of them are not present.) Gomez has been jobless since last March when the Fisk division plant of the U. S. Rubber Co. closed. His unemployment compensation benefits have expired. Because he owns a home—encumbered by a mortgage—he can't qualify for relief. This scene dramatizes the dismal outlook confronting thousands of families in New England textile towns —and probably in other areas, too. (See story on Page 8.)

OUT: William H. Talbot, Louisiana (at door with back to camera, is shown as he left the meeting of the Democratic National Committee after he was denied a seat as a Louisiana committeeman because he had backed the Dixiecrat ticket. Following him is Judge Leander H. Perez, who set up a Washington office for the Natl. States' Rights Bureau after his ouster.

IN: This is Mary Dickerson, Louisiana, who was granted a seat as committeewoman from her state after it was proven that she had backed the Truman-Barkley ticket last fall.

CHANGE JOBS: William M. Boyle, Jr. (left), Kansas City, takes over the chairmanship of the Democratic Party from J. Howard McGrath after the meeting had unanimously voted his election. McGrath resigned as chairman and also as U. S. Senator from Rhode Island to become Attorney General. Tom C. Clark, who held that post, was advanced to the Supreme Court.

Rent Decontrol Hits Unemployed Hardest

CAUGHT IN the squeeze between joblessness and a rent boost, thousands of American workers are wondering how they're going to keep their families in both food and shelter.

Since the 1949 federal rent control law went into effect on April 1, 1,231,740 rental units have been decontrolled. For tenants thus affected, the sky's the limit on rents these days. And many of those hardest hit are pounding the pavement, looking for jobs.

The spreading epidemic of decontrol actions has aroused bitter tenants to action from New England to Texas, from Tennessee to Nebraska.

Most of them were hit by action of Federal Housing Expediter Tighe Woods, acting on his own initiative. Second largest number were effected by decontrol votes of city councils acting under the rent law's "local option" section.

Both the retention of Woods as rent chief and the local option section were strenuously fought by CIO, and other liberal groups. Having lost both struggles, they now see their worst fears realized after five months of the law's operation.

Take **KNOXVILLE,** for instance.

In Knoxville, one of every four residents is unemployed. But the city council, acting under the federal local option section, voted to lift controls altogether, and so beginning June 14, landlords have had a heydey.

The Knoxville News-Sentinel on Aug. 7, termed the lid-lifting decree "anything but universally popular." The same day it reported the eviction of a tenant just a few hours after the newspaper had published his complaint about a rent hike.

"Here's a love letter for you," he reported the landlord as saying when he delivered the eviction notice.

"In many instances here, it's the low-bracket rent increases which have been hit hardest," the newspaper reported on July 28.

Some examples were cited by a social worker.

"A family of five lives in the 1700 block of Euclid Ave.," she said. "The rent's been upped from $15 to $20, effective Aug. 4. The father, a laborer, is out of work, trying to eke out an existence on the 52-20 plan which is of uncertain duration. There just wasn't any food in the house when I visited today."

In another instance, a mother of two told the social worker: "I can't meet that $3 raise and feed my children." Rent had been upped from $12 to $15. "That shack couldn't have been worth nearly the $12 they did pay," commented the social worker.

DALLAS, Texas—Like Knoxville, Dallas was struck by its city council. Since controls went off June 23, increases have ranged from 10½% to 380%.

In **NEBRASKA**, also CIO, veteran's groups and others are battling a state decontrol act. This one will become effective Nov. 15, unless 47,000 signatures to protesting petitions are obtained by Aug. 27.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Cronin reported that as part of the petition-signing campaign, tables were set up at every main intersection.

If sufficient names are obtained, the law will be nullified until the issue is decided in a November referendum.

In **CHICAGO** CIO and other organizations are fighting a move by landlords to obtain a general 45% rent increase. The request was first denied by the local rent board, but the landlords are now appealing to the Court of Appeals.

In **LOS ANGELES** the Greater L. A. CIO Council has been conducting a survey to aid in its anti-decontrol fight. The study revealed illegal rent boosts as high as $40.

Meanwhile, decontrol orders flow out of Tighe Woods' office almost daily.

Demos' Committee Ousts 5 Dixiecrats

THE DEMOCRATIC Party's drive to punish the Dixiecrats for their sellout of last fall moved to the National Committe last week.

The committee was called together in Washington to select a successor to Chairman J. Howard McGrath, who has been appointed Attorney General. McGrath had also been U. S. Senator from Rhode Island.

Seven would-be committee members accused of being Dixiecrats were investigated by the credentials committee. Two were cleared, the other five barred from being seated.

Those barred were:

Marion Rushton, Alabama; J. B. Snider and Mrs. Herman Gautier, Mississippi; William H. Talbot, Louisiana, and Mrs. Albert Agnew, South Carolina.

Cleared and seated:

Mrs. Mary Evelyn Dickerson, Louisiana, and Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Alabama.

Gov. James ("Big Jim") Folsom, of Alabama, lauded the committee for ousting Rushton.

Then, the committee unanimously named William H. Boyle Jr., Kansas City, as McGrath's successor.

Talbot, who tips the scales at 300 pounds, and who is known as "Little Eva," assailed the ouster and said his group would fight on. Just after the action, Judge Leander Perez, New Orleans, opened a "National States' Rights Bureau" in Washington.

The Dixiegops didn't like the whole thing a bit. Happy were Fair Dealers, who have watched the States' Righters join with most Republicans in an attempt to wreck what the people voted for last fall.

Senate Slashes Control Funds, House Weakens Middle Income Housing Bill

SET-BACKS to effective rent control and to an important bill to spur "middle income housing" developed in Congress last week.

The Senate finally approved an appropriation for the office of rent control administration which cuts about one-third of the agency's funds away. Sen. Paul Douglas (D. Ill.) reluctantly agreed to withdraw a motion to send the appropriations bill back for insertion of additional funds.

He said that many Senators would favor voting additional funds next year if the need for continued rent control enforcement still exists at that time.

Failure to vote the additional funds, if they are needed then, will be regarded as a "breach of faith," the tall Illinois ex-pofessor declared.

"If in January or later I find that because of my trusting nature I have been seduced in this matter, I shall naturally feel it my duty to try to tear my seducers from stem to stern," Douglas declared.

An immediate effect of the funds cut will be the skeletonizing of many regional bureaus of the Office of Housing Expediter.

A plan originally announced by Expediter Tighe Woods — whose removal was asked last year by the CIO convention — called for rent decontrol in a third of the areas now covered by the law.

But Woods' legal staff is reported to have reminded him that such action would be illegal, since the law permits decontrolling only when supply and demand for housing seem to be in balance. Nevertheless the fund cuts, by weakening enforcement facilities, are almost certain to weaken the already shaky rent control set-up.

THE SECOND housing up-set came in the House, where Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.)— who has shown no particular interest in the middle income housing proposals—submitted an anti-discrimination amendment.

Marcantonio's amendment was offered while large numbers of Democratic leaders were at the White House to see Tom Clark sworn in as a member of the Supreme Court. The rights proposals, while seemingly worthy in purpose, has been used again and again this session as "super-perfect" device to guarantee the defeat of many liberal proposals.

With only a small number of Congressmen on hand, the amendment was passed without a roll call by a 62-31 vote, with approximately 340 Congressmen absent or not voting.

To get the bill in shape for possible final passage, its sponsors then were forced to resort to some involved parliamentary maneuvers.

They proposed the original bill, as it came from the Banking & Currency Committee, as a substitute to the measure on the floor. That was accepted, but in the process not only the Marcantonio amendment but two important strengthening provisions were washed away.

Thus the House was forced to eliminate amendments providing for low-interest government loans to veterans and cooperative groups for the construction of medium-price homes. Without these, the bill is comparatively weak.

Its sponsors hope that it may be strengthened in the Senate when a companion bill—already reported out of committee—comes up for debate and vote.

3 Labor Bills Win Approval

Three important union-supported bills have won the blessings of a House Labor sub-committee.

They are: (1) HR 5008, to exempt maritime industry hiring halls from the Taft-Hartley ban on such institutions; (2) HR 1380, to provide a labor extension service; and (3) HR 3095, to set up a U. S. commission on service for the physically handicapped.

The bills were cleared up a subcommittee headed by Rep. Kelley (D., Pa.), but their immediate fate in the full Labor group is uncertain. The committee has been engaged in a long wrangle over aid-to-education proposals.

Kelley, however, predicted that the bills will eventually receive full support of the Labor Committee and may be up for House debate and vote "if Congress comes back here in September."

You Need PAC—and PAC Needs Your $1

Senate Ok's Power Lines, Spurns Private Utilities

AN IMPORTANT victory for public power has been scored in the Senate.

By a vote of 45 to 38, the Senators defeated amendments that would have cut the Interior Dept. appropriations for building power transmission lines from government dams in the southwestern part of the country.

As a result, the government will now be able to build lines to distribute the power it produces, and private utilities will no longer have a monopoly on the cheap power that belongs to the people.

Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.) summed up the problem in debate on the Senate floor. "It is sound business," said Hill, "for the government to sell its power to more than one distributor.

"If the government does not build transmission lines, or if the agents representing the government are not prepared if need be to build the lines, the government is forced to sell its power to the one large private utility in the vicinity that can afford to build a line to the government's dam. That utility will then have a monopoly. And it can dictate the price it will pay the government and the price it will charge the people."

Sen. Carl Hayden (D., Ariz.) pointed out that not nearly enough transmission lines are now in existence.

A fight against government transmission lines was led by Sen. Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.). At one point he argued that we couldn't spend $300,000 for transmission lines because our national debt is already over $254 billion. This led to a lot of side talk and charts about the national debt which intrigued Sen. Forrest Donnell (R., Mo.) but seemed to serve no other purpose.

At another point Thomas declared that "if it is monopoly on behalf of the government or monopoly on behalf of free enterprise, I would take my stand on the side of free enterprise." He made no attempt to prove that such lines would mean a government monopoly.

On one thing, however, the Senator from Oklohoma stood firm He is for "rugged individualism and free enterprise," a road which he says we have traveled for 160 years.

Congress for 40 years has ruled over and over again that "public agencies, municipalities and cooperatives shall be given preference in the sale of public power," Hill argued back.

The bill to cut power line appropriations, he said, "seeks to change this national power policy by denying funds for the construction of public transmission lines from government dams and even by denying funds for adequate personnel to market government power.

"The bill would ignore the public agencies, municipalities and cooperatives which Congress has declared shall receive preference. It would give private companies first claim to public power. The government would aid monopoly, not prevent monopoly. And the will of Congress, clearly expressed for nearly half a century, would be reversed.

"The bill is a legislative anachronism. It seeks to turn back the clock to the good old days of private-power monopoly. But we cannot and will not turn back the clock. The people today understand and fully support the public-power policy. They know the many benefits of public power and they will not relinquish those benefits."

Senate Vote On Public Power

Here is the rollcall vote by which the Senate rejected amendments that would have cut the Interior Dept.'s appropriations for building power transmission lines from U. S. dams in the Southeast. The vote, on Aug. 23, was 45-38.

Votes for public power are considered "right" in the CIO's opinion, and are indicated by "R." Votes against public power are indicated by "W," for "Wrong." "PR" means "Paired Right." "PW" means "Paired Wrong." "GP" means "General Pair." "A" means "Absent."

ALA.	—Hill (D)	R	ME.	—Brewster (R)	A	OHIO	—Bricker (R)	W
	Sparkman (D)	R		Smith (R)	R		Taft (R)	PW
ARIZ.	—Hayden (D)	R	MD.	—O'Conor (D)	A	OKLA.	—Kerr (D)	R
	McFarland (D)	R		Tydings (D)	W		Thomas (D)	W
ARK.	—Fulbright (D)	R	MASS.	—Lodge (R)	A	ORE.	—Cordon (R)	W
	McClellan (D)	W		Saltonstall (R)	W		Morse (R)	R
CAL.	—Downey (D)	R	MICH.	—Ferguson (R)	W	PA.	—Martin (R)	W
	Knowland (R)	R		Vandenberg (R)	W		Myers (D)	R
COL.	—Johnson (D)	W	MINN.	—Humphrey (D)	R	R. I.	—Green(D)	R
	Millikin (R)	W		Thye (R)	PR		McGrath (D)	R
CONN.	—Baldwin (R)	W	MISS.	—Eastland (D)	W	S. C.	—Johnston (D)	R
	McMahon (D)	R		Stennis (D)	R		Maybank (D)	R
DEL.	—Frear, Jr. (D)	W	MO.	—Donnell (R)	W	TEX.	—Gurney (R)	W
	Williams (R)	W		Kem (R)	W		Mundt (R)	W
FLA.	—Holland (D)	PW	MONT.	—Ecton (R)	W	S. D.	—Kefauver (D)	R
	Pepper (D)	R		Murray (D)	R		McKeller (D)	R
GA.	—George (D)	R	NEB.	—Butler (R)	GP	TENN.	—Connally (D)	R
	Russell (D)	R		Wherry (R)	W		Johnson (D)	R
IDA.	—Miller (D)	R	NEV.	—Malone (R)	R	UTAH	—Thomas (D)	R
	Taylor (D)	R		McCarran (D)	PW		Watkins (R)	W
ILL.	—Douglas (D)	R	N. H.	—Bridges (R)	W	VT.	—Aiken (R)	GP
	Lucas (D)	R		Tobey (R)	R		Flanders (R)	W
IND.	—Capehart (R)	W	N. J.	—Hendrickson (R)	W	VA.	—Byrd (D)	W
	Jenner (R)	W		Smith (R)	W		Robertson (D)	PW
IOWA	—Gillette (D)	R	N. M.	—Anderson (D)	R	WASH.	—Cain (R)	W
	Hickenlooper (R)	W		Chavez (D)	W		Magnuson (D)	R
KAN.	—Reed (R)	W	N. Y.	—Ives (R)	W	W. VA.	—Kilgore (D)	PR
	Schoeppel (R)	W		Dulles (R)	W		Neely (D)	R
KY.	—Chapman (D)	PR	N. C.	—Graham (D)	R	WIS.	—McCarthy (R)	R
	Withers (D)	R		Hoey (D)	W		Wiley (R)	R
LA.	—Ellender (D)	W	N. D.	—Langer (R)	R	WYO.	—Hunt (D)	R
	Long (D)	PR		Young (R)	R		O'Mahoney (D)	R

Textile Union Man And Wife Badly Beaten In Tallapoosa, Ga.

A TEXTILE worker was slugged on a public street at Tallapoosa, Ga., by a man nearly twice his size, and when the victim's wife sought to assist him she was knocked unconscious.

Bystanders were prevented by an armed man—father of the attacker—from helping the couple.

These charges were made by Warren E. Hall Jr., Atlanta attorney, who made a personal investigation of the Tallapoosa situation. Copies of his report were sent to the U. S. attorney general and members of the House and Senate Judiciary committees.

The outbreak of violence at Tallapoosa occurred at the same moment that the Superior Court of Georgia had handed down an injunction forbidding officials and agents of the American Thread Co. (which operates a mill at Tallapoosa) from interfering with the civil rights of citizens and members of our union," the CIO Textile workers reported.

About a week earlier the union appealed to the U. S. attorney general to proceed against the public officials of Tallapoosa "on the grounds that they had actually assisted the action of American Thread employes in driving peaceful union members out of Tallapoosa."

The union charges that the nonunion workers were armed with pistols, knives and clubs. "The leaders of the mob which drove the TWUA members out of Tallapoosa recently were the same father and son who were responsible for the beating of the couple, Mr. and Mrs. Bernell Rochester," TWUA charged. "Both of the Rochesters are employes of American Thread in Tallapoosa and are union members.

"ACCORDING to Hall's report, Rochester, who lives in Tallapoosa, had single-handed, and without instructions from anyone, gone to the mill gates to distribute copies of a Georgia labor paper which carried accounts of the earlier mob attack. Durwood Teal, who is 6 foot 4 and weighs over 200 pounds, pounced on Rochester, who is a slight man, and knocked him to the ground. Elzie Teal, Durwood's father, was the gun wielder.

"The police in Tallapoosa actually watched the armed crowd drive union workers out of the city and refused to lift a finger. According to counsel for the union, the Dept. of Justice is required to intervene in any community where local police deprive citizens of elementary civil rights, or permit others in that jurisdiction to do so."

HALL'S report told the following story:

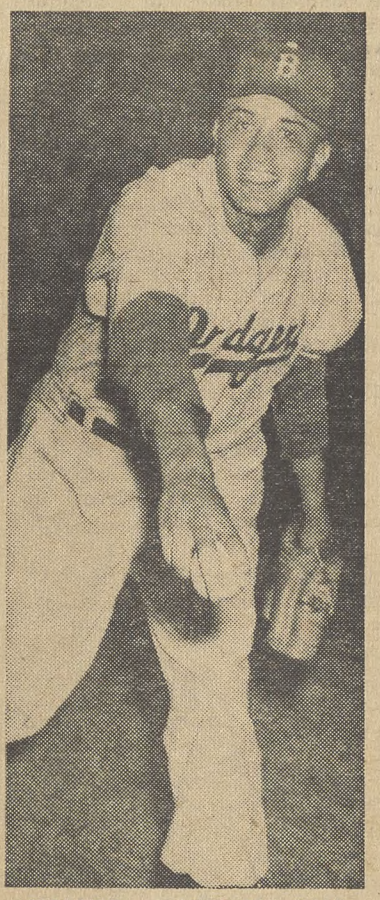
On Aug. 2 five members of the TWUA local which represents American Thread employes at Dalton, Ga., went to Tallapoosa to distribute leaflets explaining why they were on strike at the Dalton plant and publicize the advantages of unionism.

At 2:45 p.m., just before shift change, seven persons came out of the plant and approached the unionists on a public street.

"Two of the seven carried clubs which they brandished in a threatening manner. The leader of the group was Elzie Teal. Teal cursed the union members and violently ordered them to leave the scene, putting his hand in his pocked as though he had a gun.

"While the union members were trying to reason with Teal and the mob grew to between 15 and 20 persons, all of whom were threatening the union members."

TO AVOID trouble, the unionists left, went to downtown Tallapoosa, "where they asked a city policeman to intervene and protect them. This city policeman, who had been present at the plant and witnessed the entire incident, refused to take any part whatever."



SINGER STRIKER'S SON

Brilliant pitching of Don Newcombe (above), Brooklyn Dodger, last week cut the St. Louis Cardinal's National League lead to a single game. Newcombe, son of James Newcombe, one of the 7000 Electrical Workers on strike at the Singer Mfg. Co. plant at Elizabeth, N. J., was the host to 50 children of the strikers at Ebbets Field last week.

Two days later 10 Dalton unionists went to the Tallapoosa mill again to distribute union literature.

"Shortly before 3 p.m. a group of employes of the plant gathered on the plant's property and talked with P. M. Woods, a company overseer. Just as the shift-change whistle blew, a mob of more than 20 men came out of the mill gate, lead by Durwood Teal, son of Elzie Teal. Durwood Teal was carrying a double-barreled, sawed-off shot-gun.

"Another man in the group had a single-barreled shotgun and Elzie Teal was brandishing a pistol."

The unionists left the scene after being threatened and cursed. A policeman witnessing the incident refused to intervene although requested to do so.

ON AUG. 19 Bernell Rochester went to the American Thread plant to distribute copies of the Georgia News Digest.

He was standing in the street near a plant gate when Durwood Teal approached him, asked him what he was doing "and before Rochester could reply viciously assaulted Rochester, who had no opportunity even to defend himself.

"Durwood Teal's first blow knocked Rochester to the ground and Teal pounced on him and began slugging him with his fists.

"Meanwhile, Elzie Teal . . . . stood by with a double-barreled shotgun and would not permit anyone to intervene on Rochester's behalf."

MRS. ROCHESTER then came from the plant, saw what was happening and tried to pull Teal off her husband.

"Teal got up and slugged her with his fists, knocking her across the street to the ground. Teal them resumed his attack on Rochester, who was all but unconscious. Mrs. Rochester got up and again attempted to assist her husband.

"This time Teal seized her head with his left arm and viciously beat her about the head and face and again knocked her across the street and to the ground.

"Teal again resumed his beating of Rochester. For the third time Mrs. Rochester undertook to assist her husband, and this time Teal attacked her with both fists, finally knocking her across the street and into a telephone pole, knocking her unconscious.

"Elzie Teal used his shotgun and verbal threats to kill to prevent anyone even picking Mrs. Rochester up from the street."

THE TEALS then left the scene and two witnesses picked up the "unconscious forms of Mr. and Mrs. Rochester and took them to the county seat, and when they were revived they wrote out warrants for assault with intent to murder."

A dozen or more warrants have been sworn out by TWUA and damage suits against the Teals and American Thread were ordered prepared.

Hall recommended that federal authorities intervene.

Fishermen's Local Opposes Merger

The Cordova, Alaska, Fisheries Union, CIO, has voted unanimously to reject the proposed merger with the CIO Longshoremen of the CIO Fishermen and Allied Workers.

The motion further stated that should the merger be favored by a majority of the Fishermen, that the Cordova local would withdraw. The local recalled that it "has always given active support to ILWU and will continue to do so."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Steel's Bad Behavior

The steel industry deserves widespread recognition of its persistent arrogance.

Few who have watched the industry's tactics in its fight against the CIO Steelworkers can doubt that this is true.

The negotiations in which the giant corporations have engaged this year could hardly be called negotiations at all. About the only thing industry spokesmen seemed able to say was "no!"

When it became apparent that a steel strike was in the making, President Truman stepped into the picture with a proposal that the case be presented to a fact-finding board.

The industry said "no" again and stuck to its guns almost until the strike deadline. Then the force of public opinion, a break in the ranks of the steel makers, a whim or something caused a reluctant "yes" to be issued by industry spokesmen.

Perhaps all of this could be characterized as "normal jockeying for position" if the industry had presented a straightforward case to the fact-finders. But it didn't.

It used board hearings to sound off on its pet economic and political theories. It attempted to discredit the board and the whole idea of fact finding.

Representatives of the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce were brought in as witnesses.

An effort was made to discredit the report Economist Robert Nathan made for the steel union, although no proof to disprove his claims was submitted.

Sounds Off On Strikes

In view of the hue and cry for industrial peace that has come from Taft-Hartley minded industrialists in recent years, one of the most startling statements made at the hearing came from Pres. C. M. White of Republic Steel. He told the board:

"We don't like strikes, they are expensive and they are bad—there are worse things than a strike . . . every strike comes to an end. Everybody gets a lot of things off their chests and they say a lot of dirty things and they seem to feel awfully good after it is all over and they are back to work."

The newspapers gave this statement a big play, without attempting to interpret what White may have in mind.

To many the implication was that he—and perhaps the entire industry—would prefer a strike and its hardships to the Presidential fact-finding set-up.

Naturally, many steel workers put their own interpretation on the remark, for they recalled that a fellow named C. M. White was vice president of Republic Steel back in 1937 when the bloody Memorial Day massacre occurred at Republic's South Chicago plant.

★ ★ ★

Privacy At $1,500 A Week

Through a piece of legislative flim-flam too involved for short description, Congress has decided that Uncle Sam will no longer publish the names and salaries of corporation executives receiving $75,000 a year, or more.

This is regrettable—the more so since Congress tied its proposal to a complex law which the President cannot veto. That information was interesting, and valuable. It was also often embarrassing to the $1,500 a week boys—who are wont to say that labor's demands are greedy and uneconomic. Maybe that embarrassment was the reason for the death of the law.

Smear Campaign Against Britain

Drive Under Way To Discredit Labor Government And Social Services

By ALLAN L. SWIM

GREAT BRITAIN, a nation dominated by loafers and social dreamers, is coming apart at the seams.

Its social services have been dismal failures and its nationalization of a few industries has prevented economic recovery.

Things are really in a mess over there and the labor government is responsible.

Such is the picture—and it's a false one—which is being presented these days to the reading and listening public in the U .S.

It's obvious that Britain is the object of a spreading smear campaign. The story behind the story of this campaign is one which every American trade unionist should learn.

FRANKLY, many of the persons who are writing and speaking so frequently these days about the "failures" of Britain don't give a tinker's damn about the social welfare services the British people receive.

Their interest lies in their own determination to block social welfare measures in this country.

And what could serve them better than the "horrible example" set by the British?

In the first place, the British Isles are across an ocean from us, so it's hard to check up on stories about British activities.

In the second place, it's comparatively easy to blame Britain's economic difficulties on the labor government and its program.

LET'S TAKE one simple example to illustrate how the campaign works.

The average British worker doesn't produce as much as the average U. S. worker for the simple reason that the former doesn't have the help of as much electric power and machinery as the latter.

This situation has existed for many years. Yet our "anti-British" writers and commentators have just discovered it — and they're telling about it in such a way as to leave the impression that nationalization of industry is responsible.

And they imply, too, that the British health program must certainly bear part of the responsibility.

Actually, the British have done a remarkable job of stepping up industrial production since the end of the war.

BRITAIN, LIKE a number of other countries, is having serious economic difficulties—difficulties brought on or heightened by the last war.

These would exist regardless of the political party in power. But the labor government is blamed and it is frequently implied that they would disappear into thin air if Winston Churchill and his Conservatives were at the helm.

Ah, yes, the campaign is a clever one.

You merely point your finger first at Britain's economic plight, then at the labor government and its social services and declare:

"See! They're all tied together —all one and the same. What better proof do we need to convince us that we don't want a 'welfare state' in the U. S.?"

IT'S SAFE to predict that the campaign will pick up more steam as time goes on and that more and more "impartial" correspondents will visit Britain.

This will be extremely unfortunate unless they actually are impartial and are permitted to give a well balanced account of what they are able to learn.

Much is at stake.

Britain is one of the important keys to postwar European recovery, yet a number of Congressmen are seeking to prevent her use of ECA funds because some British industry has been nationalized.

The U. S. can learn much from the British social services program and thus it is important that we receive facts—not fiction —about its operation.

So it's a good idea to examine closely the charges hurled at Great Britain. Find out who's making them and why.

Chicago Librarians Join CIO-GWU

EMPLOYES OF THE Chicago Library have followed their colleagues of the Cleveland Library into the Government Workers' Union, IUMSWA-CIO.

The Chicago group, formerly affiliated with Local 2, United Public Workers-CIO, are now in Local 1215, GWU. According to Marie Antoinette de Roulet, chairman, the members had expressed "dissatisfaction with the policies of UPW, which have been at sharp variance with those of the National CIO. The Library Union has always felt its strength was in CIO."

The membership meeting, which was unanimous in its vote to join GWU, heard an address by William Mirengoff, national GWU co-chairman.

He disclosed that GWU has already chartered 35 locals and that its members include many in the executive branches of the Government at Washington, the Federal Reserve Board, the Veterans' hospital, Freedman's Hospital, the Economic Cooperation Administration, the Univ. of Chicago.

He said GWU also has many members in juvenile courts, post offices, employment service, hospitals in such cities as San Francisco, Atlanta, Milwaukee, Yonkers, Salt Lake City and others. There are also members in state and county governments, he said.

Besides Miss de Roulet, the officers of Local 1215 are: Clarence Kraemer, Marguerite Gallagher, Irene Welch, Ruth Puffer, Bessie Gayles and Mary Carroll.

Co-Op Sells Clothing

A CONSUMER Clothing Center is the latest addition to the cooperative ventures of the Motor Co-Op in Detroit.

"Union and co-op members of this area will be able to buy clothing for their families at real savings this fall and winter," said Al Rightley of the United Auto Workers Co-op division, in announcing the opening of the clothing mart on Aug. 19.

"With slow work weeks and layoffs predicted for the near future, the savings are going to mean much to our people."

Although sponsored by union and copoerative groups, the Consumer Clothing Center is a privately-owned enterprise operated by the U. C. S. Sales Corp. of New York City, owners of a national chain of clothing stores. The company has similar union and co-op sponsored projects in Providence, R. I., Hartford, Conn., and Chicago, Ill.

The Detroit co-op clothing store will be open only to union and co-op members who show the proper credentials. Through a collective buying agreement co-op members will receive a small additional savings on their purchases.

Among the items listed for sale are men's dress shirts, regularly priced at $2.95, for $2; all wool worsted suits with two pairs of pants, regularly priced at $55, for $39; dresses, regularly priced at $10, for $8.50; regularly priced at $7.99, for $5.90 and women's all wool zip-lined coats, regularly priced at $29, for $21.

"Evaporated, condensed, skimmed, or homogenized?"

Would Up Exemptions

Rep. George Rhodes (D., Pa.), an official of the AFL, has introduced a bill in Congress to increase from $600 to $1000 the income tax exemptions for an individual taxpayer and his spouse or other first dependent.

Well, Anyhow, It Was A Bit Better

HE WAS one of those good natured big guys who usually found himself able to chuckle when things went a bit wrong.

But, as this story opens, he was wearing a long face and his sense of humor was slightly sour.

"Everything seems to go just a bit wrong," he complained. "If you operate by the rules you don't get the expected results—and the same thing happens if you break the rules.

"But, you know how it is. You're assigned to a drive like this the second time—after you lose one election—and you're going to do your best to win."

THE SCENE was a CIO office that had been set up in a Southern town which contained a big synthetic plant.

The big fellow was the organizer in charge. He had come from the industry and had had a good record in his local union.

But, as he said, things weren't going well. There was a hard core of CIO strength, but it wasn't enough to assure victory in a forthcoming NLRB election.

The chief organizer tried most of the "tricks of the trade" with varying results —and then he thought up some new ones.

The campaign dragged. None of the unionists seemed able to give it the spark needed.

THE BIG FELLOW, sitting in his office, looked up from a stack of membership cards and said:

"We're making progress, but it's too slow.

"If only something would happen to stir up interest—just anything. When I was in here trying to organize the place a couple of years ago the company tried some rough stuff.

"But now everything is sweetness and light. Nobody has even threatened to take a poke at me or the other fellows.

"The company is conducting a clever and dignified campaign—a very smooth propaganda campaign.

"I'm telling you confidentially that something's going to have to happen or we'll lose the election."

FINALLY, AS ALWAYS HAPPENS, the week of the election rolled around and everything was quiet on the organizing front—too quiet.

Efforts to make the company show its anti-union hand had failed.

Nobody had been able to get the town really talking about the election and the number of membership cards signed indicated a union defeat.

The organizers put on a quick leafleting campaign but it didn't seem to create any new interest.

"Well," said the big fellow, "I've done all I can and the boys working with me have put out their best. We'll know the score soon."

ON THE DAY of the election, workers at the plant went to the polls quietly, cast their ballots and returned to work.

There's wasn't much excitement about it.

Then the votes were counted and the NLRB announced the union had lost by a fairly narrow margin.

That evening the organizers got together for a "weeping" session at which the entire campaign was reviewed.

"Well," said a downhearted unionist, "the whole campaign went this time just like the first one we lost."

The big fellow chuckled, flashed a smile and declared: "No, Joe, it didn't. We've really made progress. During the first campaign I was thrown into the river in January—and this time I didn't even get wet from rain!" **A. L. S.**

Impressions Of The Mad Artist

British TUC To Consider Wage Policy and Prices

By ELLEN McCULLOUGH

Secretary of the Research, Education, Political and International Department of Britain's Transport and General Workers' Union.

BRITIAN'S 81ST annual Trades Union Congress opens at Bridlington, on the Yorkshire coast, on Sept. 5. There will be about 900 delegates, representing some 8,000,000 trade unionists. The debates will center around the best way to apply the lessons learned in the last four years.

There may be, no doubt, hard words said from floor and platform, but there will be no fundamental difference of opinion between the delegates.

More than half the resolutions deal with the economic situation and the management of nationalized industries; most of the big unions have resolutions on one or both of these aspects.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress has placed on the agenda a resolution which states that a permanent solution of Britain's difficulties "can only be found, internally, in a greater volume of production at lower costs, with a consequent raising of the purchasing power of wages and externally, in internationally concerted efforts to maintain living standards and full employment."

After rejecting alternative solutions involving lowered living standards or cuts in the social services, and noting the need for continued vigilance against rising prices and exorbitant profits, it pledges support of the policy of restraining an increase of personal incomes and expenditure unrelated to increased productivity.

This is in line with the General Council's policy on Personal Incomes, Costs and Prices, accepted at last year's Congress. All save two of the other resolutions give general assent to this, while expressing lively anxiety about prices or profits, or both.

The Transport Workers are worried about the increased prices of foodstuffs, and want to lower prices and curtail profits. The Tailors add to this a demand for the reduction of distributive costs, and the lifting of the purchase tax on domestic goods. The same line is taken by the Engineers, Shop Assistants, General and Municipal Workers, Railway Clerks, Railwaymen, and Railway-drivers.

On the other hand the Civil Service Clerks and the Electricians want a modification of the White Paper policy because the measures so far adopted "have not prevented a decline in wages in relation to prices and profits."

All these resolutions, of course, were put on the agenda before the Government's recent cut of some prices.

None of the resolutions on nationalizaton expresses doubts about the principle; indeed the Rubber Workers and the Foundry Workers want their industries to be nationalized. The resolutions are concerned with the methods to be adopted.

The Transport Workers ask for training schemes to fit workers for the responsibilities of management, and urge that "the utmost care and economy" be applied in the management of nationalized industries. The Bank Employes and the Firemen want more trade union representation on the Boards. The Miners want a joint council, representing the government bodies of nationalized industries and the trade unions, to deal with affairs relating to such industries. The Executives and Technicians want the TUC to "call a representative meeting of affiliated organizations which are also affiliated to the British Institute of Management, to consider the setting up of machinery to ensure the fullest participation of the trade union movement in raising the standard of management in British industry, including a definite scheme for the education of trade unionists in the technique of industrial management."

Two unions (the Transport Workers and the Railway Engine-drivers), are concerned about the financial burden placed upon nationalized industries by the compensation paid to former shareholders; the latter want the Government's liability to terminate on the death of the present shareholders.

In the field of internationaal affairs, the General and Municipal Workers approve the action of the TUC in leaving the World Federation of Trade Unions, but the Foundry Workers and one of the smaller Civil Service Unions (CSU) disapprove.

English Work Longer

The Britist worker in manufacturing industries works a longer week than does the American worker. Statistics of the Ministry of Labor shows that workers in manufacturing, building, transport, mining, utilities and national and local government employment had an average work week of 45.3 hours, compared with an average work week for manufacturing labor in the U. S. of 40 hours.

Overtime pay in Britain customarily starts at 44 hours, with time and one-fourth for overtime. In the U. S., overtime usually begins after the basic work week of 40 hours and the rate is time and one-half. Adult male workers in Great Britain average 46.7 work hours per week.

'Steel Industry Owes A Debt To Its Worker

By GLORIA CAPLAN

"THE STEEL industry owes a debt to its workers," CIO and Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray told the Presidential fact-finding board.

It was up to the board to decide the extent of that debt from the great mass of material accumulated since the hearings began July 28.

The union head closed the Steelworkers' case with the pledge that neither he nor the union would rest "until the industry acknowledges this just debt by making a decent provision for those who have spent their lives in its service."

In his final statement, Murray lambassed Enders M. Voorhees, head of U. S. Steel's finance committee, for ascribing the union's pension demand to a race for personal power between Mine Workers Pres. John Lewis and himself.

"This attack is vicious and insulting," Murray said. "It is not only an insult to me. It is an insult to those who make Mr. Voorhees' steel and to those who mine his coal.

"There is real human need today for the benefits which we have asked. There is want. There is poverty. There is the kind of tragedy that only old age without security can know."

EARLIER in the week, as he led off the union's rebuttal arguments, Murray had torn into the testimony of John Stephens, U. S. Steel vice-president; Clarence Randall, Inland Steel president; and John M. Hancock, an investment banker.

Of Stephens' testimony, which purported to show that the union head in 1947 had waived the right to discuss pensions this year, Murray said:

"... although I need not, I choose to make a reply to Mr. Stephens. I do so because his statement, since it can have no legal bearing upon the issues of this case, as he knows, is obviously intended as a deliberate personal attack upon me and a challenge to my integrity as a man and as a labor leader."

To support his contention that the union had waived its right to talk pensions this year, Stephens had inserted into the record alleged transcripts of informal conversations held with Murray.

It was significant, Murray said, that Stephens had not referred the board to the official minutes of bargaining talks nor to a letter he sent Stephens on May 12, 1947.

The letter stated: "I feel that we have on this occasion adequately covered by our agreement the matters relating to wages, hours and conditions of employment. Should it develop, however, that the union desires to raise afresh with the company a matter that falls within the scope of collective bargaining, but is not covered by any provision of our agreement, the union would observe the no-strike pledge in the contract.

The reference to matters "not covered by any provision of our agreement" meant pensions specifically, Murray explained, and was intended to emphasize the union's right to bargain on pensions at any time.

"At no time in conversations or discussions with Mr. Stephens, or with anyone else in the industry, have I agreed either privately or publicly that the pension issue would not be bargainable under our present labor agreements," he said.

IN REFUTING the industry's legal arguments against the bargainability of pensions, Arthur J. Goldberg, union attorney pointed out what he termed a basic inconsistency.

First, he said, the industry had argued that to bargain on pensions would constitute a "modification of the contract" and hence would be illegal. Under the present reopening only the pay provisions are subject to modification.

If a modification of the contract, what provision would it modify? Goldberg asked. The only provision it could modify, since the contract contains no mention of pensions are the pay provisions. Thus, by inference, he said, the companies were admitting that pensions constituted a part of wages and as such are bargainable under the wage reopening.

If, on the other hand, the companies argue that pensions are not included in the contract, Goldberg said, then no "modfication" is involved and pensions are bargainable at any time. To support this claim he cited the NLRB decision in the Allied Mills case, which ruled any subject not mentioned in a contract bargainable at any time.

Goldberg's calm, almost informal refutation of the industry's legal arguments was followed by the union's case for pensions and insurance, presented by Murray Latimer.

In addition to an immediate wage increase of 12½c, the union is asking 11.23c an hour to finance a $125 monthly pension for workers over 65 and 6.72c an hour for a complete insurance program, including sick benefits, hospitalization, death benefits, disability benefits and surgery.

Latimer disputed the U. S. Steel claim that its pension payments averaged $44 a month, exclusive of social security old-age benefits. The union claimed the company's payments averaged $5.41. Difference was, Latimer explained, that the industry had failed to include those retired without pensions in computing its figure.

IT WAS in the economic arguments which followed, however, that the basic differences between the industry and the union appeared most acute.

These arguments involved far more than just the economics of the steel industry. For it was basically two diametrically opposed economic theories—laissez faire vs. the purchasing power theory—that were in conflict. And everyone in the packed little federal courtroom was aware that the economy of the whole country depends to a large degree on which of the theories wins out in the end.

Economic Expert Robert R. Nathan was the main ball-carrier for the union in this area, followed by Otis Brubaker, Steelworkers research director, who chopped away at

The Truth

About 92.2% of the steel industry—49 companies—are represented in the current controversy before the presidential fact-finding board in New York City.

About 34 are small producers, most of them seeking differential treatment by the board.

Some charged the union with being a "labor monopoly" and with foisting upon them—against their will—the same wage rates as the big companies paid.

Board Chairman Daugherty set out to find the truth of such charges. His questioning of Luke Sawyer, vice-president of Babcock & Wilcox, was fairly typical:

Daugherty: "Before there was a union, when there was a change initiated by one of the companies, you could follow?"

Sawyer: "We followed Ellwood City, yes sir."

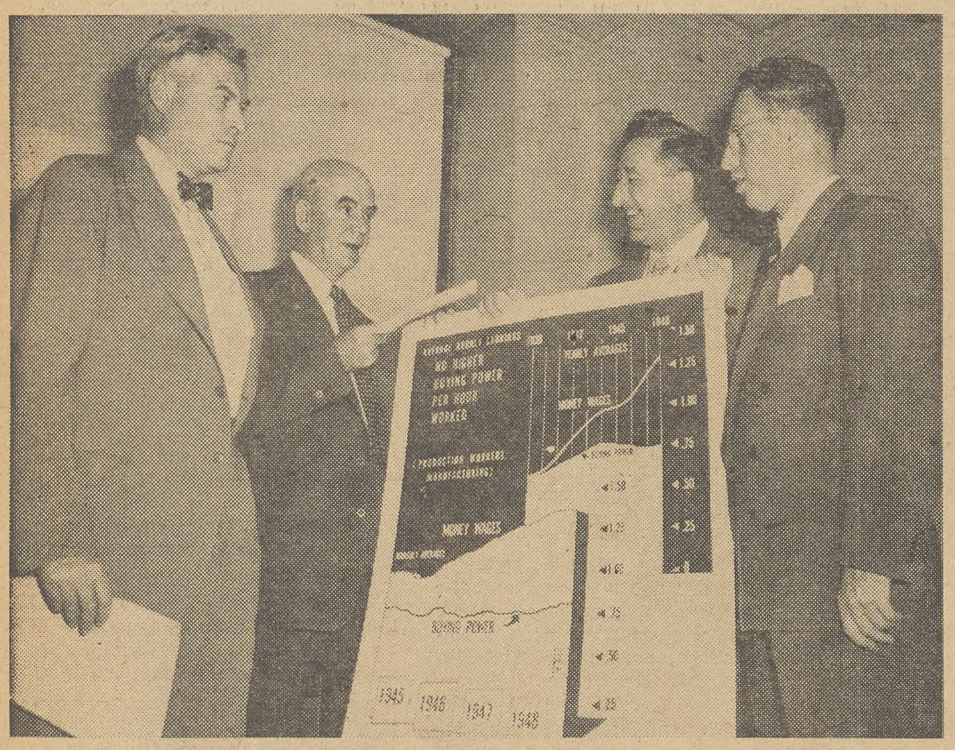
Daugherty: "Pretty consistently?"

Sawyer: "Yes, sir."

Daugherty: "Has that continued since the union has been in existence?"

Sawyer: "Yes, I think it has without exception."

MANY STEEL WORKERS recalled the bloody event pictured above when Pres. C. M. White of Republic Steel told the Presidential fact-finding board: "We don't like strikes, and they are expensive and bad. I've been on a picket line a helluva lot. I have been knocked down on a picket line from behind. So I know what it is and they are tough things. But if that is the way it has to be worked out, why—every strike comes to an end. I have never been in one that didn't come to an end



AN IMPORTANT POINT: This chart shows that although there has been an increase in money wages received by the CIO Steelworkers from 1945 to May 1949 there was no increase in buying power. L. to r.: Secy.-Treas. David McDonald of the Steelworkers; Philip Murray, president of the Steelworkers and the CIO; Vice Pres. James G. Timmes of the Steelworkers and Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel for the Steelworkers and the CIO.

Herald Tribune Fails To Fi

NAM and steel industry contentions that the hearings of the U. S. fact-finding board are "sinister" interference with free collective bargaining have failed to impress some important eastern newspapers.

The Republican New York Herald Tribune noted that Clarence Randall, head of the Inland Steel, had spent much of his testimony in berating the board and criticizing its appointment. As a result, the paper commented, CIO Pres. Murray was forced to use much of his rebuttal time to answer these comments by the steel industry executive, who is also a power in the Natl. Association of Manufacturers.

Noting that the industry had voiced its objections to the board at the time of its appointment, the Herald Tribune said: "It would have seemed better for all concerned if thereafter the arguments had been kept to the issues in dispute."

The Herald Tribune, recalling that negotiating sessions between the union and U. S. Steel had been infrequent and marked by many recesses, by inference backed Murray's assertion that the company had not bargained in full good faith.

"In the future, those who are opposed to Presidential intervention will perhaps find the will to prolong and to sustain more effectively the processes of free bargaining," the paper commented.

(Ira Mosher, NAM executive, and others have wailed that the board is damaging collective bargaining. On a radio broadcast Mosher—a devoted believer in Taft-Hartley

,' Murray Declares At Fact-Finding Hearing

nd there are worse things than a strike. Everybody gets a lot of things
ir chests and they say a lot of dirty things. And they feel awfully good
is all over and they are back at work." Shown above is a scene from the
ial Day 1937 Massacre at Republic's South Chicago plant. The Massacre,
ch 10 lost their lives and many were injured, occurred during the Steel-
s' drive for recognition.

uments, company by company.
s original presentation, Nathan had
that the steel industry's "phenom-
ofit position made a substantial in-
possible. He said further that such an
is not only possible, but necessary
pression is to be averted. By increas-
e amount of purchasing power in
' hands, he said, it would be pos-
reverse the current downward busi-
nd.

try spokesmen countered this by ar-
hat ability to pay should not be used
iterion for wage increases, and that
xists an abundance of purchasing
so that the current recession cannot
om an insufficiency of it.

n noted that the industry's econo-
. Jules Backman, argued that a wage
would prevent price reductions. On
r hand, Nathan said, he spoke of de-
prices as being undesirable since
e "always associated with downward
n business."

Nathan also took Backman to task for insisting that when prices decline, fear of inventory losses causes businessmen to hold back on purchases, rather than any decline in demand, as the union contends.

WHAT causes those price declines in the first place? Nathan asked, answering that it was obviously a lack of consumers' buying power.

To support his claim that purchasing power is high now, Bachman compared the slice of the total national income pie going to wages and salaries with the slice in boom years such as 1929.

"We get little sense of comfort whatsoever out of such comparisons," Nathan said. "One need only remember what happened immediately afterward—in 1930-31-32—to understand why."

The union's purpose, he said, was to avert another 1929, not to duplicate it. And that could be done through a sufficient rise in purchasing power—through wage increases and price cuts, he added.

d Fact Finders 'Sinister'

requent critic of union practices—was
s an "independent expert on labor-
ment relations!" In the radio inter-
s heart bled for collective bargaining).
Washington Post took exception to
v of C. M. White, head of Republic
hat the strike weapon is the only
ble way of settling disputes.
g that the nation would feel the
f a prolonged steel strike, the Post

e highly integrated industrial society
, the executive heads of such estab-
s owe it to the public to cooperate
artedly in all attempts to effect a
settlement of disputes between them
ir employes."
iberal New York Post also thought that White's blood-and-thunder statement "throws sharp light on industry's campaign for the Taft-Hartley law." Noting that in its campaign for anti-union legislation, industry has always pointed with horror at the effect of strikes, the Post declared:

"White's calm acceptance of a long battle in steel is the most ominous note in his statement . . . We can think of only one man outside the Communist camp capable of proclaiming the social irresponsibility voiced by steel's spokesman. His name is John L. Lewis; when he roars his defiance of government intervention in labor crisis, the editorial pages justly quiver with anger.

"But nearly everyone in our profession is reluctant to quarrel with Lewis-ism in the steel industry. Why, daddy?"

C. M. White Of Republic Ran The Show During '37 Massacre Of 10

"AND IF they think we are wrong, they strike us, see. That is the way this thing should work. It is a helluva good way to work it.

". . . And there are worse things than a strike. Everybody gets a lot of things off their chests, and they say a lot of dirty things and they seem to feel awfully good after it is all over and they are back to work."

Listening to those words from Charles White, president of Republic Steel Corp., before a Presidential Fact-Finding Board, representatives of the CIO Steelworkers were reminded of other days at Republic.

White's blunt challenge to a fight brought back memories of Memorial Day, 1937, in Chicago and Steelworkers wondered bitterly if that was what the corporation head mean by "a helluva good way to work it."

On that day 10 Republic Steelworkers were shot to death while trying to form a peaceful picket line—seven shot in the back, three in the side, none in the front. Thirty others, including a woman and three children, were wounded by gunshot—nine probably permanently disabled. About 60 others were wounded.

That was the notorious Memorial Day Massacre which occurred outside Republic's South Chicago plant. Steelworkers in the Federal courtroom, shocked by White's statement, doubted that any of Republic's employes "felt awfully good" when they went back to work in 1937.

WHITE'S invitation to a strike reminded many of Republic's history of labor relations and what the famous LaFolette Committee had to say of them in 1941.

The committee also had something to say of White, then Republic's vice president in charge of "operations":

"Mr. Girdler (then the corporation head) brought with him into Republic a group of men schooled at Aliquippa, proponents of the Aliquippa technique of repression, who immediately began organizing the police department of the new corporation. The captains of Republic police and Mr. White were among those whom Mr. Girdler brought from Aliquippa."

At Republic during the union-fighting days, White, reported the committee, had authorized the use of blind vouchers as "a convenient way of concealing payment for undercover men, espionage and 'rough shadowing' . . . his office received some of the espionage reports . . . Clearly Mr. White understood the purpose for which these moneys were being expended and approved it.

"One must conclude, therefore, the anti-union activity, labor espionage and 'rough shadowing' constituted the labor policy of Republic Corp."

LATER, the report states: ". . . acts of brutal violence, espionage and 'rough shadowing' characterized the attitude of Republic Steel Corp. and the conduct of its police."

That White was not inexperienced in preparing for a labor fight also was shown by the committee's findings. In three weeks during 1934, it reported, Republic spent $11,900.71 for munitions—riot guns, sickening gas grenades, tear-gas projectiles, revolvers and cartridges.

White explained: "Our general experience has been that during these strikes it is well to have your plants sufficiently armed and in proper shape to repel an invasion." (Laughter followed that statement.)

In 1937 Republic put its munitions to use.

The Senate Committee reported that police had been arbitrarily preventing the strikers from forming a picket line even though there were no official orders to do so. Told by the police commissioner they could form a line of any size provided it was peaceful, Steelworkers on Sunday, May 30, 1937, held a union meeting, then paraded toward the plant to establish a picket line.

At the gates they were met by a large detail of armed policemen.

POLICE contended they were attempting to prevent a violent invasion of the plant, but the committee dismissed that argument as groundless.

"We are of the opinion," it reported, "that the sole objective of the marchers was to picket in mass at the plant gate." Had violence been their objective, the committee reasoned, why were women and children among the marchers—and why were they not armed?

Nevertheless, a barrage of tear gas and gunfire was brutally trained on the marchers. Some were shot in flight, others while lying on the ground. Others were clubbed under similar circumstances.

But where did the police weapons come from? the committee asked. Photographic evidence showed that the clubs used were white hatchet handles, not regulation nightsticks. And the police department hadn't supplied tear gas. The committee concluded that the hatchet handles were supplied by the company and implied that the tear gas was too.

That's Republic's idea of a "helluva good way to work it."

California Organizer For Retail Union Dies

Robert Brown, organizer for California for the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes, died August 19 at his home in Los Angeles.

Formerly a resident of Brooklyn, he was active in the union movement for more than 30 years. He held a number of posts with locals of the retail union and at one time was secretary-manager of the United Retail and Wholesale Florist Union, Local 299, New York.

He is survived by his wife, two sons, two daughters, two brothers and five grandchildren.

IT'S UP TO THEM: These members of the Presidential fact-finding board will recommend a solution of the dispute over wages, social insurance and pension. They are: David L. Cole, Chairman Carroll Daugherty and Samuel I. Rosenman.

New Bedford, Mass., Workers Face

Most Crucial Tussle Ever With Hard Times

By IRVING KAHAN

UNEMPLOYMENT'S nothing new in the lives of the 18,000 textile workers of New Bedford, Mass. They've been through it before.

When you've worked 10, 20, 30 years in the spinning and weaving mills—through booms and depressions—you get to accept layoffs and short time as part of the game, whether you like it or not. And you learn to roll with the punches hard times deal you.

In the old days, before the war, that is, you scraped up a few bucks to tide yourself over at the fishing wharves, the docks or in the smaller factories that turn out rubber, paper, electrical equipment and machinery.

But you always knew you'd be back at your job in the cotton and rayon mills as soon as they started up again because you felt that as long as people wore clothes there would be a textile industry in New Bedford.

It seemed like it just had to be that way. Textile mill operators couldn't find a better supply of skilled workers anywhere, the market was conveniently close and the humid climate was ideal for spinning and weaving.

What's more, textile manufacturing was in the blood of the mill owners. Tough and obstinate though they might have been as employers, they were textile men through and through who stuck it out when good times gave way to bad. They had "bounce."

That's the way New Bedford workers felt about unemployment before the war. They don't feel that way today.

FOREBODING ATMOSPHERE

Instead, you find an air of foreboding. You sense it just talking to workers, merchants, insurance agents, city employees—the "little people" of New Bedford. There's a feeling deep down inside most of them that things are different—that this time, it's not going to be so easy to come out of this recession, or whatever you choose to call it.

They seem to have a feeling of being "caught"; that it's going to take a lot more than civic pep meetings and the like to shake this thing off.

It's not just because 7000 of New Bedford's 18,000 textile workers are idle, serious as that is. It's not because 18,000 of this area's 40,000-odd employables have been cut off from regular earnings. It goes far deeper.

Folks here have been looking to the owners of the textile mills for a solution—for some dynamic, positive action of reassure them. It has not been forthcoming.

They have looked to city officials and civic leaders for a program to set the wheels rolling again but their leaders are not acting like leaders.

SITTING ON PROFITS

The spirit and enterprise which made this a great textile center is almost totally absent. With but a handful of exceptions, mill owners are sitting on the fat profits they made during the war, speculating whether to stay in business or pull out with their bankrolls intact.

Even those mill owners who are sticking it out are displaying none of the "daring" which NAM tries to associate with the term "risk capital." They're playing it safe. When they're not looking to the "great, white father" in Washington for aid in the form of government orders, they're besieging the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, with proposals for workload increases—the current word for wage cuts.

For one thing, the old time, dyed-in-the-wool textile mill owner is vanishing. He is giving way to a new type—the kind that have no basic interest in either the industry or the community and who are interested only in a quick killing.

In New Bedford, outstanding prototypes of this kind of free enterprise are the List interests, dealers in textile machinery with origins in the junk business.

List has been in New Bedford only since 1945 but its policies have already left an imprint that textile workers won't soon forget.

It was in that year that List took over the Nonquitt Mills, a highly profitable venture since 1906. List cleared $289,000 before taxes in 1946; in 1947, it was a whooping $661,000; in 1948, a healthly $395,000.

Early this year, Nonquitt Mills, like most textile concerns all over the nation, began to run in the red. That was enough for the List interests. The plant was closed permanently; 1100 workers have been kicked out into the streets.

A group of local businessmen tried to reopen it, but got no backing from local bankers. List is now preparing to dismantle the plant and sell its equipment.

Pulling up stakes and clearing out may be good business but it spells a raw deal for the city and for the workers who helped make "good business" possible.

ANOTHER PROBLEM

Not many mill owners are like List but they pose just as serious a problem, according to George E. Carignan, director of TWUA's New Bedford Joint Board. Their chief fault is lack of new ideas to keep pace with the times and with their competitors. They keep making the same products through the years, failing to develop new fabrics to capture market interest. They cling to production of staples and when demand falls off, they're left high and dry—and with them, the workers.

Carignan says most of them have failed or refused to re-invest part of their wartime profits in plant modernization. This lack of foresight has now caught up with them; they can't compete with modern, progressive rivals.

Carignan heads a joint board whose members worked in 32 large textile mills here little more than a decade ago. Today there are only nine large plants.

Current TWUA employment records make sour reading. You get an idea how serious the problem is when you run over the list.

"FEELS LIKE UNDERTAKER"

Hathaway Manufacturing Co., for instance, is down from a 1948 work force of 2169 to 1381; Firestone Textiles, from 1532 to 706; Kilburn Mill, from 1558 to 527; Wamsutta Mills, from 1537 to 807; Nashawena, from 1381 to 947; Fisk division of U. S. Rubber Co., from 762 to 340; Soule Mill, from 984 to 340.

There will be no large-scale rehiring at Firestone and Fisk. Both make tire fabrics and have abandoned cotton in favor of nylon and rayon. Kilburn has dropped its yard division, letting out two-thirds of its workers. Pierce Brothers, Ltd., with 570 workers, has announced it will liquidate in 90 days.

That may account for the feeling in New Bedford that this slow period is "different."

"With all that's been happening, I feel like an undertaker in this job," is Carignan's wry comment.

A visit to the Division of Employment Security's office here underlines the whole picture. John B. Hunter, New Bedford manager, tells you UCC claims ave dropped to 12,100 from a peak of 15,700 several months ago. But he warns you not to jump to optimistic conclusions.

The reduction merely represents the dropping from the rolls of more than 3000 workers who have exhausted their benefits. And there has been very little hiring, mostly from garment shops which want skilled stitchers only. By the end of September, TWUA predicts the number of those who will exhaust their UCC benefits will mushroom to 7300.

Next stop for a worker in this situation might be the New Bedford relief department. So you go there and, ironically enough, you find it's in Room 13 of the city hall. William A. Higgins, public assistance director, tells you relief cases ave increased almost 25% in less than a year. The figure—762 cases—is not large in view of New Bedford's 110,000 population, but he says there's cause for alarm.

What's significant is that the city has taken on the support of more than 200 cases of able-bodied men since 1945, people who can and want to be self-supporting. And the number of veterans on "soldiers' relief" has zoomed to 259.

Glum as the picture is, textile workers have not yet lost their hope. For the greater part, they are older people who have been through this before. And they have faith that the union will do everything possible to protect them. But they are anxious, disturbed. They feel in their bones, somehow, that this will be the most crucial tussle they have ever had with hard times.

Because they're old, they feel their prospects in the labor market are not good; in fact, they feel that the failure of mill owners to start something rolling may find them with no labor market at all in which to offer their services.

If they were younger, they'd pull up stakes and leave.

Then there's Manuel Gomes. He's 51, the father of 13 children ranging from four to 24 years in age and all living in a seven-room flat in a house Gomes had to buy at inflated prices when he was evicted two years ago.

"Every cent I have went into this house and I've still got a mortgage to pay off," he says.

Gomes was a slubber-tender in the Fisk division of U. S. Rubber Co. He earned about $55 a week. When cotton tire fabrics were ruled "out" at Fisk, Gomes was out, too, after 16 years in the plant.

BENEFITS EXPIRED

His UCC benefits expired last March. Because he owns a house, he's not eligible for relief. Only four of his children are of working age. They're textile workers, too, but are out of jobs. They're still drawing unemployment insurance so there's some food still on the table for Manuel Gomes and his large brood, which now includes a married daughter, her husband and three children, recently evicted.

"They're back with the old man," Gomes smiles, his chin still up.

But to him, this layoff is "different." In 1933, he points out, things were hopeless but at least the cost of living was low and there were some jobs to turn to.

"Didn't pay much, of course, but if you made a few dollars you could manage. Funny thing, this had to happen just when we were getting used to having modern conveniences—like an electric refrigerator.

"But you've got to learn to take these things," he says with a hollow chuckle.

And there's Michael J. Linkiewicz, a man in his late 40's who has been a textile worker since he was 12. Like Gomes, Mike got his walking papers when Firestone decided to stop using cotton for tire fabrics.

"FAREWELL" BANQUET

Less than a year ago, Mike was one of a group of union stewards and foremen who were tendered a banquet by Firestone. He remembers how a company official got up and announced plans for expansion.

"Little did we know we were attending a farewell dinner," he muses. "Well, many a dream other than mine is going haywire."

Things aren't too tough yet. He's drawing unemployment compensation and he's picking up a few dollars as a photographer, long a hobby and now a meager living. And his wife, sickly though she is, has insisted on taking a job in a garment shop. So they may sweat their dream through yet, if things improve.

If—that's what appears to be in the minds of all New Bedford folk.

It must be in the minds of local mill owners as they take their daily lunches in the sumptuous and exclusive Wamsutta Club.

It must be in the minds of workers still on the job, three or four days a week, who continue to scorn Communists who are appearing in greater numbers of late to distribute leaflets at mill gates.

It must have been in the minds of some 300 textile workers who glumly lined the banks of the Acushnet River this week to watch a freighter steam down to Buzzard's Bay loaded with 300 tons of textile machinery from the Firestone plant destined for Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The sight wasn't new. It was the third time it happened this year. But somehow there was something symbolic about it. The bay appears to have been well named for the freighter which rode its waters was very much like a buzzard slowly picking New Bedford clean of its once booming textile industry.

DISCUSS WORKLOAD INCREASES: Layoffs are accompanied by company proposals for heavier workloads for those still on the job. Here a Textile Workers committee from the Kilburn Mills, New Bedford, Mass., is talking over what to do about a proposed boost in workloads. Seated behind desk: A Committee member; Margaret Dufaur, secretary of the local; Richard Percival, business agent; George E. Carignan, TWUA's New Bedford Joint Board director, and Ernest Rego, president of the local.

15,000 Jobless In Tenn. County

More than 21 per cent of the persons who were employed in Knoxville and Knox County, Tenn., last year are jobless today, according to Paul R. Christopher, CIO director for Tennessee.

Christopher said that of the 70,000 or more who were working last year, 15,000 are jobless and another 10,000 earning not more than 50 per cent of normal income. Other figures submitted by the CIO regional office are:

Of the 15,000 jobless less than 7,000 are drawing unemployment compensation. Of the 10,000 partially employed less than 2,000 are receiving partial unemployment compensation—the amount to which they would be entitled if they were entirely unemployed less what they earn.

The percentage of unemployed in respect to the entire work force would be even higher if the number of persons who worked during the peak war period, school graduates and domestic servants were included.

CP Ousts Bella Dodd; 'Fighting Party Line' Against CIO

BELLA DODD for years was a leading saleswoman for the Communist Party Line.

First, she did her selling as a fellow traveler. Then she announced she was a party member. Soon after, she was elected to the party's New York State executive, and later to the national committee.

She was one of the few important women in the party.

Suddenly, a few weeks ago, she was expelled by the CP, which accused her of "discrimination against Negroes," "Browderism" and "white chauvinism."

The charges sounded familiar, so Louis Schaeffer decided to do an interview with Mrs. Dodd for the New Leader. They were old acquaintances from the early days of the American Labor Party, when she represented the CIO Teachers' Union.

She denied the charges against her and said:

"The real cause of my break was the leadership's determination to maintain the Communist opposition in the CIO at all costs."

Schaeffer wrote that "she explained that she and others had argued that such tactics might lead to the CIO's expelling the Communist unions.

"But the party leaders answered that if this happened, the expelled unions would form their own central body."

CP Writer Lies About Nathan Report

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

NO ONE else can hate with the fervor the Communist Party uses in hating.

One of the chief targets of the CP's hates is the CIO. The CIO can do nothing right—in the eyes of the comrades. Now, believe it or not, the CP is sniping at the CIO's Nathan report!

The Daily Worker, during the vacation of its "labor" editor, Georoge Morris, decided to run four pieces by Elizabeth Lawson, identified as instructor in political economy at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

The Jefferson School (it's in New York City) has no official school colors, but you can bet your last dime that the chief color would be red.

Miss Lawson, parroting the party line, didn't have a good word for the 1949 Nathan Report (prepared for CIO by Economist Robert Nathan.) First, she harked back to the Nathan of 1947:

"Two years ago, the press and the public platform rang with the capitalists, denunciation of what was popularly known at the 'Nathan Report.'

"No such assault is being leveled today against the second Nathan report. And the captalists are quite right in their judgement. While the first document, in spite of all shortcomings, served labor in the light of a second round of post-war wage increases, this current memorandum, prepared as a labor document, is in actuality a distinct service to the capitalist class."

Now, that would be a serious criticism—if true. But it is not true. In fact, it is a lie.

If Miss Lawson weren't so slavish towards the party, she would have noted a barrage of editorial criticism of the second Nathan report in the press of America. She would have noted well-planted letters to the editor from conservative economists, attacking the report.

Only last week, Pres. C. M. White, of the Republican Steel Corp., attacked the Nathan CIO Report and the Nathan Steel Report while he was testifying before the steel fact-finding board.

"If someone on our staff had prepared such a report, he'd be canned," White cried.

Which brought this rejoinder from CIO and Steelworkers' Pres. Philip Murray "One thing we'll admit, Republic certainly is an expert at canning people."

So, Miss Lawson starts off with a lie.

HERE ARE the main points she attacks in the Nathan Report:

"It minimizes the crisis and thus the need to fight for the unemployed.

"It denies the existence of technological unemployment.

"In the name of 'increased productivity', it advocates speedup.

"It takes a flat stand against uniform national industry-wide wage scales.

"The Nathan Report pooh-poohs the very possibility of successful struggles to bring down prices.

"It neglects—and therefore betrays—the special burning problems of Negro labor.

"It urges our government to break strikes of workers abroad and to bar the way to political and social reforms in other countries."

It is ironic for a Party Liner to denounce the speedup, which is party policy in Russia. And, most American workers haven't forgotten—and won't forget—the passionate attempts of the party liners to get a speedup installed during the war.

Let's take up Miss Lawson's arguments point by point:

Miss Lawson babbles about "betrayal" of the unemployed by Nathan. She claims he hasn't offered any solution for them. She looks at the world through pink-colored glasses and attacks the man chosen by CIO to state its case.

The Nathan report devotes a lot of time and suggestions to end unemployment and to take care of the unemployed.

On Page 41, Nathan says: "The unemployed should be put to work on useful projects which would enrich the nation's wealth and welfare."

On the same page, he says, "certainly the maximum (of unemployment compensations) should be moved up considerably in all states. The duration should surely be increased to at least 30 weeks in any one year and preferably longer. The system should be extended to cover workers in all fields of activity."

NATHAN DOES say that "the myth of technological unemployment has been laid to rest." This expert on economics has made a thorough study and has come to that conclusion. While he does not go into detail, it is safe to say that his conclusions in the long run are correct. Certainly they bear far more weight than those of a hack instructor from the hack Jefferson School.

She accuses Nathan of urging speedups. What Nathan does say is that "it is certainly in the interest of all groups to achieve an ever-increasing yield of product per unit of effort. These are partly a matter of labor-management negotiations and partly a matter of pricing policies of business."

She accuses Nathan of taking a "flat stand" against uniform industry-wide wage scales." Of course he doesn't do that. He says that there may be some industries that could not afford to grant an appreciable increase and remain in business. Labor is not in the business of driving people out of business.

NATHAN doesn't "pooh-pooh" the drive to bring down prices. Over and over he urges price cuts. On page 39, he says "on the basis of reappraisal of costs of profit prospects at high levels of activity, business should price its goods so as to achieve these high levels of activity. This means price cuts on many fronts even with higher wages."

One of the most flamboyant misrepresentations is that concerning Negroes. She goes even farther here in her slander—"The failure of the Nathan Report even to mention the special problems of the Negro workers today reflects the betrayal of the Negro workers by the CIO leaders."

Thus she, like Communist leaders in left-wing CIO unions, joins the smear attack on Pres. Philip Murray, who has been honored by all the leading Negro organizations for his outstanding work in the field of anti-discrimination.

Even Miss Lawson must know that such a charge is a lie. The Nathan Report concerns all workers, white or Negro, oriental or any other kind. As the late beloved Van A. Bittner used to say: "If a man is good enough for God to create, he's good enough for the CIO."

Another accusation fringed with falsehood is the one which says the Nathan Report urges the American Government to break strikes abroad. Now, lady, that is a pure, downright lie.

The CIO is for the Marshall Plan. It feels the Marshall Plan will revivify the world economy so that it will not drag us down.

One place the American Governmen couldn't break strikes—that's if it were a strikebreaker—is Russia. A Russian worker just can't strike—no how.

So, that's the Big Lie, as spread Lawson style. It puts the CP squarely alongside Republic Steel and the other steel firms that are fighting CIO. It's a good place for the CP to be.

Here's Your Chance To Be CIO Golf Champion

The First Annual CIO International Golf Championships contests will be held Sept. 10-11 at Jackson, Mich.

Betty Hicks, former U. S. champion woman golfer, will be in charge of the tournament, sponsored by the Auto Workers' Recreation Dept.

Competition will be in four divisions: men's individual, women's individual, mixed and team. Individual championships will be played in flights according to handicaps. In men's individual and team events all players must be CIO members in good standing. Scene of the matches will be a 36-hole course.

Entry deadline is Sept. 3. Entry blanks and tournament regulations may be obtained by calling Trinity 2-1400, Detroit, or by writing CIO Golf Championship, 5707 Second Blvd., Detroit 2, Mich.

14 Unions And Councils To Hold Sept. Conclaves

SIX NATIONAL CIO unions, as well as eight state industrial union councils, have scheduled conventions during September.

The Mine Mill & Smelter Workers parley opens at the Sherry Hotel in Chicago on Sept. 12. On the same day, Natl. Maritime Union sessions begin in New York City.

On September 19, the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers opens its annual convention at the Hollenden Hotel in Cleveland. The session will be marked by a strong bid from UE's right wing to win control of the union.

Also on that date, the United Rubber Workers convention opens at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto, Canada. That meeting will witness an effort by L. S. Buckmaster, who was ousted as president of the union by its executive board, to regain the presidency. Head of the union now is H. R. Lloyd.

A third convention on Sept. 19 will be that of the United Stone & Allied Workers, at the Seneca Hotel in Columbus, Ohio. On Sept. 26, the Intl. Woodworkers meeting opens at the Hotel Vancouver in Vancouver, British Columbia.

State councils meeting during the month are Washington, Virginia, Minnesota, New York, Kansas, West Virginia, Missouri, and Colorado.

Conn. Board Rules Case A Lockout

The Unemployment Compensation Division of the Connecticut Labor Dept. has ruled that the labor dispute between CIO Progressive Local 251 and the Manufacturers' Foundry is a lockout.

Radio To Dramatize Bargaining

A half-hour radio show to dramatize successful collective bargaining will be carried over the NBC network on Sunday, Sept. 4. It will be heard at 4:00 P.M., Eastern Daylight Time, as part of the "Living—1949" series.

The show is being written in cooperation with the National Planning Association, which has sponsored a number of plant studies on "Causes of Industrial Peace." The NPA surveys have searched out the basis of good labor-management relations in certain selected factories and mills.

Title of the NBC Labor Sunday show is "They Wage the Peace.'

Murray On Radio, Other CIO Officials To Talk Labor Day

CIO officers will speak in widely scattered sections of the country on Labor Day.

Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey will address a meeting at Passaic, N. J., under the auspices of the Textile Workers Joint Board of that industrial city. Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood will be in Duluth, Minn., for a CIO picnic in that steel industry center.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who has been involved in long hearings before the steel fact finding board, will make no public appearance, but will broadcast a speech over the ABC network at 4:30 p.m. EDT.

One of the biggest rallies will be held in Los Angeles. Speakers include Jack Kroll, director of CIO-PAC; Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers; and Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers.

Editor Allan L. Swim of the CIO News will speak at a city-wide CIO-AFL celebration at Elkhart, Ind.

An all-day picnic that is expected to draw thousands of visitors is slated in Ottawa, Illinois, where Region 4 of the Auto Workers is dedicating a new $300,000 "Union Center." The buildings, formerly a sanitarium, will be used by the region as a summer camp, vacation resort and union school. UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey and Sen. Paul Douglas are among the speakers at the dedication.

Give A $1 To PAC -- It Will Pay

Organized Docs Alter Tactics In Drive Against Health Plan

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE CIO NEWS was represented last week at a luncheon given for the press in Washington by the American Medical Association. It turned out to be quite a fascinating affair as an exhibit of the AMA's present strategy in fighting national health insurance.

It was the first time I'd met the AMA's much ballyhooed publicity team, Leone Baxter and Clem Whitaker, and considering some of the unpleasant things said about them and the AMA in The CIO News, I was prepared for a cold reception.

DR. G. F. LULL

This was a gross underestimation of their ability as smooth experts in their field. I was greeted with friendly smiles and barely caught one brief, curious glance before my enemy hand was grasped as warmly as if I were an ardent booster for the AMA.

Then I was taken to meet the big bosses of the AMA—Dr. E. L. Henderson, president-elect; Dr. George F. Lull, secretary-general manager, and Dr. John Cline, member of the AMA Coordinating Committee. All three shook hands with me cordially despite my CIO label, and agreed amiably to pose for pictures.

I was also introduced to Dr. Ralph J. Gampell, lately of Great Britain, who has come to the U. S. to practice medicine because he was "fed up" with the British Health System. Later he told members of the press present at the luncheon that the British plan was "one of the filthiest pieces of blackmail" ever put across. He said it was "conceived in sin." But Dr. Gampell, too, was as friendly to me as if I were on his side.

We labor people sometimes get to thinking that those who are in the camp of the reactionaries have horns that must show if we look for them. We search their faces for expressions of smugness, arrogance, meanness or stupidity, and look for elegance in their clothes.

The truth is, they look pretty much the same as the people on labor's side. You can't spot a person who is backward in his social ideas by his looks. The AMA leaders at the luncheon were no exception. They looked OK.

Leone Baxter, young, charming and lively, was smart in a simple blue dress and hat piped in white, but no smarter than plenty of CIO women. Clem Whitaker, tall with a handsome gray pompadour, was not hard to look at either. Dr. Lull appeared to be a jolly fellow; Dr. Henderson, dignified and affable; and Dr. Cline smooth as silk. Dr. Gampell reminded me of Groucho Marx, one of my favorite comedians.

The marked cordiality shown to a member of the CIO press, however, became clear enough, after the first shock of surprise.

The AMA has apparently been greatly alarmed over the widespread interest shown in the National Health Insurance Bill, and stung by the wholesale antagonism aroused by Dr. Morris Fishbein, its lately ousted spokesman.

The present all-inclusive drive against health insurance which the AMA is pushing under the name of a "national education campaign," is built on different lines than Fishbein followed. You catch more flies with sugar than vinegar, you know.

DR. GAMPELL

In its current drive, the AMA must have some optimistic hopes of winning over the labor press, or at least a part of it, for the heart of the support for health insurance lies in the unions, as the AMA well knows.

It was therefore with an air of injured innocence rather than anger that Whitaker undertook at the luncheon to answer some of the CIO's charges against the AMA. He mentioned particularly a story by Nathan Robertson of Labor Press Associates in the Aug. 15 issue of The CIO News, charging the Minnesota Medical Association with making a deal with Minnesota Editorial Association, to fight the health insurance program. (Robertson's convincing reply is printed on this page.)

The weapon which the AMA has decided to use in its efforts to beat the health insurance program to death is, of course, the voluntary health plan. The doctors and publicity experts whooped such plans up big at the luncheon, purporting to show that they would solve all the American citizens' medical needs. These "alleged unmet medical needs of the nation," however, have been "grossly exaggerated," Dr. Cline said.

AMA Talks Two Ways In Minnesota Ad Expose

By NATHAN ROBERTSON

The American Medical Association sees nothing wrong in the new advertising policy adopted by Minnesota doctors to establish a closer relationship with editors who feel they cannot carry organized medicine's story "without compensation."

Clem Whitaker, the AMA's highly paid publicity director, made that clear at a luncheon with the press in Washington last week. In fact he semed to think the disclosure of the negotiations between doctors and editors in Minnesota for closer relations was "un-American" and "a definite attempt to undermine advertising by people who don't believe in our way of life."

At the same time, just to be safe, Whitaker wanted it understood that the AMA had "nothing to do with what happened in Minnesota." He branded as "absolutely false" all charges that organized medicine had tried to buy newspaper inflence.

The Minneapolis Morning Tribune took a similar attitude toward the disclosure by Labor Press Associates. It said charges of bribery and a "secret deal" were "preposterous distortions" and that such accusations had "all the earmarks of a deliberate campaign to smear editors opposing Mr. Truman's health scheme."

With such expressions of innocence coming from both parties to the alleged deal, the public will have to make its own judgment of the facts. Here is an attempt to re-state the indisputable facts in the case, without editorializing or drawing conclusions:

On April 8, a state-wide meeting of doctors and editors in Minnesota was held at the invitation of the Minnesota State Medical Association, which was attempting to work out a closer understanding with the press in its fight on President Truman's health insurance proposal, in accordance with directions from AMA headquarters.

At this conference there was some discussion of advertising by doctors—but just what took place is not recorded publicly. One editor who attended the conference told LPA it was sparkplugged by a top AMA publicity man and the whole atmosphere of the conference was "disgustingly venal."

At its annual convention in May, the Minnesota Medical Association approved a resolution aimed at closer relations with the press. After a whereas declaring that "one criticism frequently heard from the press is that the medical profession expects the press to maintain the entire burden of indirect publicity from the doctor to the public without remuneration," the resolution approved advertising by doctors and medical societies.

The doctors and editors have since argued that there was "nothing new" in this—that some doctors have always carried professional advertising. But the public has always understood that the medical profession opposed advertising to protect the public against quacks. Apparently, the press did too, because in June the Minnesota Editorial Association issued to the editors an announcement of the medical society's action, calling it "one of the most significent items" ever carried in the Bulletin.

This was a "Confidential Bulletin," marked "not for publication." The news was announced under headline reading "Medical Profession Eases Ethical Restrictions on Advertising."

Morse Flays Hawaii Employers And Anti-Strike Law

SEN. WAYNE MORSE (R., Ore.) has charged that the new Hawaiian anti-strike law, aimed at the longshoremen's 3½-month strike, involves "dangerous regimentation of a segment of the economy which I think all lovers of the private-enterprise system should fear.

In a blistering Senate speech, Morse placed blame for continuing the long Hawaiian strike on employers, who he charged have flatly refused efforts to secure voluntary arbitration.

Morse made clear throughout his long speech that he is flatly and deeply opposed to the left wing political attitudes of Harry Bridges, head of the longshore union. But he also emphasized that the employers' attitudes are at least 20 years behind the times.

"The Hawaiian employers are no more opposed to the left-wing philosophy of Harry Bridges than I am," Morse said.

"However, there is this great difference between us. I believe the way to handle such left-wingers as Bridges is to bring him before the fair and impartial judicial process of arbitration and answer his demands with facts."

But Hawaiian employers have used few facts and much smearing, Morse added, and the liberal Oregonian voiced bitter resentment that much of the stevedoring employers' smear propaganda had been directed at him.

Morse voiced hope that both parties to the dispute would come to Washington for mediation efforts through the office of Cyrus Ching, Federal mediation service head.

FLAYING THE employers' standpat attitude, Morse said, "I am perfectly satisfied . . . that . . . the employers have not been willing to agree to arbitration of the dispute (because) they feel that by holding out and winning an economic war against the union, they will so weaken the union that they will be able to meet successfully, for sometime to come, future demands of organized labor in Hawaii."

Morse noted that an inquiry conducted by a special governor's panel in Hawaii showed the companies stood firm on an 8c an hour raise until just before the midnight strike deadline April 30, when they raised their offer to 12c. The union, seeking a 32c hourly boost to bring pay in line with west coast conditions, has offered to bargain within a range of 12c and "substantially below" 32c, the report showed.

The Oregon Senator said that the new law, under which the territorial government took over ownership of the docks, not only bans strike activity on the waterfront but prevents aid of any sort to the strikers—even for the relief funds.

He charged that the Hawaiian government had made a "mistake" in taking over "the managerial rights of employers and the inherent rights of freedom of the workers."

The territorial law, he said, is far more severe than practices 20 years ago which gave rise to the Norris-La Guardia anti-injunction law in 1932.

The law will not bring a settlement, Morse added, and statements by leading industrial figures in Hawaii are "anti-labor propaganda which plays right into the hands of left-wingers, such as Bridges."

Voluntary arbitration of deadlocked labor disputes, such as in Honolulu, is "much preferable to the jungle law of economic force," Morse warned.

Negotiations have deadlocked in Hawaii, and requests have been been made that mediator Ching travel to the islands—a trip he is unable to make at this time. Meanwhile a Senate anti-labor group investigating "union monopolies" is considering a junket trip to the mid-Pacific islands.

It's A Whale Of A Story

Out of the mountainous pile of legislation awaiting action by Congress, here are two bills that passed the Senate:

1. A bill regulating the whaling industry and giving effect to the international convention for the regulation of whaling signed in 1946 by 14 nations including the U. S. It was designed, said Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D., S. C.) to "protect an animal which is rapidly becoming extinct."

2. A bill to refund $1,003 to Abe Lincoln and $686.33 to his wife. Sen. Denis Chavez (D., N. M.) told the Senate that both Lincoln and his wife Elena, are Navajos who live in Albuquerque, N. M.

CONGRATULATIONS: CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey shakes hands with Philip Kasier after the latter had been sworn in as Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs.

T-H Tree Bears Evil Fruit Again

THE EVIL of another T-H provision has been illustrated by a decision of the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

The provision, Section 10(c), provides "that where an order directs reinstatement of an employe, back pay may be required of the employer or labor organization, as the case may be, responsible for the discrimination suffered from him."

In its interpetation—the first—of this provision, the board found both the employer, H. Milton Newman, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and Local 456 of the AFL Teamsters liable for loss of wages of Ernest Fritz, Jr., who was laid off because he had refused to pay his back dues and his dues three months in advance.

Before Fritz was laid off, the two other drivers employed by Newman went on strike.

Under the Wagner Act, the board's backpay orders could be directed only against the employer.

The NLRB held that the layoff constituted illegal discrimination under T-H because Newman and the union had no valid union shop agreement.

Newman and the union formerly had a closed shop contract. When this contract expired, they agreed to a union shop, but the NLRB poll required to legalize it under T-H had not been conducted.

The board made two other rulings in its first interpretation of Section 10 (c):

1. When it finds an employer and a union guilty of discrimination against an employe and orders back pay, the board will not attempt to apportion the amount that each owes.

2. "The Act makes no distinction between primary and secondary responsibility for discriminatory treatment of an employe."

In making the later ruling, the board reversed a finding of the trial examiner who found that Newman was "primarily" responsible for the discrimination.

A FEW DAYS earlier a NLRB trial examiner dealt the board's general counsel, Robert N. Denham, a set back when the examiner refused to bring unfair labor charges against the Hotel and Restaurant Employes, AFL, brought by Haleston Drug Stores, Inc., Portland, Ore.

The examiner, Charles W. Whittmore, granted a motion by the union to dismiss the complaint in its entirety.

Whittmore based his decision, which was an unusually swift one, on the fact that last April the NLRB itself refused to conduct a representation election among Haleston employes because Haleston's operations were "essentially local in character"

However, this ruling wasn't good enough for Denham. When the company brought the charges of unfair labor practices against the union the NLRB regional office issued the complaint.

A spokesman for the NLRB in Washington pointed out that this was the first time since the general counsel obtained independent power to issue complaints in unfair labor practice cases that a trial examiner had dismissed an unfair practice charge on the basis of an NLRB ruling on jurisdiction in a representation case.

LABOR UNITED: This is the Cambria County, Pa., Joint Labor Committee, which is backing the candidacy of Mrs. Robert L. Coffey, Sr., in Sept. 13's special Congressional race in Pennsylvania's 26th district. Mrs. Coffey is seeking the seat left vacant by the death in a plane crash of her war hero son, Rep. Robert L. Coffey, Jr. (D.). In this picture are (left to right) Clyde S. Slick—secretary-treasurer of the Johnstown AFL Central Labor Union—who is secretary of the joint committee; Raymond E. McDermit—chairman of the Cambria PAC and president of the Greater Johnstown CIO Council—cochairman of the committee; John M. Casler—chairman of Johnstown's AFL Labor's League for Political Education and president of the CLU, also cochairman, and Lewis Evans, of the United Mine Workers, who was sitting in for Bernard Timms, chairman, who is district board member for the UMW. Evans is a member of the state legislature.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

John C. Lawson, Secretary-Treasurer, **United Stone & Allied Products Workers,** reports that in a recent election held at the Bryan Rock and Sand Co., Rolesville, N. C., with 74 eligible employes the vote was 45 to 22 in favor of USAPWA.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank J. Bender reports that in a Labor Board election held at the local plant of the Comfort Springs Co., Baltimore, Md., the workers voted as follows: Eligible 217; UFW-CIO 112; against 80; void 2; challenged 11. **UFW-CIO** Rep. Sam Weinstock was in charge of the election campaign.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo of Syracuse, N. Y., announces that in an NLRB Union Shop election held at the Bloomer Bros. Co., Newark, N. Y., Local No. 544, **United Paperworkers of America** was victorious by a large majority. The results are as follows: Eligible 317; UPA-CIO 226; against 77; void 1.

Claude Ballard, Assistant Director of Organization, **IWA-CIO,** reports that in an election at Ironwood Trailer Coaches, Inc., Ironwood, Mich., the workers voted 124 for, 1 against.

* * *

The great battle of steel, with industry on one hand, and human beings on the other, continues. The barons of the industry, hypercritically complain about the fact-finding committee appointed by Pres. Truman, and question the President's motives.

These are things industry generally calls for. It should be obvious to all why they are opposed to fact-finding. The answer is steel's exorbitant profits. Pres. Murray and his associates have presented the steelworker's case in a very effective manner. The security that the steelworkers are asking for is essential to the future well-being of our whole economy and can be met.

* * *

The truth will out. Former Senator and one of the authors of the vicious Taft-Hartley Law, Joseph Ball, according to press reports, received $3,475 this year from General Motors and General Electric to help defeat Administration efforts to get the T-H law repealed.

The great impartial Gerard D. Reilly, the report discloses, received $13,864 from the above mentioned corporations in the months of April, May, and June. Reilly, former member of the Natl. Labor Relations Board, was known for his bias against the CIO and labor in general. Reilly listed two payments that he paid to Ball, in the amounts of $1,737.50.

This information should be of great interest to the voters of Minnesota, who should be happy that they defeated him, and elected in his place Sen. Humphrey. The voters now know where Ball stands —right beside "big business."

Senate To Probe T-H Soon

WHEN THE newly scheduled Senate inquiry into labor relations gets under way this fall, you can expect the whole sordid two-year history of union life under Taft-Hartley to be revealed.

The Senate has approved the probe and voted $25,000 to carry it out by taking final action on a resolution introduced by Sen. Murray (D., Mont.) late in July. Murray proposed the resolution on behalf of a bi-partisan group of 10 Senators.

According to present indications, Sens. Murray, Thomas (D., Utah), Pepper (D., Fla.), Humphrey (D., Minn.) will be the Democratic members and there is a good chance that either Sen. Aiken (R., Vt.) or Morse (R., Ore.) will be one of the Republicans. Whatever the exact composition of the subcommittee, labor can look for fair treatment.

Among things the new inquiry is expected to disclose is exactly how the Taft-Hartley act has slowed down union organizing everywhere in the country, virtually halting all organizing efforts in the south.

UE Is Critical Of CIO Unions

THE CIO Electrical Workers coupled its recommendation to sign non-Communist affidavits with criticism of other CIO unions, it was revealed last week in the UE News.

The resolution of the General Executive board said that "for more than two years the UE has refrained from using the facilities of the Taft-Hartley Board as a necessary condition for carrying on a consistent and principled fight for repeal of the T-H Act. This has not been the case with the majority of the unions of the CIO and AFL."

The board resolution said "the officers and the GEB believe it advisable that the UE should place itself in a position to use the election machinery of the board." Therefore, it recommended that the UE convention, which opens Sept. 19 in Cleveland, authorize affidavit-signing.

The GEB went on to say that it "cautions the membership that no protection to the UE or its membership will flow automatically from this action.

"The action, however, should make it more difficult for the enemies of rank and file unionism to use the facilities of the T-H Board to injure the UE."

Oregon Victory

Organized labor in Oregon won a signal victory in the courts when the state's high tribunal ruled that a lower court could not stop a labor union from peaceful picketing.

The decision arose in an injunction suit filed by the Baker Community Hotel Co., Baker, Ore. against the Hotel & Restaurant Employes Union-AFL. The union, at the time, was attempting to organize the hotel's 40 workers.

Circuit Judge Homer I. Watts granted the injunction and awarded the hotel $2500 damages against the union.

Senate Unit OK's Carson For FTC

BIG BUSINESS opposition to John Carson, nominated to a spot on the Federal Trade Commission, wasn't enough last week to overcome a favorable vote in a Senate committee.

Members of the Interstate Commerce Committee voted 8-4 to recommend that the Senate confirm Carson for the FTC position. Carson, Washington representative of the Cooperative League of America, has been the subject of long committee hearings.

The favorable action in Committee indicates that Carson — who once was secretary to the late liberal Sen. Couzens of Michigan—will be approved by the Senate as a whole.

The Committee vote followed party lines, with GOP Senators Bricker (O.), Brewster (Me.), Capehart (Ind.) and Reed (Kans.) opposing the Carson appointment. Sen. Tobey, liberal New Hampshire Republican, was not present.

JOHN CARSON
Prospects Are Brighter

Opposition to Carson, an avowed friend of consumers and of cooperatives, came from the National Tax Equality Association, and from the Natl. Association of Manufacturers. The tax outfit has been engaged in a long-run campaign to tax both farmer and consumer cooperatives out of business.

The NAM has endeavored to picture Carson as a "left-wing reformer."

NAM publications, noting that the Cooperative League of the U. S. maintains contact with similar groups in other countries through the International Cooperative Alliance, sought to smear Carson as an international revotionary.

But a host of witnesses from labor, liberal, church and consumer groups attested to Carson's ability and character.

Education Bill Still Faces Fight

THE aid-to-education bill was in a confused position last week.

A majority of the House Education & Labor Committee signed a petition to order Chm. John Lesinski (D., Mich.) to hold hearings on the Senate - approved Thomas Bill. But, they were having a tough time getting together.

Lesinski called an "informal" round-table discussion of the bill, attended by members of the committee and representatives of the CIO, AFL, Natl. Education Association, U. S. Office of Education and Natl. Catholic Welfare Conference.

Only guest to get a chance to speak was James B. Carey, the CIO's secretary - treasurer. Carey started to say that the CIO favors the Thomas Bill when he was interrupted.

The interruption came from Rep. Thomas H. Werdel (R., Calif.), who represents a district dominated by the anti-labor Farmers of California.

Werdel shouted: "If you'll quit running off at the mouth . . ."

Carey replied: "I am not running off at the mouth. You started this."

Rep. Carl Perkins (D., Ky.) asked Carey if the Natl. Association of Manufacturers "was involved in the religious controversy that has deprived us of federal aid this year?"

Werdel again shouted: "If all that is involved is that the CIO or some religious group is going to put more pressure on you fellows, this is a waste of time."

Carey said it was Perkins and not the CIO who had made the remark about the NAM and then declared to Werdel: "There was nothing in my comments that could call for your outbursts unless you are so prejudiced against labor that you won't concede its right to exist."

WERDEL then turned his fire on Rep. Thomas H. Burke (D., O.) and charged that a "so-called compromise" had been worked out on Burke in "secret meetings with the CIO and the NEA."

Burke (he's a member of the CIO Auto Workers), said there was nothing secret about his bill, which would appropriate $240 million to pay teachers' salaries only. He said it had been suggested to him, not by the CIO, but by the AFL Teachers' Union.

Carey, finally getting a chance to finish, said education legislation should cover all school services.

Werdel shouted again: "If the CIO is trying to put pressure on this committee, I'm through."

Rep. Richard Nixon (R., Calif.) asked Carey if it was his belief that the NAM "stirred up the religious controversy over the education bill."

Carey answered: "They stir up a lot of religious controversy."

Meanwhile, the controversy between Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Francis Cardinal Spellman over aid to education was over.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Senate loaded repeal bill with crippling amendments, to reinstitute T-H law.	Taft amendments passed in Senate. No action pending in House.	Give PAC $1 and get ready for 1950 elections.
Wage-Hour Law Improvements S. 653	House-passed HR 5856 lifts minimum to 75c BUT cuts **million workers** out of wage hour act. S. 653 gives 75c minimum and improves coverage of law.	HR 5856 passed by House. S. 653 ok'd by Senate Labor Committee; debate and vote due soon.	Write Senators to support S. 653 in order to get strongest possible wage-hour law.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000.	Bill extends, improves old age and survivors benefits, etc. Lifts benefits by 80%, brings 11 million in security set-up.	House Ways & Means Committee has recommended improvements in present set-up. House vote possible this session.	Write Congressmen to vote for improvements recommended in social security.
Mundt-Ferguson Bill S. 2311	Endangers civil liberties, union rights—under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Senate Judiciary subcommittee has approved. Full committee due to act soon. CIO testified against bill.	Ask Senators to vote against bill as dangerous to basic civil rights.
Deficiency Appropriation Bill—Anti-Labor Rider HR 5300	Rider to funds bill limits union rights and law protection to many food-processing workers.	Bill passed by House. Action due soon in Senate.	Ask Senators to remove rider limiting rights of food processing workers.
Middle Income Housing Bill S. 2246 HR 5987.	Bills provide long-term, low-interest financing of homes; encourage co-ops, non-profit groups, etc.	CIO supported bills at hearings. Passed by the House in weakened form. Stronger bill is on Senate calendar.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to push aid for middle-income housing, include direct loans to Co-ops.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

How We're Doing

(This is another in the series of check-lists on the progress of the CIO Legislative Program during the 81st Congress.)

CIO LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM	CONGRESSIONAL ACTION
1. Repeal of Taft-Hartley Act; re-enactment of Wagner Act.	1. Unsuccessful. Senate passed bill with Taft crippling amendments. House passed Wood Bill, as bad as T-H, but bill was recommitted to committee without further action.
2. Anti-inflation program.	2. No action.
3. Passage of comprehensive housing bill.	3. **Passed.** Major low-rent, slum-clearance measure became law. Bill to spur "middle income housing" **passed** by House but in diluted form.
4. Civil rights program—anti-polltax, FEPC, anti-lynching, non-segregation in armed services, Washington home rule.	4. Anti-polltax bill **passed** by House, not yet acted on in Senate. D. C. Home Rule bill **passed** by Senate; no action yet in House. FEPC and anti-lynching bills approved by committees, but no floor action yet in sight.
5. Improvement of Wage-Hour Act.	5. House **passed** Lucas bill, lifting minimum from 40c to 75c an hour, but cutting coverage. S 653, in Senate, to lift pay to 75c and improve coverage due for debate in September.
6. Improvement of social security system.	6. House Ways & Means Committee has approved HR 6000 to improve benefits, widen coverage by 11 million persons. Debate and vote possible in October.
7. National health insurance program.	7. Hearings held in Senate and House. No action likely this session.
8. Federal aid to education; and a labor education extension service program.	8. Senate **passed** labor-approved education bill. House Labor Committee in wrangle over bill; no action yet voted. Labor extension bill approved by Senate Labor Committee and by House Labor subcommittee.
9. Strengthening of Department of Labor.	9. **Won** increase in appropriation. Also, U. S. Employment Service & Unemployment Insurance Bureau **transferred** to Labor Dept. under approved Reorganization Plan No. 2.
10 Adjustment of veterans' benefits to meet higher living costs.	10. No action. In addition, GI Bill's unemployment benefit provisions died in July.
11. Support of TVA and other river valley and public power projects.	11. Congress **passed** TVA steam plant project. Hearings have been held on Columbia River projects. Senate **killed** power-trust efforts to bottle up U. S.-owned hydro-electric projects in south and west.
12. A farm program geared to a full economy.	12. No action yet.
13. Extension of power to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements.	13. **Passed** in House. Senate action due in September.
14. Adequate funds for European Recovery Program.	14. Authorization bill **passed.** Voting of actual funds tied up; action due next month.
15. Improvement of Displaced Persons Act, to remove discrimination and increase entry quotas.	15. **Passed** by House. Bottled for months in Senate Judiciary Committee, but may come up for debate soon.
16. Removal of oleomargarine tax.	16. **Passed** by House, pigeonholed in Senate.
17. Improved tax structure.	17. No action.

Seek Early Security House Vote

A **DETERMINED** drive to win an early vote on major improvements in social security is being launched in the House.

Failure to consider the measure (HR 6000) last week has postponed action for at least a month. The House, reasonably on top of its schedule by comparison with the Senate, has started a series of three-day recesses until the end of Septmber. No important matters will be handled by the House during the brief sessions in that period.

Sponsors of the bill have voiced hope that the House Rules Committee would bring the bill to the floor under arrangements where it could not be hacked away by weakening amendments.

The bill, product of many months of study in committee, increases social security benefits by an average of 70%, expands coverage to 11 million more people, and provides a quarter-billion dollars for payments for public assistance and public welfare programs.

LAST WEEK the CIO called on members of Congress to give the bill a high priority on its schedule.

Emil Rieve, head of the Textile Workers and administrative chairman of the CIO Full Employment Committee, said passage of the improved social security measure would "relieve human hardship, suffering and tragedy."

Although the bill fails to carry as many improvements as both CIO and Pres. Truman had advocated, Rieve said it is "a step in the right direction."

"As part of the emergency legislative program for checking recession, preventing depression and restoring stable prosperity, action on social security, on extension of unemployment insurance benefits, on the minimum wage and on other related economic measures, is of vital importance," Rieve wrote to Congressmen.

"These bills should be marked 'urgent' and acted on before Congress leaves Washington. Unnecessary delay can only result in damage to human lives, to industry and to business."

Left-Wing Labor Paper Suspends

The Midwest Guardian, left-wing labor newspaper, has shut up shop. The bi-weekly was started last summer in opposition to Minnesota Labor, official organ of the Minnesota CIO Council, after a split over following CIO policies.

Ray Munson, editor of the sheet, told a Minneapolis reporter that the paper was forced to fold because of heavy unemployment among members of supporting unions, particularly in Chicago.

Alfred H. Hirsch, removed from the editorship of the Wisconsin CIO News for being unsympathetic to Natl. CIO policies, was associate editor of the Guardian.

The paper had offices in St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago, and claimed wide circulation in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and upper Michigan. Munson said that the paper might be re-established later in Chicago.

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MUST BE GOOD: Judging by the smiles on the faces of three of the Goodrich strikers, they anticipate no adverse comments from Vice Pres. Walter Childers of Local 5 of CIO Rubber Workers who is tasting the chili con carne at a strike kitchen at Akron, Ohio. Seventeen thousand members of the union are on strike at seven Goodrich plants. The union charges that the company not only refused to bargain on current demands, but also wanted to take away gains made in the past. (See P. 2.)

SECURITY MINUS FREEDOM: While the police were not looking this picture was taken at Prague, Czechoslovakia, in which nation Chairman Irving Abramson of the CIO Community Services Committee says the people have security but little freedom. Abramson recently returned from Czechoslovakia. Note the police armed with tommy guns. European Picture Service which supplied this photo says that the police were on the lookout for photographers and persons expressing hostile sentiments toward the Gottwald regime, and that people with cameras are turned over to the political police as potential spies. (See P. 8.)

URWA Strikes As Goodrich Refuses To Bargain

MORE THAN 17,000 Goodrich workers throughout the country are on strike following the company's refusal to talk turkey on the CIO Rubber Workers' wage and pension program during negotiations in Dayton, Ohio.

Instead of trying to make conditions better for its workers, the company wanted to change the old contract so as to make wages and working conditions worse, the union charged.

The strike was voted unanimously by the Goodrich section of the International Policy Committee.

"Our union was forced to take this action (strike) because the company insisted during negotiations on provisions which would have emasculated our existing agreement," said Pres. H. R. Lloyd. "This strike has the full indorsement of our international union and will have the backing of our union's entire resources.

"The issues in dispute could have been settled on the merits of our case. Unfortunately, the company showed not the slightest interest in reaching an amicable settlement and since the existing agreement expired at midnight Aug. 26, we were compelled to take this action to protect the interests of our membership."

Membership of Goodrich local unions had previously voted by 15 to 1 margin to strike if the company made no effort to reach an agreement with the union.

In addition to contractual improvements, URWA is seeking:

1. Wage increase of 25c an hour.
2. Monthly pensions of $100, paid by the company.
3. Health and welfare plan.
4. Ending of wage differentials for the same kind of work done in different Goodrich plants.
5. Inclusion of the Canadian Goodrich Local 73 in company-wide bargaining.
6. Extension of the six-hour day with no reduction in pay.
7. The union shop.

"The company would not bargain on these matters," declared Lloyd, "All it would say was 'no'. Our union won't take 'no' for an answer. We insist that Goodrich bargain on these matters in good faith. Sooner or later the strike will be settled through collective bargaining. Why won't Goodrich bargain now?

"Just saying 'no' to union representatives is not bargaining," said the union president.

Lloyd rapped the company for refusing to share its prosperity with its workers, despite the fact that it is the most prosperous in the industry and is making record-breaking profits.

NEGOTIATIONS continued in Dayton as The CIO News went to press. Lloyd expressed hope that a settlement could be "worked out, which will get the workers back to work.

"We have taken this step reluctantly," he said, "but we will prosecute this strike just as vigorously as we know how."

Lloyd and Spec. Rep. Asa Tiller represented the international union in the talks, assisted by Gen. Counsel G. L. Patterson and Research Dir. Woodrow Ginsburg.

The company's demands to weaken the old contract were outlined in detail by Lloyd. They provided:

THAT the union agree to a no-strike pledge which would have rendered the union liable for illegal acts committed by employes who were not even members of the union.

THAT the company be given the right to file grievances against the union and to take such grievances to arbitration.

("This particular clause alone would have given the company every opportunity to bankrupt our local unions by forcing every little issue to arbitration—an expensive process," Lloyd said. "In fact, I believe this is an unparalleled demand in labor-management relations. To the best of my knowledge, no other corporation in the country has ever made such an outlandish demand.")

THAT overtime rates originally granted by the War Labor Board be taken away from the workers in some plants.

THAT the company be given the right to schedule work so some plants would work only 24-30 hours a week while other plants would work 48 hours a week.

THAT vacation pay be withheld from workers whom company discharged "for cause."

THAT workers be compelled to stay at their machines for an entire shift.

Negotiations between the union and the company opened in Chicago May 23, and recessed June 14 without any progress being reported. Talks were resumed in Dayton on Aug. 8.

The strike is effective in Goodrich plants in Akron; Los Angeles, Calif.; Oaks, Pa.; Clarksville, Tenn.; Cadillac, Mich.; Miami, Okla.; and Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Good To Have Seen You, My Friend

Bill Hanscom, legislative representative for the Oil Workers Intl. Union, knows a good deal about the various members of Congress, but he recently got another lesson.

Hanscom, having lunched in the Senate restaurant, was standing at the cashier's desk waiting to pay his check. Up strolled Sen. Alexander Wiley, a conservative Republican from Wisconsin.

"Hello, young man," said Wiley. "Care for a cigar? Why not pick one out?" He pointed to the tobacco counter.

Hanscom, who doesn't smoke, figured he'd be willing to take a cigar from a Republican Senator any day. He selected one for a quarter.

Wiley carefully chose a nickel cigar.

The Senator proceeded to put a nickel on the counter, turned to Hanscom and said: "Good to have

seen you, my friend." Then he walked away.

Non-smoker Hanscom dug into his pocket, shelled out a quarter for the cigar the Senator had "offered" him.

And Bill Hanscom carries the cigar around with him each day—just to remind himself that you can't be too careful with a Senator. Particularly a Republican Senator.

Steel Magazine Gives Lie To Industry's Depression Talk

A **UNIVERSITY** economics professor, a labor relations adviser and a former judge and presidential adviser retired last week to pour over 3850 pages of economic testimony and 150 exhibits covering additional thousands of pages.

From this mountainous pile of material, the three-man Presidential fact-finding board will have to fashion a proposed settlement in the steel industry by Sept. 10. Their proposals may or may not avert a nationwide strike by the million-member CIO Steelworkers. The strike deadline comes four days later, on Sept. 14—expiration of the 60-day truce which averted a walkout in July.

The board will have these main questions to answer:

- Are the workers entitled to a pay increase; and if so, how much?
- Are the workers entitled to a social insurance plan—if so, what kind?
- Are the companies required to bargain on pensions at this time?
- If so, should the companies finance pensions? To what extent?
- Should the board's recommendations apply to the smaller companies as well as the larger?

Just as the hearings entered the final stretch two outside developments entered the scene which may have some bearing on the board's decision:

First, the industry's arguments that demand for steel is on the downgrade and its forecast of depressed conditions in the industry later this year were pretty much knocked into a cocked hat as Steel magazine, official organ of the industry, announced that demand for steel continued to rise.

There would be no immediate steel price cuts, the magazine predicted. This statement, too, undercut another industry argument before the board. Steel spokesmen had argued that a wage boost would prevent price cuts. The union's claims that the industry had no intention of cutting prices, whether there was a wage increase or not, seemed at least partially vindicated by the magazine article.

The second development was the union's achievement of a company-financed social insurance plan at the American Can Co. Under the plan, the company pays the entire cost of the program, amounting to 7c an hour per worker. The program provides life and disability insurance, medical and surgical care, and hospitalization. Some 14,000 Steelworkers in 28 plants are covered.

THE FINAL two days of the board hearing were consumed by industry rebuttal.

Hoping to put a brighter lustre on their case, 16 "little steel" companies put former Secy. Robert P. Patterson on the stand. Now in private law practice in New York City, Patterson pleaded for special consideration of the smaller concerns. If the board was unable to make such a distinction, he said, then it should let the standard for the industry be set by the smallest firms.

Union witnesses had previously refuted this contention, pointing to the unprecedented profit position of the smaller companies. The union also argued that, because of the competition for labor, the smaller companies have always paid the same wages as the biggest ones—even before the appearance of the union on the scene.

Last week this issue was involved in a dispute between CIO and Steelworkers Pres. Murray and a Senate investigating committee headed by Virginia Senator Willis A. Robertson.

In a press statement, Murray blasted the committee and its chairman for "injecting themselves into the dispute between the United Steelworkers and the steel industry."

The Robertson committee has been holding hearings on the steel dispute. Two steel industry witnesses, Murray said, had "complained, among other things, that they are subjected to industry-wide bargaining, and must accept whatever bargain the U. S. Steel Corp. makes."

Murray said the union bargains separately with half the companies in the industry. "Unfortunately, however," he said, "while the various steel companies purport to negotiate for themselves, they, in fact, will offer nothing nor agree to anything until U. S. Steel sets the pattern." Murray said the union has always been willing to reach separate agreement with each of the companies.

The union head also struck at the term "little steel" for those steel companies other than the "big three"—U. S. Steel, Republic and Bethlehem. "They would be giants in another country or another industry," he commented.

That insistence on uniform wage rates in the steel industry is of the companies' own making was admitted by several company spokesmen who were questioned about the uniformity at the board hearing by Board Chmn. Carroll Daugherty.

Fairly typical was the reply of James W. Kinnear, Jr., president of Firth Sterling:

"I do not think we need differential treatment," said Kinnear. "We have to get our labor in the same market. We have no choice. I think it is our problem and not (one of) differential treatment, because we have to have skilled workmen."

THE DAY after the hearings ended, the board—which had been under continual attack by industry witnesses—had one more encounter with the companies.

In an effort to help ward off an ultimate strike, the panel offered to serve as mediator.

The companies all waited for U. S. Steel to set the pace. Four days later "Big Steel" replied—for itself and the others.

The answer was "no." But if the board wanted to sit in as mediator in each of the separate bargaining sessions—that would be acceptable. This would have meant attending negotiations between the union committees and about 30 companies in the space of four days.

For the board it was obviously an impossible task—so the mediation offer was withdrawn.

Now, with the board's mediation services out of the picture, the question of whether there is to be a steel strike on Sept. 15 will depend on the board's recommendation—and the four short days of bargaining that follow it.

"Here comes old Tidwell to pick up his retirement check."

CIO News Gives Answers

Local 167 of the CIO Packinghouse Workers has subscribed to the CIO News for all of its stewards so they "will be in a position to decide what is CIO policy and what is not."

That's what Leonard O. La Shomb, recording secretary of Local 167, South St. Paul, Minn., said in a letter to the CIO News.

'Recession f. o. b. Wall St.'—Murray

CIO PRES. Philip Murray in a Labor Day speech over the ABC network declared that the recession was "corporation-made" but that "good-faith collective bargaining and thoughtful legislation" can reverse the tide.

Citing the steel industry's resistance to collective bargaining, he said that big business has shown "little interest" in reaching agreements with labor. Murray declared:

"I wish that every worker, every American, could have attended the hearings of the (Steel) Fact-Finding Board held at the Federal Court House in the City of New York.

"Never in all my experience have I heard such a continuous stream of absurdities of ill-founded charges, of vicious allegations and malicious defiances of the government of the United States."

Excerpts from the speech follow:

URGE ACTION: Bernell Rochester (l.) and J. P. Abercrombie (r.), CIO Textile Workers members, last week urged the Justice Dept. to charge Tallapoosa, Ga., police and other officials with failing to uphold civil rights. The union asserted that the officials failed to act while Mr. & Mrs. Rochester were beaten during an organizing drive. (See story on Page 11.)

THE GAINS won by labor in the past have been well distributed throughout every community. It will be so in the future as in the past.

The storekeeper, the corner druggist, the doctor and dentist, the movie house manager—all of them know from long experience that high wage standards are the fountainhead of their own business prosperity. This country has grown and prospered on a high-wage philosophy.

We in the CIO intend to fight for continued increases in our standard of living in the future. We want full production, we want full employment, we want full pay envelopes. When the dollars in the pay envelope are cut, production falls and jobs decline. Likewise, when the buying power of wages is sliced, the effects are soon felt on both production and on jobs.

On this Labor Day, we are feeling the blight of recession. It is a man-made recession, a corporation-made recession. It has been delivered to the American people by the small but greedy group of men who direct the destinies of our vast industrial machine. The recession has been delivered to the American people f.o.b.—f.o.b. Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco—and Wall Street. This corporation-made recession, with its end-product of human misery and distress, must speedily be halted. We in labor intend to stop it—before it is too late.

This Labor Day of 1949 should be a day of relaxation, of untroubled rest, for every American worker. But the shadow of recession and unemployment hangs over the home of every working family. In New England, in Ohio, in Indiana and Illinois, along the West Coast, in my own state of Pennsylvania, fear and insecurity are rising. Today the government acknowledges that unemployment has passed the 4-million mark.

In Dayton, Ohio, and Lawrence, Massachusetts, to name a few of many hard-hit cities, unemployment is still mounting. Thousands of families are almost at the end of their economic rope. Soon their scanty unemployment insurance benefits will be exhausted. What then? Relief — miserable, insufficient handouts — on which no American family can be expected to live.

WE HAD full employment and full production in time of war. We can have jobs for every worker, at high American-standard wages, in time of peace. And I serve notice upon profit-gorged industrialists, and upon complacent or reactionary politicians: organized labor will not sit idly by and watch this nation drift slowly into depression and despair.

America can take many steps to improve our economic well-being. If we act now with resolution, we shall be spared more drastic actions.

We can halt the trend of recession through good-faith collective bargaining, and through thoughtful legislation. Both are necessary now—not at some remote day in the future.

Unfortunately, big business has shown little interest in reaching good-faith agreement with their employees on economic policies to help our country. In industry after industry, management has arrogantly said "no" to the legitimate economic demands of the unions.

The steel industry has taken the lead in saying "no." I know a little something about the arrogance of the steel industry, for my own union—the United Steelworkers of America—has tried to bargain in good faith with that industry.

We asked for wage increases, to restore the buying power of the pay envelopes of a million members of my union. We buttressed our requests with a solid wall of economic facts. But the steel industry said "no."

We asked for creation of a health and welfare fund, to help the employees of those great corporations when they are disabled or sick. But the steel industry said "no."

We asked for a pension fund, so that the steelworkers—who have given the best years of their lives to back-breaking toil—might have a few dollars in their pockets after retirement from their jobs. But the steel industry said "no."

Then, the President of the United States, anxious to avoid industrial conflict, suggested the appointment of a Fact-Finding Board—to find out the true situation in the steel industry. Again the industry, with the exception of a few companies, said "no." But, on second thought, the barons of the steel industry changed their minds. They consented, though with ill grace, to appear before the Fact-Finding Board of the President of the United States.

I WISH that every worker, every American, could have attended the hearings of the Fact-Finding Board held at the Federal Court House in the City of New York. Never in all my experience have I heard such a continuous stream of absurdities, of ill-founded charges, of vicious allegations and malicious defiance of the government of the United States.

The steel industry, whose profits hover close to one billion dollars a year after taxes, would have you believe that it cannot afford wage increases or a welfare fund or a pension plan. The steel industry, which fought against OPA and price control and price stabilization, would have you believe that today it is fighting inflation!

The steel industry has continuously lobbied against President Roosevelt's New Deal and President Truman's Fair Deal—but it has stood with outstretched hands to get every possible aid to business from our government.

Yet today the steel industry wants you to believe that the appointment of a Fact-Finding Board is a form of industrial revolution; that payment of decent wages would somehow constitute a loss of liberty to the owners of that rich industry; that $70,000 pensions for corporation executives are right and just, but that $125 a month pensions for decent working people are unnecessary and will only encourage "incurable spend-thrifts."

THIS INDUSTRIAL pattern is clear and obvious. The corporation lobbies have fought repeal of the vicious Taft-Hartley Law. The corporations have unitedly fought an improved minimum wage law. They have banded together against any strengthening of our shabby social security system. They have firmly resisted the improvement of the unemployment compensation laws to meet the needs of our times.

Unfortunately, the coalition of northern Republicans and southern Dixiecrats in the 81st Congress has listened to the corporation lobbies rather than to the people. Their record of obstructionism will be remembered by the American people in the elections of 1950.

Meanwhile, we will press for enactment of necessary laws to cope with our economic problems, our social welfare needs, our desire for stronger civil rights.

American labor and the American people do not intend to move backwards. With the help of our democratic government institutions, we can conquer fear and poverty and insecurity. We have the will to do it. And we have the skills, the resources and the power to lift our standards of living far above the levels of today.

We can move forward—and we will move forward. That is the pledge which American workers make on this Labor Day of 1949.

Labor Day Spells A-n-g-e-r Plus D-e-t-e-r-m-i-n-a-t-i-o-n

AMERICAN workers today observed Labor Day in the traditional manner but they were more in a fighting than celebrating mood.

Before and since Peter J. McGuire almost single-handedly rallied liberal and labor forces 55 years ago and got Congress to make Labor Day a legal holiday, there have been parades, picnics and speeches.

There were parades, picnics and speeches again this year — but labor saw little reason to throw hats in the air.

Unionists throughout the country were called upon by their leaders to unite against those who have been fighting labor in the legislative halls and elsewhere.

Workers today felt as they did because:

1. Taft-Hartley was still on the books and was being used by employers to halt the growth of unions and to thwart their demands for better working conditions.

2. Congress, which has been in session since last January, passed a comprehensive housing bill and strengthened the Dept. of Labor by increasing its appropriation and by transferring to it the Employment Service and the Unemployment Insurance Bureau, but failed to act on:

a. Civil rights measures, including anti-poll tax, FEPC, anti-lynching, non-segregation in the armed forces, home rule.

b. Social Security improvements which are likely to be approved by the House this session (but Senate action is unlikely until the next session).

(These were just a few of the measures on which the 81st Congress had failed to act, but the Dixiegop coalition found plenty of time to harass the Truman administration by investigation, some of which blew up.)

3. The steel industry and Ford were saying "no" to CIO demands for wage increases, pensions and social insurance.

4. The CIO Rubber Workers were forced to strike Goodrich Co. because the firm insisted during negotiations on emasculation of existing agreements, according to URWA Pres. H. R. Lloyd.

5. There are 4.1 million unemployed. The Labor Dept. last week reported that there were 32 labor market areas which in July had unemployment of 12% or more. It was reported that there were 356,000 unemployed persons in the following areas:

Alabama, Jasper (Walker county); **Connecticut,** Ansonia, Bridgeport, Bristol, Danielson, Meriden, New Britain, Waterbury; **Illinois,** Cairo (Alexander and Pulaski Counties; Crab Orchard, including Franklin, Jackson, Perrion, Union and Williamson Counties), Centralia (Marion and Clinton Counties), Mt. Vernon (Jefferson County); **Indiana,** Terre Haute (Vigo County), Vincennes; **Maine,** Biddeford-Sanford (York County); **Maryland,** Cumberland (Allegany County); **Massachusetts,** Lawrence, New Bedford, Worcester, Fall River; **Michigan,** Jackson, Muskegon, Port Huron, Upper Peninsula Copper Area (including Houghton, Keweenaw, Ontonagon Counties).

New Hampshire, Manchester; **Pennsylvania,** Pottsville (Schuylkill County), Scranton, Wilkes-Barre; **New York,** Utica-Rome; **Rhode Island,** Providence; **Tennessee,** Knoxville; **Vermont,** Burlington.

These conditions led CIO Pres. Philip Murray to declare in his Labor Day statement:

"CONTINUED recession — or economic progress?

"Unemployment, with its attendant suffering and distress—or jobs for all Americans?

"A weakening of our moral prestige among the democratic nations—or strengthening of our leadership among the free peoples, and the people who long for freedom, throughout the entire world?

"These questions, of staggering importance to every one of us, face the citizens of the United States on this Labor Day 1949. We must, as a nation, quickly find the answers—the right answers. We cannot afford to drift.

"LABOR IN America stands by its legislative program—a Fair Deal program to benefit not only the workers but the farmers, the professional men, the small business people of our land. We resolve to secure the adoption of that program—to repeal the infamous Taft-Hartley Act, to lift minimum wages, to adopt a modern and effective social welfare program, to strengthen our civil liberties, to combat the scourge of unemployment.

"FOR OUR OWN sake, and for the cause of freedom everywhere, we must show that free collective bargaining works in behalf of all the people; that we can avert mass unemployment and in fact, constantly raise our living standards; that our government acts vigorously, at all times and in all places, to avert hardship and distress, while buttressing our civil liberties and our economic rights.

"The CIO is committed to these goals, and determined that they shall quickly be achieved. Workers in America are devoted to the preservation and strengthening our democratic way of life against the attacks of all totalitarians. We will fight, and fight hard, against all who seek to undermine our liberties or encroach upon our standards of living."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President — James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer

Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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Capital Antics

Ah—wonderful, beautiful Washington!

Capital of the world—city of tree-lined avenues—home of magnificent buildings and deep freezers—abode of "5 per-centers"—haven of intrigue, stuff-shirtedness and spy-hunters.

It's never a dull city. Almost anything can and does happen.

And frequently the extra-curricular activities of Washington overshadow the principal job for which the city was established—lawmaking.

We have a feeling that the public has paid more attention recently to the "trimmings" provided by Congress than to the "meat."

The Fair Deal program for which a majority of the people thought they were voting when they sent Harry Truman back to the White House has been inching its way forward—but at a snail's pace.

A Dixiegop coalition prevented repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, stymied civil rights legislation and has been sitting firmly on much of the rest of the Truman program.

Both houses of Congress are far behind normal schedule, with the Senate in worse shape than the House.

What has happened—or hasn't happened—since the 81st Congress went into session has spurred labor to a determination to expand its political activities in the future.

Asked For It, Can't Take It

Recent events have demonstrated clearly that some of our politicians are adept at talking out of both sides of their mouths and that—for political reasons—they actually oppose some of the things which they advocate.

For weeks the Capitol resounded with shouts of "economy." Truman, the shouters said, was pushing us into bankruptcy.

Then the Defense Dept. announced it was swinging the economy axe and lopping off some 140,000 jobs.

The economy advocates began shouting again—when they learned their home districts would be hit by the move—but their tune was a different one.

The Hoover Commission report on reorganization of the government was hailed by most of the press and a large segment of official Washington.

But Congress defeated Truman's Reorganization Plan No. 1, which was based on the Hoover report.

There was a hue and cry in some quarters for a reduction in ECA appropriations. Yet a group of Congressmen attempted to write into the ECA bill a provision requiring the same expenditure in the future as in the past for farm products—regardless of whether the total fund was slashed.

Well, as we said earlier, almost anything can and does happen in Washington!

★ ★ ★

Senator Taft, Correspondent

We will make no attempt to interpret the motives of Senator Robert A. Taft, but we think it worthwhile to record here that his recent "Washington Report" column, which is furnished to Ohio newspapers, said:

"Remember that the cost of living has increased 70% since 1939, and the proposed increase in the minimum wage will give the less productive worker a much smaller improvement in his standard of living than that received by the organized worker since 1939."

We wonder if the Senator means what he seems to be saying—that the unorganized are the least productive.

Autonomy Gets A New Twist

False Issue Raised By Commies Now Being Used Effectively Against CP

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE Communists, who often open their mouths widely and then stick their own feet into them, have outsmarted themselves again.

They didn't realize it, of course, but they handed their opponents a real weapon when they launched their phony "autonomy" campaign within the CIO.

What they had in mind was the kind of "autonomy" which would permit them to thumb their noses with impunity at democratically determined CIO policy when it went counter to the party line.

Their opponents, however, have given "autonomy" a new twist and are insisting that it be given much wider recognition in the conduct of union affairs.

What the latter groups wants, however, is the type of autonomy that will give all unions complete freedom from the dictates of the Communist Party.

AS WE ENTER the "final stretch" before the big showdown at this year's CIO convention it would be well to look carefully—and often—at the real issue involved.

It is a very simple one, despite effort of the Commies to create confusion regarding it.

The issue is:

Shall the Communists be permitted to use CIO facilities and the CIO's name to further their own conspiratorial ambitions and to carry out orders issued by the Politburo?

Philip Murray and his colleagues say "NO!"

The Commies say this isn't the issue at all—that the real issue is trade union autonomy.

And, coupled with their campaign of slander and vilification against Murray, they have been attempting to sell the idea that the affairs of CIO shouldn't be governed by majority rule.

THE COMMIE campaign, if taken apart and examined, is one of the most ridiculous things the CPers have attempted in a long time.

Here are their main arguments:

1. The unions affiliated with the CIO should be governed by majority rule as expressed by the membership.

2. All locals of the affiliated unions should be required to adhere to union policy.

3. An entirely different procedure should be used in governing the affairs of the National CIO. All affiliates should be permitted to vote on policy matters but none should be required to adhere to policies thus determined.

An organization operated in such fashion would soon fall apart at the seams—and the Commies know it.

That unquestionably is why they are fighting so hard for their asinine brand of "autonomy."

THE COMMIES, of course, would never dream of tolerating autonomy in their own ranks, and to them real democratic processes are decadent.

The "deviationists" in the party are soon tossed out.

Imagine what would happen to a party liner who even expressed an opinion that the Marshall Plan might be a good thing!

Yet the lefties, who neither understand nor appreciate democracy, are hell bent on "democratizing" the CIO.

Their first step would be to establish their own peculiar brand of "autonomy." Heaven knows what their next step would be.

If they succeeded—which they won't—they would be able to say:

"The patient died but the operation was a great success."

Packer Quits Meat Institute Board in Disgust

SAMUEL SLOTKIN, one of the largest independent packers in the U. S., fired a blast at the leaders of the $10 billion a year meat industry recently that must have hit them where it hurts.

In a letter resigning from the board of directors of the American Meat Institute, Slotkin, who is board chairman of the Hygrade Food Products Corp., said that the Institute had "strongly resisted" every move that would contribute "to an ever-increasing better standard of living for the people of America.

"It is small wonder, therefore, that our industry is summarily dismissed as hidebound self-seekers, oblivious to the general welfare and concerned only with its own profits," he said.

"The American people have a right to expect from the leaders of our industry—with their knowledge and know-how—some forward-looking contribution which would make for assurance and confidence.

"They have a right to expect a program which would:

"1. Aid the farmer to obtain a stabilized market, enabling him to produce America's needs at a fair price without the roller-coaster ups and downs to which he is constantly subjected.

"2. Enable the consumer to have the assurance that his expenditures for food would remain reasonable in proportion to income and earnings.

"3. Permit the processor and distributor to earn a fair profit for the service we render.

"No such program has been forthcoming from the American Meat Institute. Instead it has indulged in superficial and unconvincing campaigns hardly calculated to develop public confidence or help solve the serious issues that confront our nation."

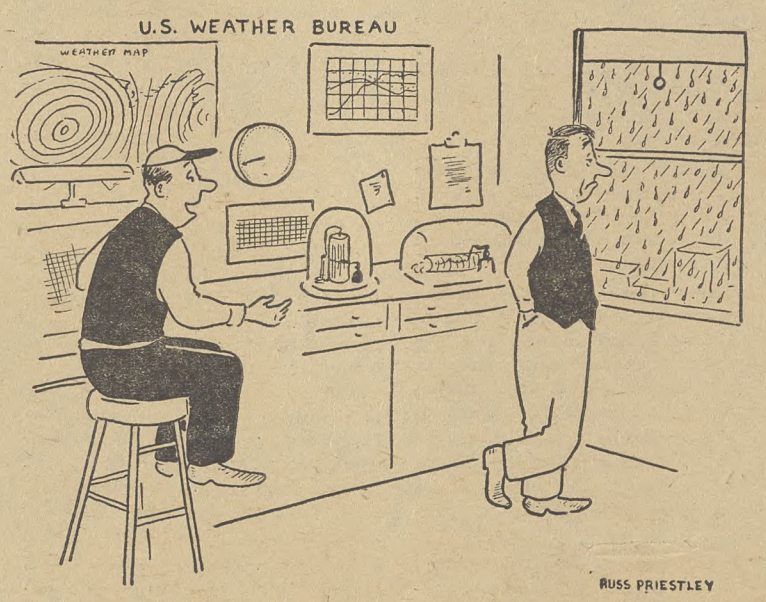
'Dixiecrat Tail Wags GOP Dog' -- Kroll

"THE DIXIECRAT tail is wagging the GOP dog," was the way CIO PAC director Jack Kroll described the antics of the present Congress in discussing political action with a group of Oregon CIO union members at Portland, Ore.

The Republican Party members of the House and Senate are so anxious to defeat every legislative proposal made by President Truman that they have been pulled into a position of following the Dixiecrats, rather than the Dixiecrats following them, Kroll told delegates from local unions of the Woodworkers, Steelworkers, Communications Workers, Longshoremen, Textile Workers, etc. Some ninety representatives of the locals throughout the State were present to discuss politics with Kroll, George Roberts, director of PAC for the Western states, and Henry Zon of the PAC staff.

An immediate drive for PAC dollars was agreed by all to be the first and most important item on the docket. This is to be followed by an aggressive registration drive and concentration on getting out the workers' vote in 1950 so as to assure a different and better Congress for 1951.

Immediately following the session with the CIO representatives Kroll met a number of political problems relative to their own field. The meeting was sponsored by Chet Dusten, CIO regional director for Oregon, and George Brown, CIO state secretary.



"Don't take it so hard, Smedley—even Drew Pearson is only 82% accurate."

Ohio UE Local Acts To Bar Red Officers

Members of Packard Local 717, CIO Electrical Workers, have taken two steps to bar Communists and sympathizers from holding local office. The local is in Warren, O.

She Let The Sheriff Overhear Her Conversation

THIS IS A story about a mild mannered woman, a tough sheriff, civil rights violations, the Department of Justice and a telephone conversation.

The woman was a CIO representative. The sheriff was a man almost completely under the domination of mill owners. The Department of Justice—insofar as the local citizenry was concerned—was a government agency that operated the FBI.

The telephone conversation was a very brief one, but it was potent enough to bring an end to a very bad situation.

BACK IN THE early days of the CIO, organizers moved into a town whose leaders had a long record of anti-unionism.

There was trouble almost from the minute they unpacked their bags and started to work.

They were told bluntly that they'd better leave town, that the CIO wasn't going to be tolerated and that they'd find "it wasn't healthy for them" if they remained.

The organizers said they thought they'd stick around for a while—and they did despite mounting tension and new threats.

They soon learned they could expect no cooperation from the sheriff and his deputies.

ORGANIZING WORK progressed very slowly—as they had expected it would—but they kept making progress.

Then the rough stuff began. At first there was a bit of pushing around and this was followed by several brutal beatings. One of the organizers and a couple of mill employes were "worked over."

And they were told that "this is just the beginning."

An appeal to the sheriff brought a reply that "you're not welcome here and if you're smart you'll get out of town."

Then there was more violence and in one of the frays a deputy was involved.

EVENTUALLY IT became obvious to the organizers that somebody was likely to get killed unless the situation altered considerably. So they sent out an SOS for a union "trouble-shooter."

Into town a day or so later came a mild mannered woman who had a reputation of really knowing the civil rights field.

She talked with the organizers, then called on some ministers, went to see the leading banker and visited public officials.

She was treated coolly but courteously and was told in no uncertain terms that the CIO "isn't welcome here."

She replied with equal courtesy that the CIO intended to stay. The workers, she said, wanted a union, unions were legal, and if there was any more interference with organizing "somebody is going to get in serious trouble."

AFTER SHE HAD completed her investigation, the CIO representative walked into the sheriff's office.

She asked—sweetly—for permission to use a telephone and her request was granted.

She called a friend in the Department of Justice in Washington, told him in detail about the local situation and concluded by saying:

"There have been enough violations here to send several persons to the penitentiary for years. I'd like to get things straightened out without the FBI stepping in and making arrests. I'll call you again later if I need your help."

She thanked the deputy, paid him for the call, smiled at the sheriff—who had been listening—and left.

And before the end of the day it became apparent that the sheriff had become a new champion of civil rights! **A. L. S.**

SWAN SONG?

CWA Organizing Drive Has New Slant

By BETSY BILENOW

AN ORGANIZING drive with a new slant has been launched throughout the United States.

Concentrating on no special section of the country, and not limiting itself to industrial cities, the all-out drive of Communications Workers of America (CIO) is expected to have far-reaching effects on the American scene.

CWA's president, energetic young Joseph A. Beirne, draws exciting pictures about the effect the organization of the phone workers can have. Sitting in his office last week, in the down-town section of steamy Washington, D. C., we found ourselves thinking of the farms, prairieland, mountains and small towns stretched across a huge continent, where CWA is today leaving its imprint.

At present there are 320,000 members in this union, which is the newest affiliate of CIO. That leaves 205,000 phone workers which CWA has yet to organize. This additional 205,000 is its goal.

These phone workers, unlike employes of a large city factory or department store or insurance office, are scattered in every far flung part of the country. In West Virginia many of them are daughters of coal miners. In South Dakota, they are daughters of farmers.

CWA now has membership in 46 states, plus the District of Columbia. In four states—North Dakota, South Dakota, Arizona and New Mexico—it's practically all there is of the CIO. There are telephone workers in over 70,000 municipaliites. In some towns CWA has only five members, and these five are the only union members in town.

SOME MEMBERS ride as far as 250 miles to attend a membership meeting. Believe it or not, there is a better percentage of attendance at these meetings than at meetings in industrial cities.

The unique contribution that CWA has to make lies in what will result from the far reach of this union.

Union Pres. Beirne sees its most immediate effect on the poitical front. "People in rural districts," he told us, "are intensely interested in what goes on in Washington." Long before last year's elections CWA polled its membership on the Presidential vote. Truman came out so far ahead of the others that there was no question whom the union would endorse. And the replies to the survey were important, too, because of the interest that people evinced in it. This live interest in political matters is being maintained by the union through direct contact.

"Union meetings discuss candidates more thoroughly than city people dream of discussing them." Beirne said, "Then the girls, who live on farms, take it home to their families. Their fathers carry it to farm-cooperative meetings." CWA can do a real job to improve the important relationship between farmers and labor.

By the same technique of direct contact, where none existed before, the phone union can make almost as great a contribution to unionism in general. Its most startling effect may be seen in the so-called "white collar" field.

About 15 per cent of CWA's members work in factories, mostly for the Western Electric Corp. Another 15 to 20 per cent are repairmen who spend most of their time riding around on trucks. The balance of the members fall into the white collar group and are mostly women.

"We don't consider our traffic girls (phone operators) real white collar workers," Beirne explained, "because they work production—so many calls in so many seconds. But in their thinking, surroundings, and training they are accepted as white collar workers."

These girls discuss general union principles with their friends, many of whom work in offices and stores. They discuss it at church socials. Some of the girls are Sunday school teachers, the height of respectability in a rural community, and are carrying the union message to places where it never before has been heard.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & Telegraph Co., the monstrous monopoly with which the phone union bargains, recently tried to have all its contracts invalidated by the fact that CWA affiliated with the CIO. AT&T claimed that the phone union is now a different union than it was when it was independent.

The National Labor Relations Board ruled that CWA is the same union it was before and ordered the phone company to recognize it. As a result, the union is now receiving pretty little notes from various regions saying "we didn't really mean it and here's the dough." AT&T had withheld $1,200,000 in payroll deductions for union dues.

The next step, according to Beirne, is a fourth round wage increase. "We're really gonna fight for it," he said with conviction. Every CWA division contract has wage reopenings this year.

Probe of Piecemeal River Development Likely

By GLORIA CAPLAN

A POWERFUL lobbying governmental agency which has successfully defied three U. S. Presidents is expected to undergo Congressional scrutiny when the House returns from its unofficial vacation.

Prediction that the Army Corps of Engineers—which so far has victoriously battled Presidents Roosevelt, Truman and Hoover—would be the subject of a thorough probe was made by Rep. Adolph Sabath (D. Ill.).

Actually the Army Engineers would be target No. 1 of an extensive investigation of all lobbying activity. The investigation was proposed by Rep. Frank Buchanan (D. Pa.) and approved by the House last month. Originally the resolution called for a joint probe by a special House-Senate committee, but the Senate balked and passed over the whole idea.

A special seven-man House committee is expected to be named after the recess.

A NUMBER of Congressmen have complained about the increasing pressure of lobbies. In his attack on the Army Engineers, Sabath charged that the Corps can get "just about anything it wants out of Congress" because its costly "pork barrel" projects on rivers and harbors are so dear to the hearts of Congressmen.

Indignation over the Army Engineers' alleged high-handedness and wastefulness has been mounting.

Still Bologna

When the Senate fight over the Engineers' appropriation for rivers and harbors was raging last month, Sen. Douglas (D., Ill.) vainly attempted to "fry out" $300 millions of fat. When he was a schoolboy, Douglas said, the legislation was known as the rivers and harbors bill—more irreverently called the "pork barrel."

Since then, he noted, its name has been changed to the more formal "Army civil functions bill."

"This," commented Douglas, "has a very impressive and dignified sound, but when the wrapping is peeled off I have a very real feeling that, however succulent the slices, it is still the same old bologna."

The Hoover Commission on Government Reorganization dwelt at length on its wasteful projects and recommended transferring its rivers and harbors functions to the Interior Dept.

The staid New York Times on Aug. 30 attacked editorially the piecemeal method by which millions are being spent—and billions proposed—for the development of the country's great river basins—particularly the Missouri and Columbia River basins.

The Army Engineers is the central figure in this battle. The Times recalled that two years ago it had written that "the spending of money on rivers for single-purposes, such as the control of floods, has been rendered obsolete by the success of the TVA." (Most of the Engineers' projects are single-purpose.)

IN ITS AUGUST issue, Harper's magazine carried a blistering attack on the Army Engineers, entitled "The Lobby That Can't Be Licked." The article recalled that Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt's conflict with the Army Engineers once reached such intensity that he sent this blunt note to Secy. of War Stimson:

"I want the Kings and Kern River projects to be built by the Bureau of Reclamation and not by the Army Engineers. I also want the power generated at the projects built by the Army Engineers to be disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior."

Of the numerous government agencies falling all over each other to "develop" the river valleys, the Army Engineers and the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation have been under the heaviest bombardment by advocates of centralized river authorities modelled after TVA.

But the Interior Department also last week drew the fire of Ben Stong, chairman of the Regional Committee for a Missouri Valley Authority, of which CIO is a member.

Stong charged the department with attempting to halt a great soil conservation program in the Missouri Basin in order to protect the controversial Pick-Sloan plan. Purpose, he said, is to save the badly needed water for "premature and unwise, but already planned, Pick-Sloan projects on the main stream."

General Called Ex-Officio Member of House Committee

Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, chief of the Army Engineers, is practically an ex-officio member of the House Public Works Committee, according to one fed-up Republican Congressman.

Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R. N.D.) last week charged that the House Committee is "dominated" by the Army Engineers lobby to such an extent that "the Army can get anything it wants."

During committee hearings on rivers and harbors projects, Gen. Pick "sat at the controls," Burdick said.

"When the House Committee heard testimony on the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, Gen. Pick sat on the bench alongside the committee chairman. For all intents and purposes, he was just as much a committee member as anyone else.

"People back home have no chance to register their views as long as this insidious lobby exists."

(These Congressionally approved Pick-Sloan projects, babies of the Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, have been attacked as wasteful and ill-planned from nearly all corners—from the CIO to the conservative Hoover commission.)

The Interior Department's thumbs-down attitude toward the soil conservation program has brought it into direct conflict with the Agriculture Department, since it is the Agriculture Dept.'s land plan.

PROPONENTS of the soil conservation program have pointed out that the plan, in addition to its main purpose, would reduce the amount of sediment in the river so greatly that it would be possible to provide slack water navigation and over 12½ billion kilowatt hours of electric energy. Thus, they say, the Army Engineers' vast proposed navigation channel would be unnecessary.

This position was taken by the Federal Power Commission as long as two years ago. As part of the Interior Dept., the Commission thus finds itself in a tenuous position within its own family.

In his statement, Stong charged that the haphazard Pick-Sloan plan is not only jeopardizing the agricultural development of the Missouri basin, but the establishment of a central development authority as well.

"If the Missouri Basin wants the nation to pay $9 billion and throw away enormous resources potentials so it can watch a demonstration of bureaucratic feuding and wasting, then the Pick-Sloan plan should be continued," he said.

"If Missouri Basin and the nation want a great and useful development of the basin, then they will drive out the Pick-Sloan wasters, and demand a Missouri Valley Authority that can make bonafide decisions in the basin within congressional authority."

Court Decision Asked on Local Option Section Of Rent Law

THE NATL. CIO Housing Committee is backing a court test of the constitutionality of the local option section of the federal rent law.

A suit to determine the provision's constitutionality was filed in Federal District Court in Washington, D. C., last week by Edith Shimek of Milwaukee, Wis. It has the backing of the CIO Housing Committee. A suit must be brought by an individual in order to test the law.

In the petition, the court is asked to establish a three-man tribunal to determine the provision's constitutionality.

Under the local option section, a state or local governing body may remove its area from federal rent control jurisdiction by passing a state law or city ordinance. It may decontrol the area entirely by declaring the need for housing has been "reasonably met" as occurred in Knoxville, Tenn., or it may substitute its own law, as in Wisconsin.

In challenging the legality of the provision, Miss Shimek contends it is an unconstitutional delegation of federal powers under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

THE SUIT also asks the court to order Federal Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods to continue enforcing rent controls in Wisconsin and to bar the transfer of records and files from federal rent offices to the state. Woods is named as defendent in the suit.

Miss Shimek charged that she had been obliged to pay higher rent, totaling $3120, because of the local option section, under which the state passed its own rent law permitting increases.

On grounds that the state action was unconstitutional, Miss Shimek filed a petition with the Housing Expediter for the return of overcharges and sought to have her rent adjusted to its former level. Over 2000 similar petitions have been filed by Wisconsin tenants.

If the local option section is declared unconstitutional, Miss Shimek will be entitled to damages of more than $3500 under the federad rent control act, she stated.

Lisk Named Ga. TWUA Director

Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers has announced the appointment of H. D. Lisk as the Georgia state director for the union. Lisk will take the place vacated by Kenneth Douty when Douty was appointed to the ECA mission to France.

Prior to his current appointment Lisk had been Alabama TWUA director, with headquarters in Birmingham. That position, Rieve said, will now be filled by Julius Fry, formerly manager of the Huntsville, Ala., TWUA joint board.

The TWUA president also named Duggan Boartfield as new manager of the Huntsville joint board and Harold Marthenke as manager of the TWUA joint board in Memphis, Tenn., a post previously held by Boartfield. Marthenke had been a TWUA staff representative assigned to the education department.

STRIKING POSE

Proof that the "voice with a smile" can really smile is supplied by Sheila Connolly, a member of Local 1, Long Lines Division 10, CIO Communications Workers, New York City. In order to pursue a part-time modeling career in the afternoon, Miss Connolly works double tours—four hours in the morning and four in the evening. Only a slight trace of Sheila's Irish accent can be detected now although it was quite noticeable when she arrived from her native Dublin in early 1946.

Radio Engineers May Join CIO

The National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians has announced that it is considering affiliation with the CIO's Communication Workers of America. The union, now independent, represents some 2000 technicians employed by radio and television chains and other stations throughout the country.

The question of affiliation will be submitted to the membership in a national referendum, said Clarence Westover, the union's executive secretary.

MEBA Pres. Samuel J. Hogan Dies; CIO Mourns His Death

SAMUEL J. HOGAN, president for the past 12 years of the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, died at his Washington, D. C., home last week.

Death of the 66-year-old union head and CIO Executive Board member was termed a "loss to the American labor movement" by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey in a wire of sympathy to the widow.

"In our long association with him, we always found him to be a man of the deepest sincerity and integrity," the CIO officials wired Mrs. Hogan.

"He felt his mission in life was to serve his fellow workers, and that he did to the utmost of his great ability. The officers, Executive Board members, and the whole membership of the CIO feel keenly his loss to the American labor movement. In behalf of this great multitude of workers and on behalf of ourselves personally, we extend to you our deep sympathy in your bereavement."

Following a 10-day hospital stay, Hogan was returned to his home, where he died a few days later.

Before his election to the top post in his union in 1937, Hogan served for 28 years as president of the New Orleans, La., local of MEBA. He was a marine engineer himself.

At the time of his death the union's 15,000 members were voting for union officials by referendum. Hogan, seeking reelection, was opposed on the ballot by four contenders: H. L. Daggett, Seattle, Wash.; W. L. Ball, Norfolk, Va.; John P. Holland, N. Y.; and Edward P. Trainer, N. Y.

The MEBA executive board has named the union's first vice-president, Ray H. Robinson, Portland, Ore., as acting president until results of the referendum are announced shortly after Sept. 30.

SAMUEL J. HOGAN

Edwards Suffers Slight Polio Attack

George Edwards, CIO Auto Workers member who is president of the Detroit Common Council and a candidate for mayor has been stricken with a light, non-paralytic attack of poliomyelitis.

He continued his compaign from his sickroom, broadcasting over Station WDET, the UAW's FM station. He is expected to be up and around soon.

Senate Votes 75c Bill, Bars 200,000 Now Covered

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

SOMETIME before next March 15, the minimum wage in American industry will rise from 40c to 75c an hour—for those workers still able to qualify under a bill which cuts, rather than extends, coverage of the Wage-Hour Law.

The Senate, by a voice-vote, completed action Aug. 31 on the new provisions. The Senate bill, though considerably better than the House-passed Lucas bill, still removes many categories of workers from wage-hour protection.

But both branches of Congress voted for the flat 75c minimum for those workers who will eventually benefit from the law's provisions.

The House version would cut an estimated million—or more—persons from wage-hour protection. The Senate version would cut an estimated 200,000 workers out from under the law.

On the other hand, the Labor Dept. figures that about 1,300,000 workers now earning between 40c and 75c an hour will get pay raises when the bill, in its final form, finally becomes law.

SENATE voting on the wage-hour measure showed a break, for a change, in the familiar Dixiecrat-Republican coalition. While the final tally on the bill was recorded only by voice vote, the line-up was clearly shown on a series of drastic amendments.

One of the most important of these was a proposal by Sen. Ellender (D. La.) to raise the minimum wage rate only to 65c, and to tie the minimum on a "flexible" basis to rises and falls in the cost-of-living index.

Ellender's proposal was knocked down, 51-26. Twenty-six Democrats and 25 Republicans voted against it; 16 Democrats and 10 Republicans voted for the "flexible" 65c suggestion. [The one northern Democrat who voted with the Dixie bloc was Frear (D. Del.)].

A series of similar amendments, all calculated to weaken the effectiveness of the law, were beaten down. Ellender tried again, with a second proposal for a basic 65c minimum and a scheme for a public board to raise or lower the figure between 55c and 75c. That was licked, 51-24.

A third Ellender proposal, to set the minimum at 70c, was defeated by voice vote. A proposal by Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark) that the 75c go into effect through annual small increases over a 3-year period, also was thrown out, 54-20.

Then Sen. McClellan (D. Ark.) sought to write in a provision—similar to one adopted in the House—barring wage-hour law benefits to employes of sawmill operations hiring less than 12 people. This amendment, affecting an estimated 130,000 low-pay employes in the lumber industry, was defeated by voice vote.

Two Versions To Become One

The two versions of the new Wage-Hour Bill (HR 5856) will go to a joint Senate-House conference committee for compromise of the many differences in coverage and enforcement.

The Senate version, although it slices 200,000 workers out of minimum wage protection, is far stronger than the House bill.

Senate members of the conference committee are Thomas (D. Utah), Murray (D. Mont.), Pepper (D. Fla.), Taft (R. O.), and Aiken (R. Vt.). House members will be named when that body returns from recess in mid-September.

The House version provides that the new 75c minimum rate will go into effect 60 days after the bill becomes law; the Senate version provides a 120-day waiting period.

SEVERAL PROVISIONS which would have extended wage-hour coverage were removed from the bill by the Senate Labor Committee before the measure came to the floor. That action was taken in the interest of getting the bill passed without long-delaying debate and vigorous opposition from both Republicans and the Southerners.

One effort to improve the bill was a floor amendment offered by Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.) to bring wage-hour coverage to U. S. seamen not engaged in foreign trade. Most of the workers affected would be seamen on the Great Lakes and inland waterway. It was defeated by voice vote.

Leading the Senate fight for adoption of the bill without weakening amendments were Senators Pepper (D. Fla.), Murray (D. Mont.), Myers (D. Pa.), Thomas (D. Utah), Magnuson and other Fair Dealers.

Even Sen. Taft (R. O.), who is not generally regarded as one of labor's staunchest friends on Capitol Hill, went along with the 75c minimum pay proposal.

Taft opined that the 75c figure seemed to be "a reasonable minimum wage under all the circumstances." He went so far as to indicate that some employers may not necessarily give a worker all the money that's coming to him. The theory of minimum wages, Taft solemnly explained, is based on the "belief that any working man or woman is worth at least that much in terms of pay."

SEN. PEPPER, commenting on passage of the bill, hailed it as a "great step forward."

"It is going a long way to carry out the pledges of the Democratic platform," he added. "I regret that we had to limit the bill as we did so far as coverage is concerned . . . We are optimistic as to the future and hope to extend coverage to the great mass of workers in the U. S."

Sen. Myers (D. Pa.), one of the leading fighters this session for wage-hour improvements, regretted it had taken the Senate so long to get around to the subject.

During the course of debate, Myers gently chided his colleagues. "Instead of telling each other at great length how devoted we are to the principle of a fair and decent wage for American wage earners, I suggest that the Senators proceed as promptly as possible to a vote on this matter . . ."

Myers charged that the House bill, with its many exemption, is an attempt "to remove this basic protection from great groups of wage earners now covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act."

The Pennsylvania Senator revealed he had written a sharp letter to the Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers Association, after that employer group had protested the increase to 75c an hour. Noting that northern textile employers have been complaining against southern competition based on low wages, Myers said: "It is my firm belief that an increase in the minimum to 75c will aid rather than hurt the business of your member firms by forcing your unfair competition to pay at least a half-way decent wage to their employes—a wage of $30 a week."

TWUA Researcher Says:

House 75c Bill Would Jeopardize 40-Hour Workweek

SHARP denunciation of the House-approved version of the new Wage-Hour Bill as "utterly hypocritical and deceptive" in its enforcement and coverage provisions was voiced by the CIO last week.

A 12-page analysis prepared by Solomon Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers Union, was issued by the CIO Committee on Revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Barkin said the Lucas bill—which was passed by the House as a substitute for the Administration's own Lesinski bill—would:

1. "Remove entirely from the Act, even from the 40c minimum, many hundreds of thousands of employes in a wide variety of businesses who have been protected by the Wage-Hour law for the past 10 years."
2. Jeopardize the 40-hour workweek for employes.
3. "Throw even the question of minimum wage and hour protection into the courts for a 10-year period of litigation before it could be known just what the new act means."

The Lucas Bill, Barkin said, reaffirms the "purpose" of the present law, "but what it really does is to take away all safeguards for decent minimum standards for millions of workers in interstate commerce.

"The bill continues to say that the law should drive out of interstate commerce the manufacturer who competes unfairly on the basis of substandard wages, but after mouthing this pious declaration, proceeds to encourage the sweatshop operator to compete in the interstate markets."

THE TEXTILE union economist—an outstanding expert on wage-hour law—charged that the Lucas bill is "marked throughout by contraction of coverage, expansion of exemptions, strengthening of employer defenses, and loosening of definitions.

"Its three main purposes obviously are:

"1. Remove huge segments of low-wage, long-hour employes from the protection of the Act;

"2. Permit employers to escape the full impact of the Act for those employes who would still be covered;

"3. Raise the minimum wage—but for as few people as possible."

Barkin predicted that "confusion will arise in nearly every work place in the U. S. when employers attempt to determine which employes would be covered and which would be out," if the House version of the bill becomes law.

One loophole, he pointed out, is contained in a major change in wording of the law. In the past, the wage-hour law has covered persons whose services are deemed "necessary to production" of goods in interstate commerce.

The House bill changes that to persons "in any closely related process or occupation indispensable to the production thereof." This change, he said, would eliminate many hundreds of thousands of workers.

THE SITUATION would become "precarious" for clerks, stenographic and office employes; watchmen and guards; elevator operators; janitors, firemen, plummers, messengers, window washers, repairmen and maintenance employes in "virtually every business."

Another catch-phrase, Barkin noted, is one exempting retail firms, even if they manufacture or process the goods they sell.

"This provision seems an open invitation to large retail stores and chains to set up their own factories, from which they can get goods made under sub-standard labor conditions," he said.

The hours-and-overtime provision also contains a serious joker, Barkin charged, for it permits the deduction from "measured working time"—on which overtime is calculated—of minutes or hours to which a union is willing to agree.

"It is not enough to say that the employe's rights are protected because such exclusions can come only through bona fide collective bargaining," Barkin commented. "Weak unions may not be able to withstand the tide if they are not protected by basic fair labor standards."

Senate Vote On 65c Proposal

The Senate version of the wage-hour bill was adopted by unrecorded voice vote—but a key rollcall test came on the Ellender amendment to dump the 75c minimum pay proposal in favor of a "flexible" 65c base pay that would rise and fall with the cost of the living. The amendment was defeated, 51-26, on August 31. Votes against the weakening amendment are indicated by R; *votes for the amendment by* W; *pairs are marked* PR *and* PW; *absence is indicated by* A. *Twenty-six Democrats and 25 Republicans voted Right; 16 Democrats and 10 Republicans voted Wrong.*

Nine Senators who were absent on official business indicated what their votes would have been. Chavez (D., N.M.), O'Conor, (D., Md.), Morse (R., Ore.), Ferguson (R., Mich.), Thomas (D., Okla.), O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), McCarthy (R., Wis.), and Dulles (R., N.Y.) would have voted against the Ellender amendment; Russell (D., Ga.) would have voted for it.

ALA.	—Hill (D)	R	ME.	—Brewster (R)	R	OHIO	—Bricker (R)	A
	Sparkman (D)	W		Smith (R)	R		Taft (R)	R
ARIZ.	—Hayden (D)	R	MD.	—O'Conor (D)	A	OKLA.	—Kerr (D)	R
	McFarland (D)	R		Tydings (D)	A		Thomas (D)	PR
ARK.	—Fulbright (D)	W	MASS.	—Lodge, Jr. (R)	A	ORE.	—Cordon (R)	W
	McClellan (D)	W		Saltonstall (R)	R		Morse (R)	A
CAL.	—Downey (D)	R	MICH.	—Ferguson (R)	A	PA.	—Martin (R)	R
	Knowland (R)	R		Vandenberg (R)	R		Myers (D)	R
COL.	—Johnson (D)	A	MINN.	—Humphrey (D)	R	R. I.	—Green (D)	R
	Millikin (R)	R		Thye (R)	R		Leahy	D
CONN.	—Baldwin (R)	A	MISS.	—Eastland (D)	W	S. C.	—Johnston (D)	R
	McMahon (D)	R		Stennis (D)	W		Maybank (D)	A
DEL.	—Frear, Jr. (D)	W	MO.	—Donnell (R)	R	S. D.	—Gurney (R)	W
	Williams (R)	W		Kem (R)	R		Mundt (R)	W
FLA.	—Holland (D)	W	MONT.	—Ecton (R)	W	TENN.	—Kefauver (D)	A
	Pepper (D)	R		Murray (D)	R		McKellar (D)	R
GA.	—George (D)	W	NEB.	—Butler (R)	W	TEX.	—Connally (D)	W
	Russell (D)	PW		Wherry (R)	W		Johnson (D)	W
IDA.	—Miller (D)	A	NEV.	—Malone (R)	R	UTAH	—Thomas (D)	R
	Taylor (D)	R		McCarran (D)	A		Watkins (R)	R
ILL.	—Douglas (D)	R	N. H.	—Bridges (R)	R	VT.	—Aiken (R)	R
	Lucas (D)	R		Tobey (R)	R		Flanders (R)	R
IND.	—Capehart (R)	R	N. J.	—Hendrickson (R)	R	VA.	—Byrd (D)	W
	Jenner (R)	A		Smith (R)	R	WASH.	Robertson (D)	W
IOWA	—Gillette (D)	R	N. M.	—Anderson (D)	R		—Cain (R)	R
	Hickenlooper (R)	W		Chavez (D)	A	W. V.	Magnuson (D)	R
KAN.	—Reed (R)	W	N. Y.	—Ives (R)	R		—Kilgore (D)	R
	Schoeppel (R)	W		Dulles (R)	A	WIS.	Neely (D)	R
KY.	—Chapman (D)	W	N. C.	—Graham (D)	R		—McCarthy (R)	A
	Withers (D)	R		Hoey (D)	W	WYO.	Wiley (R)	R
LA.	—Ellender (D)	W	N. D.	—Langer (R)	R		—Hunt (D)	A
	Long (D)	W		Young (R)	R		O'Mahoney (D)	A

Negro Newsman Seeks N. Y. C. Council Post

Earl Brown, Negro newspaperman on the staff of Life, and an active members of the New York Newspaper Guild, has been chosen as Democratic candidate for a City council seat now held by Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., one of the eleven defendents in the Communist conspiracy trial. Brown is widely known in labor circles as he has covered many union conventions.

Czechs Have Security Minus Basic Freedom

By IRVING ABRAMSON

Chairman, National CIO Community Services Committee

I looked forward eagerly to my visit to Czechoslovakia, for I was most anxious to learn first hand what the Communist state really meant to the workers, their trade unions and their working conditions.

I must confess that the first walk down the streets of Prague made a great impact on my thinking. I arrived in Prague on a Sunday. I was immediately struck by the great number of large book stores that were on almost every street. I counted seven on one street. The windows of one looked pretty much like the others. There were large pictures of Stalin and Gottwald, side by side, displayed in the windows. Below the pictures were books, chiefly on Lenin, Karl Marx, Engels and biographies of Gottwald.

ABRAMSON

My inspection of the store windows was interrupted now and then by loud speakers that were suspended from street lamp-posts blaring forth music interspersed with comments that I did not understand and emanating from a central broadcasting system.

PEOPLE walking along the streets appeared to be neatly dressed. The Czech who may have been poorly dressed was always, nevertheless, neat and meticulously clean. His suit may have been 10 years old, but it was literally turned inside out in order to get the most out of it. The people appeared to reflect no tensions and seemingly unaware of any political crisis.

Uniformed police or soldiers were not in evidence.

It might be of interest to tell of the weirdest sight-seeing experience I encountered any place in Europe. I visited the Jewish section of Prague and what was at one time the Ghetto.

In the middle of the Ghetto was a building that was the product of a fiend. Toward the end of his systematic slaughter and annihilation of the Jews, Hitler decided to write the obituary of the slaughtered race.

He did this by building a museum in which is now displayed all of the collections from all over Europe of plundered synagogues and murdered rabbis. The result is that the museum in Prague has the greatest collection of paraphernalia portraying Jewish religion and Jewish culture of any place in the world. It was the weirdest experience for a Jew to walk through this ghost-like museum that was intended to record for the world his own past life.

DURING MY conferences, I first inquired into the structure and function of the trade union movement. The conclusion is inescapable that the trade union is an agent of the government, and its duty is to carry out the decisions and wishes of the government.

I quote from page 13 of a pamphlet issued by the "Control Council of Czechoslovakia Trade Unions" entitled Trade Unions and Nationalization.

"The law (enacted by the Government) on the scope of activity of the works council sets very precisely the border-line of the sphere of action of the works council on the one hand and the management on the other."

We in America regard collective bargaining as an essential part of union function. In Czechoslovakia, the official trade union document entitled "To Each According to His Merit" has this to say about freely negotiated agreements:

"We know from experience that the freely negotiated collective agreements guard only crafts interests in a very narrow way. These narrow interests of single sectors, defended without regard to the other branches do not create the necessary foundation for planned wage policy as envisaged by the government."

The trade union publication Social and Labor Legislation, has this to say about collective bargaining:

"The constitution did not, as a form of collective wage adjustments, take over the collective agreements current in Czechoslovakia before the second world war and still used as a means of defense by the working class of capitalist states. That kind of collective agreement is a result of the class struggle and has no place in a socialist state or in a state where production and distribution are to the greater part socialized."

The fact is that collective bargaining, free or otherwise, is forbidden by the state and not authorized by the new constitution, according to the trade unions.

WOMEN DO MANUAL WORK: Here are some of the "voluntary workers" in Prague. Women "volunteer" several hours' work every week toward a "useful cause" such as mining, farming, or heaving bricks to clean up a lot, as these women are doing.

However, in discussing with the trade union leadership whether the trade unions have the right to strike, they insist that they do have such a right, adding, however, that there is no need to strike. I asked whether the government's decree last year extending the five-day week to a six-day week (the hours remained the same 48) resulted in any strikes. I was told there were only a few strikes but that they did not last more than 24 hours.

I ASKED whether I could see a factory in operation. The union director explained that it would be difficult to arrange inasmuch as it would take at least three weeks to clear through the government security officials.

The prime minister, who is also the chairman of the national federation of unions, was out of the city at the time of my visit and I met with the acting chairman.

In a short while the chairman was engaged in an explanation of the social security laws. It must be said here that in the field of social security they have achieved a great deal.

When the chairman finished going through the highlights of their social security accomplishments, he asked me how I liked them. My reply started off a discussion for two full hours on the differences in our thinking.

I replied that I thought that what he described sounded like real achievements in social security and then I asked "why is it not possible to have social security and freedom at the same time? Why must one be had to the exclusion of the other?"

The chairman then embarked on a dissertation to the effect that our concepts of freedom and democracy in America are different from theirs. I pressed the chairman whether there could be any difference in concepts, between the right of a worker to criticize his government, the rights of workers to assemble and petition for redress and the rights of the press to print what they wanted to.

He replied that workers have the right to make "constructive criticism."

WE PASSED TO the question of manpower. I expressed an interest in the statement that there is no unemployment and the means the government used to achieve that.

He asked me whether my question implied that there was forced labor in Czechoslovakia. I said frankly that it does, and that I heard that if an unemployed worker was caught idling in the afternoon drinking a glass of beer he would be picked up by the secret police and sent to a labor camp. I asked him whether that was true. He said that while it was true that the worker would be arrested, the reason for his arrest would not be for idling. The reason was that any worker who idled his time drinking beer must have secured his money on the black market and would be arrested for black marketeering.

No worker can be discharged nor can he leave his job without the approval of the government. Nor can he take a new job without its approval.

The constitution (article three) contains a provision which is used to set up labor exchanges that require approval before workers can take on any job and gives the government the right to direct a person to any job it sees fit.

"Every citizen is obliged to work according to his ability and to contribute by his work to the welfare of the community."

PLENTIFUL: In Prague there are as many as seven book shops like this one in one block at which the works of Lenin, Karl Marx, Engles and the biographies of Gottwald are featured. The windows are usually adorned with pictures of Stalin and Gottwald.

THE NEXT DAY I met with the editor of the union paper. I asked him what would happen to a worker who stood up on a platform and told a meeting of workers that Gottwald is no good and that he ought to be removed.

He said he would be arrested, and if an investigation showed that he didn't have any enemies of the government behind him and did it in good faith, he would be released.

I then said, "suppose after arresting him you find that he is a good Communist, the best producer in the plant and the head of the works council; suppose you find that he feels that Gottwald ought to be removed because he is not carrying Communism far enough, can he go back and continue his speech after you release him?" His reply was "ah no, that's not constructive criticism."

FREE ELECTIONS are now a thing of the past. When elections are to be held the people will be presented with a ballot containing suggestions of the names to be voted for and no opposition ticket is permitted.

The strength of the government and its hold on the people are not to be discounted. Czechs are not disposed to discuss political problems with strangers.

In Europe where workers desperately need social security there are many who in their desperation are willing to exchange their freedom for it. The evidence is convincing that if the remaining western democracies are to remain free, their peoples must be given social security and a decent standard of living to keep them from the clutches of Communism.

Lawyer Defines 'Welfare State'

Current big business propaganda attacks on "statism" are a new version of the fight against the hopes of the people for a better economic life, a union speaker told the recent Institute for Special Progress at Wellesley College, Mass.

William Isaacson, general counsel of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, told the group:

"If our way of life is to be perpetuated, if our political freedoms are to be preserved, these economic aspirations must be satisfied. The welfare state would do this. While retaining the best in our political democracy, it would at the same time establish an economy rooted in equality and security. This, in essence, is the welfare state."

Mass production and mass education, Isaacson said, "create an irresistable demand on the part of the people for social as well as political justice. That security represents one of the basic aspirations of the common people throughout the world."

"How much is the day-old sirloin?"

Taft Hopes To Confuse Voters—Ohio CIO

By AL ZACK

LABOR AND Senator Robert A. Taft are set for a preliminary bout in the November 1949 election. On the outcome of that bout may well rest the decision in the big go in 1950.

In 1949 they will be battling over a change in Ohio's familiar ballot.

Taft is the behind-the-scenes power seeking to change the Ohio ballot, which now permits straight party voting.

He seeks to substitute the so-called "Massachusetts-type" or "office-type" ballot.

Ringing this proposed change with high-sounding phrases, the Taft forces are actually attempting to confuse the voters.

To the executive board of the Ohio CIO Council, Taft's reasoning was apparent: "If you can't win the voters, you can confuse them."

THE OHIO ballot now calls for all the candidates of one political party to be listed in one column with the emblem of that party placed at the top of each column.

By placing his "X" at the box alongside the rooster for the Democrats, or the eagle for the Republicans, a voter can register his approval of the platform, pledges, commitments and record of a political party. Thus, he would vote for all the candidates of that party.

If he prefers, the voter can indicate his choice between individual candidates. To the Ohio CIO Council this is a sound and salutory choice.

To Taft, however, this ballot means he must stand on the record of the Republican party which he helped to write.

Knowing that record well, Taft is "afraid of being called on to stand and be counted on his party's record." Council Secy.-Treas. Jacob Clayman said.

To avoid being tagged with the GOP record, Taft's henchmen flooded the state with petitions called for a change to the "Massachusetts-type" ballot.

This ballot does away with straight-party voting by listing the candidates by the office they seek, doing away with parallel columns.

"Such a ballot avoids individual responsibility for party commitments," Clayman said. "It is an attempt to make party platforms worthless and party pledges meaningless."

CLEAREST hope of the ballot-change proponents is that Ohio voters, accustomed to the familiar party-type ballot, would be confused when they went to the polls.

Such confusion would result in thousands of ballots being discarded and would mean disenfranchisement for these citizens.

The Taft juggling team is hoping for this result, the Council Executive Board said in a letter to its members, advising them to refuse to sign the petitions.

By the liberal use of funds, including the payment of 15c a signature to ballot petition distributers, Taft came up with what may be enough signatures to qualify the referendum and have it appear on the ballot this November.

At present, election officials in each of the 88 counties are checking the signatures to determine their validity. In two counties where the check has been completed, the Boards of Election have reported an unusually high number of invalid signatures. In Clark County, officials have asked the district attorney to investigate cases of patent forgery.

You Need PAC—and PAC Needs Your $1

N. J. Acts To End Discrimination

As a result of protest by the New Jersey CIO and the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the State will administer the East Orange Housing project.

Gov. Driscoll had ordered an investigation following the protests. The State will select tenants for the project on the basis of need alone, and not on the basis of race and need which the Council charged was used by the local housing authority.

Arthur Chapin, director of the Civil Rights Committee of the N. J. Council, was in charge of the CIO protest.

Auto Union Gets Set For Strike At Ford

AFTER THREE months of stalemated negotiations, the CIO Auto Workers union was prepared last week to serve notice of its intention to cancel the contract with Ford Motor Co., paving the way for a possible strike on Sept. 13.

The Ford agreement, which expired July 15, has been extended on a day-to-day basis since that time. Under Michigan law, either side must give five working days' notice before cancelling a contract. At the same time, the law requires that a strike fall within a 30-day period following a state-conducted strike vote.

Thus, unless the union and the company request an extension of the strike authorization period, deadline for the walkout is Sept. 13—end of the 30-day period following the overwhelming vote to strike.

As the CIO News went to press, UAW Pres. Walter Reuther submitted a memorandum to John S. Bugas, Ford vice-president in charge of labor relations. The note warned "that unless the company demonstrates a willingness to accept its responsibilities and get on with the practical job of negotiating a fair solution to the issues still in dispute, the union will be compelled to serve its notice terminating the contract."

The union negotiators have demonstrated "extreme patience," the memorandum continued. "By any reasonable standards, 90 days of bargaining are more than adequate time to arrive at a fair settlement in any contract negotiations.

"The Ford workers do not want a strike. They want justice. However, if they are compelled to strike in order to win justice, the company must accept the full moral and economic responsibility for such action. The company cannot indefinitely rely on the patience of the Ford workers as a substitute for meeting its responsibility to the Ford workers and their families."

The union is seeking a wage increase, pension plan improvements and an insurance program. To date Ford's offer has been to freeze wages for another year.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN HAYWOOD

"Storm the Fort! Ye Knights of Labor,
Battle for your cause
Equal right for every neighbor,
Down with tyrant's laws."

Union folks still tingle to the words of this song. It was sung 67 years ago when the Knights of Labor, on the first Monday of September, 1882, marched in open display along the streets of New York City.

The Knights of Labor were brave men who had worked underground, in secrecy and frequently in terror of their lives, to build a union organization.

Their enemies—or at least those who caused them to be fired and blacklisted, clubbed, shot and killed—were the railroad barons, the lords of steel, the mine operators and the mill owners of that dark generation.

It was only when the knights of Labor had enrolled 500,000 secret members that it dared to come out in the open and stand against the master of industry as a labor organization.

The Knights of Labor were destroyed. Its half million members were not enough to stand up against the guns of the Pinkertons, the clubs of the cops in mill towns and mine towns as their struggle for economic justice went to the picket lines.

That early organization could be destroyed by superior force—with considerable help from internal wrangling by the factionalists and dogmatists of that generation—but the courage and spirit that built it could neither be shot nor clubbed out of the bodies of American workers.

The courage of the workers, their will to organize carried on against every defeat. New groups sprang up. New unions were formed. New battles were fought.

On this Labor Day millions of Americans can meet in union halls, at rallies, at union picnics without immediate fear of being clubbed by cops or shot by Pinkertons. Millions of Americans can hold up their heads in self-respect and know themselves as free men and women because of their own struggles and the brave struggles of those who came before them.

But not one of us who will join in the celebration of this great day of Labor can say to ourself that the job has been done.

None of us can be free of the knowledge that there are today (and will be tomorrow) new attacks on the organizations we have built.

Each of us must consecrate ourself to the cause of building unions stronger, bigger and more powerful. We must hand down to our children more powerful organizations for the common good than we received from our fathers.

What we owe to those who struggled and fought for us and have gone we must pay. We must pay it to our children—to the men and women of tomorrow. We must build! We must organize!

"Storm the fort! Ye Knights of Labor,
Battle for your cause.
Equal rights for every neighbor
down with tyrant's laws."

The IBEW, who offer class B memberships, was set back by the **CWA-CIO** in the Western Electric plant election in **Buffalo, N. Y.** The workers voted 587 for the **CWA-CIO**; 456 for the IBEW-AFL. The **CWA-CIO** will roll on and is determined to eliminate the craft union from the telephone field where it has failed for the past 50 years. Regional Director Hugh Thompson, the CIO staff and the **CWA-CIO** are to be congratulated.

The present day terrorism of some companies still fighting union organization was set back in a decision by NLRB Trial Examiner James A. Shaw who ordered reinstatement and compensation for two employes of the **Mount Vernon (O.) Telephone Co.** Mrs. Betty Chalfant was refused maternity leave and discharged by the company and Leona Oakes was refused reemployment after returning from the funeral of her father. Examiner Shaw ordered the company to cease and disist coercing employes against the union.

Secy-Treas. James J. Mitchell of the **CIO Shoe Workers** reports a victory by the **Shoe Workers** at the Porter Shoe Plant in **Milford, Mass.**, by a vote of 60 to 46. Intl. Rep. Angelo Georgian and organizer Michael Flaherty were in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that in an NLRB election held at the Great Western Heel Co., **Los Angeles, Calif.**, the Shoe Workers, Local 122, won by a vote of 35 as against 9 for the AFL. There was a vote of 34 to 8 for union shop, according to Frank Condon, Shoe Workers' International Board Member.

CIO Reg. Joseph M. Walsh, reports the Textile Workers Union victorious in an NLRB election among the workers of Penn-Hadley Mills, **Scranton, Pa.**, by a vote of 82 to 25. The campaign was conducted by **TWUA** Reps. Samuel Fiore, Elwood Taub, Joseph Bellas, and Raymond Munts.

Local 109, **UOPWA** announces that the offce employes of Loew's MGM home office, Loew's International and Radio Station WMGM authorized the Screen Office & Professional Employes Guild Local 109, UOPWA-CIO, to bargain for a union shop, in an NLRB election. The results showed a 384 to 16 vote favoring a union shop. In a similar election the office employes at Columbia Pictures, voted 193 to 54 for a union shop. All these elections were in New York City.

CIO Rep. T. D. deCuennois of Virginia reports that UAW-CIO won an election at the Fruehauf Trailer Co., **Norfolk, Va.**, the vote being 10 for UAW-CIO and 4 no union.

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert McVay reports that the Oil Workers won an election at the Phillips Refinery, **Oklahoma City, Okla.**, with 87 for **OWIU-CIO** and 62 for AFL Operating Engineers. Rep. William Paara was in charge of this election and contributed much to the successful outcome.

The Oklahoma Coca Cola Bottling Co. employes in Oklahoma City, voted 40 to 21 for a Union Shop. Rep. John Dipple of the **Brewery Workers** was in charge of this election. At **Muskogee, Okla.**, the Swift Co. employes voted 81 for UPWA-CIO, 64 for the AFL Teamsters. CIO Rep. Gobel Cravens was in charge of this election and met with very stiff opposition from the AFL, which vowed that CIO would not get a foot-hold in this town.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following NLRB elections. Allied Chemical and Dye Corp. (Barrett Div.) **Chicago, Ill.**, UAW-CIO 152, against 108; Waukegan News-Sun, Chicago Newspaper Guild, Local 71, ANG-CIO 8; 5 against.

CIO Reg. Dir. James J. Leary reports the following elections. At the Federal Mining and Smelting Co., **Joplin, Mo.**, the workers voted 72 for the **CIO-GC&CW**; 29 for the AFL. The following are union shop elections: Armour & Co., **East St. Louis, Ill.**, Local 42, **UPWA-CIO**, yes-1,422; no-19; Armour & Co., **St. Joseph, Mo.**, Local 58, **UPWA-CIO**, yes-725. Armour & Co., **Kansas City, Kansas**, Local 15, UPWA-CIO, yes-1411; no-28. The Maurer-Neuer plant, **Kansas City, Kans.**, Local 36, UPWA-CIO, yes-44; no-4.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports the following election victories in the telephone field: Ohio Associated Telephone Co. **Celina, Ohio**, Ohio Federation of Telephone Worker—34; against 12; Ohio Associate Telephone Co., **Bryan, Ohio**, Federation of Telephone Workers—32; against 29; Home Telephone Co., **Athens, Ohio**, Ohio Federation of Telephone Workers—34; against 8. Pres. Tom Ryan of the Ohio Federation of Telephone Workers was in charge along with general organizer Tom Mitchell.

Calif. PAC Backs URWA

FULL AND effective support of the economic and political battles of two CIO International unions has been offered by the California CIO-PAC.

The State PAC executive board in Los Angeles:

Gave 100% backing to the strike of the Rubber Workers against B. F. Goodrich Co.

Joined with the Oil Workers in demanding that President Truman oust Robert N. Denham, general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, who has denied hearings to some 150 California Oil Workers blacklisted since last year's state wide oil strike. The State PAC recommended that all local unions take similar action.

Acted on 12 state propositions to appear on the Nov. 8 ballot, highlighted by endorsement of Prop. 1 for $250,000,000 in school construction bonds and opposition to Prop. 2, which would repeal the state's present old age and blind pension act.

Endorsed and gave financial-backing to the 69th Assembly District campaign of Gayle Collins, Auto Workers staff member, for election to the State Assembly from the Compton area. Collins is a CIO, AFL backed candidate in a special election—also set for Nov. 8.

Developments in California CIO, leading up to the coming National CIO convention also were reviewed. Secy. Treas. John Despol reported a "very substantial improvement" in local union affiliations with the California National CIO-PAC. The State PAC was organized more than a year ago.

Researchers Find

AMA's Red Paint Doesn't Apply To Health Plan

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

A PILE OF pamphlets lay on the table in the doctor's office where I sat waiting for my appointment. They had red, white and blue covers showing an eagle standing on the American flag.

I picked one up and read the title: "The Voluntary Way is the American Way—50 Questions You Want Answered on Compulsory Health Insurance versus Health—the American Way."

So here was some of that propaganda I'd heard so much about, which the American Medical Association was distributing in an effort to scare the public away from believing in National Health Insurance.

Thumbing through the catchy-looking pamphlet curiously, my eye fell on these words under Question 24: "Would socialized medicine lead to socialization of other phases of American life?

And the answer: "Lenin thought so. He declared, 'Socialized medicine is the keystone to the arch of the Socialist State'."

Now I'm no authority on the writings of the deceased leader of the 1918 Russian Revolution, but the quote certainly sounded phony, as a good part of the other questions undoubtedly were, and I began wondering if there was any way it could be tracked down.

A few days later I had my answer. It came in a speech made in the House by Rep. Andrew Biemiller (D., Wis.), one of the sponsers of the National Health Insurance Bill now stymied in Congress.

REP. BIEMILLER gave a detailed account of a careful search which had been made to find the source of the Lenin quote. The search, he said, covered the time it was first used by the National Physicians Committee—"the busy and always open mouthpiece of the American Medical Association," now disbanded—down to its present use in the pamphlet being distributed in the AMA's current "National Education Campaign" run by the publicists Whitaker and Baxter.

Biemiller said that the research staff of the Library of Congress, "among the ablest specialist in America in tracing historical documents and quotations, after making an exhaustive search of the entire collection of Lenin's public utterances and writings," reported that Lenin never made such a statement.

The same task was also put before the Russian specialist of the University of Chicago, who after long and arduous research, came up with the same answer. Then the Physicians Committee itself was challenged to produce the source of the quotation. No reply.

"And yet the American Medical Association," Biemiller told the Congressmen, "has continued to bespatter the country with literature containing this phantom quotation. The AMA's high-powered and high-priced lobbyists, the advertising firm of Whitaker & Baxter, has produced a number of pamphlets trying to scare the daylights out of the American people.

"One of these 'The Voluntary Way Is the American Way' of which I understand, over a million copies have been circulated, again repeats this fabrication, this completely spurious quotation."

AT LAST THE mystery was solved, after a fashion, by a letter Biemiller received from Dr. K. H. Doege, president of the Wisconsin Medical Society. Dr. Doege wrote that he finally had received a report from Whitaker and Baxter, dated Aug. 12, saying that the quotation was taken from Lawrence Sullivan's book, "The Case Against Socialized Medicine, published in 1948 by the Statesman Press, Washington, D. C.

"Mr. Sullivan's authority for this quotation has not been established," Dr. Doege wrote.

"Apparently Whitaker and Baxter have made an effort to go behind the quotation in the Sullivan book but because of translation difficulties, the enormous quantity of material by the prolific Lenin to be examined, and the fact that the statement may have been made orally, and never committed to record, they have not yet been able to provide chapter and verse for this quotation."

THIS PICTORIAL STRIP in the CIO Economic Outlook shows how the proposed National health plan would work.

The worker's contribution, the Outlook said, is "less than workers' families now spend, on the average, for far less medical care." A worker earning $3,000 a year would thus pay between $30 and $45 a year for medical insurance.

One-Man Campaigner Finds Docs, Inc., Tough Opponents

G. F. SHADLE, a retired railroad worker who lives in South Gate, Calif., is carrying on a one-man war against the American Medical Association. He has written the CIO an interesting letter telling about it.

Shadle says that during the war emergency he belonged to the CIO, but his life work was on the railroads. He has a life membership in the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and is now retired on pension.

Although he is 79 years old, Shadle has plenty of pepper and vinegar in him. In his letter, he says he's "fond of a good fight, when shoved around." And he thinks the AMA did just that to him.

As he explains it, he was the victim, in 1946, of a "brutal case of malpractice," in which some doctor, a member of the AMA, using him as a guinea pig, gave him an injection that nearly cost him his life. It took an emergency operation performed by another doctor to save him. This cost him $900 for surgery, hospital and incidental expenses.

Shadle set about to recover this through legal action. An "able lawyer," Shadle says, agreed to take his case. The lawyer "approached 61 practicing physicians," all of whom refused to have anything to do with his case against a fellow AMA doctor.

Since "everyone seems to be afraid," to antagonize the AMA, declares Shadle, he decided to carry on alone. Onto his own personal case, he hitched the general fight against the AMA for the methods used by its California branch to defeat the health bill introduced in the state legislature.

He says he wrote to California's Gov. Earl Warren, outlining his own gripe against the AMA and reminding the Governor that he, along with more than a million other citizens in the state, voted for him, and in fact for the state health program the Governor sponsored.

Shadle pointed out that the California Medical Society, working through the Whitaker-Baxter public relations experts, had "defeated the health measure three distinct times," in total disregard for the will of the citizens who backed the Governor's bill.

Shadle wanted some action. The Governor's office wrote him, he relates, that the matter had been referred to some department. After waiting a reasonable time, Shadle again wrote the Governor bitterly, informing him that the referral was "without results."

Same was true when he contacted the Bureau of Internal Revenue to check on Whitaker and Baxter. The BIR official told him:

"I see you are one of those fellows that thinks the world is going to the bad. I don't, and I am satisfied that everything will work out all right."

None of this has discouraged Shadle. He says he knows he's right, and is "fighting a major menace to our people."

Extension Of Trade Pacts Is Advocated

THE SENATE, returning to Washington this week after a Labor Day recess, will be faced with an Administration demand that it extend reciprocal trade agreements for another three years.

The House has already acted on a bill (HR 1211) to extend the trade treaty powers of the government, which expired on June 30.

The late Pres. Roosevelt and former Secy. of State Cordell Hull originally sponsored the treaty-making power in 1934 as a means of wiping out inequitable tarriff barriers that were stifling world trade. Power to continue negotiating the treaties has been voted from time to time since then.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey and Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO research director, appeared at both Senate and House committee hearings earlier this year to urge prompt extension of the trade agrements.

Carey, at Senate hearings in February, said it was "essential that we reduce the barriers to a trade which exist between ourselves and foreign countries." He said that high productivity and working skills, rather than tariff protection, has brought about high U. S. wage levels.

RUTTENBERG, appearing at House hearings, pointed out that "American labor knows, when huge American companies shed crocodile tears over the tale that imports depress American wages, their real purpose is to restrict imports so they can raise prices and increase their own large profits."

Farm groups and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce have also urged extension of the trade pacts.

Some Republicans had suggested that the Senate pass only a stand-by extension of the treaty power, and conduct a full-dress debate on the subject some time next year.

But Pres. Truman, meeting with Administration leaders at the White House, decided to fight for the 3-year extension at this time. Debate on the issue may last week or 10 days.

Penna. CIO Goes To Aid Of Guild In Harrisburg Fight

THE Pennsylvania CIO Council has entered the fight to get the Harrisburg Newspaper Guild a contract with the Patriot and the Evening News, the only daily newspapers published in the state capital.

The dispute arose after the Harrisburg Guild voted against acceptance of a management offer, which was subsequently signed by the local's president and attested to by a second vice president. The local has removed both men from office.

The Harrisburg Guild took the controversy to the public in a quarter-page ad in the Patriot and the Evening News, but Publisher Edwin F. Russell ran a two-page news story in which he charged that the ad was "brazen untruth" circulated by left-wingers and Wallace-ites.

The Council ran an ad in the Harrisburg newspapers answering Russell's smear against the Guild. The ad stated:

"The Guild has battled side by side with the CIO unions fighting against subversive activities. It loyally subscribes to National CIO policy. It is, therefore, a bit disheartening to see a local group of Americans being smeared by the very people who should be applauding its forthright stand...

"There are real issues at stake in the dispute between the Harrisburg Newspaper Guild and the Patriot-News Co."

The papers simultaneously carried an open letter from Council Pres. Harry Boyer pointing out that the Guild membership cannot be bound by an illegal contract which it refused to approve.

The Pennsylvania CIO Council first entered the dispute when Boyer attempted to arrange a meeting with Russell. Unsuccessful in his first effort, Boyer has written again to the publisher.

A committee appointed by the AFL Central Labor Union of Harrisburg, also was seeking a long-delayed meeting with Russell to talk over the dispute.

Local 1688 of the CIO Steelworkers, of Steelton, a Harrisburg suburb, voted at a membership meeting to boycott the proposed Sunday newspaper until the publisher negotiates a legal contract with Guild. The local has a membership of 5000.

The Harrisburg Guild has filed unfair labor practices with the Natl. Labor Relations Board against the publisher.

Although the Patriot-News Co. is technically owned by Russell, a stock holder in the firm of indeterminate power is S. L. Newhouse.

Newhouse is owner of newspapers in Syracuse, N. Y.; Newark, N. J.; Long Island, N. Y., and has a half interest in a paper in Jersey City, N. J.

Although papers in all these cities were once organized, Newark and Syracuse no longer have Guilds. The Guild convention this year lifted the charter of the Syracuse local for repeated contract violations.

ACW Gives Factory To Italians

THE AMALGAMATED Clothing Workers turned over, Sept. 3, a clothing factory to the municipality of Carrarra, Italy, costing $250,000 raised by the union among its membership, giving employment ultimately to at least 400 workers and helping meet the acute clothing shortage in Italy.

Jacob S. Potofsky, Amalgamated president, in announcing labor's aid to the Italian people, said the project will be a non-profit making venture for which the municipality of Carrarra has taken full responsibility.

The Amalgamated not only raised the funds through voluntary contributions and supplied the machinery, but also is helping to put the clothing plant on an effective working basis. Philip De Luca, Amalgamated official from Philadelphia, has been in Carrarra a year, serving as liaison between the Amalgamated, the Italian municipality and the factory.

Company Is Sued In Beatings

DAMAGE suits totaling $300,000 have been filed in the Superior Court of Atlanta, Ga., against the American Thread Co., Durwood and Elzie Teal in the alleged beating of Mr. and Mrs. Bernell Rochester, members of the CIO Textile Workers union, in front of the company's Tallapoosa, Ga., plant. Elzie Teal is Durwood's son.

Twice in recent weeks American Thread workers from Dalton, Ga., who are members of TWUA, have been alleged driven from Tallapoosa by armed mobs emerging from the mill. The union had obtained an injunction from the Georgia courts restraining plant officials and workers from interfering with TWUA members engaged in distributing organizing literature, but the alleged attack on the Rochesters occurred regardless.

TWUA also has urged Attorney General McGrath to bring charge against the police and public officials of Tallapoosa on the grounds that these officials assisted or connived in attacks on the civil rights of union members.

Rochester and J. P. Abercrombie of Tallapoosa, another TWUA members, were in Washington last week to present facts in the case to Assistant Attorney General Campbell.

A GOOD CAUSE: President Truman receives representatives of a conference called by his Committee on National Employe the Physically Handicapped Week. The group presented Truman with plans for the week, which will be observed Oct. 2-7 throughout the nation. In the circles are two CIO aides, Councils' Director John Brophy, a committe member, (left) and William Hanscom, legislative representative of the CIO Oil Workers.

Lefties Say They'll Fight To Stay In CIO

TALK WAS cheap — and brash — at a "Conference on Democracy and Autonomy" held under the auspices of a number of CIO left-wing locals in New York.

The August 30 "mass meeting" brought together an estimated 1500 people from left-wing unions and from left-wing locals of other CIO national unions in New York City. It was an evening devoted to the super-sized adjective, to familiar cries of "dictatorship" on the part of CIO leaders, to bitter —if untruthful—charges of anti-Negro, anti-union activities by respected spokesmen of organized labor in America.

The meeting's chairman and keynoter was Joseph Kehoe of the American Communications Association. Others who mounted the podium to assail CIO policy and leadership were Maurice Travis of the Mine Mill & Smelter Workers, who recently "resigned" from the Communist Party in order to be able to sign Taft-Hartley affidavits; Ewart Guinier, officer of the United Public Workers and an American Labor Party candidate for president of the Borough of Manhattan; Irving Potash, of the Furriers' Joint Board.

Theme of the speeches: We don't like CIO's policies or leaders—we won't quit the CIO—we'll fight if you try to throw us out for violating policy.

SOME SAMPLES of the fire-and-brimstone left-wing oratory:

Ewart Guinier of Public Workers: "We vote to represent the rank-and-file, no matter what Philip Murray and James Carey say. The national CIO have tied their kites to the big industrialists . . .

"I am proud that the Negro people have repudiated the white-supremacy policy of Philip Murray . . . Autonomy is not respected by Philip Murray when the rights of the Negro people are involved, but when the rights of the Kluxers are involved, Murray respected their autonomy."

(NOTE A: If Philip Murray has "tied his kite to big industrialists," the word hasn't yet reached the steel industry and Wall Street, which are fighting the steel union's demands, as voiced by Murray, with all the power at their command.

(NOTE B: Murray has been cited by several Negro groups for helping promote racial tolerance. Carey is chairman of the CIO's Committee to Abolish Discrimination, and served on the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

(NOTE C: Philip Murray, a Catholic, has never been known for any fondness for the viciously anti-Catholic, anti-Negro, anti-Jewish Ku Klux Klan. Proof of Guinier's charge simply does not exist.)

Joseph Kehoe, ACA: The national CIO is "aggressive and dictatorial . . . But our purpose is to unite the CIO and to stay in there and fight to do it. We will never do anything to divide the American labor movement."

(NOTE: The Communications Association leadership, including Kehoe, were active supporters of Henry Wallace's presidential campaign—an act which more than any other in recent years served to split the labor movement and its political action functions.)

Both Potash of the Furriers Joint Council and Travis of Mine Mill repeated familiar, if not necessarily correct, left-wing themes. Potash charged violations of CIO policy by the national leadership; Travis brandished claims of violence, cross-burnings and Ku Klux activities by southern CIO representatives during last spring's election at Bessemer, Ala., where CIO local unions won out over Mine-Mill as bargaining representative at Tennessee Coal Iron & Railroad properties. The charges have been made before, and knocked down before.

A POLICY resolution — with a reported 50 voice votes cast against it—cited determination on the part of the meeting "to fight to remain within the CIO and to exert all our influence to return the CIO to its founding principles of democracy and autonomy."

Apparently the meeting felt that "democracy" is something for somebody else to practice. When Samuel Freedman of the Office & Professional Workers took the floor to speak on the resolution, he charged that it was "following the Russian line from beginning to end."

The Conference's "democrats" howled him down.

Sponsors of the New York meeting were listed as local and regional officers of ACA; UE; Food & Tobacco; Lithographers; Marine Cooks & Stewards; Shipbuilding; Mine-Mill; Office & Professional; Transport Workers; Furriers; Furniture Workers; Packinghouse Workers, and Shoe Workers.

(NOTE: National officers of the Lithographers, Shipbuilding, Transport, Packinghouse and Shoe Workers have consistently followed CIO national policy.)

NMU Seeks To Legalize Hiring Hall

A RENEWED drive is being launched by the National Maritime Union for passage of a bill to give legal status to the union's hiring hall system.

The Natl. Labor Relations Board has ruled the hiring halls violate the Taft-Hartley Act, and its decisions in two separate cases have been upheld in the U. S. Circuit Court. The Supreme Court is apt to get the case during its coming term.

A bill to give Congressional sanction of the halls has been introduced in both the Senate and House. A House Labor sub-committee has referred the matter to the full Committee, which has not yet acted on the measure. No action has yet been taken in the Senate Labor Committee.

Opposition to the bill was voiced at short House hearings by Frank Walker, counsel for the American Merchant Marine Institute, representing many shipowners.

Neal Hanley, NMU secretary, said last week that the bills—introduced by Rep. Lesinski (D., Mich.) and Sen. Warren Magnuson (D., Wash.)—recognize the justice of the union's demand that the hiring halls be permitted to continue in operation.

SHIPOWNERS' mouthpieces bitterly attacked the bill, using every phony argument they could dream of to confuse and misrepresent its provisions," Hanley declared.

"They made it plain that they don't want stable and orderly relations in the maritime industry, even if it means wrecking the American merchant marine and the country's defense.

"They raised no objection, they said, to the hiring hall itself; they just don't want rotary shipping. In other words, they would be perfectly willing to have unions provide the place where they could come and pick out the personnel they wanted, as they see fit—a sort of union-run crimp joint," Hanley added.

Hawaii Banned From Halting Picketing

CIO Longshoremen's Pres. Harry Bridges hailed as a "victory for the union" a decision by a federal court in Honolulu, Hawaii, temporarily restraining the government from forbidding picketing in the four months' stevedore strike.

At the same time the court banned any further distribution of profits to the struck stevedoring companies and ordered the Territory not to apply provisions of the recently-passed seizure laws "which would violate Federal rights of employes."

The decision, Bridges said, "upholds our contention, at least temporarily, that Act 2 and 3 of the Hawaiian Legislature are unconstitutional."

Convention Call Stresses Full Economic, Political Rights for All Americans

The call to the 11th CIO Constitutional Convention, at the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Auditorium, beginning at 10 a.m., Monday, Oct. 31, was issued Sept. 1 by Pres. Philip Murray and Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey.

The call said that "we shall continue to insist on wage increases, pensions, and health and welfare plans where the facts justify our demands."

Also urged was the utilization of American workers and natural resources "so as to provide full employment for workers at just wages, reasonable profits for investors, lower prices for consumers, and a consequent steady increase in the American standard of living . . ."

Government-sponsored prepaid medical insurance and education for all were advocated. The call continued:

"We will redouble our efforts to win for all Americans their full economic and political rights so that all may make their full contribution to our American society regardless of their race, creed, color, or national origin.

"This objective can be attained only through our continuing to organize the unorganized, especially in the South. . . ."

The call declared that a strong labor movement is needed to halt the plans of those who would mislead the workers into totalitarian dictatorships and the abolition of individual human rights.

Continued political action was pledged to "continue with all our strength the task set for us by the general election decision last year. . . ."

The call asserted that "American domestic policies are inseparable from American foreign policy" and that "both must be directed to attain peace, security, and recognition of human rights everywhere."

Mundt Bill Called Blow At American Premise

SHARP attacks on the Mundt-Ferguson Bill as a serious danger to basic American civil liberties have been made in recent weeks.

The bill, already approved by a Senate Judiciary sub-committee, is described by its sponsors as aimed at controlling subversive activities—but spokesmen for labor, liberal groups and the legal profession have warned that its vague provisions would be a contrast danger to all group of citizens.

The CIO bitterly criticized the measure during Judiciary Committee hearings. Tom Harris, CIO associate general counsel, charged that it was based on the theory of "guilt by association" and that it aimed to punish thoughts as well as allegedly dangerous actions.

THAT SAME theme was expressed in an editorial in the Washington Post, which said that that bill would strike at "one of the fundamental premises of American life . . . that the Government may never prescribe to a free people what is orthodox in social or political or religious belief."

The Post described the proposed law as almost identical with the Mundt-Nixon bill of 1948, which was "spawned" by the House Unamerican Activities Committee and denounced by leading constitutional lawyers.

Reviewing the various provisions of the bill—which deal with identification, registration and close regulation over both Communists "political" organizations and Communist "front" organizations—the Post declared:

"Thus, a government agency would, in effect, be authorized to tell American citizens what organizations they may join and what organizations they may not join."

The Post referred to the proposals as of "dubious constitutionality," an "indubitable violation of long-settled American principles" and "a stupid bill." The Mundt-Ferguson bill is stupid, the paper declared, because it sees a political danger from Communist political agencies rather than a security threat from "agents who are not allowed to be formal Communists."

TO INDICATE that there is little danger of the Communists gaining political power, the paper quoted Prof. Zachariah Chafee of Harvard, a leading authority on civil rights and constitutional liberties.

"By the American tradition," Chafee said recently, "sifting bad parties from good parties is the job of the voters, and not the job of Congress or government officials . . . The failure of the Communist Party to win any important office anywhere or even a single Presidential elector, shows that this confidence in the voters is amply justified."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Senate loaded repeal bill with crippling amendments, to reinstitute T-H law.	Taft amendments passed in Senate. No action pending in House.	Give PAC $1 and get ready for 1950 elections.
Wage-Hour Law Changes	Both bills lift minimum pay from 40 to 75c, but weaken enforcement and cut coverage. House version cuts million workers from law's protection.	HR 5894 passed by House. S. 653, a little better bill, passed by Senate. Now to go to joint conference committee.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to insist on better coverage & enforcement provisions.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000.	Bill extends, improves old age and survivors benefits, etc. Lifts benefits by 80%, brings 11 million in security set-up.	House Ways & Means Committee has recommended improvements in present set-up. House vote possible this session.	Write Congressmen to vote for improvements recommended in social security.
Mundt-Ferguson Bill S. 2311	Endangers civil liberties, union rights—under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Senate Judiciary subcommittee has approved. Full committee due to act soon. CIO testified against bill.	Ask Senators to vote against bill as dangerous to basic civil rights.
Reciprocal Trade Agreements HR 1211	Extends U. S. power for 3 years to negotiate pacts to promote international commerce, spur world trade.	Passed by House. Due for action in Senate starting Sept. 7. Administration to wage no-compromise attack.	Wire Senators to vote for extension of agreements for three more years.
Middle Income Housing Bill S. 2246 HR 5987.	Bills provide long-term, low-interest financing of homes; encourage co-ops, non-profit groups, etc.	CIO supported bills at hearings. House passed diluted version, cut provision for loans to Co-ops.	Ask Senators to push aid for middle-income housing, include direct loans to Co-ops.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Action On DP Bill Is Sought

A BILL TO liberalize the present displaced persons law is moving very slowly in the U. S. Senate.

The House voted overwhelmingly on June 6 to increase the number of displaced persons permitted into the country, to extend for a year the period in which they may come, and to remove eligibility rules which have been widely regarded as anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic.

Improvement of the bill has been demanded repeatedly by Pres. Truman. Early in August Sen. Lucas (D. Ill.) promised that the Senate would act on it before adjournment. On August 24, Lucas and a number of other Senators took the unusual step of offering a resolution to discharge the Senate Judiciary Committee from further handling of the bill.

Sen. Pat McCarran (D. Nev.), Judiciary chairman, sat on the bill for several months, and more recently has conducted a series of leisurely hearings. McCarran has indicated little enthusiasm for the bill.

Lucas, in filing the discharge resolution, said "there has been ample time for consideration of the bill's provisions." Under the resolution, the House-passed bill could be placed directly on the Senate calendar.

Sponsoring the resolution with Lucas were Senators Neely (D. W. Va.), Taft (R. O.), Ferguson (R. Mich.), Smith (R. N. J.), Magnuson (D. Wash.), McMahon (D. Conn.), Myers (D. Pa.), Morse (R. Ore.), Saltonstall (R. Mass.), Ives (R. N. Y.), Douglas (D. Ill.), Graham (D. N.C.), Dulles (R. N. Y.), and Humphrey (D. Minn.).

Chas. Lanning Dies Of Stroke

CHARLES E. Lanning, secretary-treasurer of the CIO United Rubber Workers of Americt since 1942, died of a stroke at Emergency Hospital in Washington on Sept. 2.

Lanning suffered a stroke in the office of CIO Vice-Pres. Allen S. Haywood at the close of a conference attended by URWA Pres. H. R. Lloyd and other union officials. He was rushed to the hospital but died less than three hours later.

Born in Hocking, Ohio, in 1900, Lanning married the former Miss Almer Turner in 1919. Mrs. Lanning and nine children survive.

Lanning had been active in the labor movement from his earliest years. In 1917 he became President of Local 3952 of the United Mine Workers, and was a local official of that union until 1926. From 1933 to 1936 he was member and president of an AFL federal union in Akron, Ohio, and a member of the executive board of the AFL central body

Two days after the scrapping of the NRA by the Supreme Court in 1935, he was fired from his job. He went on WPA and helped the fight for higher pay scales on WPA projects.

In June 1936 he became an organizer, first for the United Rubber Workers, later for the CIO in New York and New Jersey. In 1940 he was transferred to the Buffalo area where he remained until 1942.

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The CIO News

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YOU SAID, IT, MR. PRESIDENT: Students and speakers at the CIO Regional Summer School at Kimmswick, Mo., are looking at a CIO poster which underscores the call for farmer-labor unity which President Truman issued in his Labor Day speech at Pittsburgh. Participants in a discussion at the school included leaders of two powerful farmers' groups in the area, Pres. Gene Fortune of the Kansas Farmers Union (right) and H. E. Klinefelter, editor of the Missouri Farmers Association publication, who does not appear in the picture. Others in the picture, reading from the left are Rosalie Widman of Local 58, Packinghouse Workers, St. Joseph Mo., Lyle Cooper, Packinghouse Workers' research director, and Cliff Howard, also of Local 58. (For story of the Pesident's Address see Page 2, and for story of the school see Page 11.)

"I WORKED 35 YEARS at Ford. Why don't I have a Pension?" is the question asked in one of the placards above. This demonstration was held last week in front of the Rackham Building, Detroit, where CIO Auto Workers and Ford negotiators met. The question about pensions is a pertinent one which the Steelworkers and other CIO unions are asking again and again during negotiations this year. The unions' membership wants an affirmative answer from the corporations.

HST Blasts Plan to Pit Farmers Against Workers

A CLEAR call for a farmer-worker alliance against the forces of special privilege has been sounded by President Truman, who set the issues for the 1950 elections in two Labor Day speeches reminiscent of his barnstorming in the Presidential campaign.

Before a crowd of 100,000 at Pittsburgh at the Allegheny Free Fair and then again before the Amvets convention in Des Moines, the President insisted that "If we want a healthy and prosperous economy, there must be economic opportunity, not just for the fortunate few, but for all of us—workers, businessmen and farmers.

"The organized conspiracy of the selfish interests" has ignored the results of the last elections, and now is trying to pit farmers against city workers, Truman asserted at Pittsburgh.

"Some people have been telling farmers, out of one corner of their mouths, that the labor unions are bad for the farmers.

"Out of the other corner of their mouths, these same people have been telling industrial workers that programs to benefit farmers are bad for labor."

We still have a fight on our hands, Truman said, because:

"Too many people who can afford big insurance policies for themselves are not concerned over the need of expanding social security.

"Too many who are making money out of the rents from slums are not in favor of expanding public housing to provide decent shelter for low-income families.

"Too many with big incomes are not interested in raising minimum wages.

"Too many who can freely organize themselves in business associations or employers' groups are not anxious to protect the same right to organize among industrial workers."

He repeated earlier pledges to repeal Taft-Hartley, and defended the proposals which have been called "welfare state" plans. "We don't care what they call it," Truman insisted, adding that "programs like these make the people more independent—independent of the government and independent of big business and corporate power."

LATER, in Des Moines, he stated the two purposes of the Brannan farm program, behind the "misrepresentation and propaganda" stirred up by its opponents.

The twin purposes of the Administration farm plan, rejected by this session of Congress but very much alive as a campaign issue in 1950, were described by Truman as:

"First, we need a farm-price support system that will afford farmers an opportunity to secure a fair return on their production.

"Second, price supports must be so organized and administered that they will give consumers the benefit of our abundant farm production. Our people want to buy more milk and meat, more fruit and vegetables, and all the things that go into a better diet. We must have a price support system that will encourage farmers to shift their production to meet the demand for more and better foods at reasonable prices."

Widow Says She Had To Pay 5th Year's Rent In Advance

By BOB TREUER

THIS IS THE story of a fight that started in the precincts and the wards, the shops and local unions of Wisconsin—a fight that is heading toward a climax in Washington, D. C., federal courts.

It began with the introduction of a rent control bill in the state legislature, which is controlled by a large Republican majority. Round by round, the State CIO fought—by lobbying, pressure, direct appeal to Gov. Rennebohm (R.) and battles in federal court in Milwaukee.

SORENSON

Under the local option clause of the federal rent act the road was cleared for states to institute their own rent controls. Wisconsin Republicans chose to do this, enacting a law permitting rent rises of 15% and 30%, and ending all rent controls by June 1950.

Representatives of the state CIO, AFL, independents and a number of veterans and civic groups came out in strong opposition to the bill. It was nevertheless passed, and signed by the governor after the customary statement that "he would study and consider it fully."

Immediately after passage of the bill, the state CIO set up a "Rent Clinic" at its Milwaukee offices. A number of attorneys and state CIO officials were present every night for a period of two weeks to interview tenants having problems.

Many CIO members, as well as members from other unions, came for advice and help. Said Secy.-Treas. John Sorenson of the state organization: "You wouldn't believe the amount of gouging, unfairness and plain greed brought to light by our clinic."

Court action was started on behalf of a number of the people who had come to the CIO for help. A three-judge panel heard the case, in which the CIO petitioned for an injunction which would prevent the federal rent director, Ray W. Rose, from handing over rent records to the state. The judges dismissed the case, declaring they lacked jurisdiction.

Max Raskin, State CIO attorney, in cooperation with the Natl. CIO Housing Committee, then took steps to bring the issue into federal courts.

PROTESTS RENT INCREASE: Rep. Davenport (D., Pa.), left, takes exception to the rent increases which he said had been granted by the Pittsburgh regional office of the Housing Expeditor to the Wendover Apartments, Pittsburgh. He is stating the case to J. Walter White, assistant general counsel in the Housing Expeditor Tighe Woods' office in Washington.

ONE OF the key instances on which the fight for federal rents is being fought is the case of Mrs. Edith Shimek, one of the earliest applicants at the Wisconsin CIO Rent Clinic. Mrs. Shimek, a widow, is a member of Local 248, CIO Auto Workers.

Last year she looked for a place to live for herself and her two sons, both minors. She met Richard E. Mueller, a real estate agent, who arranged for her to rent one of his own properties—an upstairs flat in Milwaukee.

She said that in the lease she was required to sign, she had to agree to rent the place for five years, pay the fifth year's rent in advance and make other commitments.

MRS. SHIMEK is plaintiff in the first case to head for Washington courts. Walter Reuther, head of CIO's Housing Committee, commented that "this is merely the first such case," that there will be many more to challenge the inequalities and hardships arising from the local option clause of the federal rent control act."

Had federal rent controls continued in Wisconsin, Mrs. Shimek would have been able to take her complaint to court. As things stand, there is no enforcement agency under the Wisconsin decontrol act—and Mrs. Shimek has no recourse except her own pocket-book and initiative.

STEFFES

This case is one of thousands—and the Wisconsin State CIO is aware of it. Herman Steffes, president of the state organization, promised that "we have fought this legislation from the beginning, and we will continue to fight it in behalf of the people of the state."

Fines Of $30,000 Levied On Monopoly Charges

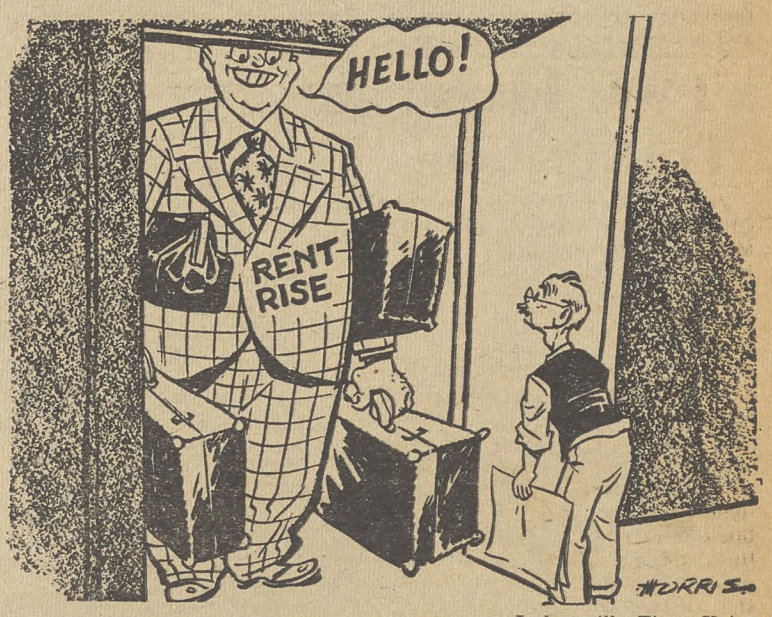
Fines totaling $30,000 have been imposed by a federal court against four companies and five individuals charged with violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in the sale and distribution of kitchen equipment in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

Three of the concerns—Nathan Strause-Duparquet, Inc., Arbycraft Co., and W. F. Dougherty & Sons—were fined $5000 each, and the Victor V. Clad Co. was fined $4000. Four of the officials of the companies concerned were fined $2500 each, and one was fined $1000.

The Dept. of Justice also announced that a Federal Grand Jury, at Los Angeles, Calif. has returned an anti-trust law indictment charging six corporations and four individuals with fixing prices on medical X-ray film sold in the Southern California area.

Mrs. Tillotson Dies

Mrs. Ralph W. Tillotson, wife of the CIO sub-regional director at Erie, Pa., died last week at the age of 53. She was a native of Gratz, Austria.



—Jacksonville Times-Union

"Company!"

12 Million Affected By Rent Decontrol In 5 Months

IN SLIGHTLY more than five months, 12,000,000 persons across the country have been affected by the removal of virtually all controls on rents for 1,475,000 dwellings in 384 areas.

That's the tally announced by the Office of the Housing Expediter for the period running from April 1 to Sept. 2.

Here's how the units were decontrolled:

1. By action of Housing Expediter Tighe Woods, 241 actions covering 541,000 home units with a population of 6,500,000. These actions were taken on grounds that the demand for rental housing had been met in these areas, and shortages no longer exist.

2. By action of city or town councils, which under the 1949 federal rent control law can vote to lift rent curbs, 137 actions covering 493,000 units with a population of 2,600,000.

3. By action of state legislatures, either lifting controls or putting a state rent law into operation, four actions. In Texas, where controls will be lifted Oct. 19, the federal rent offices are already closed up. In Alabama, controls go off May 10. In Nebraska, controls go off at an indefinite date. (See story on this page for what happened in Wisconsin.)

4. By action of area rent advisory boards, only two actions, together covering 63,000 units and 412,000 population.

There are still 13,000,000 homes covered by the federal rent law, battered though it is by Congressional riders and by a stingy appropriation for enforcement.

Steel Case Seen As Key to 1949 Bargaining Trend

By GLORIA CAPLAN

IN 1946 IT took a long strike to bring the steel industry around to accepting recommendations of a Presidential fact-finding board.

As the CIO News went to press, the nation was waiting to learn whether steel history was going to repeat itself in 1949.

The fact-finding board appointed by President Truman was scheduled to issue a report and recommendations just four days before a strike "deadline" of midnight Sept. 14.

There were three big questions to be answered:

- What would the board recommend?
- Would the industry and the CIO Steelworkers — or either group — accept the recommendations?
- Was a long strike likely in the event the industry and union couldn't reach agreement?

THE STEEL industry indicated it would withhold comment on the report until after the union made its stand known. And the CIO Steelworkers' decision wasn't due until late Sept. 12, the date set for both the union's international executive board and the 170-man wage policy committee to meet and discuss the recommendations.

Thus, with only two days remaining for negotiations before the end of the 60-day truce, speculation was running high that Pres. Truman would request an extension of the strike deadline.

As events in the steel industry unfolded, workers in other mass-production industries—particularly auto—were watching just as closely as the one million CIO Steelworkers.

With negotiations between the CIO Auto Workers and both Ford and Chrysler stymied, what occurs in the steel industry could possibly spell peace or a walkout in auto.

Employes of both companies have voted overwhelmingly for a strike if negotiations continue to sit on the starting line, as they have the past several months. The Chrysler vote was conducted by the union. A second poll—this time by the State—will be taken next week at the union's request.

SOME 500,000 CIO Electrical Workers, too, will be watching to see what happens in steel, since it may set a pattern for settlement at General Electric and Westinghouse. Negotiations with these two giants have been recessed since appointment of the steel fact-finding board.

While all these things were going on, the steel union moved to arm its membership with facts in event of a walkout. One of the preparations was the distribution of a fact sheet to its members. The fact sheet stated that the union had asked an independent research outfit to study the industry and answer these questions:

1. Have the Steelworkers received a fair share of the steel industry's tremendous profits in recent years?
2. Can the industry afford to grant wage increases, pensions and insurance benefits at this time?
3. If so, how much can they afford to pay?
4. Would another round of wage increases help or hurt the economic situation of the country as a whole?

The independent researchers, the fact sheet said, reached these conclusions:

The Steelworkers had not received a fair share of the industry's profits; the industry could easily afford higher wages, pensions and insurance benefits; such increases would benefit not only the Steelworkers, but the country as a whole, since it would "keep the economy on an even keel."

The leaflet then goes on to cite the statistical information supporting these conclusions—information which was presented to the fact-finding board in New York City.

Meanwhile, the union's case for the bargainability of pensions received a shot in the arm from an unexpected source. The NLRB ruled for the third time since the Inland Steel case set the precedent that an employer must bargain on pensions unless the union has specifically waived that right.

The steel companies, arguing that they are not compelled to bargain on pensions during the current wage reopening, refused to discuss pensions with the union. The board will have to rule on the bargainability, though neither side is bound to accept the recommendation.

STILL ANOTHER blow to the industry's case was noted by conservative New York Times Financial Editor John G. Forrest last week. This time it was the industry's plea of impending poverty.

"One of the props used by the steel industry to buttress its case before the committee was knocked from under it when steel operations last week were scheduled at 86.3% of capacity . . The industry contended when the hearings began that operations were on the decline, but to their surprise, 600,000 more tons of steel were produced in August than was thought possible," said Forrest.

But for the steel industry, the "most unkindest cut of all" came from Barron's Natl. Business & Financial weekly — staid, strait-laced "Gospel" of the stock market crowd.

Barron's, of course, held no brief for the union—nor for one of the board members — former judge and presidential adviser Samuel I. Rosenman. But its Aug. 22 attack on the industry witnesses was even more scathing. Following are excerpts:

"The steel trade remains unloved. The manner in which it is handling its current dispute with the Steelworkers' union may provide a partial explanation for this anomaly.

"Unfortunately, to date few steel men have seen fit to use rational arguments in presenting their case. We grant that originally they were right in not wanting to appear before the board at all. Then, however, for fear of the bad public-relations effect of a refusal, they agreed to appear. . . .

"Having done so, they could properly be expected to put their arguments fairly and objectively . . .

"Unfortunately, since the steel side was opened, the public has been treated in the headlines to the spectacle of one steel company president after another getting up on his feet to impugn the motivations of the members of the board and complain about the proceedings in a manner that must cause howls of joy at CIO headquarters.

"How can a fact-finding board find facts in favor of the steel companies if the steel executives present mostly legal arguments instead of facts? . . .

"To date the fact-finders haven't opened their mouths on the merits of the case. Thereupon the steel executives stand up and blame them for what they think they're going to say. After the kind of workout these fact-finders have gotten, it would be amazing if they did not develop the strongest possible resentment against the steel companies.

". . . for the managers to have tantrums in public life like a group of maladjusted children can only strengthen the hand of those enemies of the steel industry who are striving for its nationalization."

Two Unions Found Guilty In Jurisdiction Strikes

A NATL. Labor Relations Board trial examiner has found two AFL building trades unions guilty of engaging in jurisdictional strikes in violation of the T-H act.

The board announced that this was the first ruling by a trial examiner on the section of the act forbidding jurisdictional strikes and boycotts as unfair labor practices. The ruling could be interpreted as setting a pattern within which unions would have to operate.

The ruling grew out of charges brought by the Intl. Association of Machinists, independent, against the Los Angeles Building & Construction Trades Council and the Millwright & Machinery Erectors Union, Local 1607, an affiliate of the AFL Carpenters.

The IAM said that two machinists were forced to quit work on a power plant near Los Angeles by a strike of 650 AFL craftsmen who claimed the machinists' jobs belonged to the millwrights.

THE MACHINISTS were employed by Westinghouse Electric to install a steam-turbine generator. Previously, the five-man NLRB had ruled that Westinghouse could not be forced to give the machinists' jobs to the millwrights union, such a ruling being necessary before a charge of unfair practice through illegal boycott or jurisdictional strike can be prosecuted. It was at this point that the trial examiner entered the picture.

The trial examiner ruled that both the trades council and the millwrights union were guilty of having engaged in jurisdictional strikes and of having induced employes both of Westinghouse and other employers on the job to engage in such strikes.

He recommended that such strikes cease, and his recommendation had the force of an NLRB order enforceable in a U. S. Court of Appeals unless contested within 20 days.

TWU Flays Transit Line

Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers, and Pres. Matthew Guinan, of TWU Local 100 accused the trustees of the Third Avenue Transit Corp., New York City, of breach of faith in failing to live up to their agreement to submit contract demands and scheduling of back pay to arbitration.

In a letter to Mayor O'Dwyer, Quill and Guinan expressed surprise at the fact that the appointment of Sidney Sugerman as arbitrator for the other private bus lines did not include Third Avenue. "We cannot understand why the trustees are opposing such appointment," they stated.

The TWU officials asked the Mayor to intervene in the Third Avenue situation to expedite the long-delayed arbitration. "We earnestly request you to step into this picture once again and include the Third Avenue Transit Corporation with the bus lines for whom you have already appointed. Mr. Sugerman as arbitrator."

The union and the trustees for the company had agreed last Aug. 4 to submit to arbitration the TWU's 1949 contract demands and the method of payment of the $1,100,000 in retroactive pay previously agreed to by the company.

You Need PAC—and PAC Needs Your $1

Mayor Charles P. Anderson of Youngstown, Ohio, proudly displayed the CIO Clothing Workers' label in his suit at a luncheon meeting at which he proclaimed last week Union Label Week in his city.

Calls 75c Wage 'Boon'

Southern clothing merchants recently got a sales talk on the need for a 75c minimum wage law—and it came from a leader in the industry.

Addressing the convention of the Carolinas Association of Retail Clothiers & Furnishers, Louis Rothschild said:

"The higher minimum wage . . . is going to be a tremendous boon to the retail business and particularly to the men's wear trade."

Rothschild is executive director of the Natl. Association of Retail Clothiers & Furnishers.

Action Urged To Get U. S. Contracts In Jobless Areas

THE CIO'S FULL Employment Committee is urging local unions whose members worked in plants that have been shut down or have substantial layoffs to bring pressure on company officials to look into the possibility of utilizing the government's new program of awarding contracts to depression areas.

"Management should be made to explore possibilities whereby it might obtain contracts under the new aid system being set up," said Everett Kassalow, the CIO Committee's executive secretary, in letters sent to CIO and State and local Councils in the areas which government figures show have 12% or more unemployment.

"Since contracts are let to companies the only effective way we can move into this program is to push management into action wherever possible," the letter stated.

John R. Steelman, assistant to President Truman, has asked government officials concerned to aid the President's plan of relieving areas where unemployment is serious by awarding contracts to them wherever possible.

The Labor Dept. reported recently that there were 32 labor market areas which in July had unemployment of 12% or more. A total of 356,000 persons were reported out of work in these areas alone, with 4.1 million unemployed throughout the country.

200 Attend School At FDR-CIO Center

More than 200 CIO members studied new leadership techniques last week at the FDR-CIO Labor Center, near Port Huron, Mich. The course was part of the sixth annual Michigan CIO Leadership Training Institutes being held this summer.

Gets N. J. Post

Max Greenberg, president of Local 1081, CIO United Retail Clerks, CIO, has been named a member of the New Jersey Mediation Board, succeeding Sol Stetin, vice-president of the CIO Textile Workers. Stetin resigned because his union duties take him out of the state.

Votes Are What They Add When Polls Close

On election day, it's your vote that counts, not your opinion.

That's the theme of the Registration Manual just issued by the CIO Political Action Committee.

The manual is an attractively gotten up booklet which tells you just how to go about organizing your area for the 1950 Congressional elections. Main idea is to establish a card index of your ward or precinct, and then see to it that every man and woman eligible to vote registers—and votes.

The aim is to transform opinions into votes. Votes are what they add up when the polls close.

Copies of the manual may be ordered from the CIO Political Action Committee, 1346 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. at the rate of $3 per 100.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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Ah, Those Golden Eggs!

Substituting printers' ink for ordinary tears, wealthy Republic Steel is now crying publicly about its poverty.

Here's Republic's story, as told in a newspaper advertisement entitled "Now let's kill the goose."

The big corporation has been having terrible, terrible trouble making ends meet. Affairs are really in a sad, sad state. Republic's "reserve for depreciation" is about $195 millions short.

And, besides—horror of horrors!—Philip Murray and the Steelworkers are standing by with a big axe, just waiting for a chance to chop the head off the goose that lays the golden eggs.

The axe is labeled "fourth round wage increase."

And the golden eggs are portrayed as high wages, jobs, good living, good working conditions, cars and safety.

The advertisement, naturally, didn't mention the swollen post-war profits of Republic and the rest of the steel industry. It didn't call attention to the fact that Republic's profits the first half of this year were about 50% higher than in the corresponding period of last year.

And at this point we'd like to point out that the goose is a very fat and healthy one and that it hasn't been very fair in its distribution of "golden eggs."

The idea that the Steelworkers Union has any intention of killing the Republic "goose" is pure nonsense! And the steel industry knows it.

The tears made of printers' ink are about as convincing as some of the stuff the industry handed out at hearings before the Presidential fact-finding board.

Ham actors in Class C pictures do a more convincing job with the aid of glycerin!

★ ★ ★

Truman Put Finger On It

President Truman was more particular in his choice of words than we're going to be, but he certainly hit the bull's-eye in the middle when he said in his Labor Day speech that a widespread effort is being made to discredit Fair Deal legislation by heaving nasty names at his proposals.

The name-calling technique, of course, is old stuff and for years it has been practiced with effect by Commies and rightist demagogues.

But there has seldom if ever been a more concerted smear campaign against liberal measures than the current one operated by the anti-"welfare state" boys.

Unless we badly miss our guess, the "welfare state" is going to be the prime issue of the 1950 elections—if the conservatives and reactionaries can make it so.

Here's the technique:

You repeat the words "welfare state" over and over and over again in much the same manner as you would if you had your mouth full of quinine.

Then, after convincing your listeners that there's something horribly wrong with the expression you begin hurling it at every liberal proposal which comes up.

If you do this often and convincingly, so the advocates believe, you can start the country back on the road toward Hooverism or something akin to it.

By doing it this way you can avoid discussing the issues on their merits.

Mob Action Is Inexcusable

Robeson Concert Riots Hurt Democracy More Than They Hurt Communists

By ALLAN L. SWIM

NOBODY WHO believes in civil liberties can find any justification for the type of mob riots staged recently in New York in protest against Paul Robeson concerts.

The fact that Robeson has expressed great admiration for the Soviet way of doing things doesn't give legitimacy to mob action.

Neither does the fact that the concerts were to benefit the Civil Rights Congress, which is regarded by many as a Commie "front" outfit.

The riots, to put it bluntly, were as un-American as any of the policies Robeson may espouse.

THE ROBESON affair—a very smelly one from every point of view—again focused attention on the hysteria which too frequently accompanies the battle against Communism in this country.

It also illustrates that the elements of fascism aren't dead.

And it points out again that democracy faces a threat from the extreme right as well as from the extreme left.

Usually the extreme right attempts to cloak itself with respectability but occasionally the veneer is brushed aside to reveal the rottenness beneath.

And it's a fact—though one sometimes hard to believe—that the extreme right and extreme left are each other's best friends when it comes to the manufacture of ammunition for the propaganda guns.

THOSE WHO staged the Robeson riots gained nothing except, perhaps, the personal satisfaction of behaving like Ku Kluxers.

But they gave the Commies something to exploit. The CP will take full advantage of the fact that Robeson happens to be a Negro and they'll scream that the civil rights violations are merely part and parcel of a dictatorial plot to stamp out political freedom.

If police don't arrest and prosecute the mob ringleaders the Reds will shout that the cops are shirking their duty.

And the Reds will be right.

And if the police carry out their duty they'll be put on the pan for "playing along with those damn subversives."

It's always a bit like that when a mob goes into action.

THE COMMIES in this country are really on the run, as they deserve to be, and it's time for us to pay more attention to the extreme rightists.

The professional hate peddlers—men like Gerald L. K. Smith and Joseph Kamp—and organizations like the KKK are finding fertile soil in which to plant seeds of race and religious prejudice.

Then there are "respectable" organizations like Publisher Frank Gannett's Committee for Constitutional Government.

And beyond them are the industrialists and business leaders who supply much of the money upon which the fascist-type crackpots operate.

Yet Congress, which seems to love investigations, hasn't even mentioned a possible probe in this field.

THIS COUNTRY isn't in danger of being taken over tomorrow or the next day by either the Communists of the Fascists, and guys like Smith and Kamp are little more than minor annoyances.

But that doesn't mean democracy will be with us forever unless we safeguard it.

The best safeguard is to make democracy work—really work—and this can't be done unless we extend civil rights, remove bars to easy voting and give much more attention to the fact that strange ideologies and economic degredation frequently travel hand-in-hand.

Two things we must not attempt are to punish persons for what they think and try to beat ideas to death with legalistic clubs and mob action.

Visitor Says Steelworkers 'On Their Toes'

CYRIL ARTHUR Mawson, a press operator and die setter at an Oxford, England, steel plant had words of high praise for the CIO Steelworkers on the completion of his tour of American pressed metal plants.

Mawson was a member of the team of 10 British steel managers, technicians and workers who recently visited the U. S. as part of the Economic Cooperation Administration sponsored Anglo-American Productivity Council's program of exchanging British and American production "know how."

"We were very pleased with the fine organization of the United Steelworkers in Pittsburgh and the great knowledge which they have of plant costs, profits, etc." Mawson declared. "It shows the unions in America are on their toes, just as management does its best to increase production and cut down costs."

MAWSON WAS struck too by the success of the American steel industry in so equipping its plants that work can go on in weather hotter than that which British workers experience.

"The men worked steadily and showed skill comparable to that of the best British men in the same fields," he added.

AAPC has succeeded in enlisting full cooperation from American labor and management in its program of exchange visits, Mawson indicated. "In every plant which we visited men, including works managers, supervisors and the men at the machines took time out to explain all their equipment and processes," he said.

"We swapped ideas and we'll all get a lot out of it. The hospitality of the men in these plants, the managers, the unions and the individual workers has really touched our hearts."

"Until you stop putting old cigarette butts in my coffee cups, you'll get your morning coffee in the ash tray."

ABC Tournament Unwelcome In N. J.

The American Bowling Congress tournament will not be welcome again in New Jersey unless it ceases its policy of excluding Negroes according to Joseph L. Bustard, assistant N. J. Commissioner of Labor in charge of the Division Against Discrimination.

The N. J. CIO Council tried to prevent the ABC from holding a tournament at Atlantic City in the summer of 1948 because of its discriminatory policy. Bustard recently stated:

"I might state officially that as long as ABC continues its policy of exclusion of Negroes from participating in tournament, the Division Against Discrimination in New Jersey will resist any effort on the part of the organization to hold a tournament in this state."

What They Say--

MEN WHO WORK among the tall trees sometimes use blunt language and—on occasion—so does their CIO union's newspaper, the International Woodworker.

The Woodworker's editorial ire was recently aroused when General Electric issued a four-page brochure entitled "Why We Oppose a Fourth Round."

The brochure was quoted as saying: "Increases in wage costs of a few prominent employers will spread across the country as a 'pattern' regardless of how much the first wage increase appeals are based on the individual employer's 'ability-to-pay.' Wage increases by other employers show up as increases in costs of materials others buy from these employers."

Snorts the Woodworker:

"This is the most blatant piece of hypocrisy we have heard in many a day and we are amazed at the sheer gall of any corporation which would seriously utter such nonsense!"

ADVANCE, publication of the CIO Clothing Workers, says a Maryland judge struck "an important blow for the preservation of our basic liberties" when he declared the "so-called Ober law" was unconstitutional.

Although "allegedly designed to outlaw subversive activity," the Ober law was "so loosely worded that it would penalize the mere holding of certain kinds of beliefs, thoughts and opinions.

"Instead of guarding against subversion, that kind of legislation is in itself subversive of the basic rights that underlie our whole democratic way of life."

DON'T GET the idea that U. S. Steel doesn't believe in pensions, says Steel Labor.

"It does. But it all depends upon who is to collect. For instance:

"If Benjamin F. Fairless, U. S. Steel president, who is now 59, wants to retire when he is 65, he will collect a pension of $76,537 a year, or $6378 every month.

"If E. M. Vorhees, chairman of U. S. Steel's Finance Committee and comptroller, who is now 58, chooses to retire at 65, he will collect a pension of $70,323 a year, or $5680 a month.

"If Irving S. Olds, chairman of the board of U. S. Steel, who is now 62, wants to retire when he is 65, he will collect $63,815 a year, or $5318 a month."

THE INDUSTRIAL Union Reporter, CIO Shipbuilding Workers union paper, nominates the Communists and Dixiecrats for the champion "strange bedfellows" of the current year.

"The Dixiecrats," says the Reporter, "mean by states rights that they should have the right to ignore the U. S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights in the deep South.

"The Communists in their states rights or 'autonomy' claims demand the right to lead their left-wing unions wherever Moscow tells them, whether the membership suffers or not."

The Reporter concludes its attack on the two groups by declaring that "these two reactionary groups—the Commies and the Dixiecrats—have worked out a rallying cry: States Rights! Autonomy!"

THE CIO Packinghouse Worker hangs the tag of "Power Grab" on the campaign to keep the nation from having more projects like TVA.

The CIO Oil Worker calls on President Truman to remove Gen. Counsel Robert Denham from his NLRB post. The paper says that Denham "renders verdicts before hearing the evidence!"

The Mine-Mill paper, the Union, charges that "CIO Nod to Tom Clark Is Betrayal of Labor."

The CIO Furniture Workers Press takes a crack at Tom Clark, too.

* * *

And so it goes.

STAMP, STAMP, STAMP

THE BOYS ARE MARKING

Frank E. Gannett's Committee

Launches Campaign Against Wage Demands

THE BREWERY WORKER, publication of the CIO Brewery Workers union, has reported that the Committee for Constitutional Government has launched a campaign against the unions' wage demands and the 75-cent minimum wage bill. The article follows:

The Committee for Constitutional Government is at it again.

It is out to torpedo labor's demands for a fourth round of wage boosts.

It is seeking to lower rather than raise the general minimum wage level.

Copies of recent propaganda releases of anti-union publisher Frank E. Gannett's hate group reveal that a tremendous pressure campaign is under way "to broaden our base to deal effectively with the critical problems before the country."

To the committee, "deal effectively" means smashing labor unions, lowering living standards, cutting corporation taxes and permitting big business to profiteer recklessly at the expense of consumers.

(Editor's Note: The St. Louis Labor Tribune charges that since its founding CCG has spent $100 million for anti-labor propaganda and is currently trying to raise $8,750,000 for its campaign this year.)

In a letter to members, the committee blasts the CIO for "fighting all year to get Congress to raise the minimum wage rate to at least 75c per hour."

It then launches an attack on the whole philosophy of minimum wages. "This is no time to have our government stage a wage boosting program," it continues. "The certain result of any such action will be to throw added millions out of work . . . and add billions of dollars to the cost of relief and unemployment insurance payments."

ACCORDING to the committee, "the volume of new spending power has declined to such an extent that, if reasonably full employment is to be restored, it is necessary to lower rather than raise the general wage level."

The CIO and high Government officials, it charges, "appear to be conspiring . . . to raise the minimum wage level by an amount far greater than Congress is willing to sanction."

A box at the bottom of the newsletter says: "Help prevent usurpation, by executives and labor bosses, of the powers of your Congress. You have no vote to control labor bosses and appointees of the Executive . . . but all Congressmen and one-third of the Senators must come back to you for reelection every two years."

For its all-out onslaught on wage increases, the committee has issued a slick-paper leaflet entitled: "Who Gets Knocked Out In That 4th Round? You! And Who Are You?" Three arrows suggest turning the page to find out.

You, you are told, are just the "average guy—who can read and think for himself." You are also informed that "your 'boss' is willing to pay wages as high as he can pass on in higher prices to his customers." You are not told why he can't take pay increases out of profits.

Now He's Paid $100,000 A Year

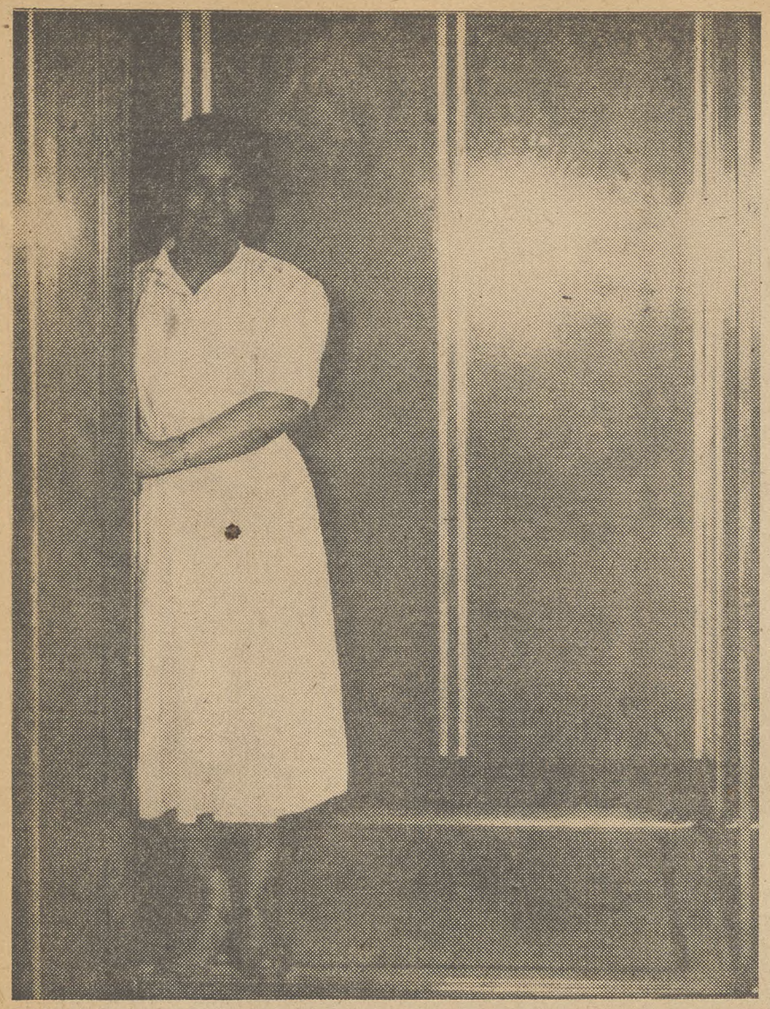
Union men who served in the famous "Sea-Bees" during the war under Admiral Ben Moreell, looked upon him as a man friendly to organized labor. Head of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Navy Dept. for many years, Moreell had earned a reputation for being pretty fair in dealing with trade unions.

Since the war, labor has not heard much about the former admiral. Then one day recently he popped up at a hearing before the Senate Banking Committee, along with a lot of other Big Business fellows, with some startling anti-labor propositions that would practically wipe unions off the map.

He wanted laws to break big unions into little ones; a ban on industry-wide bargaining; and other union-smashing devices to "insure that the power in the hands of labor organizations will be kept within bounds."

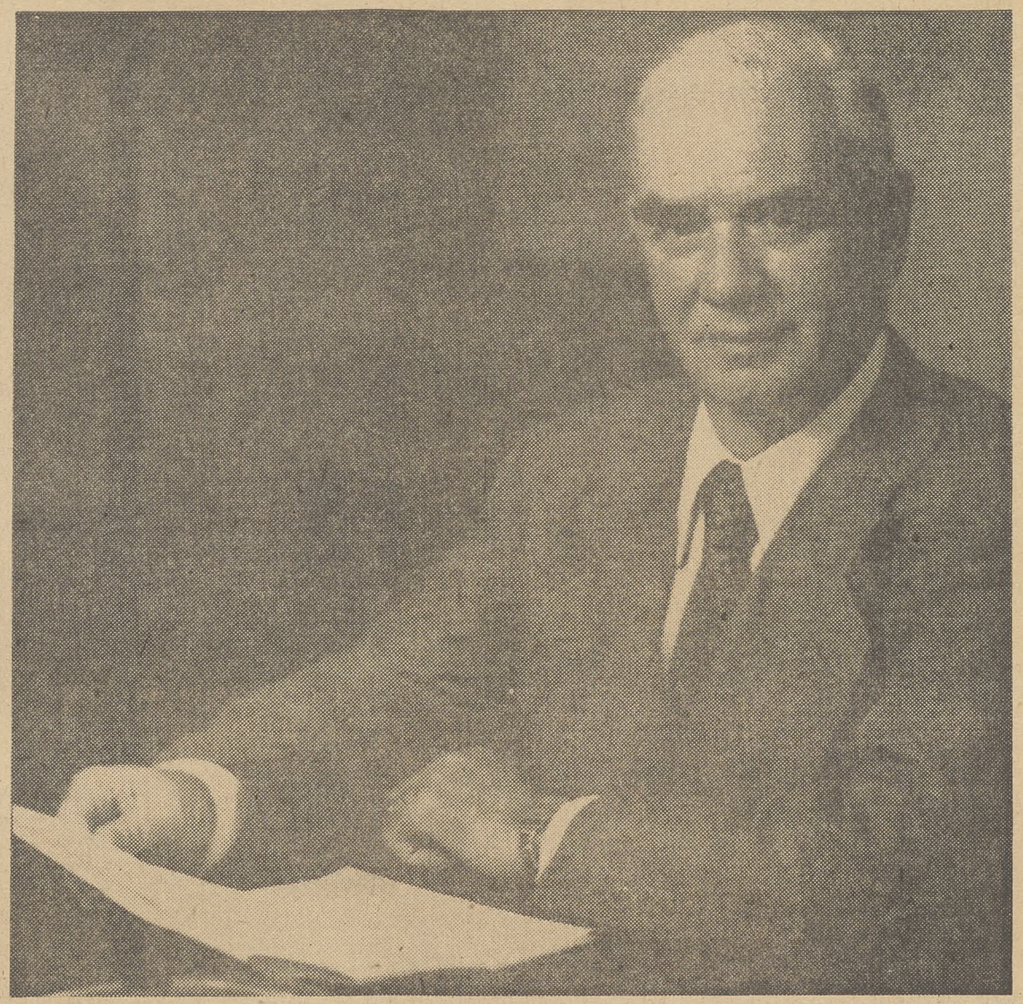
What brought about the change in him? Well, he's now president of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., at $100,000 a year.

YOUR HEADQUARTERS



FLOOR PLEASE: The picture story on this page shows how your national CIO headquarters operates. If you visit the offices at 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D. C., you take this elevator which goes to the second, third, fourth and fifth floors of the building.

Office is situated on lovely Lafayette Park, just about a half block from the White House—and a half block from the national headquarters of the Chamber of Congress of the United States! Operator is Mrs. Ada Washington. Unfortunately, all CIO's staffers couldn't be crowded into this page. All contribute to the mighty progress of CIO.



PRESIDENT: Chief officer of the CIO (and of the Steelworkers) is Pres. Philip Murray. Here he sits at his desk in his third floor office. He divides his time between the Steelworkers' main office in Pittsburgh and Washington. He keeps a watchful eye on the needs of America—particularly those of CIO's more than 6,000,000 members and their families—and of the world. His secretary, Molly Lynch, is in charge of his office when he's out of town. She's assisted by Gaye Sublette in the important office.

OPERATORS: If you call the CIO (EXecutive 5581) you usually get one of these operators. Left is Marjory Platt. Right is Marion Haith. Their switchboard is on the fourth floor.

SUPERINTENDENT: This is Catherine Clarke, who is in charge of the building. She does all the purchasing and sees that the maintenance crew keeps the headquarters in tip-top shape. It does, too. Her office is on fifth floor.

SECRETARY-TREASURER: Center is James B. Carey, one of the CIO's top

ORGANIZATION: One of the busiest spots in the CIO headquarters is the office of Vice Pres. and Dir. of Organiza-

recent successful one in the telephone industry, which Pres. Murray called "miraculous." Left to right are: James

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION: This department, the CIO's Committee to Abolish Discrimination, has a lot of heartaches handling segregation problems. George L-P Weaver, who is director of the committee and

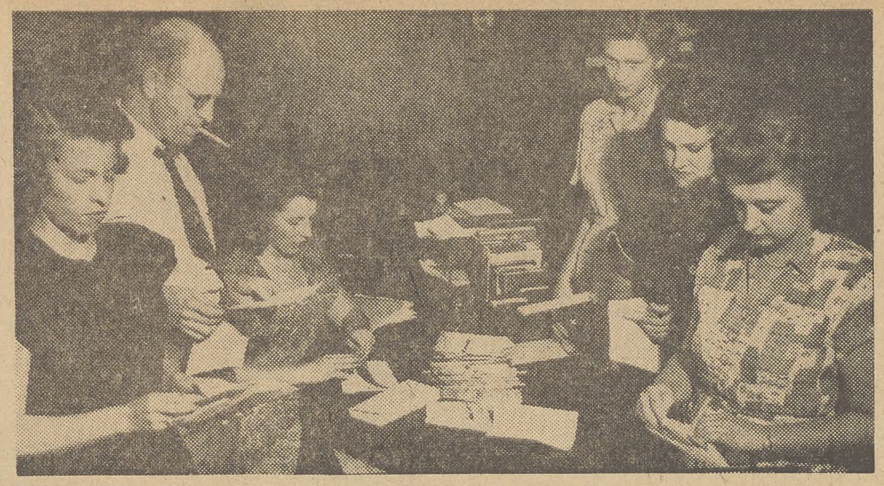
constitutional duties as secretary-treasurer, Carey also helped prepare President Truman's civil rights program, served on the Marshall Plan committee and has represented CIO abroad on a number of occasions. At left in his fifth floor office is his secretary, Marion Kupcek. At right, one of his assistants, James Gildea. (Carey's executive assistant, Harry Read, is in another picture, on page 8.)

Murray Photo by Chase; Rest by Nate Fine

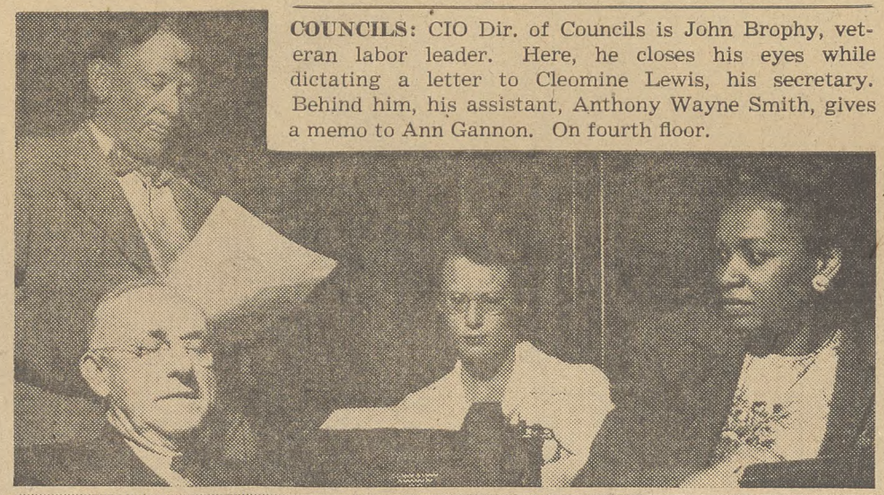
EDUCATION & RESEARCH: There is rarely a respite for this department, which compiles economic statistics, prepares and edits "Economic Outlook," runs schools, does dozens of other things. This is an informal conference in the office of Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg. Standing are Associate Dir. of Research Everett Kassalow and Frank Fernbach. Seated on table at left are Stuart Brock and Associate Dir. of Education George Guernsey. Seated behind desk are Ruttenberg and Associate Dir. Katherine Pollak Ellickson.

LEGAL: This is the staff of the third floor department, whose task has increased by leaps and bounds under Taft-Hartley. From left: Fran Simonson, Associate General Counsel David E. Feller, Teresa Di Francesco, General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, Associate General Counsel Thomas Harris, Charlotte Thurnherr, and Associate Counsel, Elliot Bredhoff.

ganizational set-up of CIO is funneled. Unions come here with their problems and seeking aid. From here was directed many a campaign, including the Pearl Phillips, a secretary; Haywood, talking by phone to a field representative, and John Green, president of the CIO Shipbuilders.



PUBLICITY: The Publicity department is perhaps best known for its publication of the CIO News. But, a little known, but major portion of the work is the issuing of publicity releases, pamphlets, etc. Here, Publicity Dir. Allan L ("Pete") Swim looks over a publicity piece as staff members prepare the release and a pamphlet for distribution. Clockwise from left: Marguerite O'Connor, Swim, Kathryn Vrataric, his secretary; Kathy Capps, Irene Takacs and Mary Ference, secretary to Asst. Dir. Henry Fleisher. Fourth Floor.

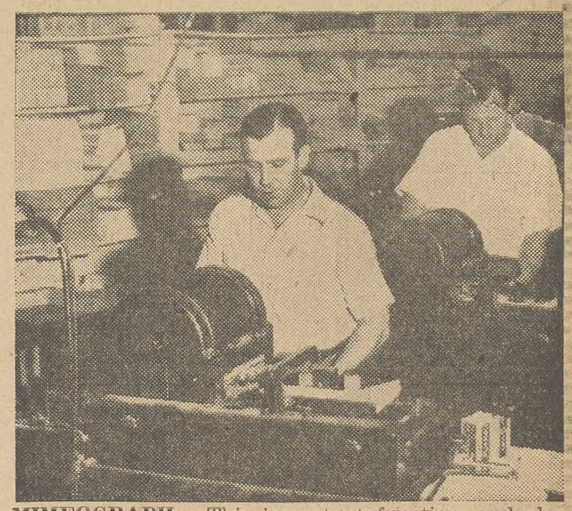


COUNCILS: CIO Dir. of Councils is John Brophy, veteran labor leader. Here, he closes his eyes while dictating a letter to Cleomine Lewis, his secretary. Behind him, his assistant, Anthony Wayne Smith, gives a memo to Ann Gannon. On fourth floor.

COMPTROLLER: Standing at the right is Leo F. Tearney, who heads this fifth floor department. Also standing are Harold Jack and Florence Long. Seated at left is Jo Carney. Center foreground, Mary Yurcic; back of her Jean Hanson. Seated right, Alma Bischoff.

INTERNATIONAL: This department handles the CIO's relations with workers in other nations. Here, Dir. Michael Ross, just back from Europe, catches up with some back correspondence, while Helen Kissane Dyer, his secretary, looks on.

LEGISLATIVE: This is the desk of Nathan Cowan, as the desk sign indicates. This energetic legislative director was out of town on business when the pictures were taken. Two of his staff members, June Pickett and Rosemary Ruane, were busy with work.



MIMEOGRAPH: This important function, and also mailing and a number of other tasks, is in a bright basement workroom under the guidance of Joseph Evans, left, and Thomas Moran.

'Congress, Legislatures Can Stop Downward Spiral'—Kroll

"CIO is a fighting organization. We were born fighting and we will go on fighting. Let's develop our hand of political action as strong as our arm of industrial action and go to town! Let's go out and finish the fight and win the battle in 1950!"

Jack Kroll, national director of CIO's Political Action Committee, brought that appeal to California CIOers last week.

With it he coupled a warning that the key to the 1950 campaign—for the election of new Congressmen and for the election of a new Legislature which will have the job of redistricting the state for at least eight more Congressmen—will revolve largely around the job labor and her allies do in California.

The PAC director spoke twice in the Bay Area in Oakland to some 150 CIOers at a Northern California CIO-PAC conference and also at an off-the-record luncheon of union officers. Then Kroll was the principal speaker in Los Angeles at the Labor Day picnic and political action rally sponsored by the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council.

JOSEPH VAN ELSEN, of Richmond Auto Workers Local 560, chairman of the California Nat'l. CIO-PAC, presided at the conference in Oakland. Other speakers were George Roberts, PAC Western representative, and Tim Flynn, Northern California CIO regional director.

Kroll complimented Northern California CIOers for the organization of pro-CIO county and area committees which "have done a pretty good job of doing the job for which CIO was organized—serving the members of our unions and not any particular political party."

He predicted the job of eliminating anti-CIO, party-line elements still in control of some California councils will be completed shortly.

ACTION: PAC Dir. Jack Kroll is shown as he addressed Oregon CIO members at Portland. At the head table are: George Brown, State CIO secretary (former organizational CIO Woodworkers' director); Chet Dusten, Oregon regional CIO director, Kroll; Al Hartung, Woodworkers' vice president; George Roberts, PAC western director, and Carl Winn, Woodworkers' secretary-treasurer. Kroll recently returned to Washington from a western tour.

Kroll's approach to the coming elections was on a practical basis, and his emphasis was on local organization to get out the vote—"the only thing that's counted on election night."

He emphasized: Full participation in the state and local election this fall, in preparation for 1950; an all-out registration campaign to get CIO members eligible to vote; strong campaigning; and—of most importance—careful organization to get people to the polls.

He recalled the record of California voting—43% in 1944; 35% in 1946, when labor got the 80th Congress and Taft-Hartley; 52% in 1948. And he stressed that a big vote means a labor-liberal victory.

THE "BREAD AND BUTTER" reasons for political action by organized labor was another keynote of Kroll's report to CIOers.

With four million American workers now unemployed and another four million working only part-time, he emphasized "Congress and the legislatures can stop this downward spiral by putting into effect the present blueprints for public construction. It's all important who sits in Congress."

Kroll also commented acidly on the developing "unholy alliance" of Republicans and Southern Democrats.

On the national scene, Kroll declared, "the G. O. P. is marching now to the tune of Dixie, not to the grand old Battle Hymn of the Republic.

"The only difference between a Sen. Byrd and a Sen. Knowland is that one has a Southern accent and a taste for mint juleps and the other comes from out here."

THE PAC director, who also is president of the Ohio State CIO Council, predicted a realignment of U. S. political parties. He noted:

1. The alliance of Republicans, Dixiecrats and some Southern Democrats in Congress.

2. The recent action of the Democratic National Committee in refusing to seat Dixiecrat members.

3. The action of the G. O. P. state chairman in Virginia, sending Republicans into the Democratic primary to support the Byrd candidate for Governor.

'First Class'

"We're not only trade unionists; we're also citizens of a great country. We'll not hold still for being set aside as second class citizens. We've earned the right, and we'll exercise it, to be first class citizens."—Jack Kroll, PAC director.

Murray Pledges Support For Conference On Youth

A GROUP OF distinguished citizens appointed by President Truman to serve on a National Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth met last week at the White House to lay plans for the conference, to be held in 1950.

The committee, headed by Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing, is composed of more than 50 educators, labor leaders, doctors, clergymen, economists and civic leaders.

Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers were named to represent the CIO on the National Committee.

In a wire to Pres. Truman promising the CIO's participation, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said:

"As I understand it this citizens' conference is expected to come up with some very definite plans for action that will get us more and better schools and teachers for our youngsters, more and better playgrounds and community facilities. Organized labor knows how much we need these things if all our children are to have a fair chance in life."

Murray told the President that he was requesting CIO affiliates to cooperate fully with the conference plans. "We welcome this chance," he said, "to unite our strength with that of other organizations in making the Midcentury Conference the most dynamic one that has ever been held."

THIS IS the fifth White House conference on children held under the auspices of a President of the United States.

Chairman Ewing said that each of the four preceding conferences had produced important results in pointing the way for improved conditions for children.

"I see in this 1950 White House Conference," he declared, "an opportunity for the people of this country, including those in the professions dealing with children, to come together, to work, to plan and to act in behalf of the Nation's children.

"The contributions of the conference, I would expect, will have significance not only to children of the U. S., but to children throughout the world."

ACA To Sign Taft-Hartley Affidavits

ANOTHER left-wing CIO union has announced that its officers will sign T-H non-Communist affidavits.

The executive board of the American Communications Association voted unanimously that ACA officers should sign non-Communist affidavits and submit them to the Natl. Labor Relations Board so that the union can participate in an NLRB election at the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., it was learned.

In 1948, ACA lost a long strike against Mackay and two other subsidiaries of the Natl. Telephone & Telegraph Co. The employers used the union's failure to sign affidavits as an excuse for refusing to bargain. A quarter of the 2100 workers involved didn't get their jobs back after the strike was over.

Recently the American Radio Association, a non-Communist CIO affiliate, asked the NLRB to hold an election at Mackay. The left-wing union is trying to get on the ballot too.

N. J. Ford Workers Win Benefits Fight

The Appeals Board of the New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Board has ruled that 4000 employes of the Edgewater and the Metuchen plants of the Ford Motor Co. are entitled to compensation during the recent strike at Detroit.

The union had appealed a UCB ruling denying the workers at the two plants unemployment benefits. The appeals board took the position that the New Jersey workers were not on strike but that they were unemployed as a result of the Detroit strike.

'Stay In School,' Kenosha Wis., Unions Tell Boys

LABOR IN Kenosha, Wis., has united to help combat juvenile delinquency, and urge that all children get a maximum of education.

A full page ad in Kenosha Labor takes the theme that "Only 'dopes' are juvenile delinquents." The ad is sponsored by the Kenosha Industrial Union Council, CIO, the Trades and Labor Council, AFL, the Kenosha Union Club, Teachers Local 557 and several stores.

The ad starts with a drawing of a boy carrying a lunch pail, dressed for work. Two other boys, watching him, say: "Thinks he's smart quitting school . . . but, boy, is he a dope."

Then, "Joe Smith thinks he's a pretty smart cookie. No more high school for him . . . no, sir! Studying and home work are just 'from corn'. Joe Smith is going to show those stick-in-the-muds back in school that he can draw a man's pay.

"But, one of these days, Joe is going to wake up and find he's not so smart after all. Finishing his high school is just about the best thing a fellow can do nowadays."

On delinquency, the ad says: "It's the suckers with nothing to do evenings and easy money in their jeans who are out making fools of themselves trying to act 'grownup'.

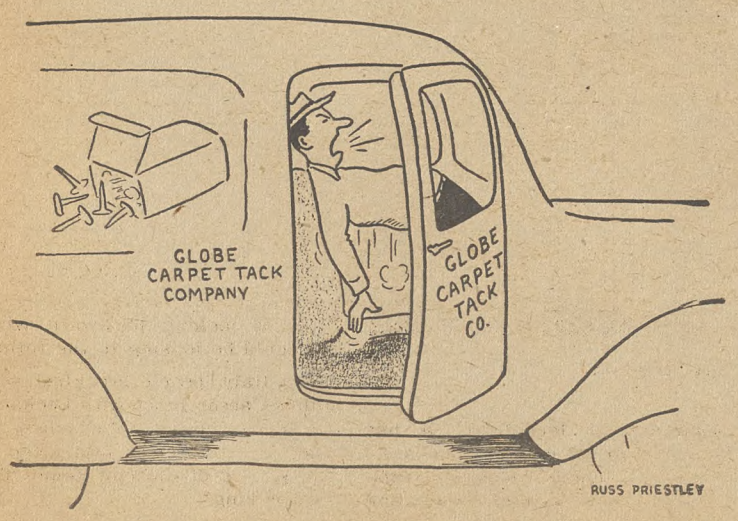
"The fellow who really has a man's brain won't waste his time 'painting the town'.

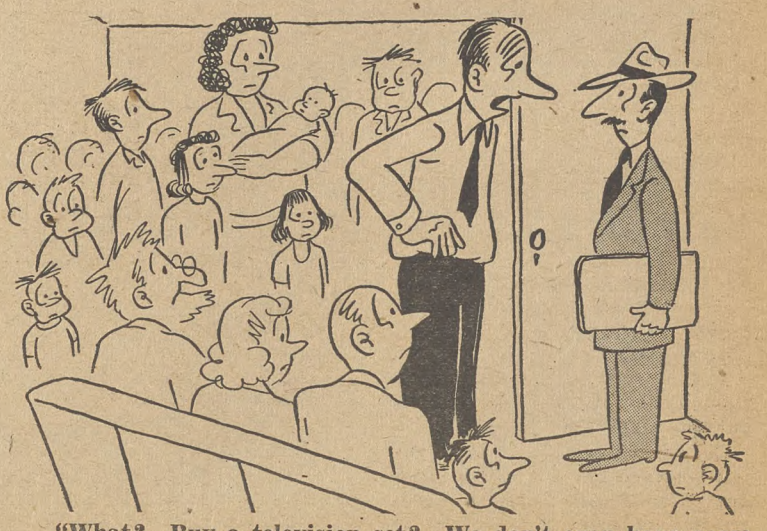
"He is getting in some good licks at his school work. Ten years from now the dopes will be begging for a job!"

Big British Union Bars Reds From Office

The British Transport and General Workers' Union, meeting in biennial conference recently, ruled that no member of the Communist Party shall be eligible to hold office, "either as a lay member or as a permanent full-time officer."

The TGWU, with 1,300,000 members, claims to be the world's largest union.





"What? Buy a television set? We don't even have room for a lamp!"

CIO, Humphrey Back Aid To Britain

CIO PRES. Philip Murray has placed the CIO fully behind continued American financial aid to Great Britain in the present "dollar crisis."

In a statement issued while British, Canadian and American monetary experts are meeting in Washington, Murray said:

"On behalf of the men and women of the CIO, I would like to express my fervent hope for a successful outcome of the present conference. The outcome of this conference, in our judgment, may determine in large measure the success or failure of our whole effort to strengthen and extend democracy throughout the world.

"Britain and America need each other. The recovery of Europe and the entire effort to preserve peace and freedom requires that our two countries stick together in the closest possible relationship. Short of that, nobody except the dictators in the Kremlin can win.

"Some partisan and reactionary voices have sought to place the blame for international monetary difficulties at the door of the British government because it is a labor government.

"The total falsity of this charge is recognized by even the British opponents of that government. It is authoritatively stated in England by conservatives that these difficulties are not due to anything that can properly be called Socialism. In fact, the opposition to the labor government have said that the situation in the coal industry and on the railroads would have been worse without nationalization. We believe that the British labor government has done and is doing a remarkably good job under adverse circumstances.

"Although the CIO and American labor generally do not share the socialist outlook of British labor, we recognize that the British economic system has developed under very different conditions and in a different environment than the American economy.

"Knowing how similar our aims are to those of the British trade unions, we are confident that they are carrying forward these ideals and goals in their own way by supporting the present labor government. It is noteworthy that those Americans who oppose further and adequate aid to Britain on the falacious ground that British troubles are due to Socialism, are the identical persons who also oppose President Truman's Fair Deal and the legislative program supported by American labor."

Balto Sun Signs

It took several years of bitter fighting, but the Baltimore Newspaper Guild, CIO, now has a contract with the Sunpapers, to run for one year from Sept. 4 and providing increases of at least $5 per week for 200 of the 225 employes covered.

The Sunpapers put up a stiff battle against Guild organization, and then against union recognition, dragging the Guild through all the delays permitted by the Taft-Hartley act, haggling over who was not in the "appropriate bargaining unit." And finally negotiations took six months.

The agreement provides a top minimum of $93 after five years' service; sick leave; severance pay up to 30 weeks after 14½ years; three weeks vacation after five years; and five double-time holidays. Management estimates the annual cost at $78,000.

GREAT BRITAIN'S present economic illness is due not only to her own trade policies, but to those of this country as well, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) commented last week in a statement on current Anglo-American economic talks.

Because an impoverished Britain would be a liability to this country, Humphrey said, America should come to her aid immediately. Text of the statement follows in part:

Make no mistake about it. Britain is our one and only powerful ally. An insolvent and impoverished Britain will be a liability. A solvent, productive Britain can act as our outer fortress. A breakdown in Anglo-American relations at this time would be a victory for Joe Stalin second only to the conquering of all of Western Europe.

Those in America who are today sniping and destructively criticizing Britain and her policies are actually performing a service for international Communism and are for all practical purposes, fellow travelers.

This is no time for irresponsible, partisan poltical attacks. Recent statements by spokesmen for the Republican Party in the U. S. Senate indicate a blind doctrinaire obedience to slogans and economic prejudices, rather than a mature, realistic understanding of what we mean by democracy.

WE HAVE no right to impose our economic views or our economic system on our friends. The British government is a duly elected one responsible to its own citizens. It is a democratic one thoroughly committed to the preservation of civil liberties and to the expression of the majority will.

The choice in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, is not between the National Association of Manufacturers and the Socialist Party. The choice is between a continent dominated and ruled by ruthless communism or a Western Europe striving to maintain the fundamentals of poltical democracy while it redirects and redefines its economic system to fit its own pattern.

Criticism of the British Labour Government and its domestic economic policies is not only irrelevant, but it is internationally hazardous. An eminent British conservative critic of the British labour government has stated categorically that:

"Britain's present difficulties are not due to anything that can properly be called socialism; they are not due, save in a minor degree, to policies of the labour government . . . and to make the present crisis the excuse for an anti-socialistic campaign will hinder rather than help towards its solution." This statement came from a recent issue of the "Economist," a responsible, respected conservative journal of economic opinion.

THE SEVERITY of the British crisis is similar in pattern to the economic crises facing other European countries. In a nutshell, it is this: She needs to import more than she can now export. We want to export more than we are willing to import. Britain has only two ways of getting dollars: either by exporting her goods to the dollar area, or by obtaining dollars in subsidies, grants or loans from the dollar area. The question is what are we willing to do about it.

I know that those who do the negotiating for the U. S. government understand the importance of further American assistance in this crisis. Her economic difficulties, if left unchecked, will be but a forerunner of a much more severe economic collapse in the North Atlantic area. This, by the way, is the same area that we have bound ourselves to by solemn treaty obligations.

These are our allies by the vote of our government. Britain is the keystone to our North Atlantic defense system. It is military stupidity and economic madness to permit the major power in our system of alliance to become imperilled because of a dollar crisis. In the event of war, we would not tolerate such a situation for a moment. In the cold war, to tolerate such a situation is but to reveal a political adolescence.

CIO Man Runs Race With Horse And Wins

Larry Anderson, CIO member in Flint, Mich., ran a race with a horse and won, but he's sort of peeved about the whole thing. It happened like this.

Anderson, recording secretary of a United Dairy Workers local, drives a milk wagon for a Flint dairy.

A woman motorist collided with his wagon and frightened the horse. The horse ran away, Anderson chased it and after quite a race finally caught it.

And the motorist? Why she didn't even wait to congratulate the winner.

On Newspaper Board

Representatives of several CIO and AFL unions have been elected to the board of directors of a new corporation formed to publish th Vermillion County Star at Danville, Ill. A campaign to raise $12,000 in capital is nearing its goal.

ACW's Salerno Says:

Italy Must Break Tradition To End Poverty

THE ITALIAN people are rich "in the world of the spirit," but efficient use of modern technology and natural resources must be undertaken to lift that nation from dismal poverty.

That was the conclusion reached by Joseph Salerno, a vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and former Massachusetts CIO president, who has just returned from a two-month visit to Europe.

"Italy's shortage of raw materials can only be overcome by chemistry and the manufacture of synthetic products," Salerno declared in a series of articles which have appeared in Boston newspapers.

"Italy must get its share of raw materials. It can turn its great waterfalls for electrical power. It must apply the American industrial know-how to free itself from the shackles of poverty."

Corporations, land-owners and unions in Italy must all break with past traditions if the country is to achieve living standards high enough to support its people, Salerno suggested.

He pointed out that 65% of the soil is owned by only 300,000 families, while "67% of the farm workers do not own enough land to plant a head of garlic, and 20% of the productive soil remains uncultivated because big monopoly land owners demand exorbitant rents from their tenants."

Italian Destitution: Men Await Handout

Italian capitalists, Salerno reported, "will not invest unless they are assured at least 50% profit. One hundred percent profit is considered a normal thing . . . Italian capitalism is feudalistic; it has no initiative; it is not self-reliant."

Italian unions, looking suspiciously at any form of cooperation with management, are Communist-dominated and their slogan is "Down with the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact," Salerno said. "The split caused by the anti-Communist group so far has only caused minor desertions," he said.

Salerno declared that as a result of the union's official attitudes and employers' feudalism, production is low and costs are high. A weaver operates only one loom; in the U. S., a weaver operates from six to 12. An up-to-date shirt factory in Florence produces an average of four shirts per day per worker; in this country, the average is about 20, according to Salerno.

"The Italians have mastered the art of living, but not the art of machine production," Salerno concluded. As a result, unemployment is high; average wages are only half the amount needed for minimum standards; everybody blames the government for everything "even for the lack of rain"; and "they have more kinds of strikes than kinds of spaghetti."

Perhaps, Salerno suggested, Italy is looking backward when it should be looking to the future.

"In Italy, people breakfast with Julius Caesar, lunch with Leonardo Da Vinci, sup with Michaelangelo, and lull themselves into sleep in the glories of ancient Rome. The past is king."

Monkey Ward Again Ordered To Bargain With CIO Retail Union

REMEMBER the Montgomery Ward case? It was front page news all over the country five years ago when Chairman of the MW Board of Directors Sewell Avery was toted bodily out of the company's Chicago building by helmeted soldiers as the U. S. Government took over the concern.

He'd defiantly refused to obey all orders of the War Labor Board aimed to settle a dispute with the CIO's Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes.

That was back in April 1944, and by now most people have forgotten all about Avery and Monkey Ward's "strike against the government." But the fight is still going on, and the union is still stubbornly trying to get a contract covering the firm's Chicago employes.

AN NLRB trial examiner recently recommended that the giant mail order concern bargain collectively with the union's Local 20 in Chicago and reinstate with back pay two employes out of eight whom the union charged were fired for union activity.

Local 20 Pres. Henry B. Anders says he immediately will request Ward's to start negotiations. The union is not too hopeful of quick results, however, in view of the company's past record, and anticipates "that the findings of the trial examiner will be fought by Ward's, probably up to and including a Supreme Court ruling."

The case dates back to an NLRB-ordered election, held on Lincoln's birthday in 1942, which was won overwhelmingly by the CIO union. The vote was 2367 to 1245 for the union in the mail order division, and 129 to 13 in the retail division.

Avery balked at signing a contract in spite of the election, and he arrogantly defied the War Labor Board's order and twice ignored President Roosevelt's demand that he obey the law and negotiate with the union.

Finally public pressure forced him to retreat, but when the contract expired in December 1943, Avery refused to renew it, and again defied the WLB's directives. In April 1944, some 5000 Ward employes struck to force the company to comply, and President Roosevelt ordered the government to take over the company's operations on the basis that the business was essential to the maintenance of the war economy.

Avery refused to leave his office, and was carried out bodily by soldiers.

Still the company would not recognize the union, claiming that it no longer represented the present employes, and in May 1944 another NLRB election was held. The CIO union again won by both units by a total vote of 2440 to 1593.

IN DECEMBER 1944, the War Dept. seized various properties of the company throughout the country for further failure to comply with orders of the War Labor Board. These properties were returned Oct. 18, 1945, at the end of the war (not with Ward's but with Germany and Japan.)

The union, still trying to get a contract, conducted a one-week strike at the end of November 1945, against a number of Ward units, in protest against the company's refusal to bargain in good faith.

The company announced on April 16, 1947, that it would not recognize the union. It took until July 16, 1949, for the NLRB to hear the three cases against the company from which the latest decision stems.

DEFIANT—Chairman Sewell Avery of the board of directors of Montgomery Ward was carried from the firm's Chicago office in April, 1946, by two soldiers. He had defied a War Labor Board directive to reach an agreement with his employes and refused to cooperate with the Government after it had seized the Chicago office. The company continued its defiant attitude. Just recently it was ordered by the NLRB to bargain with its employes.

Norwegians Find:

Freedom Contrast In U. S. And USSR

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

WHAT GOES ON behind the Iron Curtain? You'll never know, if Russia has its way.

People like Paul Robeson come back, glowy-eyed about "wonderful" conditions over there. But, pressed for details, they speak vaguely of "freedom." Even they actually haven't been shown much. (Diplomatic circles say the Russians aren't completely trustful of Robeson, though he has been subservient enough to them.)

One thing you can be sure of. In Russia, if there were a man like Robeson, sharply critical of his own government, he would not be allowed to get a permit for a concert such as the one which led to the disgraceful Peekskill rioting.

A group of Norwegian workers recently visited both the United States and Russia. Their observations are deeply interesting. In the U. S., they were freely taken wherever they wished to go, and to a lot of places they hadn't thought of in advance. They were given complete information, statistics, etc. They visited with officials of such large unions as the Steelworkers, Auto Workers, Mine Workers, Clothing Workers, etc.

HERE'S THEIR conclusions after their U. S. visit:

"A visit to the United States gives one greater confidence in the ability of democracy to solve its problems.

"American isolationism is certainly not dead, but it has received a hard blow. The Marshall Plan was adopted and behind the plan stands an overwhelming majority of the American people. They have given it their support, because they believe that it will serve to strengthen democracy and to give Europe improved living conditions.

"The United States is willing today, even in peacetime, to enter into binding defense agreements and to give the guaranties and the support which may hinder the outbreak of a new war.

"The American trade union movement is one of the foremost champions of the international idea in the new world.

"The country is still wrestling with many and great problems. The country is still in the melting pot. But it is moving forward both culturally, socially and economically."

The report gave full credit to unions for the living standards of American workers. It lauded union gains, both in pay and in working conditions.

OF ITS VISIT to Russia, the Norwegian group said:

"The delegation did not have any intimate contact, either in talks or otherwise, with political conditions, whether domestic or foreign. On some occasions, the question was asked whether the delegation had seen any signs of aggressive war propaganda. The delegation saw no such things.

"But, there is a great fear of war, and it is expressed in many ways in the life of the community. The uniformed part of the population makes itself felt in the general picture; even pupils of war academies wear uniforms when they are 14-15 years old. In many factories, there is a prohibition against giving information which is otherwise usually given. Thus, the tractor factories in Stalingrad would not give a statement of their number of workers or their quantity of production.

"The isolation against the outer world is tight and very thorough. Foreign influence in art or science is discouraged. It is endeavored to prove that the Russians have achieved the great landmarks of progress in the various fields. The part played by the Western Allies in the Second World War is nearly left out of Russian histories.

"Connections with foreigners are regarded by the government with great suspicion. In the beginning of 1948 a law was enacted forbidding Russians to receive foreigners in their homes or to visit the homes of foreigners.

"The rate of work is most uneven. In certain places, performances of the highest degree could be seen. But, on the average, the performance of work is below the average performance in a number of Norwegian trades. That is one of the reasons for the—often fantastic—figures by which the so-called Stakanov workers have exceeded the general performance of work.

"Besides the military, the various branches of the police occupy a prominent position in the general picture.

AT ANOTHER place, the report said: "The delegation stayed for such a short time in the Soviet Union that it was unable to form any complete or exhaustive picture of the general standard of living.

"Much of the information which is generally asked for in other countries as indications of the standard of living, such as wage statistics and price indices or statistical tables in other fields, are non-existent or unavailable in the Soviet Union.

"The delegation visited only a small section of the European part. It is true that the delegation visited the two largest towns, but it did not see any part of the countryside at all."

So that's the "free" Russia.

Prepare to Fight For FEPC: The CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination decided at the meeting shown here to press for passage of the FEPC bill at this session of Congress. If no favorable action occurs, the committee decided, it will carry on an aggressive campaign prior to the next session. Pictured here are (l. to r.) seated, CIO Regional Dir. James J. Leary, Kansas City, Mo.; Intl. Rep. W. Richard Carter, Shipbuilding Workers; Pres. Willard Townsend of the Transport Service Employes, committee secretary; George L-P Weaver, committee director; William H. Oliver, chairman of the Auto Workers' Fair Practices Committee; standing, Harry Read, executive assistant to CIO Secy. Treas. Carey and Philip Weightman, CIO field representative. Several other committee members, including Carey, committee chairman, were not present when this picture was taken.

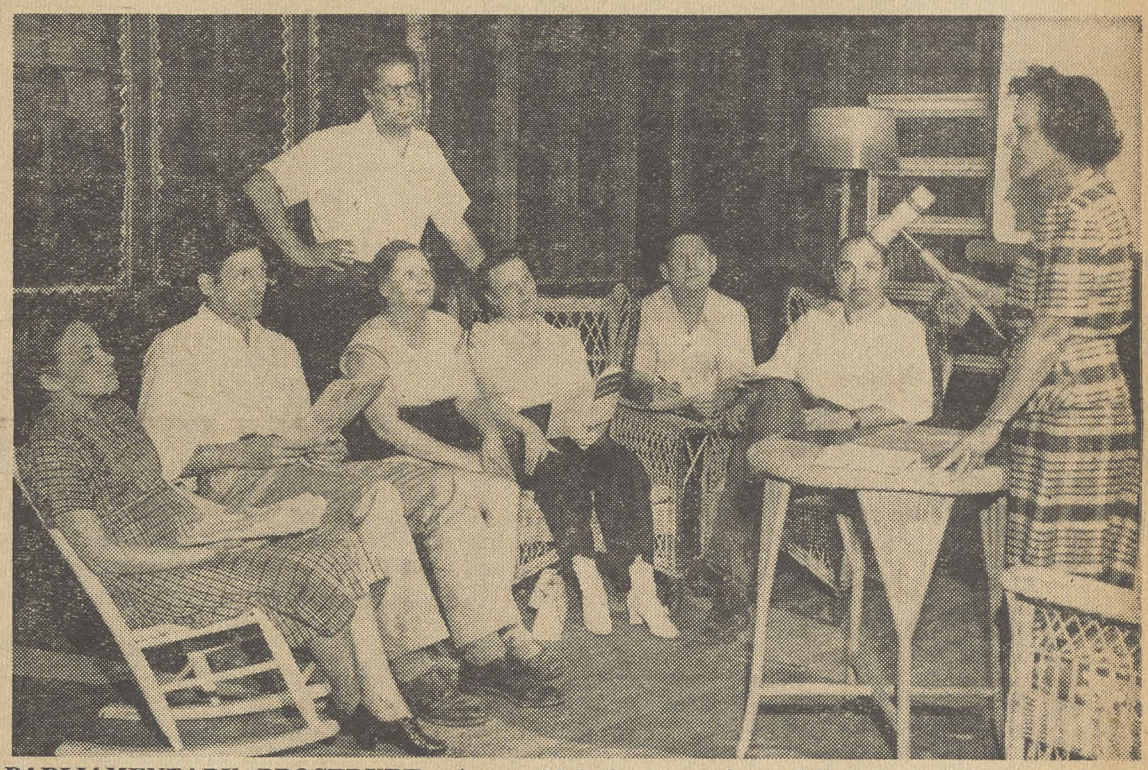
CIO Summer School Life Is Never Dull

THE PICTURES on this page were taken at two CIO regional Summer Schools—one for Missouri, Kansas and Southern Illinois; the other for Colorado.

They show just a few phases of the wide range of activities, which included instruction on parliamentary procedure, how to use a wire recorder, unions abroad, how to handle grievances, handicraft, PAC, labor history and economics.

NEW POSTER: CIO Education and Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg is pointing to a new poster displayed at the three-state school. The students, all members of Electrical Workers Local 1102, are (l. to r.) Homer Zoph, Mary Kemp and William Gavin. Ruttenberg taught a course in labor economics.

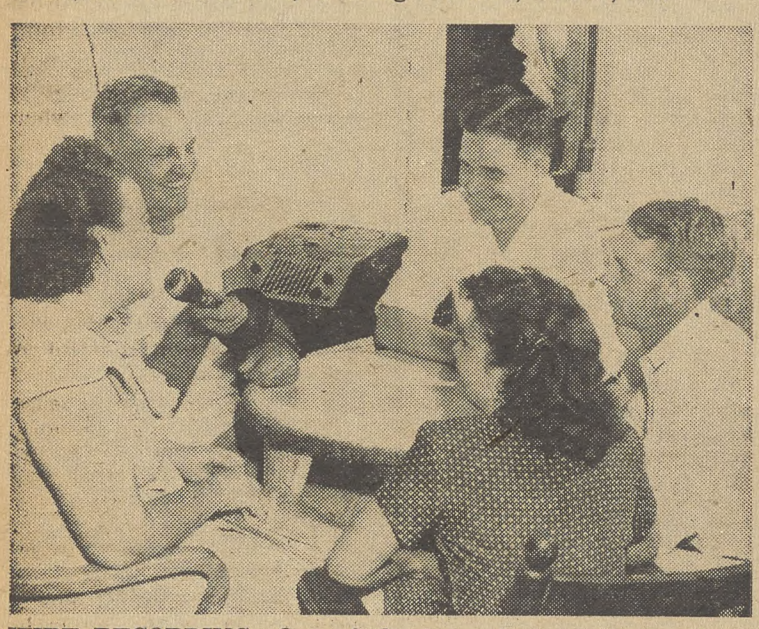
COLORADO SCHOOL: George Guernsey, associate CIO director of education (extreme right), gives instruction on getting out shop papers. Instruction also included writing newspaper releases about the school.



PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE: Agnes McMahon, member of the Communications Workers, with gavel in hand, shows how well she has learned her lesson on conducting a union meeting. The instructor, Joe Glazer, assistant education director of the Textile Workers, is standing.

UNIONS ABROAD: Second from the left is John Dvorak, member of a Vienna furniture workers' union, telling the students at Kimmswick about the lot of the workers in Austria. In the group are: Ray Davis, Auto Workers member, Kansas City; Guernsey; Dvorak; Agnes McMahon, members of the Communication Workers, St. Louis; CIO Regional Dir. Del Garst, St. Louis, and Rubie Daniel, Clothing Workers, Dexter, Mo.

CRAFT INSTRUCTION: Paul Swaity, in center, is showing students from the Clothing Workers and the Communications Workers unions how to make leather belts. Swaity was recreational director at the Kimmswick school.



WIRE RECORDING: One of the courses given at the three-state school near St. Louis was how to use a wire recording. Judging from the expressions this instruction was painless. Guernsey, who is holding the recorder's mouthpiece, apparently is a jovial teacher.

Monopoly Prober Says:

Price Cuts Wherever Possible Key to Jobs for All

ON HIS WAY to Washington to head the big, but unpublicized Congressional investigation of investment monopoly, Prof. Theodore Kreps, of Stanford Unversity, left a warning at Madison, Wis., to businessmen that if they continue the monopolistic adjustment of production to consumption by high prices, they will block America's goal of sustained full employment.

Kreps, who was economic adviser to the famed TNEC (Temporary Nat'l Economic Committee), spoke at Madison last week before the Central States Conference of the American Bankers Association, on the eve of taking over under Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) the direction of an investigation for Congress that may even surpass the TNEC in importance.

O'Mahoney, as chairman of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee, has called back his old TNEC aide to direct the broad economic investigation ordered by Congress into investment capital and other factors creating booms and busts. O'Mahoney is picking up, in this investigation, where he left off with the TNEC 10 years ago.

IN HIS SPEECH, Dr. Kreps quoted at length from the recent book by Dr. Harold G. Moulton, of the Brookings Institution, to show that businessmen traditionally "hold production in leash," cutting it to the volume of current demand, instead of producing all the goods they can.

He quoted Dr. Moulton as saying that if the big corporations would reduce prices whenever technological progress permitted, it would exert "a stabilizing influence" on the economy.

"The question is," Dr. Kreps said, "will they? Or, instead, will they continue shrewdly to set the volume of new capacity and investment at the level where profits can be made a maximum? If so, private capital investment may continue to fall short of the target levels needed by the economic system as a whole to assure ample opportunity for high level employment without inflation."

Kreps added that if business continues to restrict production the economy will be robbed of the benefits that arise from competition, and productive capacity and effective demand will be kept "below that necessary for high-level employment opportunity."

"The crucial question here is," he said, "will the large oligopolies (monopolies composed of two or three big companies controlling a single industry) that dominate so large a segment of our economy not only preach but practice the fundamentals of the American system of free, private, competitive enterprise? At this stage the scientific observer can do little more than hope and wait."

Kreps did not mention any industry by name, but he might have been talking directly to the leaders of the steel industry who have refused to expand production to the extent necessary to maintain a full employment economy, and instead have held prices up to a level which has yielded the richest profits in history.

Kreps pointed to capital investment as "the most unstable factor" in our private enterprise economy, pointing out that its shrinkage had caused the 1929 depression. (It also caused the present recession.) He quoted Dr. Moulton as asserting that the key to the volume of capital investment was the volume of consumer demand rather than the factors cited by big business propagandists, such as high taxes or the fear of government interference.

KREPS SAID the biggest problem facing the Congressional investigators was how to use scientific knowledge to achieve steady economic expansion instead of waiting for the busts that always follow such booms as the one we have enjoyed during recent years. This problem, he said, involves not only maintaining consumer purchasing power, but also expansion of productive facilities sufficient to employ all available workers.

Dr. Kreps told the bankers that the problem of getting the right volume of investment into the right industries at the right time had not yet been solved. Pointing out that the control of such investment "is in the hands of a relatively small group of men," he said one of the chief purposes of the inquiry will be to find out what makes these men change their policies at the expense of the country.

(Continued in Column 5)

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Labor Day, 1949, is now history, and a great deal of interest has been shown by the people for Labor's program. The writer was in **Ely and Duluth, Minn.,** over the Labor Day weekend. On Sunday, while in Ely, the writer, CIO Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton, Steelworkers Dir. Burkhammer addressed iron ore workers of the Mesabi Range, who voiced overwhelmingly to support the United Steelworkers in their just demands for wages and security. The message of the CIO was heartily received.

The writer, along with Directors Fulton and Burkhammer spoke to a large gathering in Duluth on Monday. The facts concerning the steel negotiations were presented to the gathering and they voiced full support to the Steelworker's position. Congressman John A. Blatnik was presented and he gave firm support to the laboring man in his pursuits for economic gain, and to labor in general.

When both Congressman Blatnik's and Senator Hubert Humphrey's names were mentioned they were loudly cheered. These men were elected to office largely because of the support of labor. The gathering listened to President Murray's Labor Day address which was broadcast over loudspeakers. They approved it heartily.

Two unfortunate deaths have occurred in the CIO family. Pres. Samuel Hogan, National Marine Engineer's Association, passed away. Brother Hogan was a man that was greatly respected and he was revered as a member of our CIO family. We of the CIO extend our profound regrets and sympathies to his family, and to the members of his union.

On Friday, Sept. 2, Secy.-Treas. Charles Lanning of the CIO Rubber Workers suffered a stroke while attending a meeting in the writer's office. He was rushed to a hospital but within two hours he passed away. To Mrs. Lanning and the Lanning family we of the CIO extend our profound sympathies for their great loss. The writer had known Brother Lanning for years, and knew his father well. His father was an active member of the United Mine Workers.

Time marches on. The rest of us must carry on, building our union stronger, activizing and educating our members, and maintaining adherence to, and unity on that basis.

ELECTION VICTORIES CIO Reg. Dir. Walter H. Harris reports that in an election held among the editorial employes, Gazette Publishing Co., **Little Rock, Ark.,** the employes voted 17 for the CIO Newspaper Guild, 8 for no union. Sub-Regional Dir. W. A. Copeland of Tennessee was in charge of the drive and election.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that in a union shop election held at the Armour & Co., **Denver, Col.,** the workers who are members of the **UPWA-CIO** Local No. 21, voted 498 for a union shop to 3 against. A great deal of credit is due to the Joint Council of the Packinghouse locals in Denver, and to Intl. Rep. Davochek for this victory.

RWDSU-CIO Dir. Joseph Romer announces that in an election at the J. Solotken Co., Inc., **Indianapolis, Ind.,** the workers voted: RWDSU-CIO 51; AFL 1; no union 11.

The Screen Office and Professional Employes Guild, Local 109, **UOPWA-CIO** announces that by a vote of 311 to 177, the employes of RKO Pictures and the RKO Service Co., **New York City** authorized the SOPEG Local 109, to negotiate for a union shop, in an election conducted by the NLRB.

Pres. Thomas Andert of the **CIO United Optical and Instrument Workers** announces that in two NLRB elections held in **Washington, D. C.,** the vote was as follows: Connecticut Optical Co., UOIW-CIO 6; no union 2; Homer Optical Co., UOIW-CIO 8; no union 2.

For Union Shop 53 to 1

Members of CIO United Brewery Workers have voted 5310 to 128 for a union shop in 12 New York breweries and beer distributing plants, in an NLRB election. Under the union shop clause all employes in the 12 plants must join the union within 30 days after employment and must remain members during the life of the contract. The union conducted a strike against the big brewers last spring lasting 82 days.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Senate loaded repeal bill with crippling amendments, to reinstitute T-H law.	Taft amendments passed in Senate. No action pending in House.	Give PAC $1 and get ready for 1950 elections.
Wage-Hour Law Changes	Both bills lift minimum pay from 40 to 75c, but weaken enforcement and cut coverage. House version cuts million workers from law's protection.	HR 5894 passed by House. S. 653, a little better bill, passed by Senate. Now to go to joint conference committee.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to insist on better coverage & enforcement provisions.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000.	Bill extends, improves old age and survivors benefits, etc. Lifts benefits by 80%, brings 11 million in security set-up.	House Ways & Means Committee has recommended improvements in present set-up. House vote possible this session.	Write Congressmen to vote for improvements recommended in social security.
Mundt-Ferguson Bill S. 2311	Endangers civil liberties, union rights—under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Senate Judiciary subcommittee has approved. Full committee due to act soon. CIO testified against bill.	Ask Senators to vote against bill as dangerous to basic civil rights.
Reciprocal Trade Agreements HR 1211	Extends U. S. power for 3 years to negotiate pacts to promote international commerce, spur world trade.	Passed by House. Debate now in progress for action in Senate. Administration to wage no-compromise attack.	Wire Senators to vote for extension of agreements for three more years.
Middle Income Housing Bill S. 2246 HR 5987.	Bills provide long-term, low-interest financing of homes; encourage co-ops, non-profit groups, etc.	CIO supported bills at hearings. House passed diluted version, cut provision for loans to Co-ops.	Ask Senators to push aid for middle-income housing, include direct loans to Co-ops.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Deadline Given UE On Election

The CIO Electrical Workers has been given until Sept. 21 by the NLRB to file Taft-Hartley affidavits and financial statements to get on the ballot in a representation election at the Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Wilmerding, Pa.

UE Pres. Albert Fitzgerald recently announced that he would ask the union's Cleveland, O., convention, which begins Sept. 19, to approve the filing of affidavits.

The election at Westinghouse Air Brake Co. was ordered upon the petition of the AFL Pattern Makers League, which is seeking to carve a craft union out of the pattern makers at the plant.

Although the CIO union has held bargaining rights on a plant-wide basis since 1937, the T-H law permits craft unions to seek representation rights for small groups within the plant.

Geo. Bass Named URWA Secretary

The United Rubber Workers has announced the appointment of George Bass, president of Local 5, to fill the unexpired term of the union's general secretary-treasurer, Charles E. Lanning, who died unexpectedly Sept. 2.

The appointment of Bass, made by Pres. H. R. Lloyd, was unanimously approved by the union's executive board.

In Auto Accident

Mrs. Ann Terech Kemsley, editor of the Wayne County (Mich.) CIO News Notes, and wife of Bill Kemsley, Michigan CIO education director, was injured recently in an auto accident near Port Huron, Mich.

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Mine-Mill Parley Denounces CIO

(See Page 6.)

EAGER FOR THE NEWS: Pittsburgh newsmen get the word from CIO and Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray that the steel union's executive board and wage policy committee agreed to an 11-day stay in the strike which was scheduled to start Sept. 14. The union called on the steel companies to accept the fact-finding board's report as the basis of collective bargaining. The industry for the most part balked at the idea of accepting the board's recommendations. See Story on Page 3.

Fact Finders:

Man Shouldn't Be Cast Aside When Laid Up, Used Up

THERE was a time when the fate of a worker too old or too sick to work didn't concern anyone but himself and his family—if he had a family.

A man's role in the economy was to serve industry—and when, broken and aged before his time—he could no longer serve, it was the dump heap for him.

Nine days ago that inhuman concept became as obsolete as long-bloomered bathing suits.

That was the big victory for the CIO Steelworkers—and for all other workers, organized and unorganized—when the report of the President's fact-finding board in the steel industry was released.

In enunciating the principle of the employer's duty to provide for his workers' "depreciation," the board had nailed down a concept for which unions have been fighting for decades.

In a sense, the 80-page document submitted to the President by the three board members was two reports.

REPORT TO PRESIDENT: Members of the Steel Fact-Finding Board present their report to President Truman at the White House. From the left: David L. Cole, of Paterson, N. J.; President Truman (seated); Samuel I. Rosenman, New York and Dr. Carroll R. Daugherty of Northwestern University, chairman.

THE FIRST dealt with the union's request for a pay increase, the second with the union's social insurance and pension requests. The first was a cold, statistical, sometimes self-contradictory study. Seldom did its economic viewpoint differ from the industry's.

But the second section of the report, apparently the work of another panel member, displayed an acute awareness of human need and suffering. It recognized the obligation of an employer to care for his employes at least as well as his machines.

On pensions and social insurance: The board found that the steel industry had carefully provided for plant modernization, expansion and replacement of old machinery.

However, it noted, "the steel companies have, with some exceptions, overlooked the fact that the machines and plant on which the industry has prospered, and on which it must depend in the future, are not all made of metal or brick and mortar. They are also made of flesh and blood. And the human machines, like the inanimate machines, have a definite rate of depreciation.

"Of all our natural and national resources, our human resources are the most precious and useful, and should be most carefully hoarded and protected. These human machines need the same kind of treatment for depreciation and disability that the other machines are getting . . .

"Above all, we must remember that the human being has the dignity of man which he has a right to have preserved—he should not be cast aside when laid up temporarily or when used up permanently by a lifetime of labor."

STEELWORKERS' Pres. Philip Murray had said earlier that "the time has come for the industry to stop treating its machines better than its workers."

The board agreed.

Actually the report constituted a denunciation of the steel industry's lack of regard for its employes' welfare.

Of the three great basic industries in the country, only steel, it said, "has made no industry-wide move toward social security for its wage earners."

But what irritated the steel companies most was the board's unqualified opinion that pension and insurance plans were the responsibility of the employer, and should be financed entirely by him—not partially by the workers.

THIS ISSUE OF who would finance such programs has been a tender spot in steel negotiations since 1947. Because U. S. Steel held firm in its insistence that the workers and the corporation share equally in the financing, the union rejected an insurance plan offer last year. The same offer, made again this year, was also turned down.

Here's the board's opinion:

"The money spent by employers in providing social insurance and pensions is a legitimate normal business expense. It should be the concern of management to see to it that the workers in a plant have adequate protection against insecurity."

In its desperate fight against the non-contributory plans, the companies had argued before the board that they were concerned about preserving the dignity and self-reliance of the worker. Unless the worker helped finance such plans, he would become dependent on the employer and would lose these fine qualities, they reasoned.

But the board held otherwise.

"There is no evidence," it said, "that workers in industries where the employer pays all are any less dignified or self-reliant than other workers, or that their employers are more paternalistic. So long as the cost of the plan is integrated into the labor cost structure and has a bearing on the rates set in wage negotiations the worker will know that he is in fact paying for his own insurance."

IN THEIR PLEAS against the board's recommending a pension plan, the companies argued that the federal pension system under the Social Security Act relieved them of the responsibility. Besides, they predicted, the federal benefits were certain to be increased in the near future, making them more nearly adequate.

This, too, the board rejected.

"No thoughtful citizen," concluded the board, "interested in the human resources of our Nation, can expect labor to wait patiently by until government makes up its mind. Workers are entitled to security in the meantime—with the thought that, if government should finally decide to provide adequate security through a nationwide compulsory plan, changes in private plans could be made."

The monthly federal pension payment last year averaged $26 a month; $40 dollars a month for a retired couple.

TO DEMONSTRATE the inadequacy of such payments, the board pointed to the minimum standard budget for a retired couple in typical Eastern cities, estimated by the Social Security Administration and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These figures show $143 a month to be the minimum—more than three times the average government pension for an aged couple, about twice the maximum under the law.

Even this budget of $143 is so inadequate as to be "un-American," the report said.

How, then, does this "inadequate" standard compare with the pension plan recommended by the panel?

It estimated that the recommended $120 a year per employe which the companies would put into the pension "kitty" could finance a monthly pension of about $70 a month. Added to the average federal old-age payments, a worker could expect to receive about $96 a month.

This is $47 below the "minimum budget," which the board itself termed "inadequate." But the giant steel companies balked at this, nevertheless.

* * *

ON WAGES: The union had based its argument for an immediate wage increase on several factors:

- The unprecedented profits of the industry; that is, ability to pay.
- The failure of the steelworkers to share appreciably in the big increases in productivity.
- The necessity for keeping workers' purchasing power up as high as possible in order to avert a depresion through ever-increasing demand for goods.
- Workers needed a wage boost to obtain a higher-than-minimum living standard.

In each instance, the board accepted the industry's viewpoint, differing occasionally on figures only.

Steel profits, it found, were not too high. This conclusion was reached after the panel decided to accept the companies' "reported" profit statements, rather than the "adjusted" figures.

The latter would have meant adding back into profits the extra depreciation funds, contingency reserves and other reserves not recognized as deductible for tax purposes by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The union charged the industry with following such practices in order to make profits look smaller, thus subjecting themselves to less public criticism.

IN ACCEPTING the industry's profit figures, the board stated it was using the method "which Government agencies and the majority of accountants now accept as good accounting practice."

But the American Institute of Accountants rejects this method. An AIA bulletin published in December 1947 stated: "It has been suggested in some quarters that the problem be met by increasing depreciation charges against current income. The committee does not believe that this is a satisfactory solution at this time."

Robert R. Nathan pointed out in testimony before the board that the Dept. of Commerce recently revised upward its profit figures for 1946 by adding back in the special deductions made by the companies. These figures then closely approximated the union figures. When the Department gets around to publishing 1947 data, Nathan predicted, it will probably follow this practice again.

Of these two points, stressed by Nathan, the board made no mention. Instead, it accepted the industry profit figures without question.

As to the union's claim that workers had not shared appreciably in the rise in productivity, the board concluded the union's productivity estimates were too high. First, the board said, it couldn't accept the union's productivity estimates. Secondly, it said there was insufficient evidence to make any estimates. Thirdly, it believed that wage increases should be determined by the national productivity rate of increase, rather than that in a given industry. Thus, it said, if in one industry productivity rises faster than the nationwide rate, the difference should go to benefit the consumer in the form of lower prices.

This the board recommended the companies do. Earlier the union had stated it, too, believed price cuts more beneficial than wage boosts—but the steel industry had given no indication it intended to cut prices.

This, too, was ignored by the board.

Also ignored was the union's purchasing power theory, which is finding increasingly greater acceptance among economists. Instead, the board accepted without question the industry's argument that a wage increase would have to spell a price increase. And that a price boost would be inflationary.

Recommendations In Brief

Here are the President's fact-finding board's recommendations in the steel dispute:

ON WAGES: That there be no general wage increase at this time. If, however, the industry does not lower its prices, the union would be justified in seeking an increase later.

ON PENSIONS: That the industry pay 6c an hour per worker—$120 a year—to finance a pension plan. It is estimated this would buy pensions of about $70 a month. Added to federal old-age benefits, workers retiring at 65 would receive about $100 a month.

Because setting up a pension plan is so complicated, the board recommended that a joint union-management committee be appointed immediately to iron out the problems. Its report should be ready next April in time for 1950 negotiations.

ON INSURANCE: That the industry pay 4c an hour per worker—$80 a year—to finance an insurance program. It is estimated this amount could provide a one-year life insurance policy worth $4000; a disability policy worth $1250; hospitalization; sickness insurance and probably hospitalization for dependents.

Union Accepts Report, Steel Stalls

By GLORIA CAPLAN

NEARLY everybody approved the report but the steel industry.

The CIO Steelworkers, the press, the radio, public officials and most private citizens considered it a fair solution to the stalemate between the steel industry and the union.

But confronted with the prospect of spending 4c an hour immediately on an insurance plan for each of its employes and an additional 6c next year for pensions, the mighty U. S. Steel Corp. balked.

Whether there is to be a steel strike on Sept. 25—followed perhaps by strikes in auto and electric—depends on whether "Big Steel" reverses its stand.

The fact-finding board's recommendations had not given the union complete satisfaction either. It had rejected in entirety the CIO Steelworkers' strong case for a 1949 wage increase, had recommended less in pensions and insurance than the union wanted.

BUT AWARE OF the disrupting effect a steel strike would have on the entire economy, the union's executive board and wage policy committee agreed to accept the proposals as a bargaining basis.

Biggest feather in the union's hat was the board's espousal of the principle of the employers' responsibility for his workers' welfare—a principle for which unions have fought for many decades.

Flatly the board told the steel companies that they had lagged far behind other industries in providing for their employes' old age and such hazards as illness and death.

It went further: The board told the companies that the responsibility rested entirely with them; that they should set aside funds for "wear and tear" on their human machines just as carefully as they do for their inanimate machines.

The whole idea was repulsive to "Big Steel."

In its resolution accepting the board recommendations, the union's executive board and wage policy committee said: "The United Steelworkers of America expresses its profound regret that the steel industry board recommended against any wage increase at this time and reiterates its firm belief that the union's proposal for 12½c per hour increase in wages currently payable is completely justified and was amply supported by the evidence produced before the board.

"Nevertheless, in the interest of concluding a prompt settlement of the existing labor dispute in the basic steel industry and in recognition of the public interest in this dispute, the Intl. Executive Board and Intl. Policy Committee of the Steelworkers hereby authorizes the international officers to accept the recommendations . . . as a basis on which to conclude a settlement with the various companies in the steel industry."

IN ADDITION, the two groups agreed to extend the strike deadline 11 days—until 12:01 a.m., Sept. 25, as the President requested.

The press and public opinion were virtually unanimous in hailing the union's action. They were certain it meant a strike had been averted.

Two days later came a wire from U. S. Steel's Pres. Benjamin Fairless. The corporation, he told Murray, was willing to begin negotations. It was willing to "study" pensions and to discuss a social insurance program. Period. There was no acceptance of the board's recommendations.

"I now request that you promptly and plainly advise me whether your companies are now willing to accept the recommendations of the Steel Industry board as a basis on which to conclude a prompt settlement of the existing labor dispute. . .

"Upon receipt of your affirmative reply the respective representatives of the union and the companies can arrange promptly for a time and place of a joint collective bargaining conference.

Fairless remained adamant.

"I telegraphed you yesterday," he wired, "and I now confirm that we declined to accept your ultimatum which is both unfair and contrary to the assurance given to us in advance by the President of the United States that the recommendations of the board would not be binding upon either party."

MURRAY's demand that he accept the report as a basis for bargaining was "dictatorial," he charged.

Meanwhile, the other steel companies—except Jones & Laughlin—were following "Big Steel's signals. Jones & Laughlin alone accepted the report and indicated its willingness to begin bargaining immediately.

In Chicago, Inland Steel's Pres. Clarence Randall said he thought the worker "who is benefited should also share" in the costs of insurance and pension programs.

Hiland G. Batcheller, Allegheny Ludlum president, thought the noncontributory idea "definitely socialistic."

(The fact-find board had held that workers, after contributing the greatest part of their lives to the prosperity of industry, should in return be taken care of by industry in sickness and old age. Also, the board commented, the worker actually pays for such employer-financed plans himself, since the amount comes out of funds which might otherwise have gone to him in the form of immediate wage increases.)

U. S. Steel's refusal drew a second volley from Murray.

"By this statement," he said, "U. S. Steel and the rest of the industry is saying to the American people, 'the public be damned.'

"By this statement U. S. Steel Corp. and the rest of the industry are arrogantly manifesting a contemptuous disregard for its obligations to the nation and to our people."

He charged the corporation with attempting to push the union into a strike.

FEW PEOPLE outside the steel industry seemed to agree with Fairless that Murray and the board were attempting to "dictate" acceptance of the report.

The question centered around the union's phrase accepting the report "as a basis for negotiations"—and suggesting the industry do likewise.

Even Pres. Truman, questioned by a reporter about his interpretation, said emphatically he thought there was a definite difference between a demand that the report be accepted and a demand that it be accepted "as a basis for negotiations."

As the week following issuance of the report drew to a close, both sides were sitting firmly on opposite poles—and the union once again began strike preparations.

Meanwhile, Federal Mediation & Conciliation Dir. Cyrus Ching—whose intervention in July staved off a strike—stepped in hopefully again. He called both sides to a meeting in his Washington office this week.

Around the country, district Steelworkers directors were alerting their locals for a possible walkout.

CONSIDER COURSE: This picture was taken at Pittsburgh, where the Steelworkers executive board and the wage policy committee decided to accept the fact-finding board's report. Seated, l. to r., Secy.-Treas. David McDonald, Pres. Philip Murray, Vice-pres. James G. Thimmes and General Counsel Arthur Goldberg. Standing: CIO Vice-Pres. Haywood.

$70,000-A-Year Man Fears Pension Loss

Carl A. Ilgenfritz is perfectly willing to head the government's Munitions Board at $14,000 a year, "as a public service," but he can't give up the $70,000 a year he gets as a vice-president of the U. S. Steel Corporation of Delaware.

Because if he did, he would lose his pension rights, he says.

His nomination has been approved by the Senate Armed Services Committee, 9 to 4, but a fight on confirmation seems certain in the Senate. Sen. Millard A Tydings (D Md.) sees nothing improper about the $70,000 plus the $14,000 because Ilgenfritz "would have nothing to do with awarding government contracts affecting his or any other firm."

Mine-Mill Should Talk

The Pittsburgh Press anticipated leftwing criticism over Steelworker. Pres. Murray's acceptance of the fact-finding board:

When Philip Murray announced the United Steelworkers' acceptance of the recommendations of the fact-finding board in the steel wage dispute, it was a foregone conclusion that he would be the target for criticism from leftwing unions of the CIO, of which he also is president.

The leftwingers performed exactly according to schedule. The Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers' convention in Chicago called on Mr. Murray to reject the recommendations and renew the drive for higher wages.

John Clark, president of the Smelter Workers, called the board's program "a puny, piddling, pension and welfare program."

On the same day (last Monday) a dispatch from Houghton, Mich., announced that the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers settled their labor dispute with a copper company with a reduction in pay for miners of 15 cents an hour.

Other Unions

CIO Auto Workers at Ford have already voted overwhelmingly to walk out if negotiations don't get somewhere. Chrysler employes have already voted to strike in a union poll, and are scheduled to take a state-conducted strike ballot soon.

CIO Electrical Workers, whose negotiations were recessed from the president's appointment of the board until after release of the report, are preparing to take a strike vote. Union negotiation committees recommended the count be taken Sept. 26—day after the steel union's strike deadline.

Iron Age Caught Wide-Eyed

Even the steel industry's official organ, Iron Age, was caught wide-eyed by U. S. Steel's—and subsequently the rest of the industry's—refusal to accept the fact-finding recommendations.

The magazine's editorial, dated Sept. 15, hailed the report as "must reading" and not "as bad as steel people expected."

Now, it said, the steel industry "does not have much to fight about—or at least not enough to plunge the country into a steel strike. . . . We don't believe there will be a strike."

Better get together, boys.

Report For Steel Alone

The fact-finding board's rejection of the steel union's wage demands should not be interpreted as a deathblow to the nationwide drive for 1949 raises, union observers have pointed out.

The recommendation was based largely on the relatively high position of steelworkers' pay in comparison with that of other workers.

Thus, it is pointed out, the report could not set a "pattern" for other unions in this regard, since other groups are not in a similar position.

For instance, the report showed a table giving postwar wage increases in 20 industries.

At the very bottom of the list sat the telephone industry, whose CIO Communications Workers are now seeking a wage boost.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

Allan L. Swim, Editor and Publicity Director
Assistant Publicity Director: Henry C. Fleisher
Assistant Editors: Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, Arthur Riordan, Gloria Caplan
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The Steel Decision

The steel fact-finding board wrote into its report what we consider a very poor concept of the economic facts of life and a very fine concept of industry's responsibility for the welfare of the people it employs.

We believe now—as we did before the board made its report—that the steel industry is in an excellent position to grant a pay increase and that such an increase would stimulate our economy.

The fact that the board doesn't agree doesn't alter our position one whit.

Nobody, however, should let the "no wage increase" recommendation interfere with his or her appreciation of the board's position on social insurance and pensions. This was stated by the board as—

"Social insurance and pensions should be considered a part of normal business costs to take care of temporary and permanent depreciation in the human 'machine' in much the same way as provision is made for depreciation and insurance of plant and machinery. This obligation should be among the first charges on revenues."

And, the board added, "the plans should be paid for by the employers without contributions by the employes."

In several portions of the report the board pointed out that it should be the concern of management to see to it that workers have adequate protection against insecurity.

Important To Labor In the past, trade unions have obtained—and have failed to obtain—wage increases when they thought they were entitled to them, but never before has a governmental body gone quite so far in spelling out such a broad concept of management's responsibility for the health and security of workers.

The board deserves to be commended for not quibbling about the matter.

Here, in plain language, is what it said:

The steel industry should give the same kind of attention to the "depreciation" of its employes as to the depreciation of its machines and buildings.

This idea, of course, has been advocated for years by many trade unionists but it was never given such widespread public and governmental attention until the Steelworkers forced the issue.

It's Been Ruthless The great industrial system to which we often point with much pride has its drawbacks as well as its advantages. One of the more serious of the former is the manner in which many industries place more emphasis on the operation of its machines than on the welfare of its workers.

Too many management groups have shown ruthless disregard for what happens to workers when they become ill, are laid off or are retired because of their age.

Too many of them have taken the view that their responsibility ends when they sign checks in payment for work already done.

The steel fact-finders boldly challenged this old concept, thus going along with the Steelworkers and other CIO unions.

The steel industry, which has won no medals for its humanitarianism, surprised nobody when it announced it would not go along willingly with the board's recommendations.

Despite another "no" from an industry which seems capable of saying nothing else, the Steelworkers and other CIO unions are going to make a determined fight to translate the board's concept into reality—into contract clauses.

Commies Draw Their Battle Line

They Say They'll 'Stay In There And Fight' to 'Democratize' the CIO

By ALLAN L. SWIM

A RAVE AND rant session was held up in New York on Aug. 31 in an effort to rally support behind the ideological anti-CIO policy line.

At this meeting Philip Murray and his cohorts were given the old hammer, sickle and gutter treatment.

Abuse was heaped upon the CIO leadership and defiance was hurled at the "dictatorship" of the CIO Executive Board majority.

The Daily Worker line was peddled all over the place and character assassination was given full reign.

And—so help me—it was all done in the name of "democracy and autonomy in the CIO."

SECY. JOSEPH KEHOE of the American Communication Association keynoted the meeting by denouncing national CIO policy and by declaring:

". . . our purpose is to unite the CIO . . . and to stay in there and fight to do it."

This—and a resolution adopted by the group—scotched rumors that the lefties planned to "take a walk."

So the line is to stay in there and fight and see what happens at the CIO convention this fall.

This means, of course, that the smear campaign against Murray, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey and other leaders of the CIO majority will be intensified.

And it means that a group which doesn't believe in or practice democracy—unless it suits their own ends—will do a lot of screaming about "lack of democracy in the CIO."

YOU COULD never learn this by reading Commie propaganda, but here is what the party liners want:

1. The right to help determine CIO policy and—at the same time—the right to ignore such policy when it is contrary to the party line.

2. The privilege of using the CIO name, prestige and facilities without accepting the responsibilities which such a privilege entails.

3. The type of "unity" which would permit the CP to use the CIO to fight policies which the CIO approves.

4. The kind of "autonomy" which would permit the lefties to substitute Communist party policies for CIO policies when it suited them.

5. The form of "democracy" in which majority rule is ignored, the convention mandates are disregarded and Executive Board decisions are openly violated.

The lefties, who love to wallow in martyrdom, are trying to paint a lurid picture of CIO "dictatorship."

They say they face a threat of being railroaded out of the organization merely because their political philosophy is different from that of the CIO leadership.

Yes, that's what they'd have you believe.

But that's not the issue at stake—and they know it.

The matter of personal political beliefs is involved only insofar as it contributes to the main issue—and this issue is:

Shall the Communists—or any other group—be permitted to use the CIO and its affiliates to carry out schemes to which a majority of CIO members object?

IF THE Republicans, Democrats, Socialists or Trotskyites attempted to take over the CIO and dictate its policies the Commies would scream to high heaven.

And yet they're screaming to high heaven because they, themselves, can't do what they'd object to others doing.

And they're screaming, "We must have democracy and autonomy in the CIO."

It's a fitting theme for a Commie swan song!

Ruttenberg To Advise UNESCO Parley

STANLEY RUTTENBERG, National CIO education and research director, left Washington last week by plan for Paris to attend the fourth session of the General Conference of UNESCO, as one of the special advisers to the U. S. Delegation.

The Paris conference opens today at UNESCO House, headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Asst. Secy. of State George V. Allen heads the U. S. delegation. Other representatives named by President Truman are Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College, who will be vice-chairman; Luther H. Evans, librarian of Congress; Reinhold Niebuhr, religious leader; and Miss Martha B. Lucas, president of Sweetbriar College of Virginia.

The U. S. delegation is prepared to review at Paris the progress made and the problems to be met in UNESCO's broad fields of education and cultural activities, which inculdes educational reconstruction of war-devastated countries, and exchange of students and other persons between countries.

They will take with them the story of developments in the UNESCO movement in the U. S., marked this year by the biennial General Conference at Cleveland, which drew 2,500 representatives of national organizations and committees.

Among the special advisers on the delegation in addition to Ruttenberg, are Ellis Arnall, former Georgia governor, now head of the Independent Motion Picture Producers; Earl J. McGrath, U. S. commissioner of education; Paul M. Gross, Duke University; Howard Hansen, composer, and William H. Hastie, governor of the Virgin Islands.

"Lousy batch today, Mrs. Shultz—the gas bill, couple dunning letters—looks like a final from Macy's—and they're gonna turn off the lights."

Press Association Elects Officers

Ruben Levin, staff writer for Labor newspaper, was elected president of Labor Press Association at the first meeting of the board of directors of the newly formed co-operative news service for trade union papers. Allan L. Swim, editor of CIO News, was elected vice president. Glen Slaughter, research director of Labor's League for Political Education (AFL), was chosen secretary-treasurer.

They were chosen by the directors, who were elected at the first membership meeting, preceding the directors' meeting. Named directors, in addition to those above, were:

Gordon Cole, editor of The Machinist; Max Danish, editor of Justice; Nathan Goldfinger, research director of the Paperworkers; Benjamin Haskel, editor of Textile Challenger; Alfred B. Herrington, editor of CWA News.

Also, Arthur G. MacDowell, assistant to the president, AFL Upholsterers' Intl. Union; Ward Melody, international representative, CIO Newspaper Guild; Harry Poole, international vice-president, AFL Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen; Frank Powers, editor, Commercial Telegraphers journal; Paul Sifton, legislative representative, CIO Auto Workers; Vincent D. Sweeney, editor, Steel Labor.

He Double Crossed His Union Pals

IN THE LABOR movement today there is a fairly well known fellow —whom we shall call Joe—who always gets a bit suspicious when he finds a worker who's super-red hot for a strike.

His suspicion stems from an event which occurred back in his early organizing days —back in the days when strikes were used more often than now to form and solidify unions.

He admits he was a bit "green" then but—even so—he still gets a bit hot under the collar when he recalls one of the slickest little double-crossing acts he ever witnessed.

JOE HAD BEEN having considerable success setting up new unions in an Eastern state, and then he began running into troubles.

In the town in which he had started a membership drive, employers began firing their workers for union activity.

Joe promoted a couple of strikes against such employers, got the discharged men returned to work and obtained fairly good contracts.

Then he hit another snag. Two men were fired for advocating unionism at the place they worked.

Joe called the employes together in an effort to determine what they should do about the situation.

AFTER THE SESSION got under way, Joe explained that it had been necessary in several instances to call strikes to get men returned to their jobs and establish unions.

He explained that strikes are not picnics, that they occasionally last for weeks or months and that the men should seriously consider everything involved before walking out.

At this point a man in the crowd rose to his feet and delivered a rip-roaring pro-strike speech.

He said there was no other way to win union recognition and that without a union "we'll all continue to get kicked around."

He pulled out all of the oratorical stops and really turned on the steam.

Bringing his talk to a dramatic conclusion, he said he not only was willing to "hit the bricks" but was willing to make a good contribution to a strike fund.

Then he tossed $20 on Joe's table to start the fund.

AFTER CONSIDERABLE discussion the workers voted to go on strike the following morning and to immediately throw a picket line around the place at which they worked.

Joe gave them instructions for picketing and helped set up the necessary strike committees.

At 10 the following morning the workers walked out on their jobs and established a picket line.

Joe counted the pickets and was well satisfied with the number who had struck.

He was feeling as good about the situation as one can when there's a strike under way—and then it happened!

THE MAN WHO MADE the fiery pro-strike speech rushed through the picket line, entered the building and was at work a short time later.

When he left the building for lunch he was encountered by an angry Joe, who asked, "What the hell goes on here, you dirty scab?"

The reply was: "Well, you see, I'd been out of work for three months, couldn't find a job and was down to my last 20 bucks. I thought that was a cheap price to pay for a job." **A. L. S.**

THE EMPTY MOULD!

Women Lag Behind Men in British Unions

WOMEN ARE gaining ever greater confidence in their place in industry in Britain, but have good reasons for lagging behind men as trade unionists, according to Ellen McCullough of the British Transport and General Workers' Union.

"Women's active work in the running of trade unions has been limited," she says, "by the heavy social and domestic demands upon the free time of every working woman, married or single, which is much heavier than for a man of similar age and occupation.

"Thus membership on trade union committees and the holding of office in the union is a very real sacrifice for women. Indeed, in many cases it is virtually impossible."

IN AN ARTICLE on "Women and Britain's Trade Union Movement," Miss McCullough gives some facts about the distribution of women in the various industries and unions, and describes union efforts in the past and present to emphasize the "women's angle."

A million and a quarter women, about one-fifth of the total membership, now belong to unions affiliated to the British TUC, the highest figure reached since the boom year of 1920.

One quarter of these women are engaged in transport and distribution, a quarter are in textile and clothing manufacture, and about a quarter are in the engineering, light metal and allied trades. The remainder of the women trade unionists are employed as clerks and public servants, though there are some women in almost all unions. The few unions with no women members include the miners, railway engine-drivers, skilled and heavy metal workers, building trades craftsmen and printers. The plumbers' union has one intrepid woman plumber among its 50,000 members.

IN THE EARLY days of trade union organization in Britain, Miss McCullough says, an attempt was made to form separate unions for women, "but experience showed that greater social, economic and organizational advantages would be obtained by enrolling women in the same unions as men."

The National Federation of Women Workers thus become part of the General and Municipal Workers' Union—which still has the largest number of women members—and launched a struggle for free admission and equal recognition.

At present, unions with more women than men in their membership are the weavers, hosiery, garment and pottery workers, and the civil service clerks. The only union exclusively for women is the Women Public Health Officers' Association, a small group.

THE TRADES Union Congress, Miss McCullough says, has always recognized the importance of women in the movement, and reserves two places for them on the General Council. Three women have presided over the Council and over the annual Congress—Margaret Bondfield in 1923, Anne Laughlin in 1942, and Florence Hancock in 1947.

The TUC General Council has a Chief Woman Officer, Nancy Adams, and a Standing Committee for Women Workers. A comparatively new development is the establishment of Women's Advisory Committees attached to the local federation of trade union branches known as Trades Councils, counterpart to the CIO's Industrial Union Councils.

TO ENCOURAGE the activity of women in the unions the TUC also:

Publishes a "Women's Industrial News-Letter" for all unions and trade councils.

Arranges for special week-end schools and study courses especially for new women members.

Officially sponsors an annual conference for unions with a substantial number of women members.

Overtime Starts After 44 Hours in Britain

The British worker in manufacturing industries works an average of 45.3 hours a week, compared with an average workweek of 40 hours in the United States.

Overtime pay in Britain usually starts at 44 hours, with time and one-fourth for overtime. In he U. S. overtime customarily begins after 40 hours, and the rate is time and one-half.

Americans who have visited the United Kingdom under the sponsorship of the ECA, agree both off and on the record that the British factory workers toil as hard, if not harder than their American counterparts, due largely to less efficient machinery.

ECA Administrator Paul G. Hoffman has pointed out frequently that an American worker has six horsepower's worth of mechanical power behind him, to only three for the British worker.

Mine-Mill Flays Murray, CIO Policy

By BOB SENSER

THE CONVENTION of the Mine-Mill Union spent a whole week in Chicago sparing no terms in denouncing the CIO, Pres. Philip Murray, other officers and CIO policy.

Then the convention passed a resolution for "autonomy within CIO" and ordered its board to "take whatever steps are necessary to preserve our union's right of self-government, its properties, its funds, its jurisdiction and its 56-year tradition of rank and file control and democracy."

The debate on "staying" within CIO took place in executive session, with reporters barred. Officers told newsmen afterwards that no one had spoken in favor of a minority report which urged Mine-Mill to respect policies democratically arrived at by CIO. But, delegates coming out of the closed session rubbed their hands and said "boy, what a fight!"

The 45th convention of Mine-Mill had previously heard officer after officer and visitor after visitor assail CIO and Murray as crawling for management, selling out, playing with the KKK, etc.

The convention also heard Elizabeth Sasuly, the union's Washington representative, declare that the national CIO had joined reactionaries in a "sell-out" on Taft-Hartley repeal and civil rights.

Mrs. Sasuly, who also has the title of Washington representative for the CIO policy-hating Food-Tobacco Workers, said that CIO officials in Washington had engaged in "double talk" and fought only "sham battles" for good legislation.

Mrs. Sasuly is the wife of Richard Sasuly, correspondent and columnist for Federated Press. The CIO NEWS many months ago cancelled Federated Press service on the grounds that the FP spreads the Communist Party line.

The Mine-Mill convention was preceded by a special edition of The Union, its official organ, which spread 30 pages of misrepresentation, false information and accusations and the Communist Party line attack against CIO.

THE TONE for much of the convention was set in the "greetings" speech made by Grant Oakes, president of the Farm Equipment Workers.

(Oakes was the Progressive party's nominee for Illinois governor last year.)

He took hard verbal punches at the national CIO and its "controlling clique," which he said was composed of Murray, Walter Reuther and Emil Rieve.

"The CIO of a decade ago is gone," Oakes said. "The only thing the same about it is its name. The only unions carrying on the fighting tradition of the CIO's founders are unions against whom the controlling clique has declared war. The right-wing unions are coming closer and closer to becoming company unions."

(More than 90% of CIO members belong to "Right-Wing" unions.)

Oakes charged that in the past year "the most disreputable anti-union and KKK elements, company stooges, and others of that stripe (were) taken into the bosom of the national CIO."

(Murray is a Catholic. Catholics are hated and persecuted by the KKK.)

Oakes added: "The Samsons of American labor have been shorn by the Delilahs of the CIO executive board with shears supplied by Wall street and the administration."

He said that the "once-great CIO" was now "tied like a tin can to the donkey of the Democratic party."

TAKING THE ball from Oakes, President Clark in his opening remarks said that the thought of recent CIO executive board meetings "makes me sick to my stomach."

"I am seriously considering," he continued, "whether I will ever sit at another one of those board meetings."

In his printed report Clark stated: "The fight for autonomy and rank-and-file democracy must take place inside the ranks of CIO. When we wage a fight to get the CIO back to its original policies we mean to wage it inside CIO where such a fight will get the support of the vast majority of CIO members."

Clark accused the Steelworkers of "contemptible hypocrisy," and said that the national CIO was "bent on the destruction" of Mine-Mill.

MINUTES later, Reid Robinson, international vice president, proposed a telegram be sent to Murray and the Steelworkers urging them to reject the Presidential fact-finders report, which was still being investigated in Pittsburgh. A delegate opposing the telegram urged:

"Let the Steelworkers handle their own affairs. This organization has got its hands full enough."

Robinson argued that the telegram was not meddling in Steelworkers' affairs, since the wages in steel affected Mine-Mill workers. The telegram was approved with only three or four dissents.

The old refrain was kept alive by another guest speaker, William Smith, vice president of the Farm Equipment Workers. Smith shouted that Philip Murray had "sold out his soul to the big monopolists," and that Murray and his lieutenants were trying to "company-unionize" the CIO.

Smith charged that the new national director of the CIO Organizing Committee (Operation Dixie) had recently announced that organizing in the South would henceforth be conducted "in conformity with Southern principles"—Jim Crowism.

He said that "Negroes are going to meet in one hall, and whites in another, according to this policy, which national CIO has not denied."

(George Baldanzi, new Operation Dixie head, never said that—nor did the late Van A. Bittner, his predecessor. They are the only two chairmen the drive has ever had.)

Smith said it was interesting to compare "the tremendous change" for the worse that has come about in Murray since the time when "the men around him were so-called Reds." The whole CIO, he continued, has "stepped backwards" in the past three years.

"I refuse to agree to any Jim Crowism, even if that is 'CIO policy,'" Smith said. "CIO policy is poisoned, and I refused to eat food that is poisoned even a little bit."

The choice before Mine-Mill, said Smith, is whether the delegates wanted "to be like snakes and crawl on your belly and sell out like Phil Murray did."

But his attacks on the CIO and Murray drew only scattered applause.

PIGEON-HEARTED

For reasons which were not made clear, the Mine-Mill Convention pigeonhold a message of greeting to Henry A. Wallace.

Here's how it happened:

A delegate proposed sending a telegram to the Progressive Party in New York on the occasion of a dinner given just for Henry. Four persons spoke vigorously against the motion, one stating he didn't want his union tied to the tail of any political party. The chairman referred the matter to a not-yet-appointed committee—which was equivalent to killing it, since the dinner was to be held that same night.

The Mine-Mill leadership backed Wallace last fall.

Committee Finds Britain's Labor Gov't. Non-Marxist

"THE SOCIAL and economic reforms instituted or contemplated by the Labor Government in Great Britain are grounded in the idealism to which the churches have long subscribed. British Socialism is not Marxian."

This is a finding of eighteen Americans who were members of a seminar that has just completed a study in that country under the auspices of the National Religion and Labor Foundation.

The members of the seminar came from ten different states, and were all churchmen, representing business, labor, agriculture, education, and the ministry.

The itinerary included visits to factories and farms, and conferences with industrialists, Members of Parliament, Government Ministers, trade union leaders, heads of the Cooperative Movement, and spokesmen for the Conservative Party. The search for facts and opinions also included hundreds of conversations with the rank and file in British life.

With reference to the present Government the seminar's report also pointed out that:

1. "The Labor Government does not desire to nationalize all business and industry. It regards the nationalization of about 20% as ideal. There is in Britain an economic system which is neither 'free enterprise' nor wholly state controlled—that it is nearer the former than the latter. As such it may possibly prove to be a bridge between the East and the West.

2. "There are about 100 members of Parliament, known as Christian Socialists, who have banded together for the expressed purpose of continuing (or reviving) the religious basis of the Socialist experiment. They consciously seek to apply the Christian ethic to the whole social order.

3. "While the Labor Government is keenly aware of the activities of the Communists, and while it strongly disapproves of Communist theory and tactics, it grants to Communists all the rights of any British citizen. Consequently, British Communists freely acknowledge their political affiliation.

4. "The popularity of the Labor Government increases as one descends the social scale. The ordinary worker generally approves of its actions, and he is especially enamored of the National Health Act."

The seminar found that church attendance does not exceed 10% of the population, and that church life in Britain has steadily declined in importance during the past fifty years.

However, it found that there are definite signs that the decline in influence has been arrested, largely through the energetic influence of individual ministers and churches that put less emphasis on church attendance and more on finding industrial workers in their unions or places of employment. "The social implications of the Christian Gospel are becoming more prominent," the sominar's report points out.

The Cooperative Movement in Great Britain has made rapid advances during the past fifty years, the study shows.

The members of the seminar are: Rev. George Beebe, Salem, Ohio; Prof. C. Milo Connick, Whittier, Calif.; Doris Dennison, Nashville, Tenn.; Glen Goble, labor representative, Chicago; Rev. Floyd Gotjen, Glassport, Pa.; Rev. Armand Guerrero, Chicago; T. H. McCosh, pharmacist, Gering, Neb.; Ted Miller, industrialist, Gering, Neb.; Rev. Ben Morris Ridpath, Joplin, Mo.; Rev. Henry Lee Robison, Blacksburg, Va.; James Robison, Blacksburg, Va.; Rev. Carl D. Soule, Chicago.

Also, Francis J. Stanger, Jr., attorney, Cedarville, N. J., Lloyd Stillwell, agriculturalist, Ridgeville, Indiana; Rev. Roger Turrell, Kenton, Ohio; Rev. Lloyd Watt, Gering, Neb.; Dr. Witherspoon Dodge, staff representative, National Religion and Labor Foundation, New Haven, Conn.; and Dr. Willard Uphaus, seminar director, and executive secretary of the Foundation.

"How-to-do-it" courses headlined the curriculum of the Fifth Annual Ohio CIO Council Summer School held at the Tar Hollow Group Camps, Chillicothe, Ohio. Pictured above are some of the more than 125 students who attended the school. This class on "How to Use a Mimeoscope" was conducted by Leland Beard, first vice-president of the CIO Glass Workers, who is in the center background bending over a student's shoulder examining his work. A number of CIO leaders, including Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, spoke at forum sessions at the school. All came away agreeing it was a great experience.

Drive For Iron Lung

The Erie, Pa., Industrial Union Council has voted $200 towards purchase of an iron lung for the municipal hospital.

Curran Wins Rules Fight At NMU Convention

By CONRAD WOLFSON

AFTER A PERIOD of delays caused by legal technicalities, the seventh biennial convention of the CIO Maritime Union was in full swing over the weekend. The convention will continue at least into this week.

Supporters of NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, saying they wished to save the union money by speeding up its work, moved several times in the first days for suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds vote. The move failed by a few votes each time.

(This parliamentary maneuvering may seem complicated to those outside of NMU. Here is how it works:

(Convention rules call for a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules of the previous convention, which still prevail until the present convention adopts new rules.

(When Curran and his backers tried to suspend the old rules, the opposition objected, saying that the method adopted by the former convention was more democratic and allowed longer and more thorough discussion.

(Curran called this contention fallacious and said that in his opinion the real aim of the minority was to disrupt the convention and keep it in session so long that the union treasury would be dissipated. He pointed out the NMU pays delegates lost pay. He said there were a number of Communists among the opposition).

Then, a vote came on the election of a Credentials Committee, under the old rules. Since the temporary Credentials Committee had approved tentatively only 360 of the approximately 600 delegates, only the 360 voted. Curran's forces won 10 of the 15 seats.

By the third day of the convention more than 585 delegates had been seated. Immediately, the vote on the rules committee was held and all 15 of the committee members elected were Curran backers.

THE NEW COMMITTEE swung into action, coming in with a recommendation that committees be reduced from 15 to 7—which the Curran forces had attempted to do on one of the motions setting aside the rules.

A second amendment, which was made from the floor, provided "that intimidation cease, as of now, and that the Rules Committee and other Convention delegates immediately act on this, and bring anyone caught up to the platform for action by the convention." The second amendment was the only one made from the floor which was passed.

A proposed amendment to the report to return to the 15-man committee setup, and a proposal to have the Honest Ballot Association count hand votes, and two other amendments met with defeat. The seven-man committee became the rule.

NMU Film

The delegates viewed the first showing of an all-NMU-made and the first full-length NMU documentary film, "TARGET: LABOR."

The film graphically illustrated the conditions under which labor suffered in the past, and showed that with Taft-Hartley on the books, a repetition of those days would not be too far in the future.

On hearing the mover of the the rules charge that certain delegates were practicing intimidation and discrimination, Curran vowed that upon being presented with specific instances, he would personally see that such alleged acts cease.

Michael Quill, President of the New York City CIO and of the Transport Workers, told the convention "CIO is proud of NMU in New York the same as National CIO is proud of the National NMU."

In a plea for complete unity of labor in the face of employer opposition, Quill warned that it "was hard to build up a union in the face of employer opposition, and it is easier to tear it apart," which, he declared "is what the shipowners would like, and what all other managements would like. We cannot mention too often the necessity for closing our ranks, the necessity for complete unity."

Terming the return of the NMU to its membership by the breaking of the Communist machine grip on it as a move "to put your house in order," Quill warned the delegates against "falling for the confusion of the lunatics of the left and of the lunatics of the right. Stand by labor! Stand by CIO! And the NMU will live forever."

Quill also urged support of the candidacy of PAC-supported former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for Senator from New York.

He blasted Communist threats to nominate an opposition candidate so as to throw the election victory to Republican Sen. John Foster Dulles—who was appointed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Sen. Robert Wagner.

Curran assured Quill that NMU would retain its "position of constructive action, where it affects the great mass of labor in this country." Curran asserted his belief that the convention would "write the finish to the last group that is trying to destroy our organization, the Communist Party."

FOLLOWING A report by the Temporary Credentials Committee, Curran challenged the right of three delegates from the Port of New York to be seated. Curran accused anti-administration forces of manipulation in that port in the addition of three names to the list of those who were elected delegates.

According to the shipping list in the port, Curran said, the port was only entitled to 14 delegates who had been legally elected. The other three, he charged, were illegally added after the election was over.

The three delegates were unseated by an overwhelming vote. Then came administration moves to put aside the regular order of business to introduce a special resolution.

The next day's session gave evidence of support for Curran when apparent attempts by the anti-administration forces to delay the convention's proceedings in the form of an appeal of a decision by the chair was beaten down by a vote of 334 to 176 in favor of the chair's ruling.

Curran warned that tactics by the anti-administration forces were "depriving the convention of the ability to continue its business."

There is no election of officers at the convention.

Boss One Day A Week Can't Vote --- NLRB

IF YOU ACT as a supervisor two days in five or only one in five for that matter—you're to be classed as a supervisor, for bargaining purposes.

That's the way the Natl. Labor Relations Board ruled the other day, and, as matters turned out, the union in the case benefited.

The decision was handed down in connection with an election on the question of revoking certification of the Intl. Union of Operating Engineers—AFL—at the Salem, Ill., gasoline plant of the Texas Company.

The board rejected the ballots of three employes who were labeled "supervisors" and accordingly were ruled ineligible to vote. As a result, the union retained certification by 31 to 30.

Two of the three employes whose votes were challenged worked in a supervisory capacity one day a week, the third was a boss two days a week.

NLRB members James J. Reynolds, Jr., Abe Murdock and J. Copeland Gray, constituting a majority, reasoned as follows:

"During the days when these three individuals occupy those respective positions, they exercise the privileges and responsibilities of supervisors. Because they regularly serve as supervisors for fixed and substantial periods during the course of their weekly employment, we believe that their interests are closely tied with management and conclude that they were ineligible to vote in the election."

Speaking as a minority of the board, NLRB members Paul Herzog and John M. Houston argued that the three employes could be presumed to have a community of interest with other workers rather than with management since they acted as supervisors less than half the time. Houston and Herzog said previous board decisions supported their view.

". . . and deliver us from all evil of injunctions . . ."

Press Rule Change Is Delayed

The Senate Rules Committee has delayed for two weeks action on the new rule governing admissions to the Congressional Press Galleries, but committee members forecast the rule would be approved at the committee's next meeting on Sept. 28, thus clearing the way for admission of Labor Press Association.

William S. White, chairman of the Standing Committee of Correspondents, which has recommended the new rule that would permit LPA to use the galleries, appeared at the committee's session last week to explain why the change is necessary. There was no indication of opposition to the proposal either within the committee or from outside.

Opposition to the new rule from within the press galleries seems to have largely disappeared, but friends of LPA are holding their fingers crossed until every last obstacle has been cleared.

Pamphlet Gives Pro, Con On Health Plan

The major points of view for and against national health insurance are presented handily in a pamphlet "How Shall We Pay for Health Care?" just published by the Public Affairs Committee. Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing explains the "why, what and how" of national health insurance, and Dr. George F. Lull, secretary of the American Medical Associations argues for voluntary health plans, and gives the AMA 12-point program.

A brief summary of four other legislative health proposals introduced in the 81st Congress are also given. Copies of the pamphlet are available at 20c each from the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 22 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y.

U. S. Effort To Settle Hawaii Strike Fails

THE U. S. government's effort to settle the five-month-old Hawaiian dock strike came to naught when Cyrus S. Ching, chief of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, called a halt to current talks.

Ching declared, "The parties remain so hopelessly far apart in their thinking that further mediation at this time would be of no avail." However, he said federal conciliators would be back if invited by either side.

During the talks, held in New York at Ching's request, Harry Bridges, president of the striking CIO Longshoremen's union, submitted nine proposals which were conveyed to the representatives of the struck Hawaiian stevedoring companies. The companies rejected all of them.

One of Bridges' proposals called for a presidential fact-finding board. Bridges also said the 2000 strikers would go back to work immediately if the employes would agree to arbitration by a panel selected by Ching. The employers have refused repeatedly to submit the dispute to arbitration.

Principal issue in the strike is wages. Originally, the ILWU demanded a 32 cent-an-hour boost to bring the pay of island dockers in line with west coast pay. The employers offered eight cents, then 12 cents. Finally they agreed to the 14 cents suggested by a fact-finding board named by the Governor of Hawaii.

The union first reduced its demand to 25 cents and during the talks conducted by Ching offered to accept 16 cents provided an additional 12 cents could be agreed to in advance to be paid when the new contract expires in about six months.

"All right! I'll marry you! Now please go away and let me work!"

Minn. CIO Proposes United Labor Action

THE MINNESOTA CIO convention, meeting at St. Paul, sent fraternal greetings to the Minnesota Federation of Labor convention in Duluth Sept. 19-21.

The delegates endorsed a resolution to investigate the possibilities of a labor-owned radio station. The convention also proposed formation of a united labor committee for political action.

The proposal for a radio station came from Robert L. Wishart, Minneapolis, chairman of the Hennepin County CIO Council.

Rep. Roy Wier, Minneapolis, Democratic-Farmer-Labor congressman, and a former AFL organizer, made the suggestion for approaching the AFL for joint political action.

A resolution advocating state ownership of iron ore resources was referred to the CIO Research Dept. for study.

IN A BRISTLING and uncompromising resolution that was adoped unanimously, the convention indorsed the demand of CIO Pres. Philip Murray that Communists and their fellow travelers resign or be removed from the Natl. CIO executive board.

A resolution charged "The fifth column agents of the Soviet Union, Communists and their fellow travelers, have—since the establishment of the CIO—attempted to gain control of the organization and its affiliated bodies by conspiracy, intrigue, lies, character assassination of CIO leaders, arbitrary expulsion of members of local unions, overruling of democratic elections, stacking conventions and in countless thousands other ways."

The resolution said, "The stigma attached to the CIO by the activities of the Communist party has resulted in untold numbers of working men and women refusing to join the CIO on the one hand and, on the other, many workers leaving the CIO to escape the tyrannical despotism exercised by the leaders of communist dominated international unions."

HERALDING Murray's statement that the coming Natl. CIO Convention will "unquestionably remove those board members who violate CIO policy," the resolution said, "We urge the officers and members of the Natl. CIO executive board to create an or ganization with which local unions and their members may affiliate when they rebel from disloyal leadership and are expelled from their unions because of their loyalty to CIO policy and principles, and for those who are denied, or are defrauded of, their democratic right to put into operation the CIO Board's recommendation that they retire those officers who violate CIO policy."

Glenn E. Peterson of Duluth was re-elected president unanimously and an attempt to build up opposition to Secy.-Treas. Rodney C. Jacobson collapsed.

The opposition move shrunk suddenly when Jacobson's denunciation of charges that he had aided, an alleged raid by the Optical and Instrument Workers on a United Public Workers local at Rochester, Minn., won him a rousing ovation.

Jacobson was re-elected without opposition. John Cashin of Duluth Steelworkers Local 1096 refusing to allow his name to be placed in nomination.

The convention adopted numerous resolutions, including reaffirming of determination to bring about Taft-Hartley repeal; supporting establishment of a Federal Welfare Dept. with full cabinet rank; demanding repeal of wartime excise taxes; greater control over public utilities and wider distribution of their profits through increased taxation; opposing "so-called loyalty oaths and inquisitions and purges" by the "employers or their governmental agents"; supporting Rep. John Blatnik's public works program to combat unemployment.

NOTABLE speakers included PAC's Tilford Dudley; Adolph Germer, who represented Murray; Reps. Wier and Eugene J. McCarthy.

The convention set into full motion the permanent state CIO Legislative Research Dept. earlier voted into being by the state executive board.

Ramsey County (St. Paul) CIO Council was host at an entertainment which followed the annual banquet.

200 Attend School

More than 200 CIO members attended classes at the FDR-CIO Labor Center, near Port Huron, Mich., as part of the sixth annual Michigan CIO Leadership Training Institutes held this summer.

Negotiators Propose UE Strike Vote

A recommendation that a strike vote be taken among the 200,000 employes of General Electric and Westinghouse was made last week by negotiating committees of the CIO Electrical Workers at meetings in New York.

The union, which is seeking a package increase that would amount to $500 a year per worker, charged the companies with showing "complete contempt" for the needs of their workers. Negotiations between the union and the companies began in June.

A statement issued by the union last week recommended that a joint meeting of GE and Westinghouse conference boards be held on Sept. 26 "for the purpose of considering, among other actions, the taking of a strike vote of the membership in support of their demands in order to compel the companies to bargain in good faith.

Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt Hits Bias in North

As far as racial discrimination goes, the North is "quite as bad" as the South, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told a press conference. She told reporters she did not consider President Truman's civil rights program an excuse for race voilence.

Miners Given CIO Aid In Appealing Fines

ARTHUR J. Goldberg, General Counsel of the CIO, has announced that the CIO is joining the United Mine Workers of America in asking the Supreme Court of the United States to review the contempt sentence imposed last year by Judge Goldsborough of $1,400,000 on the Mine Workers and of $20,000 on UMWA Pres. John L. Lewis.

UMWA has filed an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia affirming Judge Goldsborough. The CIO has filed a brief in the Supreme Court as amicus curiae in support of the Miners' appeal.

In this brief the CIO General Counsel said that the CIO joins the UMWA in asking the Supreme Court to review this decision "because of the great importance to all labor organizations" of the questions in the case.

The CIO's brief contended that Judge Goldsborough's contempt sentence was void and should be set aside because the 80-day injunction provision of the T-H Act, under which Judge Goldsborough's injunction order against the miners was issued, violates the Constitution of the United States by attempting to confer non-judicial powers upon the federal courts.

THE CIO further argued in its brief in the Supreme Court that UMWA did not cause the strike which occurred over the pension issue in the coal mines last year and that, therefore, Judge Goldsborough erred in ruling that the union and John L. Lewis were obligated to comply with the injunction order to stop a strike which they did not call.

The Mine Workers' appeal will be acted upon by the Supreme Court after it reconvenes in October. If it grants the appeal by allowing certiorari the case will be argued in the Supreme Court sometime this fall or winter.

(If a certiorari is granted, the Supreme Court will direct the Court of Appeals to send a certified copy of the proceedings for review.)

Prosperous U. S. Called Peace Need

HOW THE peace and stability of the world hangs on what happens in this country is the theme of a report entitled "Toward Building a Better America," just issued by the National Planning Association.

"The domestic market for the goods and services which our economy can so bountifully provide is capable of limitless expansion," states the report written by Frank Altschul, chairman of the NPA Committee on International Policy.

"Our task is to convert potential into effective demand. There is work in this country crying out to be done, not all of which an unaided capitalism can undertake . . .

"If a comprehensive plan for building a better America could be put into operation with full public support, unemployment would cease to be a problem, the fear of depression would vanish, and with a rising national income a greatly increased market would develop here not only for the products of our own factories and fields, but for countless articles of European manufacture and for the raw materials of the rest of the world."

In indorsing the report the NPA International Committee stated the belief that it "will increase public understanding of the need for positive and imaginative measures in its achievement."

Three CIO officials are among the 27 members of the committee. They are National CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, Michael Ross, director of the CIO's International Affairs Dept., and Solomon Barkin, research director, Textile Workers Union.

Va. Jim Crow Law Conviction Reversed

The Virginia Supreme Court at Staunton, in a unanimous ruling, has reversed the conviction of Norvell Lee, Olympic boxer and Howard University student. Lee refused to move to a segregated car on a Chesapeake & Ohio train near Clifton Forge, Sept. 14, 1948. He was convicted of violating Virginia's Jim Crow law and fined $25.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that in a union shop election held by the NLRB at the Corrugated Box Co., **Columbus, Ohio,** the workers voted for the **UPA-CIO** 37 to 0. Brother Berkely Watterson was in charge of the election. In another union shop election held by the NLRB at the Nelsonville Foundry, **Nelsonville, Ohio,** the result was a 100% vote for the CIO Playthings & Novelty Workers. Rep. Ed. Rosenhahn was in charge of the election.

CIO Reg. Dir. Charles L. Cowl reports that in a union shop election held at the ABC Distributing Co., **Tampa, Fla.,** the workers voted for the **CIO Brewery Workers to** represent them by a vote of 7 to 2.

CIO State Dir. Robert W. Starnes reports that in an election held at the Dixie Pine Products Co., **Hattiesburg, Miss.,** the CIO Workers were victorious. The vote was as follows: eligible 144; **GCCW-CIO** 53; AFL Chemical Workers 47; void 3; challenged 1.

CIO Reg. Dir. Walter H. Harris reports that in an election conducted at the McCoy-Couch Furniture Co., **Benton, Ark.,** the workers voted: **UFWA-CIO** 150; no union 99; void, 1; challenged 1. UFWA Intl. Rep. Walter L. Carson was in charge of the election.

CIO Field Rep. Ed K. Welsh reports that in an NLRB Election held at the Florida Agricultural Supply Co., **Jacksonville, Fla.,** the workers voted in favor of the **Transport Service Employes-CIO** by a vote of 33 to 21 for no union.

The Inquirer unit of the **Newspaper Guild-CIO of Philadelphia and Camden** has voted 603 to 16 for the union shop. Management was perfectly willing to continue the union shop clause, in effect 10 years, but the Taft-Hartley act decreed that an election must be held. Ed Klein Unit Chairman was in charge.

The Screen Office & Professional Employes Guild, Local 109, **UOPWA-CIO,** reports that by a vote of 266 to 43 the office employes of the 20th Century-Fox Film Corp. and its International company, **New York City,** authorized the SOPEG, Local 109, to negotiate for a union shop in an election conducted by the NLRB.

Martin Gerber, Director, Region No. 9, **UAW-CIO,** reports that the Great Western Fuse Co., **Newark, N. J.,** was brought under contract through voluntary recognition of **UAW-CIO** and the members of the Precision Machine and Electrical Workers Union (Independent), consisting of employes of the Kearfott Manufacturing Co., **Newark, N. J.,** voted unanimously to affiliate with the UAW.

The four following NLRB elections have also been recently held in District No. 9: Metal Alloy & Specialties Co., Buffalo, N. Y., **UAW-CIO** 71; no union 9. Pottstown Plating Works, Pottstown, Pa., **UAW-CIO** 140; no union 2, Norge Appliance, Div. of Borg-Warner Corp., Easton, Pa., **UAW-CIO** 35; no union 5. Electro Dynamic Corp., Bayonne, N. J., **UAW-CIO** 127; no union 2.

Morris Pizer, President of the **United Furniture Workers of America,** reports that in an NLRB election at the Comfort Spring Corp., Baltimore, Md., the workers voted 112 for UFWA-CIO; 80 no union. Pizer also announces the following Union Shop elections:

F. E. Hausermann Co., **Cleveland, Ohio,** members of Local 450, **UFWA,** voted 414 to 12 for the union shop; Rockford Cabinet Division, Free Sewing Machine Co., Rockford, Ill., members of Local 707, **UFWA-CIO,** voted 225 to 23 for the union shop; Stickley Bros. Corp., **Grand Rapids, Mich.,** members of Local 415 UFWA-CIO voted 88 to 3 for the union shop.

The writer attended the recent **New York State Council Convention in Saratoga Springs, N. Y.** where Pres. Louis Hollender ably presided. The delegates attending indorsed Mayor O'Dwyer for re-election and former Governor Herbert H. Lehman for election as U. S. Senator. They also voiced overwhelming support of CIO policy and resisted any and all attempts to deviate from this. The writer replied to the foul criticisms directed against President Murray and the CIO Executive Board, made by a group that met in New York City recently. This group made the foul attempt to connect the CIO with the Klu Klux Klan and other un-American groups. I might say that these blasts came from those, many of whom did not know what a union was until becoming a part of the CIO. These same persons seek peace with one hand and make cowardly attacks with the other hand. These attacks came while President Murray was in the midst of negotiations with the gigantic steel corporations.

There will be a meeting this week in **Chicago of CWA-CIO,** its affiliates, and the writer to make every effort to reorganize the telephone structure so that even better service can be given the telephone worker.

At this writing most of the steel corporations are rejecting the recommendations of the "fact-finding" board on pension and social insurance. This attitude prevails despite the unprecedented profits of the industry, which is noted for its "steel in lieu of soul" philosophy.

Kroll Pays Tribute To GOP Rep. Welch

CALIFORNIA'S Rep. Richard J. Welch—Republican who consistently championed labor's cause—died of a heart attack in Needles, Calif., aboard an east bound train.

The 80-year-old Congressman had served continually in the House for the past 23 years. He had both CIO and AFL support. Before his entrance into politics, he was a metal worker.

Among the Republicans he was a maverick. He supported Roosevelt's New Deal and Truman's Fair Deal with few deviations. He fought such anti-labor measures as the Hobbs and Taft-Hartley bills, voted against Republican efforts to kill price control and fought measures intended to weaken the U. S. Labor Dept.

Before his election to Congress, Welch served on the San Francisco, Calif., Board of Supervisors 10 years. He was a state senator for 12 years before that.

"The American people," commented CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll, "have lost a great and good friend in the death of Rep. Welch. He was a Republican; he stood for the fine traditions of that party which stemmed from Pres. Lincoln and he had no part of the Republican Party which today finds its inspiration in the centers of big business."

REP. RICHARD WELCH

Date of a special election to fill the Congressional vacancy has not yet been set, but observers expected it to be Nov. 8, since a referendum is scheduled for that time.

"Judy! You haven't made your bed yet!"

$500 Rewards Are Offered In 2nd Peekskill Riot

CASH REWARDS of $500 in each case have been offered by the American Civil Liberties Union for information leading to the conviction of one or more persons guilty of inciting the mob attacks at the Paul Robeson concert in Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 4.

One hundred and forty-five persons were injured in the attacks.

The ACLU also announced it would establish an independent committee of inquiry if Gov. Thomas E. Dewey failed to appoint one. ACLU Director Roger Baldwin called on Gov. Dewey to fix responsibility for what "appears not to be impartial policing" of mob interference at the concert.

The riot was the second one staged against Robeson's appearance. Baldwin stated that police protection was "glaringly absent" at the first riot which took place Aug. 27.

"As an agency wholly devoted to the principle of equal rights," declared the ACLU statement, "we feel an obligation to intervene in this most shocking of all incidents aroused by current anti-Communist hysteria."

Four Conventions Scheduled Today

This is a heavy week for CIO conventions. Four international unions are scheduled to open their annual parleys today. The United Rubber Workers meet in Toronto, Canada; the Amalgamated Lithographers, in St. Paul, Minn.; the United Electrical Workers, in Cleveland, Ohio, and the Stone & Allied Workers at Columbus, Ohio.

'You're An Executive' Game Hit

THE OLD custom of calling an office worker an "executive" and refusing to pay him oyertime had another setback, when Wages-Hour Administrator McComb announced proposed changes in the "executive" and "professional" and other such exemptions from the federal wage-hour law.

Production workers who've been upgraded to jobs as checkers, loaders, and inspectors also have been the victims of employers who call them "administrative" workers and refuse to pay them overtime.

The regulations, which affect 2,500,000 men and women, will change the salary level at which an employer can cut.

"Executive" employes are defined as those who spend at least 80% of their time in managerial functions. To be exempt from the overtime-after-40-hours regulation, an executive employe would have to earn at least $55 a week. Now, the cutoff of overtime begins with $30-a-week workers.

"ADMINISTRATIVE" employes are defined as those doing "office or nonmanual field work directly related to management policies or general business operations of employer or employer's customers" for at least 80% of their work time. The cutoff of overtime begins above $75 a week, instead of the present $200 a month salary.

A "professional" worker is described as a man or woman "having as his primary duty (a) work requiring knowledge of an advanced type in a field of science or learning, or (b) must perform original work in an artistic field," for at least 80% of the working time. Cutoff of overtime would begin at $75 a week instead of the present $200 a month.

The new regulations, which resulted from a CIO Electrical Workers' petition seeking higher cutoffs, are now subject to appeals by labor and management representatives for a 30-day period. At labor and management representatives for a 30-day period. At the end of this time, the Wage-Hour Administrator must decide whether to put them into effect, hold further hearings, or modify them.

Non-Red Affidavits

As of Sept. 1, the Natl. Labor Relations Board had on file the non-Communist affidavits of 84,466 officials of national and local unions, 5100 more than a month earlier and 6% more than a year ago.

There were 184 national and international unions and 9246 local unions in "full compliance" with the Taft-Hartley act as a result of the affidavits, the NLRB reported.

The affidavits along with financial reports must be filed annually by the officers of any union which wishes to be eligible to use NLRB facilities.

Of the 184 national and international unions in compliance, 99 were AFL, 34 were CIO and 51 were independent. Of the 9246 local unions, 5579 were AFL, 1952 were CIO and 1535 were independent.

Rutledge Dies, Only 2 Liberals On Bench

THE DEATH of Supreme Court Justice Wiley B. Rutledge in Maine saddened labor and liberals.

Rutledge's death, following closely on the death of Associate Justice Frank Murphy July 19, left only two liberals on the Supreme Court bench—Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas.

U. S. Circuit Court Judge Sherman Minton of Chicago, Ill., has received the Presidential nomination. He is a former U. S. Senator from Indiana.

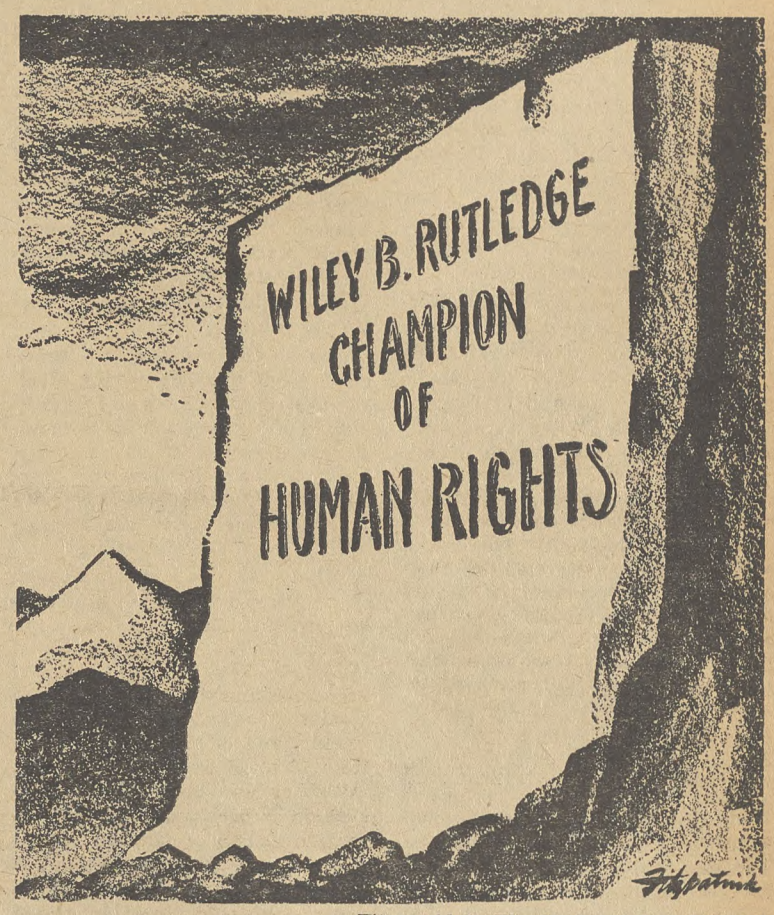
There was no question on where Rutledge stood. He usually was aligned with Black, Douglas and Murphy.

Among his famous dissents was his protest against a 1948 decision that John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers were subject to injunction proceedings. A majority opinion he wrote in 1945 knocked out a Texas law requiring registration of union organizers.

Before his appointment to the highest court in 1943 Rutledge was on the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, where he was placed by President Roosevelt after attracting attention by his liberal views as dean of the University of Iowa Law School.

On the appeals court he voted to convict the American Medical Association and the Medical Society of the District of Columbia of conspiring to violate the Sherman anti-trust act in their fight against the cooperative Group Health Association.

Justice Rutledge was 55 years old. He is survived by his wife, Annabel; a son, Neal, and two daughters, Mary Lou and Jean Anna.



—Fitzgerald In The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

A Justice In The Great Tradition

Sun Glasses Lead To Arrest Of Four In Cross Burning

A PAIR OF ordinary sun glasses found after a fiery cross was burned Aug. 10 in the front yard of a Negro family in Uniondale, Long Island, N. Y., plus the dogged search of a zealous detective, has led finally to the arrest of the four persons.

Detective Elmer Richardson traced the glasses through the manufacturer, the jobber, the wholesaler and a host of retailers, until he came to one store where the storekeeper remembered selling a few pairs.

Last week Richardson visited the home of George Cooper, 28-year-old chauffeur of Uniondale, who unsuspectingly admitted the glasses were his, police say.

After his arrest, Cooper allegedly implicated Robert Swensen, 25, also of Uniondale. Both men are said to have confessed and pleaded guilty to charges of disorderly conduct. They claimed the cross-burning was a "prank" and had nothing to do with the Klan, according to police.

Two brothers, whom Swensen and Cooper allegedly named as their accomplices, were later arrested and held on similar charges.

Rent Board Votes 4 to 1 For Controls

The Denver Rent Advisory Board has voted 4 to 1 to urge Tighe Woods, National Housing Expediter, "To take no action toward the removal of any or all maximum rents in the Denver defense rental area." The one "no" vote was cast by a vice-president of Denver's largest real estate firm.

You Need PAC—and PAC Needs Your $1

Cripps Blames Dollar Crisis On Two Wars

AN ELOQUENT plea for making relations between the British and U. S. trading areas "an abiding source of strength and stability for the western democracies," was voiced by British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, at a National Press Club luncheon in Washington.

Sir Stafford was in the Capital as one of three British representatives attending the U. S.-British-Canadian monetary conference held in an effort to find a way to close Britain's "dollar gap." The other two were Ernest Bevin, foreign minister, and Sir Oliver Franks, ambassador to the U. S.

The tall, gaunt British labor government leader declared that any cutting down on Britain's buying of U. S. goods would be a "retrograde step," interfering with British recovery from the ravages of war, and conditions "forced upon us by harsh necessity."

ONE SIDE OF the picture, he said, is "record production, rising productivity of British workers, exports nearer to balancing imports than at any time between the wars, re-equipment proceeding at full pressure, and a very considerable part of the physical destruction of wartime now put right."

The cumulative effect of the changes in the world economic scene in the early months of this year, including the recession in the U. S., Cripps explained, have "widened alarmingly the gap between dollar earnings and the dollar expenditure" of the British area.

Asked how his government explains the "apparent paradox between our rapid economic progress at home and these increasing external difficulties," Cripps said the answer does not lie in Britain's socialist economy.

"Two world wars have thrown the whole mechanism of international exchange out of gear," and "the so-called dollar crisis is not just a British crisis and nothing more," Cripps explained.

It involves an area having one-quarter of the world's population, including all of Western Europe, and if this area's free trading were to end as a result of this crisis, there would be "an immediate contraction of trade, and a recession to restrictive and bilateral financing and trading expedients."

SHORT OF THE dream of a world where one currency is used, Cripps said, "the only satisfactory solution is to find some way by which enough goods from the non-dollar areas can be imported into the dollar area to pay for the dollar goods which the non-dollar countries want to buy."

No nation, the British leader insisted, can go back "to the old pre-war pattern of trade." Instead, he proposed a solution initiated by the U. S., Britain and Canada in the interests of the "whole free democratic world."

(At the end of the Washington tripartite conference it was announced that the three countries had agreed on steps to end Britain's dollar crisis.)

One of the most fruitful emergency steps to pull the British out of their growing crisis has been the work of the Anglo-American Productivity Council, Cripps told the newsmen. Education Director Victor Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers and President Lee Hinton of the AFL Glass Workers are vice-presidents of the council, which has sponsored visits to the U. S. of "productivity teams" to study American production know-how.

Va. CIO To Step Up Fight On Segregation

FULL support of the President's Civil Rights program and of all state legislation which would wipe out segregation and discrimination has been voted by delegates to the ninth Virginia State CIO Council convention.

The stand was voiced in a report of the Convention Anti-Discrimination Committee, adopted in toto by the delegates.

The report also pledged the Virginia CIO to refrain from indorsing any activity "which does not provide for participation by all CIO members, regardless of race, creed or color," and put the convention on record as actively opposing segregated meetings.

Substantial gains in interracial activity in Virginia were noted. The number of non-segregated dinners, union meetings and conferences has been increasing, and the report added: "We look forward to the day when all CIO unions in the interest of solidarity of workers will remove the obvious obstacles of the segregated pattern."

THE anti-discrimination report was part of an extensive political, legislative, educational and economic program adopted by the convention.

Close ot the top of the group's objectives is the destruction of the Byrd machine rule. Delegates pledged to work untiringly toward that end.

Resolutions putting the convention on record as favoring a political program aimed at the defeat of a set of "machine" sponsored constitutional amendments designed to further limit the Virginia electorate and looking toward the elimination of Virginia anti-labor legislation also were adopted.

The delegates approved a report calling for an effort by the CIO Political Action Committee in Virginia to co-operate with the Railroad Brotherhoods, Virginia State Federation of Labor, AFL, and independent unions in the establishment of one political action committee for labor in the state.

The convention gave overwhelming support to federal legislation designed for improvement of education, and reiterated its previous stand against the Taft-Hartley Act.

Speakers who discussed the role of the state PAC in the Aug. 2 Virginia Democratic primary were cheered time and again during the convention as they assailed the "reactionary Byrd machine" and urged the organization on to greater effort toward its defeat.

A report by Council Pres. Charles C. Webber, urging establishment of PACs in each local to work for defeat of the proposed "Campbell Amendments" to the Virginia State Constitution was adopted. These amendments would make it "almost impossible to ever defeat the Byrd machine," Webber said. Among other things they would:

Abolish the poll tax as a requisite to voting, but would allow the General Assembly to levy a $3 annual capitation tax as a requisite to granting of any state license, and would allow any literacy tests the General Assembly considered necessary for a prospective voter's registration.

THE convention also leveled an attack against the Virginia Unemployment Compensation Commission for its administration of the state laws in that field, and urged an upward revision of the maximum benefit from $20 to $25 weekly, and of the benefit period from 16 to 26 weeks.

Webber was unopposed for re-election as president, and the convention also re-elected Secy.-Treas. Lloyd P. Vaughan for the coming year. Eleven vice-presidents named by the convention for the coming year are:

Alfred V. Atkinson, Communications Workers; Robert Boyer, Steelworkers; James H. Boyette, Auto Workers; John Crew, Textile Workers; J. Farley Holder, Clothing Workers; John Kabler, TWUA, Roanoke; J. C. Oliver, Paperworkers; Boyd E. Payton, TWUA; John P. Spry Sr., Brewery Workers; J. H. Stephenson, Electrical Workers, and John Wilmer, Shoe Workers.

Among the convention speakers were John Brophy, director of CIO Councils; Tilford E. Dudley, assistant CIO-PAC director; Dan Powell, area PAC director, and Gladys Dickason, CIO Clothing Workers vice-president and research director.

Schools No Polio Threat

THE OPENING of schools, throughout the country, despite the occurrence this year of the largest infantile paralysis epidemic in history, is no cause for parents' alarm, even though thousands of new cases may be expected during the next weeks, according to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

The Foundation, now conducting a Polio Epidemic Emergency Drive to raise $14,500,000 to enable its chapters to care for an anticipated 40,000 cases by the end of the year, pointed out that new cases still are being reported at a rate of 3000 a week. But experience shows that school openings never have affected the course of epidemic, either to abate or increase the incidence rate, according to Dr. Hart E. Van Riper, medical director.

Certain precautions should continue to be observed both at home and at school, he advised, but the assembling of pupils under one roof is not regarded in itself as hazardous.

The Foundation reported that contributions addressed to POLIO, care of post offices throughout the country, were coming in steadily to bolster epidemic aid funds which were sufficient for only 11 days on September 8.

UAW: 'Blasts At British Labor Hit America Too'

THE ATTACK by American Big Business and most of the American press on the British Labor government's social welfare program, as a cause of the British dollar shortage, is in reality an attack on social legislation in the United States, according to an editorial in the September issue of "The United Automobile Worker," official publication of UAW-CIO.

"Not one responsible member of the Conservative opposition to the Labor government has maintained that the dollar shortage is anything more than the unhappy but inevitable consequence of Britain's war-time sacrifices," the editorial states. "Not one dares suggest that the present exchange situation would have been a whit less serious had the social welfare program been abondoned or had the Conservatives been in power throughout.

"So why does our commercial oligarchy pursue a lie which Mr. Churchill disdains?"

Because, says the editorial, it is a "move in a planned action to destroy those advances in social legislation already achieved by American working people and to deflate the impulse toward more complete achievement which is now gathering."

U. S. Wages War On Heart Disease

A TOTAL of more than $8½ million in federal funds to fight heart disease has been awarded to 85 medical schools and research institutions in 34 states and the District of Columbia, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing reported.

The funds will be administered by the U. S. Public Health Service's National Heart Institute for intensive heart research, for expanded programs in medical schools, and for building additional heart research laboratories throughout the country.

The recent grants are in addition to the $1,200,000 announced in July for continuing research projects already under way, and provide a total of nearly $10 million in federal funds for the anti-heart disease campaign during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950.

Heart disease takes over 625,000 lives annually and is recognized as among the foremost public health problems of today.

Douglas, On State Tour, Polls Voters

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) is touring Illinois to "find out what the voters are thinking about and what farm, business, labor and housing conditions are most pressing" and to report on the record of the 81st Congress to date.

The Senator announced that he decided to cancel an additional 15 days of his trip because many important issues will be facing the Senate at the end of September and beginning of October.

Several labor union meetings are on Sen. Douglas' agenda, including the AFL, Railway and Machinists unions in Rockford; CIO-PAC in Rockford, local labor unions in Quincy, Illinois Federation of Teachers in Madison and local labor unions in Wood River.

Douglas plans to discuss labor legislation with most of these groups.

MAINE BOOTH: Literature was distributed to hundreds of persons, many of them farmers, at this booth of the Textile Workers and CIO-PAC at the Sandybrook Fair, Saco, Me. This is one of the methods of stimulating farmer-labor cooperation.

You Need PAC—and PAC Needs Your $1

N.Y. State CIO For O'Dwyer, Lehman

NEW YORK City's Mayor William O'Dwyer and Herbert H. Lehman opened their campaigns for election as mayor and U. S. Senator respectively at the New York State CIO convention at Saratoga Springs.

The convention, which was attended by 900 delegates emphatically indorsed both candidates and promised an all-out campaign in their behalf by the State PAC.

Mayor O'Dwyer and former New York governor Lehman both blasted the members of Congress who are stalling on President Truman's Fair Deal Program.

LEHMAN MADE what was interpreted by newspapermen as reference to the remarks of his Republican opponent, Sen. John Foster Dulles, on "statism" in government.

"We believe that nothing can be permitted to take priority over human rights. But far from riding ruthlessly over any of the several groups which comprise the State, we recognize the interdependence of all groups and seek to respect the needs of each and to safeguard their just aspirations.

"To the aged, security; to the industrial workers, free collective bargaining, good wages and enlightened working conditions, to the farmers, fair prices for their produce; to the bank depositors, insurance against loss; to the investors, an unrigged market; to the homeless adequate low-cost housing, to the youth, sound education; to the business man, fair opportunity for individual effort and initiative."

A HARD-HITTING program of economic and political action carrying forward the policies of the National CIO was drawn up by the convention, with the division on all controversial issues approximately four to one. The same division occurred on a resolution soundly rebuking "that faction within our midst, who, by betraying the interest of the workers they purport to represent to the dictates of outside interest, have impeded CIO's progress."

Pres. Louis Hollander gave warning to obstructionists at the very outset. In his keynote address, he assured the delegates that all sides of every question would be heard. "This convention will be conducted according to the principles of democracy," he said, "True democracy, that is," not that of the so-called 'people's democracies'."

He assailed the left-wing "Conference on Autonomy and Democracy in the CIO" which had been performed in New York City two weeks before, in which the lone opposition speaker had been hooted off the platform.

"Any attempt by these disciples of one-sided autonomy and democracy to use such tactics here," Hollander warned, "will result in their immediate expulsion from the hall." There was no occasion to implement this warning during the course of the convention.

THE RESISTANCE of left-wing unions to the resolution on CIO policy which condemned their disruptive tactics and commended the National CIO "for its valiant efforts to achieve freedom, security and justice for all our people and the peoples of the world" was heated but orderly. Irving Potash, delegate of the Fur and Leather Workers, charged CIO leadership with attempting to turn labor unions into political organizations.

Speaking in behalf of the resolution, Hollander stated that the "interests of American labor cannot be served by individuals who are concerned only with the interests of the Cominform."

GREETINGS: Former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York (center) is greeted by Pres. Louis Hollander (l.) and Secy.-Treas. Harold J. Garno at the New York CIO convention.

MUCH OF THE convention deliberations was dedicated to problems of unemployment. A program calling for increased unemployment insurance benefits and more efficient administration was drawn up together with a program for securing full employment in the State.

The full employment program would provide a permanent commission composed of representatives of organized labor, farmers, business and the State government with power to institute a "comprehensive program of public works, designed to aid those areas where production is lowest and unemployment highest." Provision for free transportation of unemployed workers in moving to areas where jobs are available would also be provided under the program. Other sections of the program call for revision of the State tax system so as to lessen the burden on lower income families and end the present system of municipal sales taxes.

The convention went on record in full support of the demands of the CIO Steelworkers and all other CIO unions now engaged in wage negotiations. All unions were urged to take steps, according to their particular circumstances, to secure wage increases and old age security for their members. Battles of the Singer Sewing Machine Company and Bell Aircraft Workers were subjects of separate resolutions pledging moral and financial support.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S statement on United States foreign policy before the American Legion in Philadelphia was applauded in a resolution which endorsed all major points in the Administration program. "We reaffirm our support of the United Nations as the prime agency for attaining the stable political and economic conditions upon which a just and lasting peace, freedom and security rest," the resolution stated.

Efforts of "Communist leaders throughout the world who betray their countries and destroy their peoples' freedom in the interest of Soviet imperialism" were condemned as was assistance by any government to Fascist Spain. The European Recovery Program, Atlantic Pact and Military Assistance Program were endorsed in order that the "free nations of Western Europe may thereby be given the means collectively to maintain the peace and resist aggression.

Senate action in denying sufficient funds to the Office of the Federal Housing Expediter and the actions of Tighe E. Woods in that office were condemned in a resolution which called for putting State rent controls into effect immediately in order to protect tenants "against further depredations by rent-gouging landlords and the Federal Housing Expediter."

FEDERAL AID to education to enable "every state to provide every child in the state with a good education under a good teacher in a good classroom" and a national health insurance program were demanded.

The latter resolution accused the American Medical Association of bringing "dishonor to the medical profession" by its efforts to distort the purpose of the national health insurance in the minds of the American public.

The Convention called for a full and impartial inquiry into the Peekskill riots which occurred in connection with concerts by Paul Robeson, stating that "those responsible for the mob violence which occurred, including those public officials who through neglect of duty condoned these violations, must be brought to the bar of justice."

President Hollander and Secy.-Treas. Harold J. Garno were elected to head the New York State CIO for another year.

First Talks Are Held In Bell Strike

AS A RESULT of joint effort by state and federal mediators, negotiations have begun for the first time since the outbreak of the Bell Aircraft strike June 13 at Buffalo, N. Y.

Bell had consistently refused to bargain with CIO Auto Workers on pension plans and wage increases for the 1700 production workers represented by Local 501 of the union.

Now that the company has agreed to negotiate it is holding fast to several conditions which John W. Livingston, union vice-president, previously termed "a denial of all principles of collective bargaining"

Bell terms include ending the present union shop and refusal to rehire strike leaders.

NEGOTIATIONS were slow in getting started because union leaders had to surrender to police and provide bail in order to appear in public. The unionists had been sought in warrants alleging they had incited riots outside the plant.

UAW leaders claimed the riots had been provoked by armed scabs and that the sheriff, who was trying to arrest and hold union members on high bail, was working in collusion with the company.

Union attorneys are now trying to get warrants against the district and the sheriff on charge of making false arrests, holding prisoners without charges, holding prisoners incommunicado, refusing to arraign and refusing to fix bail.

Meanwhile, a union strike bulletin cited the report of the President's fact-finding board in the steel industry to prove that their original demands were "fair and just."

"Not only will we defeat Bell's attempt to smash our union," said the bulletin, "but any fair settlement of our strike will include pensions and social insurance benefits and guarantees that our membership will share the prosperity of the corporation."

Murray Lauds Probe Of Examiner Test By Senate Committee

CIO PRESIDENT Philip Murray has lauded the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service for its decision to hold hearings on the government's procedure in selecting trial examiners.

In a letter to Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D., S. C.), Murray termed the procedure now used in the selection of government trial examiners as meriting "the fullest inquiry by your committee."

Under the 1946 Administrative Procedure Act, the letter stated, the Civil Service Commission was empowered to rule on the qualifications of incumbent examiners and to establish a register from which examiners could later be selected.

Instead of undertaking this duty itself, Murray said, the Commission set up a "Panel of Consultants," composed—with one exception — "of private attorneys who were selfishly interestd . . . and who themselves were representative solely of financial interests."

He charged that the Panel chairman has acted as attorney for the Natl. Association of Manufacturers and for other business interests.

Murray termed the Civil Service Commission's behavior a "gross impropriety" and congratulated the Senate Committee for "having determined to look into it."

Paul Porter Named Greece ECA Chief

Economic Cooperation Administrator Hoffman and Special Representative Harriman have announced the appointment of Paul R. Porter as Chief of the ECA Mission in Greece. Porter is the former editor of Kenosha Labor, the joint CIO-AFL newspaper published in Kenosha, Wis.

The appointment became effective Sept. 15.

Porter served as chairman of the shipbuilding stabilization committee of the War Production Board from 1942 to 1945. In October, 1945, he transferred to the Department of State as the U. S. member of the European Coal Organization and subsequently was chief of the Mission for Economic Affairs at London.

Since 1949 he has been alternate, first to William L. Clayton and subsequently to W. Averell Harriman, in their capacities as U. S. representative to the Economic Commission for Europe.

Porter, 41, is a graduate of the University of Kansas. His home is at Kenosha.

No 'Trend' To GOP In Penna.

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

YOU'VE PROBABLY heard and read a lot of Republican cheering over the results of the special Congressional election in the 26th District of Pennsylvania.

It has been so long since the GOP has won anything that one can hardly blame the party for patting tiself on the back. But, even the party (the GOP, not the CP) knows in its heart that the Pennsylvania result is not a "trend."

On the surface, before one examines the facts, the defeat of Mrs. Robert L. Coffey, Sr., in the race for the seat of her war hero son, Rep. Robert L. Coffey, Jr. (D.), would look as if a trend had begun. But, when analyzed, the victory of John Saylor, a lawyer-veteran, turns out to be purely local in character.

This writer spent some time in Johnstown, No. 1 city of the District, has talked considerably to both Republican and Democratic leaders, in addition to labor leaders and just plain citizens.

Two Philadelphia Inquirer writers, John Cummings and Joseph Miller, for some mysterious reason wrote stories saying that this writer was in Johnstown the whole campaign helping direct the Coffey drive.

Actually, I spent 37 hours in Johnstown early in August—getting a story for the CIO News and not in any way taking part in the campaign. Again, on election night, I drove in to Johnstown at 8 P.M. and left just before noon the day after election. Pretty sloppy reporting, by Miller and Cummings, the Inquirer should know.

On election night, I had a chance to observe the reasons for the defeat of Mrs. Coffey, which were apparent before the polls closed:

1. There was a terrific Republican campaign against electing a woman to Congress. GOP workers told me they used this argument to a fare-thee-well. Newspapermen who have covered elections where other women have been sent to Congress said that it had always been in a silk-stocking district.

This unfair practice of the Republicans was one of the major factors.

2. There was very little money spent on Mrs. Coffey; lots of it on Saylor. The Democratic Natl. Committee tightened the purse strings. PAC had little to spend, since its 26th District members, mostly Steelworkers, were under a threat of a strike.

The Republican campaign spared no expenses. There were many reports of deals.

3. There was a wide split among local Democratic leaders. Many were out to get John Torquato, the county chairman for Cambria, largest of the three counties in the district. (Others: Armstrong and Indiana.) He was one of her most active supporters.

In a number of precincts, the GOP candidate received more votes than there were Republican registrations. This meant that Democrats were voting for Saylor. In Pennsylvania, Democratic voters don't do that unless they are argued into it by bolting Democratic leaders.

Usually, it is the Democratic vote which is higher than registration.

(In Pennsylvania, there is a strong tradition against registering anything except Republican. This means the GOP almost everywhere has the larger registration. But, Democrats are elected to many posts.)

Despite that split, Torquato worked hard.

4. There was a heavy rain all day election day, which kept down the miners' votes.

5. The special election was held the same day as the primary election, which confused some of the voters.

6. There were two ballots given each voter, one for his party's primary, one for the Congressional election. The Congressional ballot, though there were only two names, had another place where you could vote a straight party ticket. This caused confusion, some voters thinking that this was a slip on which they were to note whether or not they were registered Republican or Democratic.

Many people are nervous when they go into a polling place and many did not recall the Congressional vote until they were on the way home.

7. Many doctors took advantage of their relationship with their patients to plead for Saylar votes on the grounds that a Coffey victory meant "socialized" medicine and that the poor family doctor would be impoverished.

Thus, there are a number of factors involved in Mrs. Coffey's defeat. The three major ones were the "woman's place is in the home" plea, the lack of money on the Coffey side and the split in the leadership.

NOW AS TO the "trend" theory. The Republican Natl. Committee, under its new chairman, Guy Gabrielson, just leaped with joy.

They had conquered "statism," Gabrielson cried. They had completely reversed last year's election results, he further cried. The "kind of an America we all want" had been saved, he screamed.

Now, is all that true? Let's take a look at the record. The 26th of Pennsylvania had been traditionally Republican. The GOP nominee had won term after term by 8000 or 9000 votes. Even in 1944, with such a vote-getter as FDR on the Democratic ticket, the GOP won the district for Congress by 6000.

THEN CAME last year. Young, dynamic Bob Coffey, just back from the wars with a hero's record—97 combat missions—was on the ticket in a year in which Pres. Truman was pulling perhaps the most startling political upset of all time.

Mrs. Coffey was running when there was no Presidential race. The normally Republican 26th has swung back to normalcy.

The case has been well stated by William Boyle, Democratic national chairman, and Edward Flynn, Bronx County, N. Y., Dem leader.

Boyle said: "The Republican claims are greatly exaggerated. The race in this normally Republican district is not a national proving ground."

Flynn said: "The district has gone back to its normal Republican state; this is not a fair test nationally."

Saylor beat Mrs. Coffey, 57,000 to 48,000.

Allegheny County

Allegheny County, Pa., is about 60 miles west of the 26th District. Its main city is Pittsburgh and its main industry steel.

Top Democratic leader is David Lawrence, the mayor (no kin to David Lawrence, the newspaper columnist).

Lawrence last week had competition for renomination for mayor, but won out handily.

Every candidate backed by PAC was nominated. Most outstanding Labor victory was that of Patrick Fagan, who ran a good third in the race for five Democratic councilmanic nominees.

Fagan, a former coal miner, was one of the active organizers of the steel industry, working through the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, the predecessor of the Steelworkers' Union. He had recently been the area Wage-Hour administrator.

In nearby Clairton, a steel town, John Mullen won his nomination for the fourth time in the race for mayor. This three-time mayor is an official of the Steelworkers and one of its active political action leaders.

Detroit

Republicans and their press are also gleeful, but not so loudly, over the results of the Detroit primary election.

George Edwards, president of the city council and a member of the CIO Auto Workers, came in second in a field of 11 candidates. In the November election he will oppose Albert E. Cobb, who had AFL backing.

Cobb took 169,674 votes to win first place. Edwards was second with 113,262. Third, with 52,494, was incumbent Mayor Eugene Van Antwerp, who thus failed of renomination. Fourth was Richard Frankensteen, former UAW vice president turned businessman, who had 16,669 votes.

Many UAW members feel Frankensteen ran only to hurt Edwards' chances.

August Scholle, president of the Michigan State CIO, said he felt the CIO members had been over confident of the result and that many believed predictions of an easy Edwards' victory so much that they hadn't bothered to vote.

He thought this would teach a lesson and he looked for an Edwards victory in November.

Four PAC-indorsed candidates were nominated for Detroit's Common Counci. They are:

Edward D. Connor, incumbent. He was elected 10 months ago—with CIO support—to fill a vacancy. He fought hard for liberal legislation, such as better housing and development of the riverfront.

Mary V. Beck, who serves in the Juvenile Division of the Detroit Probate Court. She favors establishment of a youth commission, which, she says, is a "necessary and permanent" project. She will also push for better transportation and housing, and equitable tax structure and improved public works methods.

Edward J. Jeffries, who has served the city for 16 years in various capacities. A former mayor, he has for years promoted housing projects.

Louis C. Miriani, a council member and war veteran, who has consistently voted for the people.

Sen. Taft:

'Who's He?' Ohioan Wants To Know

SEN. ROBERT A TAFT (R., O.) is afraid the voters of Ohio—who know him best—don't agree with the off-the-cuff poll of Washington correspondents which wound up with the astonishing cross-section opinion that Taft was the "best" U. S. Senator.

So, the tall Ohioan is beating the hustings of the Buckeye State, trying the old charm on the electorate far, far ahead of the 1950 elections.

The Baltimore Sun sent a correspondent along with Taft. He noted that on one day-long trip through farms and small mill towns, Taft "got a silent and respectful hearing."

Then came another incident which must have hurt Taft's ego. (At Senate committee hearings, he is constantly preening himself to keep attention on him and not the other members.)

In one small unorganized rubber plant, he was escorted through and introduced directly to each worker. A late comer entered the room just as Taft left.

"Who's that?" he asked a machine operator who had just shaken the Senator's hand.

"That's Mr. Taft," replied the operator. "Who's Mr. Taft?" the other asked.

"It beats me," said the operator.

The Sun writer said Taft's political workers "calculated that meant organized labor's attack on their candidate had failed to reach into small communities, but they recognized also that Taft's national reputation has yet to permeate his home state."

Boy, oh boy, when it does!

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Senate loaded repeal bill with crippling amendments, to reinstitute T-H law.	Taft amendments passed in Senate. No action pending in House.	Give PAC $1 and get ready for 1950 elections.
Wage-Hour Law Changes	Both bills lift minimum pay from 40 to 75c, but weaken enforcement and cut coverage. House version cuts million workers from law's protection.	HR 5894 passed by House. S. 653, a little better bill, passed by Senate. Now to go to joint conference committee.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to insist on better coverage & enforcement provisions.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000.	Bill extends, improves old age and survivors benefits, etc. Lifts benefits by 80%, brings 11 million in security set-up.	House Ways & Means Committee has recommended improvements in present set-up. House vote possible this session.	Write Congressmen to vote for improvements recommended in social security.
Mundt-Ferguson Bill S. 2311	Endangers civil liberties, union rights—under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Senate Judiciary subcommittee has approved. Full committee due to act soon. CIO testified against bill.	Ask Senators to vote against bill as dangerous to basic civil rights.
Middle Income Housing Bill S. 2246 HR 5987.	Bills provide long-term, low-interest financing of homes; encourage co-ops, non-profit groups, etc.	CIO supported bills at hearings. House passed diluted version, cut provision for loans to Co-ops.	Ask Senators to push aid for middle-income housing, include direct loans to Co-ops.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Farm Union Seeks Co-op Storage

The biennial convention of the Farmers' Union will be held in Des Moines next March. The board of directors, setting the date at a meeting here, authorized Pres. James G. Patton to discuss with Agriculture Secy. Brannan the calling of a national conference to plan establishing a nationwide co-operative storage system for farm crops.

The board commended Brannan and President Truman for backing the Brannan farm program as constituting "the foundation for the best general agricultural program ever advanced in such high official quarters."

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STEELWORKERS READY TO BARGAIN: Unwillingness of the steel industry to accept the President's Fact-Finding Board report caused Cyrus Ching, Chief Federal Mediator, to fail in his efforts to settle the dispute. In this picture Pres. Benjamin Fairless of U. S. Steel (right), appears to be casting a questioning eye at Ching (center). At the left is Steelworkers' Pres. Philip Murray whose union, like the industry, has accepted President Truman's request for a six-day postponement of the strike. Murray warned the industry that this truce—the third—is the last. (See story on Pages 6 and 7).

UNION READY TO ACT: While Chief Federal Mediator Ching was trying to settle the steel dispute, members of the picketing committee of the Steelworkers Local 1397 at Homestead, Pa., prepared signs. Scenes like this occurred in local union headquarters throughout the nation as the Steelworkers got set to act if mediation failed, but now that another truce has been arranged, the locals are well prepared to meet the October 1 strike deadline. (See story on Pages 6 and 7).

Middle Income Housing Critics Are Ridiculed

CIO REPRESENTATIVES who testified earlier this year on the angrily debated public housing bill were under no illusions. They knew—and they told the committee—that the proposed public housing wouldn't affect most of America's ill-housed.

Low-cost housing for low-income families was sorely needed, they said at the time. But so were aids to a much bigger group—the millions who fall in the middle-income class.

These families, which includes most union members, are too "rich" to qualify for government housing and too poor to rent homes at present rentals or finance their own homes.

Unions hailed passage of the public housing bill as a great step toward alleviating the housing crisis, then focused on means of helping the larger group.

AT ITS 1948 convention the CIO called for enactment of housing aids to this group—and these proposals are now embodied in the "middle-income housing bill."

Last week, the bill's Senate sponsor was determined to nullify some of the real estate and mortgage banker pressure against the bill.

Sen. John Sparkman (D., Ala.), the Senate's most consistent housing champion, read out a long list of organizations who have endorsed the housing bill.

In addition to the CIO, the list included the Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, the Intl. Association of Machinists, the AFL, the Natl. Conference of Catholic Charities and the Cooperative League of America.

To squelch arguments that the bill's section to aid cooperative housing is "revolutionary" or "socialistic," Sparkman pointed to a number of state housing laws which already provide just such a program.

Although the fight over the bill has been smoldering below the surface until now, the formidable coalition that is forming in support of it promises to make it a major political issue.

Here is what the bill would provide:

- Direct federal housing loans at 2½%, amortized over the life of the house.
- Similar aid to non-profit or co-operative housing projects.

THE SECOND feature, in which unions have the most interest, has met "a great deal of opposition," according to Sparkman.

In the House, the "opposition" has already succeeded in having the cooperative housing section cut out of the bill.

In the Senate, however, the Banking & Currency Committee approved the bill. A floor battle is expected within the next two weeks.

Before the Senate can act on the middle-income housing bill, it will have to dispose of a bunch of appropriation bills.

Among these is the appropriation for the public housing program approved by Congress months ago. Applications have been pouring into the Public Housing Administration from local communities for approval of local projects under the program.

Although the Senate committee restored some of the cuts made by the House, the committee recommendations still fall far below the requested figures for the program. Almost entirely wiped out was a program of housing research.

The appropriation bill is expected to reach the Senate floor this week, and its passage will signal the actual beginning of work on the vast public housing program.

Not Too Hopeful

Administration leaders are for the middle income housing bill, though are not clear on when it can reach the Senate calendar.

In reply to a wire from CIO Housing Chairman Walter Reuther, Majority Leader Scott Lucas said: "I am for this bill. Just when we shall reach it on the calendar is problematical in view of the tremendous amount of legislation now pending before us."

Wallace's Job Parley Does 'Job' On CIO, Murray And Reuther

THEY CALLED it—in usual Communist style — the "National Conference on Jobs and the Economic Crisis." But, main target of the parley was not the idle—but rather CIO Pres. Philip Murray and UAW-CIO Pres. Walter Reuther.

The parley, which served as a sort of a curtain raiser for the Electrical Workers' Convention, had been summoned by the Progressive Party. And, as usual, Henry A. Wallace was the main speaker.

All over the lot were left wing representatives of UE, mostly piecards. UE's party line radio commentator, Arthur Gaeth, was there to peddle his usual spiel.

On the first day of the two-day meeting, Henry took the floor. He was mighty worried about free enterprise. "The anarchy of the free enterprise state is bound to come to an end from its own instability," he expounded. "The main question has been whether the emerging general welfare state should be based on democracy or totalitarian principles."

He hastened to state that democratic principles cannot survive in a world locked in a cold war. "The cold war and the gigantic arms program which accompanies it has been immensely profitable for big business," he went on. "This provides the incentive to big business to take over control of government itself in order to perpetuate the cold war policy and the profits which are its products."

This ardent friend of Russia outlined this five-point program:

Stop interfering in the internal affairs of other nations (he means the U. S. is to stop; not Russia, natch), renounce all military alliances, give economic help to other nations only through UN (anti-Marshall Plan), arrive at an understanding with Russia and England to enable all nations to disarm, require more positive recognition by UN of the rights of the colonial peoples to live their own lives free from exploitation.

Including Poland, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, etc., Henry?

WALLACE was followed by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.), Wallace's and Russia's spokesman in Congress. Marcantonio assailed Murray and Reuther, accusing them of "apologizing" for Pres. Truman's "failure to push for Taft-Hartley repeal. I charge that the main responsibility has been due to the surrender or complete double-cross on the part of Truman and his own generals."

Washington observers who do not voice CP slants have a different view. They say the activity of the Wallaces and the Marcantonios and the CP last fall prevented several pro-T-H repeal candidates from being elected. If they had, Truman would have had the necessary votes.

Murray came in for some more attacks from William Smith, vice president of the CIO Farm Equipment Workers, who was conference chairman. Not a single delegate laughed as Smith accused Murray of "breaking up the CIO and the solidarity of the workers."

The CIO executive board has twice ordered the FE to hand over its members to the CIO Auto Workers. Thousands of workers have left FE for UAW because of the party-line activities of FE's officers.

A number of panels on various subjects were held. The agenda was carefully mimeographed in advance, but there was nary a deviationist from the party line. A number of UE members were present.

Next day, the conference came forth with a program which, if adopted by the Congress of the U. S., would just about double the national debt. The program contained a number of good things, but the Progs had doubled everybody else's proposals.

Somebody fumbled one thing in the report. In one breath, the report asked for an increase in unemployment compensation to $35 a week for 52 weeks and $5 for each dependent; in another breath, the report urged reenactment of the 52-20 arrangement—$20 a week for one year for all unemployed veterans.

Are the Progs discriminating against veterans?

Ex-Convicts Tell of Servitude In Ky. Railroad Tie Plant

ENFORCED servitude still exists in Kentucky, it was brought out at a hearing at Louisville before George Burton, State Commissioner of Industrial Relations.

CIO Regional Dir. William B. Taylor and CIO Woodworkers Rep. Emil Luter claim that a score of convicts from the La Grange Reformatory were forced to work at the plant of Bond Brothers Wood Preserving Co., railroad tie manufacturers.

Employes of the company who belong to the Woodworkers have been on strike since May 2 at the plant, which is located just outside Louisville.

Two of the prisoners, Leroy Carter and Leaish Bronston, whose terms, like those of the other prisoners have expired, told of pleading to be sent back to the reformatory, which is equivalent to a penitentiary in other states.

Bronston testified:

"I told Mr. Gus L. Heicken (parole officer), I have left a living hell and have come to a living hell. I wish you would handcuff me and take me back."

Bronston told the commissioner that he was advised to stay on until another job opened.

He was queried by Heicken, he testified, as to whether he joined the union. Bronston quoted the parole officer as saying:

"I don't want any of my men tied up in a labor dispute and I can take you back."

Bronston said that he did not know that he could leave the plant, when he was questioned as to why he stayed after his parole expired in January 1946. "I was threatened every day until this morning," Bronston said. "Heicken said I was on parole until I could get a pardon."

Lunch Frozen

Carl Winn, CIO Woodworkers' secretary-treasurer, who visited the strikers at the railroad tie plant of Bond Brothers near Louisville commented:

"When the prisoners go to work at Bonds they are boarded out with a man who houses them in a miserable shack with no heat. They have one hot meal a day, breakfast.

"Lunch is issued at breakfast time and in the winter is frozen by the time they go to eat at noon. When they are forced to work overtime, often far into the night—they simply miss their dinner.

"They are paid far below the scale paid other employes, often as low as 50c per hour. When they find that they cannot support their families and leave to get jobs at other plants they are hunted down and threatened with return to prison if they do not return to Bonds."

Workers at the plant were paid on vouchers that could be cashed only at the tie plant store, where exorbitant interest rates were charged on loans, according to Taylor.

O. S. Bond, president of the company, was quoted by the press as denying that Bond Brothers had any connection with the store and did not own the store's quarters.

Carter testified that Heicken told him:

"If I was you, I'd let that mess (union) go."

Carter also said that Gordon B. McGough, the plant superintendent, threatened to send him back to prison when he failed to report to work because he had a toothache. According to Emil, Gough signed the parole papers under which the prisoners were allowed to work in the plant.

Carter said that he went to work in Indiana to earn more money, and that when Heicken told him to return to the Bond plant—which he did—Carter told the parole officer that he would prefer to go back to the reformatory.

Heiken denied all statements made concerning him by Bronston and Carter.

"No man makes his parole in Kentucky unless he makes an effort to have his citizenship restored, but Bronston and Carter never did," Heicken said.

A charge made by Taylor that the workers "were coerced and intimidated by their supervision into hiding defects in railroad ties" was substantiated at the hearing by two former employes, Manuel Tanner and George Earsley.

The hearing was held in an effort to reach an agreement between the plant and the union. The Woodworkers won NLRB representation and union shop elections last year.

Luter was in charge of negotiations for several months until they broke down May 2. Another attempt to settle the dispute was made by Taylor and Miles B. Sweeney, CIO field representative, before the Louisville Labor-Management Committee last August.

Union representatives said that the convicts did not fight the union, that they participated in the two NLRB elections and did picketing, which was limited by a court injunction.

FAREWELL AT JAIL: When twelve were sentenced for violation of a court order issued against strikers at the Bond Brothers railroad tie plant near Louisville, Ky., it was decided that all would serve the longest sentence, 30 hours. The sentences ranged from six to 30 hours. Here CIO Woodworkers Rep. Emil Luter (l.) who was among those sentenced is shaking hands with CIO Regional Dir. William B. Taylor. Standing next to Luter is Peter Markunas, who also was sentenced. The other man is a Jefferson County jail turnkey.

Ultimatum To CIO:

UE Threatens To Withhold Per Capita

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

IN A CONVENTION where blood brothers opposed each other, the Electrical Workers last week blasted CIO policy and its top leadership and then voted to withhold its per capita from CIO if that organization fails to yield on a UE ultimatum.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey—a delegate to UE from Local 101, Philadelphia—assailed the officers' and delegates' attacks on CIO and termed the per capita move "Communist-inspired."

The right wing faction didn't take it lying down.

It held a caucus late in the week and announced it would remain in CIO if the parent body expels the UE.

"We will preserve our unity and present the case to CIO, laying before it the true state of affairs in the UE."

The caucus named 10 delegates to meet with CIO officers "to determine the best way to provide a CIO international union in the electrical industry free from the domination of the Communist Party. Among those named was Fred Kelley, Lynn, Mass., who ran against UE Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald for the presidency.

Adopted by a vote of 2321 to 1504, the resolution demanded these things of CIO Pres. Philip Murray:

1. Directions to any union which "has raided, promoted secession and dual unionism against UE . . . to withdraw these charters and permit the UE locals in those plants to function without interference."

2. Direct "raiding" unions to desist. If they fail to obey the order, they are to have charges brought against them.

3. Fire any "CIO regional director, organizer, representative, agent or employe of the national CIO" who participated in any of the above.

4. Direct Carey "to cease and desist from engaging in wrecking activities within the UE."

5. "To make available to the UE each month a detailed breakdown of expenditures."

6. Give assurances that CIO employes "will in no way interfere with the right of UE members to run their union" and further assurances that "UE will not be interfered with by the national CIO in its right to designate its representative to the executive board of CIO."

The resolution then said: "In the event the executive board (UE's) does not receive these assurances from the president of the CIO, this convention authorizes the board to withhold per capita tax to the CIO for such time as it deems necessary for the protection of the interests of the UE."

THE ACTION came after the convention adopted 2376-1464 what Carey termed the "feeblest report I have ever heard" on collective bargaining. Since the UE's rules call for a vote first on the majority report, a minority report by Carey, hailed by right wing delegates as militant, never came to a vote.

Following the per capita vote, the convention proceeded to elect officers with these results (* denotes incumbent):

President: Fitzgerald* over Kelley, 2335 to 1500. (Last year, Fitzgerald defeated Harry Block, 3652 to 719.)

Secretary-treasurer: Julius Emspak* over Michael Fitzpatrick, 2302 to 1530. (Last year, Emspak defeated Anthony Cimino, 3614 to 838.)

Organization Director: James Matles* over John Dillon, 2340 to 1519. (Last year, Matles defeated John Duffy, 3827 to 594.)

THE CONVENTION was a hectic, noisy affair from the start. The first day, Kelley accused the administration of "narrow-gauge railroading of convention committees." This brought a reply from John Gojack, a UE vice president, that there was no democracy at the CIO convention. He was rebuffed by several delegates.

In the same debate, another UE vice president, Ernest DeMaio, called the right wing delegates "lick spittles." When there was a protest from the floor, Fitzgerald said DeMaio was out of order.

Matles opened the debate on the collective bargaining issue with an attack on the Presidential fact-finding report in the steel industry. He said that the UE (which has been in negotiations since May with major corporations) has taken a militant stand on wage increases this year, while "some others in CIO have decided not to ask for more, while still others have given lip service, but use different methods."

Carey demanded to know what has been done in General Electric and Westinghouse negotiations. He accused Matles of liking the NAM's stand on fact-finding. "Why don't you get Wallace to name one for you?" he asked.

He termed the majority resolution on attack on Murray and the Steelworkers' union. When Fitzgerald denied that, there was a howl of laughter from the delegates.

Delegate Jennings accused the left wing in New York City of having signed a number of contracts with no gains. He drew applause when he told of the Sperry Co. contract in his local in which an employe at retirement gets $135 a month—exclusive of social security.

Matles drew a round of boos when he said that the Sperry contract had been won because the international, as well as the local, was militant.

DELEGATE Morton, of Canada, speaking for the minority, said he wanted to "take the water out of the majority report and put in some blood."

One speaker from the left accused the Steelworkers of doing a poor job. He drew a round of boos when he said the workers at Bethlehem were organized by the Fur Workers.

David Davis, a top leader in the Communist Party, alos took the floor for the majority.

Local 601's Fitzpatrick brothers spoke on the issue—Mike for the minority, Tom for the majority.

Matles was the last speaker. After a few minutes, there was so much noise in the room that Fitzgerald interrupted him and called for the vote.

WHEN THE per capita resolution was offered, Dillon said it was an amazing document. "It condemns secession (by UE locals) and defends secession (by UE from CIO). You are advocating a third labor federation."

Mike Fitzpatrick asked the left wing: "Why the hell aren't you men enough to get out—period! The rank and file will stay on CIO."

Gojack accused the CIO convention of ignoring 12 UE resolutions.

Matles then declared the CIO is not doing any organizing. He criticized the Southern Drive and accused Philip Murray of not living up to his promises. He then referred to other CIO officers as "dogs." He asserted "UE can do more for CIO than any other union."

Carey asked Fitzgerald to give his opinion of the consequences of withholding per capita. The UE president replied. "In the chair's opinion, he can't imagine the head of any oirganization refusing to concede to the reasonable demands of the majority resolution.

"You, as CIO secretary-treasurer, should tell us what would happen if CIO fails to go along with us."

Carey said: "I have no desire to defend CIO against the lies and slander you make. You have been engaged in a cold war against CIO and now you declare open war.

"If the CIO had permitted the Communist Party to determine its policy, you would not be asking for this. The left wing is scabbing on CIO.

"Let's stop lying, Fitzgerald and Matles, the Communists are against the labor movement. I think you should say, Fitz, that you're doing this because you can't help yourself.

"In 1946, you voted for a resolution which said the CIO 'resents and rejects' the Communist party's activities in the labor movement. Now you fight those who would carry out that policy.

"The CP is going into the gutter, but it can't drag the CIO down with it—and it can't drag UE down.

"Why don't you withdraw that resolution and put in one that says what you mean. Stop using UE funds to fight NAM's battle."

FITZGERALD, in reply, said, "Your only defense for your actions is Communists.

"As a CIO vice president, my only duties are to carry out any assignment the president gives me. If you call that being an officer, you're mistaken."

Carey intervened and said, "You're not telling the truth about a CIO officer's duties."

Article V, Sec. 7 of the CIO constitution says, "The vice presidents shall assist the president in the performance of his duties. Each vice president shall carry out such special assignments as may be necessary in the judgement of the president to advance the work of the organization."

Article VI, Section 1 says, "The executive board shall enforce the constitution and carry out the instructions of the conventions, and between conventions shall have power to direct the affairs of the organization." Vice presidents are members of the executive board.

Fitzgerald said the dissension between CIO and UE "stems from early in 1941, after Carey had been defeated for reelection as UE president (by Fitzgerald). Carey has done nothing constructive for CIO since then.

(Carey helped write the President's civil rights program and the Marshall Plan. He has represented CIO in many major capacities.)

"We have finally determined to draw up a bill of particulars against CIO. We want to stay within CIO, but the only way is that we be permitted to have the same autonomy our locals enjoy."

He declared that Murray had not fulfilled promises made to UE.

Jennings, his voice hoarse from a severe cold, said the majority "is trying to force CIO to expel us. I challenge you to put this to a referendum vote of the membership. They'll stay by CIO.

"If you push this through, you'll have sold out the workers."

DELEGATE Callahan, in nominating Kelley, pointed out that there was not a single top CIO official as a guest at the convention.

When the roll call on president reached Local 201, Fitzgerald's own local, the chairman of the delegation announced that the vote was unanimously cast for Kelley, also a member of the local, because the membership, in a referendum, had instructed such a vote. The referendum was 7500 to 3200, he said.

Fitzgerald, an automatic delegate because of his office, strode to the microphone and declared "I cast my vote for the best man for the job, Albert J. Fitzgerald." Three other 201 delegates also ignored the instructions. So, the delegates were recorded four for Fitzgerald and six for Kelley. The six protested.

Delegates from a Philadelphia local, however, who personally favored Fitzgerald, said that they were voting for Kelley because they had been instructed to do so.

AS THE CIO NEWS went to press, the convention was preparing to act on foreign policy. The resolutions committee had received 19 resolutions concerning this. The tone of most of them was in complete opposition to CIO policy on foreign policy. Here is an example, from Local 1150, Chicago:

"Whereas the emphasis of the Truman Administration is being placed on the military and the outlook for the American taxpayer is to pay for huge outlays to arm and keep reaction and corruption in the saddle in various European countries, and

"Whereas, it is now the confessed intent of the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact framers to maneuver the American people into working for guns instead of butter for the next decade, while they seek to establish Wall St. rule in Europe and thwart the democratic will of the people in those countries, and

"Whereas, these growing military preparations threaten to exhaust the national budget and leave a comparatively few pennies to spend for desperately needed social and health measures such as housing, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, education, public works, cancer and heart research and other peace-orented research, and

"Whereas these military designs and expenditures with their accompanying thought control and witch-hunting hysteria, have already resulted in a partial paralysis of the country's civilian economy through the straight-jacketing (the spelling is the UE's; the proper spelling is "strait-jacketing") of labor's bargaining strength in a perpetuated Taft-Hartley law,

"THEREFORE, be it resolved that the 14th national convention of UE goes on record demanding that the Truman Administration recognize the will of the American people for a real and lasting world peace, based on the same recognition of realities and willingness to adjust differences as made possible the effective cooperation and joint action which enabled us as Allies to defeat Hitler's Nazi armies and to win the war; and be it finally

"Resolved, that we further demand that the huge saving that would result from scrapping the present sterile war-threatening program be used for such peaceful requirements as will best promote the welfare of the American people, such as public works projects, adequate unemployment insurance for 52 weeks, old age pensions sufficient to maintain health and dignity for our citizens after they reach the age of 55, a comprehensive national health, medical and hospitalization program for the entire population, a federal housing program which will make available safe, modern dwellings for the millions of families which are at present without homes or apartments in which to live."

Fitzgerald told reporters that by the end of the convention "you can be sure of one thing, that is we will have taken a definite stand in opposition to the European Recovery Plan, so-called."

The right wing, of course, was prepared to oppose such action. Carey, as one of the persons who wrote the ERP, was expected to be in the thick of the fight.

No Pictures

The CIO News regrets that it is unable to carry any pictures of the convention of the Electrical Workers' Union.

The officers of that union, for reasons not stated, refused to allow any news photographers in at the convention sessions. This is the first time the CIO News has been unable to carry any pictures of a convention of a large union.

Local 1, Cleveland, CIO Newspaper Guild, sent a letter of protest to UE Pres. Albert Fitzgerald, saying "officers of this local would protest abuse of newspaper workers by any employer. We call on you to rescind this flagrant infringement of the rights of newspaper people and to permit them to take pictures."

The letter noted that "this is the first such violation of American Press freedom by any CIO union convention to our knowledge."

Victor Riesel, columnist, was also barred from the convention, but the officers later changed their minds. As the CIO News went to press, no change had been made on photographers.

Trial System

The right wing shouted "thought control—Soviet style" as the left wing leadership of UE offered the convention a new system under which the national board could try a member on charges brought by another member.

Affidavits

The UE convention, with only a smattering of "noes," voted to sign the Taft-Hartley Law's non-Communist affidavits.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald
John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P.
Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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Steel's Double Standard

The CIO Steelworkers Union is slashing again—and hard—at the double standards under which the steel industry and many other industries have operated for years.

This time the issue is pensions.

The union says the industry should foot the bill for an adequate retirement program for its employes. The industry says "no."

It says "no" despite the fact that a large number of steel company officials will receive nice, fat pensions when they retire—pensions paid for entirely by the companies which employ them.

The union isn't arguing that company officials should be denied pensions. Its argument is that the industry should abandon its double standard.

It must take a lot of intestinal fortitude—plus an overabundance of gall—for officials who are slated to receive juicy non-contributory pensions to claim publicly that the industry is opposed to the "principle" of providing such pensions.

What the officials actually are saying—though in different terms—is:

"Pensions are good things for us but not for those who work under our direction."

It's a position which the steel industry cannot justify, no matter how hard it tries.

But the position is not an unusual one for the industry to take. It's typical of the attitudes expressed by the steel-makers throughout the years.

It's Been A Long Battle

Unions have been fighting for years to win for their members many of the employment benefits which were granted almost automatically to management representatives and certain other groups.

A real fight was required to obtain paid vacations for factory workers—a fight that was won years after company executives formed the habit of sunning themselves in Florida or cooling themselves in the mountains at least once a year without missing a paycheck.

CIO and Steelworkers Pres. Murray has lashed out often at the double standard employed by most industries in paying executives and production workers. The former usually are paid by the year, the latter by the hour.

Executives paid on an annual basis usually scoff at the CIO's campaign for institution of the guaranteed annual wage for production workers.

They are opposed to the "principle" of annual pay just like the steel industry is opposed to the "principle" of non-contributory pensions.

Judging by past performances, it's easy to jump to the conclusion that industry strongly favors insecurity for the men and women who operate its machines.

Industry's battle to keep employes from forming unions was a fight for insecurity.

Industry's campaign against adequate social security and unemployment compensation was designed to present increased worker security.

And, just so there won't be any mistake about the intensity of our feelings in this matter, let us conclude by saying we believe "double standard" in the case of steel means just about the same as "double dealing."

'Statism' And the 'Welfare State'

Both Are Desirable, Yet They're Being Used In Smear Campaign

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE FIGHT of the Commies against CIO policy and the campaign of the reactionaries against the Fair Deal bear a striking resemblance in at least one important aspect.

Both groups are hanging phony tags wherever they think they'll do the most good—or most harm.

Both are engaging in what may be loosely termed "dialectical diatribes."

The Reds are screaming that CIO policy denies them the rights ordinarily provided by democracy and autonomy when what they're really fighting for is the right to ignore CIO policy when it goes contrary to the party line.

The reactionaries are yelling about the "welfare state" and about "statism," but they don't mean what the say. Or if they do, they're worse than they've been painted.

THOSE WHO battle the New Deal of Roosevelt and the Fair Deal of Truman have learned to spit out the word "statism" as if it were venomous.

Health insurance, they declare, would lead us toward statism. Public housing, social security, minimum wages and unemployment compensation already have shoved us "dangerously" in that direction, they say.

They can really go to town on that word! It's short, snappy and not difficult to pronounce.

Their use of it is completely phony — because Webster's dictionary defines "statism" as:

"Belief in a state government, as in a republic, in contrast with belief in communism or a Soviet government."

So!

ANOTHER PET phrase of the reactionaries and the conservatives goes something like this:

"It's un-American; it's undemocratic; it would lead us toward the welfare state."

H-m-m-m. Well, now, let's see what Webster has to say about that one. The definition of "welfare" is:

"State of faring or doing well; condition of health, happiness, prosperity or the like . . . . . exemption from evil or calamity, good cheer, material plenty."

And there's nothing about the definition of "state" to change the meaning when it's used along with "welfare."

Judging by past performances, some of the "boys" actually are opposed to a "welfare state" for the bulk of the people, but they're not openly and knowingly admitting it when they use the term so freely.

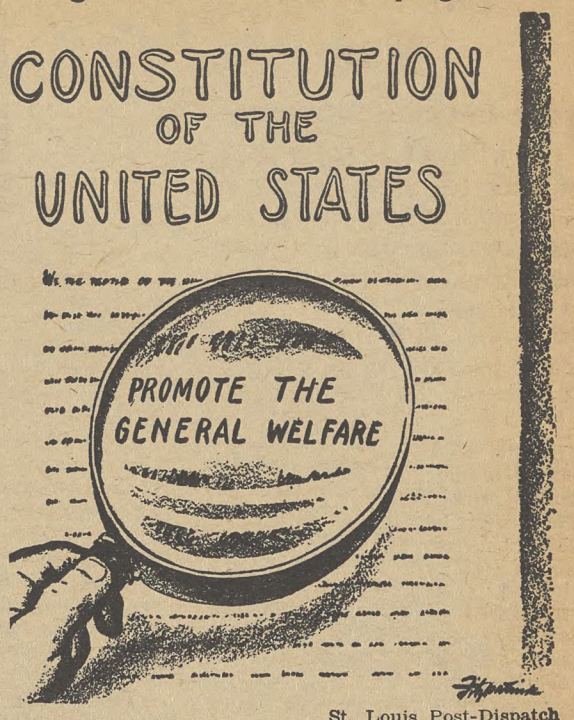
THERE'S ONLY one group in the CIO today which is opposed to statism and that group is now squirming around in the doghouse with a collection of hammers and sickles.

This would indicate that statism is a pretty good thing.

Then, we'll take the "welfare state" anytime in preference to the "illfare state" which men pressed in the Herbert Hoover mould advocate.

Really, what could be more desirable that a republic in which the people are in a "condition of health, happiness and prosperity?"

The reactionaries can take themselves back to Hooverism, if they want to, if they'll just let the rest of us enjoy statism and build a welfare state.



St. Louis Post-Dispatch

In Case Any Visitors Left Their Glasses At Home

Paper Fears Consumer Pays For U. S. Steel Ad

THE Greensboro (N.C.) Daily News wonders editorially whether the cost of U. S. Steel advertising will be paid by the consumer:

"Yielding to none in a conviction that advertising pays, the Daily News still derives scant comfort from the reappearance of big ads signed by the United States Steel Company insisting upon the willingness of the top-flight administrators of one of our biggest and toughest industries to take what the doctor ordered as to collective bargaining.

"Such ads contribute to our personal income, but we are not certain we don't have to pay for them in the long run.

"The CIO doesn't run ads. It doesn't have to, for its utterances are accepted as news. In turn the steel industry would receive the same sort of treatment.

"We suspect the cost of the argument will be assessed against those who make direct use of steel products and that they will pass it on.

"It seem to us that Big Steel's ads are in direct reverse of what a newspaper reader has a right to expect. The big idea back of an advertisement is to show a prospective customer where he can get a bargain—not to be charged off the income tax return of the advertiser."

"Who do you think is handling our 'Truth About Pensions' publicity?"

Priority Asked For Vets In Distressed Areas

Emil Mazey, director of the CIO Auto Workers Veterans' Department, has urged the Veterans Administration to give priority in payment of insurance dividends to veterans in Muskegon, Mich., and other "distressed areas." Mazey, who is also UAW secretary-treasurer, said early payment would help the economic recovery of Muskegon.

Railroad Lobby Wins Subsidy In Wisconsin

The railroad lobby has pushed through the Wisconsin Legislature a law appropriating $250,000 annually for constructing and maintaining safety devices at grade crossings. Gov. Oscar Rennebohm vetoed the bill, but the assembly overrode him 69 to 24 and the senate by 23 to 7. Opponents of the measure said the bill makes it virtually impossible for a motorist to recover damages from railroads in crossing accidents.

He Investigated The Wrong Man

THIS UNUSUAL little story might well be called "The Confession of An Industrial Spy."

The principal character was a fellow who became an amateur detective and embarked on an investigation which in the years since has provided him—and his friends—with many laughs.

For a time he was ashamed to tell the story, but then he decided it was too good to keep.

Now he tells it freely whenever somebody mentions those "detective" agencies whose services are used by industrialists.

He usually starts the story by saying, "Now let me tell you about the time I was a smart detective."

SHERLOCK, as we shall call him, had worked here and there over the years, and he was one of those fellows who liked to try something new.

He heard that a well known investigating agency was looking for men who were familiar with unions, industrial operations and possible sabotage.

He applied for a job and gave himself a big build-up. He was hired.

After a brief course of instruction he was assigned to a fairly large industrial plant as a production-worker detective.

His job was to investigate the behavior of workers in the plant without letting them know what he was doing.

FRANKLY, Sherlock knew almost nothing about detective work but he had a hunch he could spot a suspicious character without difficulty.

So, as he worked he observed. Whenever he had an opportunity he snooped about the plant.

The foreman, of course, knew who Sherlock was, so he didn't interfere with his activities.

In a short time the would-be detective found what he had been hunting for—a suspicious character.

Soon Sherlock was convinced the man was either a saboteur or a dangerous agitator.

In either case, he told himself, his job was to keep an eye on the fellow.

AT THE end of each day's work at the plant Sherlock made careful notes about the behavior of the man whom he suspected.

Periodically he sent a report on the fellow to the agency which employed him.

The more he investigated the more he became convinced that he soon would be able to "crack down" on his suspect.

The fellow behaved in a very suspicious manner. He slipped away from his job often. He snooped around the plant.

And, to make things more convincing, he behaved as if he knew Sherlock was checking up on him.

Yes, sir, it looked like a good case to the amateur, and Sherlock felt that he was really making progress.

AS TIME passed, Sherlock and his would-be victim began playing a little game of cat and mouse. This, of course, aroused Sherlock's suspicion more than ever.

Finally he decided he should send more frequent reports to his agency on the man's suspicious behavior.

Then Sherlock received a letter from his agency. It said:

"Ordinarily we do not tell one of our operatives who our other operatives are, but in this case we're making an exception to the rule.

"The man you have under suspicion is an employe of our agency. Obviously both of you have been spending nearly all your time investigating each other . . ." **A.L.S.**

ONLY THE HALF OF IT!

U. S. Monopolies Blamed For Canadian High Prices

U. S. monopolies have a large hand in shaping the living standards of Canadians, the publication of the CIO Auto Workers' Research Dept. points out in the following article:

When Canadian papers report incidentally that the Great DuPont Industrial Monopoly, controlling the greatest hoard of productive power ever cupped in the hands of one family, the news has a bearing on life in Canadian homes, too.

American monopolies reach across the U. S. border into Canada, make prices high, reduce employment opportunities, narrow Canadian standards of living.

When it comes to profiteering at the expense of people, monopolies don't discriminate.

The Canadian Johns-Manville Co., for example, is wholly owned by the Morgan-dominated American Company and is related by blood and Morganatic marriage to other giant American companies which also operate under Canadian aliases in Canada.

Quebec iron discoveries will be exploited by the little-known but powerful Hanna Corp., a firm whose policies are coordinated by Morgan with the asbestos company.

Morgan directors run Kennecott Copper which is exploiting the vast Canadian titanium deposits (the metal now used for paint, which is going to revolutionize steel making because it is almost corrosion proof and in combination with iron is much lighter than stainless steel). Kennecott Copper has directors in common with Johns-Manville, too.

About 37 per cent of all Canadian manufacturing facilities are U. S. owned (owned by American monopolies). American money to the tune of more than five billion dollars writes the economic music Canadians must listen to.

U. S. monopolies, spilling over into Canada, produce 60 per cent of Canada's rubber products, 94 per cent of the automobiles, 65 per cent of the refined petroleum products, 66 per cent of metals other than iron, 55 per cent of the electrical equipment.

Who is the richest man in Canada? A fellow who isn't a Canadian at all, name of DuPont, who lives in Delaware.

But here's the humor in this tragic situation:

Financial Post recently asked some of its subscribers if new laws were needed to curb labor.

Said one unbelievable character, a man named Sweeney who operates a cooperage company in Vancouver, ". . . the rank and file of most unions are good law-abiding Canadians but quite often are talked into costly and bitter strikes by persons who are not loyal Canadians . . ."

He suggests getting tough with the foreign fomenters of strikes. But how about getting tough with the foreign monopolies that foment depressions and unemployment through their restrictive high-profit policies?

No end of laws to hang chains on labor unions, but the Combines Investigating Commissioner told the Price Committee in 1948 that there is no Canadian law outlawing monopoly. "The Act (Combines Investigation Act) does not seek to eliminate monopolies as such."

So every time you eat bread, you pay tribute to monopoly.

Reported the Price Committee: "The outstanding feature of the bread baking industry in Canada has been . . . the concentration of financial control in the hands of a few dominant groups . . ."

So every time you buy your wife stockings or a dress you pay something extra to monopoly.

Reported the Price Committee: "Three large firms (each) occupy a monopoly position. . . ."

Reported the Price Committee: "The three largest packing firms account for about 60 per cent of the total slaughterings. . . ."

Mackenzie King promised in 1945 to "prevent restrictive and monopolistic practices."

What do you do? The smallest beginning might be the one suggested by J. R. Kidd of the Canadian Association for Adult Education:

"Have you a list of the promises made by the Liberal Party? Don't burn it up or throw it a way. Keep it to remind the Government of what we expect. Or did you read the proposals of the Progressive Conservative Party? . . . see to it that they vote for these things when the roll is called at Ottawa or in the provincial government chambers. . . ."

Union Furrow

"When farmers from all over Canada, and maybe the world, turn up to show off their prowess at the International Ploughing Match at Brantford, Ontario, the CIO Auto Workers (Local 458) will be on hand to plough a small furrow, too. It will have a tent and an exhibit at the show where it will pass out letters to farmers explaining how monopolies sow weeds and thistles in the world's garden." Ammunition.

Steelworkers Grant Third—A

Walkout Is Postponed Until Oct. 1

By GLORIA CAPLAN

AT A TIME when everything in the steel industry was getting hotter—except the mighty blast furnaces—Pres. Truman stepped in and won two concessions from the companies, one from the union.

With a CIO Steelworkers strike deadline four days off, U. S. mediation efforts hopelessly stymied, and steel companies already cooling furnaces in anticipation of a walkout, Truman made one last effort to keep the peace. He addressed a letter to representatives of both sides. There were three requests:

- That the parties begin collective bargaining talks immediately.
- That they give "the greatest weight and earnest consideration to the recommendations of the Board and to the public interest."
- That work in the industry continue under existing contracts until 12:01 a.m. Oct. 1—a six-day truce extension.

U. S. Steel Pres. Ben Fairless's immediate acceptance of the Truman proposals—particularly the second point—marked the biggest step toward ultimate settlement since the Board's report was released on Sept. 10.

In his wire to the President less than three hours later, Fairless agreed "to give the greatest weight and earnest consideration to the recommendations of the presidential steel board."

PREVIOUSLY THE corporation had refused to commit itself to any discussion in negotiations of the fact-finding report. It had agreed only to discuss pensions and insurance plans, insisting that workers would have to share equally in the financing.

The next day the union's 170-man wage policy committee met in Pittsburgh to act on the President's requests. There was no question about acceptance of the first two points. The union had been seeking company agreement to these all along.

The third point—extension of the strike deadline another six days—the committee agreed to accept.

Murray made it clear he didn't expect to have any across-the-table squabbling on whether the pension and insurance plans would be contributory or non-contributory. Unless the industry agreed to the non-contributory principle, as recommended by the fact-finders, there would be a strike, come Oct. 1. The union had agreed to its third—and last—truce, he said.

"The question," said Murray, "has been: Would the industry accept the four-and-six plan? When I sit down with U. S. Steel tomorrow, I expect the negotiations to be within the framework of the six-and-four proposal—that is, non-contributory."

Commenting on the President's letter, the union chief said: "I believe the President is on our side. The President is in accord with the Board's report, according to the letter he sent to the Steelworkers and industry yesterday."

Murray had good reason to believe the letter represented a union triumph.

In the first place, the President backed the report.

The White House letter quoted the last paragraph of the panel's report:

"'Because of the vital importance of continued steel production to the people of the U. S., and to democratic peoples all over the world,' the panel wrote, 'we hope that the union and the steel companies will find that these recommendations form a suitable basis on which they can reach agreement among themselves.'

"With this statement I am in the fullest agreement," Truman added.

THE PRESIDENT also noted with apparent pleasure the enthusiastic approval the public had accorded the board's recommendations.

"The recommendations of the Board have been accorded widespread public acclaim and approval as a statesmanlike formula for fair and equitable settlement of the dispute in the steel industry," he noted.

Thus Truman had clearly thrown his weight behind the union's insistence that the industry accept the recommendations as a framework within which to negotiate.

As the hectic week, which began with hopelessly deadlocked talks in U. S. Mediation & Conciliation Chief Cyrus Ching's Washington office, drew to a close, the storm clouds appeared to be breaking.

And Philip Murray entered negotiations once again with the steel companies, this time holding two trump cards—the President's blessing and the industry's commitment to "give the greatest weight" to the fact-finder six-and-four non-contributory plans.

* * *

The crisis in steel has been hanging ov the nation's economy since last June. It wa only through the last-minute interventic of Cyrus Ching and Truman that a walkou was averted on July 15.

Finding the two sides miles apart after h own mediation efforts failed, Ching suggeste the formula to Truman which was to stav off the strike for another 60 days.

The formula—a 60-day truce and appoin ment of a fact-finding board with power t make recommendations—was suggested t both sides by Truman. It received promp union approval, reluctant industry acceptanc

During the hearings the union specifie for the first time the exact amount it sough for wage increases, pensions and insuranc It asked a 12½c hourly wage boost; 6.2 an hour for a comprehensive social insuranc program; and 11.23c an hour to finance pe sions of $125 a month.

When the board's recommendations we released, Steelworkers looked on them wi mixed emotions. There was disappointme that the board had recommended against wage increase.

But the union looked on the board's a ceptance of the non-contributory principle pension and insurance plans as a major vi tory. For the first time a quasi-governme body had spelled out the obligation of e ployers to provide for their workers duri sickness or old age—the same as they ma provision for replacement and repair machinery.

Upon receipt of the panel's report, Trum requested the two sides to give "the greate

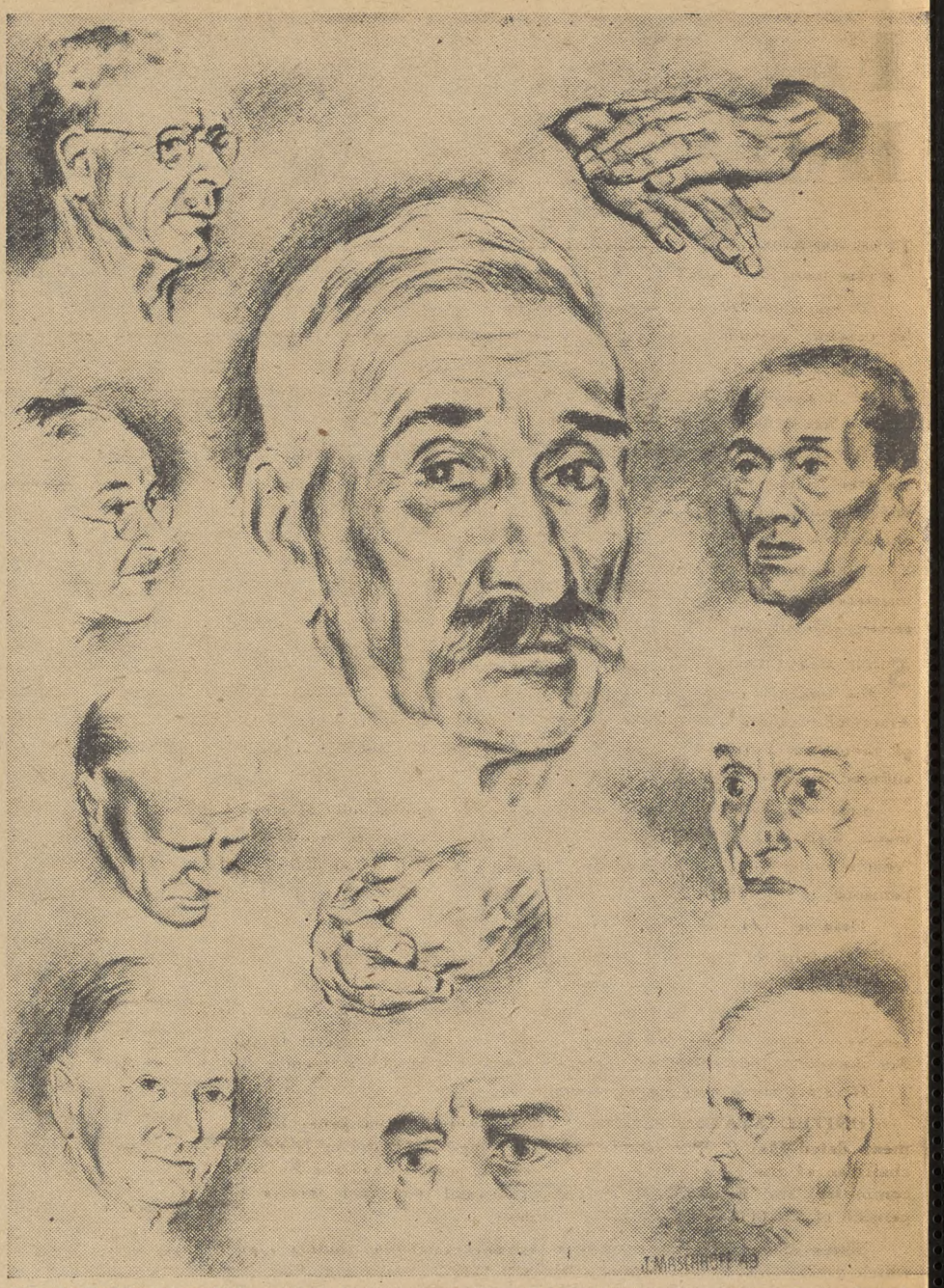
Women's Solution

Leave it to the ladies!

A group of women stockholders in the U. S. Steel Corp. came up with the "solution" to the whole uncomfortable steel crisis.

The plan: Let the steel industry executives give up the fat non-contributory pension plans which they enjoy but deny to labor. Then the stockholders could convert the pensions into some other kind of "equitable compensation" for the officials.

As the CIO News went to press, there were no takers.



AN ARTIST'S STUDY: This drawing of older Ford Co. workers was done for Am munition, publication of the CIO Auto Workers' education dept., by the magazine staff artist Jack Maschhoff.

READ PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE: Some of the principals in the steel dispute read President Truman's request for a third truce in the office of Chief Federal Mediator Cyrus Ching. They are: CIO and Steelworkers' Pres. Philip Murray; Ching; Admiral Ben Moreell president of Jones & Laughlin; Charles M. Hook, board chairman of Armco, and Clarence Randall, president of Inland Steel.

...nd Last—Truce, Murray Says

Fat Pensions For Executives But Nothing For Workers

IT ALL DEPENDS on whether you're a $1.58 an hour man or a $228,000 a year man.

If you're a $228,000 a year man, the company retires you on a fat pension. That's in keeping with the best democratic traditions.

But if you're a $1.58 an hour man, the company doesn't retire you on a pension. That would be "definitely socialistic," "revolutionary," "a loss of freedom for the worker."

In its recent report to the President, the fact-finding board on the steel industry recommended that the companies finance insurance and pension plans for their workers as a regular part of their operating expenses.

What sent the steel companies into convulsions was the board's insistence on the employers' obligation to finance such plans themselves, without any contributions from the employes.

SUCH A SYSTEM would mean "a loss of freedom for the worker," the industry argued. But the board concluded that three million American workers are covered by insurance and pension plans, most of them non-contributory—and none of the workers seemed to have suffered "a loss of freedom."

Last week the union perused the steel companies' official statements filed with the Securities Exchange Commission to learn how "revolutionary" or "socialistic" they really considered non-contributory pensions.

Here is what the Steelworkers found:

"A study of the steel companies' own official statements, filed with SEC, is truly an expose of the inconsistent position of the steel industry. It resolves itself to this: For an official of a company to receive a pension paid for solely by the company is a good thing. For the worker to receive the same benefits is a 'loss of his freedom.'"

Here are some outstanding examples:

UNITED STATES STEEL—The corporation's own proxy statement, dated May 2, 1949, shows that at the age of 65, Irving S. Olds, chairman of the board, Enders M. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, and Benjamin F. Fairless, president, will each receive a pension of $50,000 paid for by the company.

These officials also participate in an additional contributory plan which gives Olds $13,815 more; Voorhees $20,323 more and Fairless $26,537 more. Olds pays $4,410 a year to this plan and the company pays $7,360; Voorhees pays $4,410 to the plan and the company $7,360; Fairless pays $5,910 and the company $9,850.

It is interesting to note, in the same proxy statement, that Olds received a wage increase last year of $22,367; Voorhees a wage increase of $21,567 and Fairless a wage increase of $20,167. In other words, the wage increase of these three officials was nearly five times what they contribute to an additional pension plan.

BETHLEHEM STEEL—This plan is entirely non-contributory. Pensions are based on average compensation 10 years prior to retirement. A. B. Homer, president, will be 65 in 1961. At his 1948 compensation of $263,280 a year, he will receive a pension of $110,460 a year to which he contributes not one cent.

There are 13 other officers who will receive pensions ranging from $9,122 to $76,802. Eight of these will receive more than $20,000 each annually. Three former officers are now receiving pensions: one of $25,668, one of $27,168 and a third of $76,968 per year.

ALLEGHENY-LUDLUM STEEL—Hiland G. Batcheller, president, in an address to the Connecticut Manufacturers Association at New Haven, Connecticut, early this week, declared that non-contributory social insurance and pensions for steel workers are definitely socialistic.

Batcheller, if he retires at 65, will receive retirement compensation in a consultative capacity, for 10 years at a salary of $40,000 a year. E. B. Cleborne, vice-president, will receive $12,000 for 10 years as a consultant after retirement; E. J. Hanley, vice president, will receive $10,000 for 10 years as a consultant after retirement, and F. B. Lounsberry, vice-president, will receive $14,000 for 10 years as a consultant after retirement.

In addition, if any of these four officers should die before completing 10 years consultantship, the money will then go to the beneficiaries.

They also participate in a contributory plan which gives them an additional $9,000 a year, but the amount of payment is not shown.

The union now has an insurance program, not adequate, with Allegheny-Ludlum paid for entirely by the company.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL—Ben Moreell, as chairman and president, if he retires in 1953 will receive a pension of $25,000 annually. If he continues to work for an additional five years, his retirement allowance becomes $35,000 all paid by the company. He has been with the company two years.

WHEELING STEEL—This pension plan is non-contributory. William W. Holloway, chairman, with the company since 1920, now receives $75,833.36; Archie J. McFarland, president, with the company since 1930, $75,833.36.

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE—Frank Purnell, president, will receive an annuity of $18,000 a year for eight years after retirement, paid for by the company.

CRUCIBLE STEEL—This is a non-contributory plan and provides a pension of $7,500 a year for W. H. Colvin, Jr., president; W. P. Snyder, Jr., chairman, $7,212 a year and R. E. Christie, vice-president, $7,500.

ARMCO STEEL—Charles R. Hook, president, will receive a pension of $26,000 a year. This plan is now contributory but past service prior to 1945 was paid for entirely by the company. In the case of Hook his pension plan is still non-contributory.

NATIONAL SUPPLY—A. E. Walker, chairman and president, will receive $25,000 for 10 years following retirement, paid for by the company. The company has an additional contributory plan which will give him another $12,000 a year, but what payments are made by the company and those made by Mr. Walker are not shown.

The official statements filed with the SEC do not make clear whether the pension plans in the following companies are contributory or non-contributory:

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES—Pres. Thomas Drever will receive a $17,474 pension each year.

SHARON STEEL—Pres. Henry A. Roemer will receive a pension of $7,092 a year.

REPUBLIC STEEL—T. M. Girdler, chairman, is listed for a pension of $50,000 per year, and C. M. White, president, $50,000 per year. The record indicates that Mr. Girdler's pension is non-contributory.

Similarly, in the case of Inland Steel, there are two plans in effect, one of them non-contributory. Clarence B. Randall, president, is listed to receive a pension of $19,716.96 per year, but what amount is non-contributory is not shown.

weight and the most earnest consideration" to the recommendations of the Board "as a basis for prompt settlement."

The union agreed to accept the report as a "basis."

The industry agreed only to resume negotiations.

An exchange of telegrams followed, in which Murray insisted that the companies agree to accept the report as a basis for negotiations and Fairless replied with cries of "dictator."

Meanwhile, the strike deadline, set for Sept. 14, was postponed again until Sept. 25 to allow more time for negotiations.

On Sept. 16, patient, persistent Cyrus Ching entered the deadlock again. This time three days of talks in his office again failed to produce a settlement.

As newspapers were predicting a strike, and the workers dusted off their picket signs, the President wrote his letter—and headed off a walkout for at least another six days.

MEMBERS of the CIO Steelworkers Local 1014 at Gary, Ind., are carrying picket signs from the painters' shop to their union headquarters. This picture was taken Sept. 18 before the strike deadline had been postponed to Oct. 1.

UAW, Ford Agreement Is Near

A FORD COMPANY pension offer—roughly along the lines of that suggested by the steel fact-finding board—seemed likely to avert a company-wide walkout on Sept. 29 as this paper went to press.

Only 1¼c an hour was said to be standing in the way of agreement between the CIO Auto Workers' negotiators, headed by Walter Reuther, and Ford.

The pension offer, made 10 days ago, would provide a non-contributory pension of approximately $50 a month for Ford employes at the age 68. The plan would be financed by company payments into the fund of 8¾c an hour per worker.

The higher age level of Ford employes was said by observers to be the main reason that 8¾c at Ford would buy only $50 in pensions, starting at age 68, while in steel, 6c could finance a pension of $70 beginning at age 65, according to the fact finders' estimates.

AN INSURANCE PLAN into which Ford pays 1¼c an hour is currently in effect. The company is presumably seeking to include this figure as part of the package to total the fact-finding board's 10c proposal. The union was holding out for a full 10c in new gains, plus a number of non-economic issues.

The Ford contract expired last July 15, and has been extended on a day-to-day basis since. Last week the union gave notice of its intention to terminate the agreement at 12:01 a. m., Oct. 29 unless a settlement has been concluded by then.

In his letter notifying John S. Bugas, Ford labor relations chief, of the union's intention, Reuther reminded Bugas that negotiations had dragged on more than 100 days—longer than any previous contract talks in the auto industry, he said.

Aside from the workers' basic economic needs, Reuther said, the company had failed to meet other worker requirements on such issues as production standards, temporary layoffs, farming out of work to outside contractors, promotions, interdepartmental transfers and committeeman structure and representation.

A state-conducted strike poll among Ford's 115,000 employes last month went overwhelmingly in favor of a walkout if no agreement is reached.

A similar vote was held among the UAW's 83,000 Chrysler employes last week. Previously the Chrysler workers had voted in a union strike ballot to walk out if pensions and insurance are not granted.

WITH THE strike deadline in steel now set at Oct. 1—one day after the Ford deadline—Ford negotiations became the new pacesetter. A settlement in either industry, however, was expected to hasten agreement in the other.

Also affected by any agreement in auto or steel will be the CIO Electrical Workers at General Electric and Westinghouse, who are scheduled to hold a strike poll Sept. 26. This date, at the time it was set, would have followed by one day the steel strike deadline. With last week's postponement of the steel zero hour until Oct. 1, the UE balloting now takes place before the outcome of steel negotiations is known.

Meanwhile, in upstate New York and in 15 Michigan plants, the UAW had its hands full with strike and strike talk.

In Buffalo, a bitter 15-week-old strike against the Bell Aircraft Corp. was being waged amid a plague of mass arrests, injunctions, and mounted police. One striker, the union said, was charged with violating the injunction while he was in the hospital.

At the Briggs Mfg. Co., 25,000 UAW members prepared to take a vote in a state-conducted strike poll on Oct. 3, 4, 5.

Rubber Union Re-Elects Buckmaster

By HENRY FLEISHER

L. S. BUCKMASTER, who was deposed as president of the United Rubber Workers by the union's executive board last May, made a double comeback at the URW convention last week.

At the end of a seven-hour hearing, during which the union's 650 delegates heard several thousand words of fact and argument, the convention overruled the action of its executive board. It restored the tall, gray-haired Buckmaster to his office for the rest of his presidential term—a matter of some 10 hours. The vote to overrule the union executive board's action was 840 to 740.

The union president had been removed from office last May, when the board found him guilty of "malfeasance." The immediate issues arose from a bitter dispute over Buckmaster's handling of a special meeting of a Pottstown, Pa., local of the URW.

Next day, in the regular union elections, Buckmaster was re-elected for his fifth term. He defeated George Bass of Akron by a vote of 867 to 727.

In the convention elections, these shifts took place:

Joseph Childs of Akron, who had headed the Buckmaster Defense Committee which was formed last May, was elected vice-president. He defeated H. R. Lloyd, 824-700.

Desmond Walker of Mansfield, Ohio, another member of the Buckmaster group, defeated Forrest Dickenson of Memphis Tenn., for the secretary-treasurer's post. The vote was 849-713.

In elections for the executive board, the Buckmaster group won a clean sweep. The old board had voted 7-5 against Buckmaster last summer.

The convention voting was the latest in a series of recent shifts in the union's top positions. Lloyd, who had been vice-president for several years, became president of the union after the board deposed Buckmaster last summer.

At the time, Dickenson was elevated to the vice-presidency. Four weeks ago Sec.-Treas. Charles Lanning, who had also opposed Buckmaster, died suddenly. He was replaced for the short duration of the term by Bass, who ran unsuccessfully for the presidency in the convention voting.

Buckmaster described the elections as a "personal vindication" and said the union obviously wanted clean, constitutional government. The defeated candidates pledged full support to the new administration.

The convention, held in a flag-bedecked hall of the Royal York Hotel in Toronto, Ontario, opened Sept. 19 and was scheduled to conclude on Sept. 24.

Associates of Pres. Buckmaster indicated that sweeping changes in the staff and headquarters personnel of the union might soon result.

ACTION on the wide range of general problems facing the union was put aside by the convention until the controversial issue of the "Buckmaster case"—a matter of intense debate in the rubber workers organization for the past four months—had been finally determined.

But before getting its teeth into that problem, the convention took these actions:

1. Voted full support to the United Steelworkers of America and to Pres. Philip Murray in that union's effort to gain acceptance of the recommendations of the Presidential Fact Finding Board.

2. Voted full support for 17,000 URW members at Goodrich who went on strike late in August for decent pensions and other contract improvements.

3. Voiced, through an Executive Board statement, "solid" support to CIO Pres. Murray "in his efforts to rid the CIO of Communism and all other subversive elements."

Lloyd, then president of the union, said, "We have no use for that philosophy. We are bitterly opposed to it and will fight any manifestations of it in the labor movement or elsewhere. Fortunately, our union has not been plagued with communism, but we will give Philip Murray every support in fighting to oust communism from the CIO."

THE "Buckmaster case" exploded on the convention floor on Tuesday morning. An angry uproar greeted the usually routine report of the convention's rules committee, which suggested an agenda for the remaining days of the meeting.

But Buckmaster's supporters offered an amendment. They demanded that his appeal from the executive board's ouster order be judged by the whole convention, acting as a "committee of the whole," rather than by the much smaller appeals committee. Debates and parliamentary discussions raged around the question—but on a standing vote, the Buckmaster forces won, 318-279.

Next day, with the convention sitting as a giant court, the two sides presented their case, with each getting three hours for presentation and 30 minutes for summary. Throughout the day and into a special evening session, the convention listened attentively to the charges and counter-charges.

Buckmaster offered his appeal first—a 31-page statement which he read for nearly two hours, during which time scarcely a delegate left his chair. Other of his adherents spoke during the afternoon. Vice-Pres. Dickenson led off for the other side, reading a 21-page statement, and other union officials followed him to the speaker's stand after the dinner recess.

It was not until 9 in the evening that the debate ended, and it was 12:10 next morning when the secret ballot vote was finally counted. When Buckmaster took over the president's gavel at the Thursday morning session, his supporters gave him a cheering demonstration.

THE "Buckmaster case"—climaxing two or three years of internal dissension in the union—grew out of a situation in the Pottstown, Pa., local, and much of the dispute subsequently revolved around an interpretation of the URW constitution.

Buckmaster charged that Robert Garber, president of Local 336—comprising employes of a Firestone local in eastern Pennsylvania—had been often accused of financial irregularities and mistaken interpretations of the Constitution. Buckmaster launched an investigation, and then, acting under his constitutional powers, called a special meeting of the local.

When the meeting was held, it developed that the local president had called a special meeting for the same time at the same place. Buckmaster and three other international officials charged that they were barred entry to the meeting, even after showing identification, for nearly half an hour.

When admitted, Buckmaster sought to preside at the meeting. He asserted that the president's power to call a special meeting also included his power to preside. Garber disagreed, and refused to give the public address system microphone to the national union president. A scuffle followed: a union field representative was knocked unconscious and Buckmaster said he was pitched from the stage after being manhandled by some of Garber's associates.

The Lloyd group, however, maintains that the charges of financial irregularity by the local president had already been thoroughly investigated by the local, and that Garber had been fully cleared. They insisted there was no evidence of physical violence against Buckmaster or his associates, and that he had exceeded his constitutional authority in seeking to run the meeting.

A UNION trial board, comprised of the executive board, heard the two versions of the affair last May, and voted 7-5 to unseat Buckmaster on the basis of Garber's charges. Buckmaster charged the Board was biased and that no grounds for his removal from the presidency on grounds of "malfeasance" had been produced.

Involved in the ouster and its aftermath were broad questions of rubber union policy.

The Lloyd group charged Buckmaster's presidential administration had been marked by "totalitarian concepts," "one-man" rule, disregard of the constitution, adopting union policies too far to the "right" of both the steel and auto unions, and assailing the constitutional rights and autonomy of local unions.

Buckmaster, on the other hand, maintained that the former executive board majority had preached a "meaningless and dangerous militancy," that it had violated constitutional and basic rights of individuals, that it had ignored the evidence in the Pottstown case, and that its policy would give local unions power far in excess of those entrusted to the parent national union.

The delegates listened—as they had for months—to the pro's and cons. And they cast their ballots for Buckmaster and his policies.

Disaster Victims Aided By Union

Delegates to the rubber convention began arriving in Toronto just after the S. S. Noronic disaster, in which nearly 200 persons died.

The Royal York Hotel, just a few blocks from the pier where the ill-fated ship was moored, became headquarters for Red Cross disaster work as well as for the union meeting. From Saturday through Monday, the lobbies were jammed with delegates, Red Cross officials, survivors of the fire, anxious relatives and newspapermen.

The rubber workers union was commended by Toronto papers for its efforts to help. The union contributed $300 to the city's Red Cross, and many delegates doubled up their rooms in order to provide space for the fire survivors and incoming relatives.

At the opening day of the session, delegates stood in silence in memory of the disaster victims.

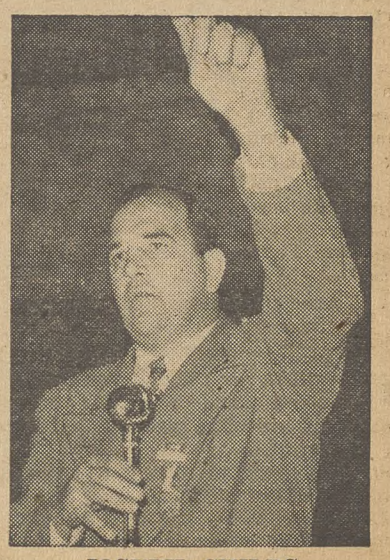
Lanning Tribute

The Rubber Workers convention stood in silent tribute to the late Charles E. Lanning, veteran secretary-treasurer of the union, who died suddenly about a month ago.

Lanning's contribution to the URW's growth was praised by Pres. Lloyd and by the Rev. John Banks, pastor of the church which Lanning had attended for many years.

VICTORY SMILE: L. S. Buckmaster smiles broadly as he watches the rubber union convention vote him back into office. Buckmaster was then re-elected for another term.

CONFAB: George Bass, secretary-treasurer of the rubber union, goes into a huddle with Pres. H. R. Lloyd. Both lost their posts in the course of the union election.



JOSEPH CHILDS

New Process Aids Lithographers

THE 25,000-member - strong CIO Amalgamated Lithographers, meeting in its 10th constitutional convention at St. Paul, was told of great technological advances in offset printing.

The delegates discussed the increase in membership this should bring, but that there also would be an increase in jurisdictional problems.

There was discussion of an article in Business Week, which predicts that large national weeklies will in a few years be produced by offset printing.

Other key issues handled by the delegates from the U. S., Hawaii and Canada were an intensified organizing drive, support for members who are out in five eastern Canadian cities, general jurisdictional problems, welfare funds and printers.

Pres. John Blackburn presided at the meetings. Pres. Paul Faber of the host St. Paul local welcomed the delegates.

Greetings of the national CIO were brought by R. J. Thomas, Assistant Director of Organization. Thomas came to the convention in substitution for Pres. Philip Murray, who was unable to appear due to commitments in connection with the current steel crisis.

Thomas discussed the broad problems facing labor today and the necessity for militant action, both on the economic and in the political fields.

Secy. Rod Jacobsen of the Minnesota CIO Council also spoke.

Blackburn reviewed the gains made by the organization since its last convention at Biloxi, emphasizing some of the major issues before the convention. He requested Vice Pres. Arthur Brown, in charge of Eastern Canada, to detail to the convention the nine months' struggle of their members in Eastern Canada who are now locked out by their employers in the cities of Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, London and Ottawa.

Brown emphasized that the men were on the streets because of lockout and not strike, that the union had failed in nine months of bargaining to reach any possible settlement with their Canadian employers who had continuously failed to bargain in good faith.

The employers have started several back-to-work movements which have all failed and have left the lithographic workers stronger each time.

The convention adopted a resolution which pledged to its Canadian members the full support and financial strength of the entire International organization.

A spontaneous collection of funds produced almost $1000 as a symbol of the determination of the lithographers to support Canada.

The second day of the convention was devoted to a report by General Counsel Benjamin M. Robinson who reviewed the recent history of the organization, its current problems and suggestions for the difficult times ahead.

He emphasized the problems arising in various locals due to the restrictions of Taft-Hartley and of similar state laws in Minnesota, Missouri, and Michigan.

He urged political action on the part of the individuals and of the organization in an effort to remove the poison flowing through these anti-union acts out of the halls of Congress and state legislatures.

Robinson reviewed the jurisdictional problems which have beset the Amalgamated Lithographers ever since the introduction of the offset press which brought the Amalgamated into controversy with the printing unions in the American Federation of Labor, from which the Amalgamated withdrew in 1946 to become affiliated with the CIO.

Robinson also reported on his recent visit to the founding congress of the International Graphical Federation in Sweden. This is an organization of the graphic arts unions of Great Britain and Western Europe, resulting from a federation of the three preexisting unions covering graphic arts workers in these countries.

Secy.-Treas. Martin Grayson gave an extensive outline of the state of organization and of the problems facing the industry.

On University Committee

Harry Whiteside, CIO Auto Workers, and Frank Casey, CIO Oil Workers, have been named to the community advisory board of the University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations.

STRIKERS ON SKATES: Here are a few of the 450 strikers at the Heil Co., Milwaukee, who scattered throughout Milwaukee, Wis., to distribute literature answering company misrepresentations concerning the strike issues. These strikers took to skates because they said that the Heil Co. proposals would require them to use roller skates to do their jobs.

Trade Pact Extension Is Passed

Extension of the government's power to negotiate low-tariff trade agreements has been voted by Congress.

The issue was a key point in President Truman's 1948 campaign, when he argued that only through improved world trade could international economic stability be achieved.

The 80th Congress had extended the pact-making power for only one year, and added a number of serious restrictions to the government's authority. But that stop-gap legislation expired June 30, and the new law was hailed by government spokesmen as carrying out the spirit of the program initiated in 1936 by Pres. Roosevelt and Secy. of State Hull.

These government economic experts said passage of the measure showed that this country has no intention of moving back to a high-tariff policy that would deprive other countries of the power to sell to this country and to thereby acquire badly-needed dollars for purchases here.

(CIO has consistently supported the trade agreement program as essential to building international trade and stability. CIO Secy.-Treas. Carey testified at both Senate and House hearings earlier this year in favor of the Administration bill.)

The House passed the bill early in the session, but it was stalled for months on the slow-moving Senate calendar. It finally passed the upper body on Sept. 15 by a 62-19 vote, though Administration supporters had to hustle to beat down some restrictive amendments.

The most important of these, calling for Presidential explanation of tariff-cuts below so-called "peril points," was introduced by Sen. Millikin (R., Colo.).

Defiant Mine-Mill Union Will Continue Per Capita To CIO

By BOB SENSER

THE International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers has served notice that it would continue to defy national CIO policy even if that defiance means expulsion from the CIO.

At its 45th convention held in Chicago, Mine-Mill once again said that it would not change its colors. It would go right on fighting the Marshall Plan, campaigning for the Progressive Party, and otherwise beating Communist drums.

In fact, Mine-Mill decided to affiliate, on its own, with the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Communist-dominated world labor body which the national CIO left earlier this year. Mine-Mill wanted no part in setting up a non-Communist "dual labor fedation."

(Last May the CIO executive board said that affiliation with WFTU by any CIO union was "contrary to CIO policy.")

MINE-MILL wasn't blind to what delegates to the national CIO convention might decide in Cleveland during the week starting Oct. 31. Said Sec.-Tres. Maurice Travis, who recently resigned from the Communist Party: "If the corrupt forces of the Reuther-Carey machine hold sway, there is no doubt that we will be expelled."

Nine delegates—the four top officers and five "rank and file" members—were elected for the national CIO convention. They vowed to "carry out the mandates of this convention and fight for autonomy within the CIO."

In a broadly worded resolution, the convention gave the international executive board a clear field to do much as it wishes in the union's political action. Local unions, however, were told that they did not have to indorse the same candidates as the national executive board did.

The convention approved Travis' recommendation that Mine-Mill pay more than $50,000 in back per capita due the national CIO. (Travis estimated that by October the sum owed would grow to $55,000.)

Travis said, in effect, that he wouldn't want the national CIO to use the debt as an excuse for expelling Mine-Mill. His way of putting it: "It would be utterly foolish to make a principled fight that is surely in the best interests of our own membership and all of American labor on the one hand—and on the other hand, to permit a technicality of non-payment of per capita to negate all of the affirmative aspects of that fight."

Travis said that the debt should be paid even though the money "is often turned against us and used to our own disadvantage."

A few delegates demanded that the union's monthly organ, "The Union," give space to more than one line of political thought. But the convention took no action on this after another speaker said: "We can't have a hodge-podge of ideas in the paper—we've got to follow the democratically made policy of the majority."

In a booklet titled "Mine-Mill and the CIO" distributed to delegates, the union said:

"With the assumption of the Presidency by Harry Truman and his desertion of the New Deal policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the CIO officialdom, slowly at first and then in a headlong rush, also abandoned the progressive traditions of CIO. These included autonomy and rank-and-file democracy.

Leaflets from Communist front organizations were also distrbuted at the convention.

Pres. John Clark and Vice Pres. Orville Larson were assured of returning to office in 1950 when they were nominated without opposition for the referendum to be held in November.

The two other top officers, however, face competition. Travis will run against James Corriveau of Bridgeport, Conn. Vice Pres. Reid Robinson will run against Stanley Wenham of Buffalo, N. Y.

Both Wenham and Corriveau and some of the board nominees are considered "right wingers" opposed to the present administration's policies. What are their chances?

Privately, some of the right-wingers said that they felt they had a good chance against Robinson and Travis, because "there's a lot of dissatisfaction with the way they've done their jobs."

Mine-Mill will also get its first Negro international officer in 1950. Ray Dennis, Cleveland, was assured of the job as board member from district three, which covers eight mid-western states. His only competitor, Jesse Van Camp, incumbent, stepped down in Dennis' favor.

Races for board members will be held in at least three of the union's eight districts. In four others there is no opposition. The convention made no nominations for district eight (Eastern Canada) because the delegates from that region were stopped at the border by U. S. immigration officials.

A special conference on nominations will be held during the week of Sept. 25 in Sudbury, Ont., district headquarters.

The convention gave the executive board power to select a city in the Southwest as the 1950 convention site.

'Class Struggle To Continue'

"We hold that the class struggle will continue until the producer is recognized as the sole master of his product."

So says the preamble to the constitution of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers (CIO). At the union's convention in Chicago, Local 414 of Trona, Cal., tried to change the Marxist tinge by making the sentence read:

"We hold that the economic struggle will continue until the producer will obtain just compensation for his product."

Opponents of the change said that the preamble had been worded that way since Mine-Mill's predecessor, the old Western Federation of Miners, was formed 56 years ago. The delegates agreed that the preamble should stay that way.

'Political Pickpockets' Hit Before Kansas CIO

DELEGATES to the Kansas CIO Council convention at Topeka were warned by Henry Zon, PAC publicity director, of "political picketpockets."

Zon said that "like the professional pickpocket, the political pickpocket tries to divert your attention. Reactionaries in both parties try to distract the attention of the voters from the real issues."

The PAC publicity director chided the Republicans for abandoning the cry of "unity" for the charge of "statism."

He reminded his audience that "statism" may mean the use of government for the few instead of the many.

"As for example," Zon said, "we have the use of the National guard in Kansas City against the CIO Packinghouse Workers during the strike last year and the use of subsidies for airline and tariff to protect ship lines."

He concluded his speech with the warning that "labor could not afford a repetition of 1946."

AFTER A heated discussion an amendment to the constitution providing for biennial instead of annual election of officers was aproved by a voice vote.

(Officers in state CIO Council in adjoining states are elected biennially.)

Three other amendments changing the phrasing of certain sections of the constitution were adopted.

A highlight of the convention banquet was the appearance of Shirley Nan Hargiss, who presented the repertoire she gave in Atlantic City where she placed among the top 15 contestants for Miss America.

Resolutions which were passed by the convention advocated the extension of social security, unemployment compensation, workman's compensation, the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, support of the Fair Deal program. Other resolutions requested equal pay for equal work, national health insurance program and public grants to schools for training health personnel and to hospitals.

One resolution, which was passed because of the attitude of Wilson & Co. toward the CIO Packinghouse Workers, contained the slogan: "The Wilson label—a disgrace to your table."

THE OFFICERS elected are Willard Murphy, president; H. J. (Jim) Yount, secretary-treasurer; C. H. Stinnett, first vice president; Howard Hoy, second vice president; and Earl Miller jr., third vice president. With the exception of Hoy and Miller, these were the incumbent officials. Hoy and Miller replaced Frank Brown and C. A. Cunningham.

Speakers included Walter King, director of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor; John Morrison, Kansas director of the Employment Security, James J. Leary, CIO regional director.

Also John Crull, vice president of the Communication Workers of America-CIO; Philip Weightman, representative of the National CIO-PAC; Gene Fortune, president of the Kansas Farmer's Union; I. I. Pickett, of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and Russell Letner, CIO Auto Workers' regional director.

40,000 Homes Are Planned in Mich.

A triple-barrelled program which would provide 40,000 low-rent housing units in Michigan in the next six years, help clear the state's major slum areas and provide 30,000 jobs a year has been presented to Gov. Williams by his Full Employment Committee.

The plans were handed Williams by Harry C. Markle, committee chairman and Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission executive director, and Edward D. Connor, Detroit councilman and chairman of the Governor's Housing Study Committee.

The report stated that Michigan could expect Federal aid for construction of the 40,000 housing units. Space for the construction of an additional 40,000 units by private enterprise would be provided through clearance of approximately 2,000 acres of slums, it was pointed out.

"At present costs, these 80,000 homes would mean the expenditure of at least $720,000,000 of which something like $280,000,000 would be paid for direct labor on the site," the report stated.

State Agency Refuses To Insure Negro

The state insurance dept. at Milwaukee, Wis., has refused to insure James Rancher, a Negro war veteran. State insurance Commissioner John Lange explained the state agency can not charge higher rates for Negroes, as private life insurance companies do. Assemblyman Leroy J. Simmons, himself a Negro, has demanded that Governor Oscar Rennebolm replace Lange. Simmons intends to apply for state insurance so he can test the ruling of the commission.

Action Urged On Anti-Trust Measure

THE CIO HAS protested to Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor (D., Md.) over his statement that the Senate may not be able to act this session on HR 2734, a bill which would prevent acquisition by any corporation of the physical assets of another corporation for the purpose of stifling competition.

The protest came in the form of a letter from CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve, who is administrative chairman of the CIO Full Employment Committee and president of the Textile Workers' Union.

"It is difficult to justify the failure to act on grounds that additional long and drawn-out hearings are necessary before your Judiciary subcommittee can pass on this bill," Rieve wrote. "Rather than postpone action of HR 2734, the Senate Judiciary Committee might better concern itself with consideration of other effective measures to break the near strangle-hold now held by monopolies over American economic life."

O'Conor replied that Rieve had apparently been misinformed "as nothing has been said by the Subcommittee to indicate any intention to postpone this proposal. While the bill has reached the Senate Judiciary Committee only recently it has been agreed at my suggestion to proceed without undue delay to the proper consideration of this bill."

Oleo Tax Repeal Bill Is Delayed

The Democratic party policy committee has decided to delay until January any attempt in the Senate to repeal oleomargarine taxes. Sen. Scott Lucas (D., Ill.) said the repealer will be among the first measures taken up in January. The House has passed the bill.

Stone Workers Map 3-Prong PAC Drive

By AL ZACK

ONE HUNDRED and seventeen delegates to the 6th Constitutional Convention of the United Stone and Allied Products Workers of America-CIO voted overwhelmingly to raise per capita payments to the International to continue the union's record of achievement. The convention was held in Columbus, Ohio.

The officers' report shows that in the three years since the last convention in York, Pa.—the constitution calls for conventions every three years—members of the union had received wage increases totaling $5,000,000.

The officers' report also shows that 64.3% of the membership is now covered by group insurance providing life, accident, sickness and surgical coverage.

These gains were won the hard way, the convention was told. It required strikes involving 23 branches (that's what the Stone Workers call their Locals) and 13 companies to win these gains.

IN EVERY CASE, the companies used every means open to them in the Taft-Hartley Act to fight the union and the strikes were costly, the Officers' Report pointed out.

In a resolution, lashing at the Taft-Hartley Act, which was labeled a "blight on our American political, social, and economic democracy," the delegates dedicated the Union and its entire membership to an all-out fight to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act.

They said, "To us, the Taft-Hartley Act is not a people's law. It belongs to those who hope to destroy all unions, revive industrial autocracy, and restore an open-shop America."

Recognizing that resolutions and good intentions are not enough and that votes, not opinions, are counted at the polls, the Stone Workers resolved to mobilize their full strength in a three-fold political action campaign:

1. To launch an immediate and continuing campaign looking toward the registration of each member of every branch.
2. An official setup to keep the international union informed of the number of unregistered voters and means taken to secure their registration.
3. A PAC buck drive in which every member of the Union will be solicited.

During the course of their deliberations the delegates listened to many prominent speakers. Among these was Murray D. Lincoln, president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Insurance Companies, and one of the most widely known cooperative leaders in America.

LINCOLN, WHOSE name has been prominently mentioned as a possible candidate against Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, told the delegates that America now knows enough to produce enough to give everybody in this country a decent standard of living.

But, Lincoln said, "the big problem is how to get enough money into the hands of the people who are the consumers so that they will be able to buy the products of the factory and the farm."

He called for an America that knew how to "handle an abundance, rather than perpetuate scarcity." He added, "the whole business of trying to administer our economy by infused scarcity is economic suicide."

Tilford Dudley, assistant director of CIO-PAC, lashed out at Taft's theory that there are only 100 or so Americans with the capabilities for running the entire country.

"I prefer the CIO program," Dudley said, pointing out that the CIO is working for a better America, "an America where there are small yet comfortable homes for everybody, decent price tags on all commodities, competent medical care for everyone, good schools and honest and equal collective bargaining."

Dr. Willard Uphaus, executive secretary of the National Labor and Religion Foundation, reported on democracy at work in Great Britain, telling of his observations in a European tour this summer.

Dr. Uphaus offered this prediction: "The British people will never reverse the direction they are going."

In referring to the problems of democracy everywhere and especially in the U. S., he said, "The trade unions and the church must arrest certain enemies of the people who would turn us down stream."

Secy.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Ohio CIO Council pointed to the CIO program as a pathway toward a better America.

"The answer to our dilemma is an ever increasing standard of living . . . more homes to live in, more food to eat, more jobs for people, more money in pay envelopes," Clayman said.

By a wide margin, the delegates voted to raise the per capita payments from 75c to $1.25, pointing out that lack of funds was hampering the international in its organization campaign and in servicing local unions.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The two-year struggle of Oregon telephone workers to have the union of their choice, free of the attempted dictation of the company has ended in complete victory.

When the Oregon telephone people, more than two years back, decided to affiliate with **TWOC**, their wishes were challenged by the company. They were forced in hearings and disputes and, finally, an election by the company's opposition.

By the time the election was scheduled **TWOC** had become part of **CWA-CIO.** Last week the Oregon workers made their choice in the NLRB vote. Despite the bitter campaign waged by the company the vote was 2246 for **CWA-CIO** against 1896 no union.

The sincere congratulations of the entire **CIO** will go to June McDonald for her fine work in directing the Oregon campaign and to the **CIO** and **CWA** staff people who worked with her.

Another great victory was recorded last week in **New Kensington, Pa.** There a crew of raiders from the **AFL** thought they could steal the big aluminum plant represented by the **CIO STEELWORKERS.** In a resounding rebuke, the employes voted 2,543 to 485 to continue on with **CIO** and the **STEELWORKERS** who have brought them so many benefits in wages and working conditions.

The **CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers** face an important election in Belle, W. Va., where approximately 4,000 DuPont employes will vote Oct. 12 and 13 in an NLRB election. For two years the employes have been without contract protection because a small majority of them believed the false promises of a group who claimed they could obtain union benefits without voting for a union.

CIO Reg. Dir. James J. Leary reports that in a union shop election held at the Jensen-Salsbury Laboratory and Biological Farm, **Kansas City, Mo.,** the vote was as follows: 129 eligible to vote; Local 150, **UPWA-CIO** yes 117; no, 2.

CIO Reg. Dir. Joseph M. Walsh of Wilkes-Barre, reports that members of the Independent Union of the Gas Division of the Luzerne County Gas and Electric Corp., **Hazleton, Nanticoke and Kingston,** have voted to affiliate with CIO. The vote on affiliation was 58 to 5. A charter for Local 383 has been issued by the **CIO-Utility Workers** and negotiations are underway with company officials to have this local replace the independent union as bargaining unit. CIO Field Rep. Frank D. Vrataric handled the transfer to UWUA-CIO.

In an NLRB election among the employes of the Elite Mills, Inc., of Scranton, Pa., the workers voted 61 for TWUA; 32 no union; and 3 challenged. TWUA Reps. Samuel Fiore, Joseph Bellas, Raymond Munts, and Elwood Taub handled the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports that in an election at the Flintkote Co., Meridian, Miss., the workers voted as follows: Eligible 383; **IWA-CIO** 228; UCLGW-AFL 146; void 3; no union 1.

Pres. Morris Pizer of the **CIO Furniture Workers,** reports that in an NLRB election conducted at the McCoy Couch Mfg. Co., **BENTON, ARK.,** the workers voted, **UFWA-CIO** 150; no union 99.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following victories in NLRB elections: American Car and Foundry Co., Chicago, Ill., eligible 1002; **UAW-CIO** 574; AFL 117; against 13. Chicago Railway Equipment Co., Chicago, Ill., eligible 11; **UAW-CIO** 9; against 2. Lyon Metal Products, Inc., Aurora, Ill., eligible 305; **USA-CIO** 167, against 113.

NMU Bars Fascists, Reds From Membership

THE SEVENTH biennial convention of the CIO Maritime Union, meeting in New York City, began getting down by the start of its second week to the major issues—porkchops and internal disruption.

The fight against disruptive groups within the union was still undecided, although the first round went to the Union's administration, led by President Joseph Curran. The first round battle consisted of two proposals—one submitted by the Resolutions Committee and the other by the Constitution Committee.

The Resolutions Committee proposal reaffirmed the convention's "faith in the United States and what it stands for and makes it clear that we will defend our country against any enemy, including the Soviet Union." It was introduced by "whereases" which condemned statements by Communist Party leaders throughout the world "that in the event of an armed conflict between the Soviet Union and their native country they will 'support' and 'welcome' the Red Army."

Vice Pres. Jack Lawrenson, one of the leaders of the anti-administration group, argued to remind the more than 600 delegates that it should be the aim of labor unions to promote peace and not add fuel to the fires of war. In a half-hour oration he urged the delegates not to be confused by war propaganda in the American press. When the vote on the resolution was called for, however, he abstained from voting.

Then amid punctuations of wild applause, Curran urged the delegates not to be confused by "the constant attempt to divert attention from the real purpose."

NMU HELMSMEN: These men steer the CIO Natl. Maritime Union. The picture taken at the NMU convention at New York City shows Jack Lawrenson, vice president in charge of the Pilot, education and publicity; Neal Hanley, secretary; M. Hedley Stone, treasurer; Joseph Curran, president; Hulbert Warner, vice president in charge of contract enforcement dept., and Adrian Duffy, vice president in charge of organizing.

"I support," Curran declared, "a resolution which tells me the land upon which my family lives, the land upon which my ancestors have lived, wherever they came from before, is to be inviolate."

On roll-call vote the resolution was overwhelmingly adopted.

The convention, also adopted an amendment to its constitution to bar from membership members of Nazi, Fascist or Communist organization. The administration succeeded in obtaining the required two-thirds by a bare majority of three. The final vote was 405 for, 198 against and 12 abstentions. Both Curran and Lawrenson took the floor on this question which both sides in the convention considered a test of strength for their factions.

Curran scored the opposition for what he called contradictions which appeared in their remarks. As the votes were being counted some of the delegates came forward to change their votes. There was some confusion with both factions claiming victory until it became clear that the rank-and-file had voted to uphold the administration.

At another session, Curran delivered his 76-page report on the state of the union in which he placed the repeal of Taft-Hartley at the top of the list of things which the union would have to fight for.

Also presented as a main objective of the union for the coming two years were winning the 40-hour week through amendment, if necessary, of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to give the Maritime Commission authority over hours as well as wages; obtaining an employer-financed health and welfare plan, and putting the union on a strict efficiency and economy basis.

Curran also recommended adoption of a policy with regard to alien seamen of closing the union's books in the future "to all but citizen seamen or those in possession of valid first papers," and removing "from its present membership all aliens who are eligible to become citizens but do not do so."

In his report Curran took the initiative in requesting the Constitutional amendment which would bar Communists from the union and empower the officials "to bring up on charges as 'dual to the union' those Communistt members who continue to 'harass and disrupt' the organization." An amendment package to effect the last part of his request was defeated by lack of the required two-thirds vote at the Tuesday session of last week.

Mayor William O'Dwyer, in a speech to the delegates, expressed understanding of the seamen's problems, having been a maritime worker himself.

He urged the convention to support of CIO-PAC-indorsed candidate for New York State Senator, former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. He scored the failure of the 81st Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and stated that election of Lehman and other liberals like him would insure understanding and courageous fighters for the New Deal program of social welfare.

AP Resumes Talks After Guild Brings Charges

THE ASSOCIATED Press is a big business cooperative, owned by and operated for the newspaper publishing industry.

Since the inception of the CIO Newspaper Guild in 1933, AP has fought the organization of its editorial employes. Shortly after the Guild's organization, AP fired Morris Watson from its New York staff for union activity and did not reinstate him until ordered to do so by the U. S. Supreme Court.

For several years AP bargained with the Guild on a bureau-by-bureau basis, but refused to recognize the union on a national scale.

This year AP editorial employes throughout the land chose the Guild as their bargaining agent in a Natl. Labor Relations Board election by a vote of 1166 to 212. Since then—six weeks ago—there have been several bargaining sessions, but AP continued to fight the Guild by making offers which it should have known would be unacceptable to its employes, according to the Guild.

Finally the Guild put a management proposal to the vote of the membership, which rejected it 651 to 93.

When negotiations were resumed, management seemingly unimpressed by the rejection of its proposal, refused to bargain, the Guild charged.

AP said in effect "either put up or shut up." The Guild "put up" by bringing an NLRB charge of unfair labor practices. Whereupon negotiations were started again last week.

A major point of dispute has been the disparity in wage minima among the AP bureaus. Management proposes a top experience pay range of from $85.25 weekly in a number of cities up to $110 in Chicago, New York and Washington.

Other major issues are AP's refusal to grant a general wage increase and its refusal to write its employe pension plan into the contract.

Win 15 Cents

THE 12-WEEK strike of 2500 members of Locals 117 and 117A of the CIO Shoe Workers against the Selby Shoe Co. plants in Portsmouth, O., and Ashland, Ky., has ended with a 15-cent per hour increase in minimum rates.

Settlement also included incorporation of the 22-cents-per-hour cost of living bonus into the piece rate structure with a company guarantee against loss of income; an additional paid holiday; payment of approximately $160,000 in vacation pay earned under the old contract.

The agreement included arbitration of the union's demand for elimination of an escalator clause. The arbitration board, with Union Representative Russ Hutchinson dissenting, voted to continue the clause.

Three NLRB Rulings Support TWUA Against Employers

IN THREE instances the NLRB last week slapped down employers for attempting to beat CIO Textile Workers' organizing efforts by means of veiled threats or bribes.

The Chicopee Mfg. Corp., Georgia, was ordered by the Board to

- Stop questioning employes about their union activities.
- Stop threatening to discharge those who join or refuse to resign from TWUA or any other union.
- Stop offering to help and attempting to force workers to resign from TWUA.
- Stop threatening to close and move its plant if the union succeeds.
- Stop interfering with the employes' efforts to organize in any other manner.

The union contended that the foreman had questioned one worker about the union activities of two other employes. During the conversation he allegedly commented that a union had once before tried to oragnize at the plant and "they had failed getting it in, and all that was there that had fooled with it wasn't there then."

ANOTHER INSTANCE cited by the union was a remark by a checker at the plant to the wife of an active TWUA member.

After the union's defeat in a representation election, the checker was said to have warned: "There's going to be a lot of moving around . . . That little 149 that voted for the union won't be forgotten for a long time."

The Board found that both remarks constituted an implied threat and thus violated the law, even if no direct coercion was involved.

IN ANOTHER TWUA case—this one against the Schwarzenbach Huber Co., Altoona, Pa.,—the NLRB set aside a representation election and ordered a new one on grounds that the employer's action just before the election were timed to "thwart" unionization.

One of the violations charged by the union was that the plant superintendent, Carl S. Schott, just before the Oct. 7 election, addressed each shift, frankly saying the company didn't want the union in the plant. During the speeches it was charged, he announced the company was "considering' a pension plan.

Since a large number of the employes are older workers, this was a subject in which they were vitally interested. In its organizing efforts, the union had previously issued literature outlining benefits enjoyed by workers at the company's Columbia, Pa., plant, which is under TWUA contract. Pensions were listed as one of the benefits sought by the union in current negotiations at the Columbia plant.

Because the management at the Altoona plant had never mentioned pensions until the eve of the election, the Board ruled that "the employer's purpose in suddenly making the announcement about possible benefits in the form of pensions was to thwart the self-organization of its employes."

In such a case, the board concluded, the employer was not protected by the Taft-Hartley "free speech" provision.

"The new amendment of a new development in company policy on a subject of vital concern to the employes, on the eve of a representation election, made for the purpose of winning away votes from the campaigning union, clearly implied a promise of gain," said the NLRB.

THE THIRD TWUA case was wth the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Ridgedale, Tenn. The NLRB ruled unanimously that wearing of a union button by a worker does not permit an employer to question him about his union affiliation or sympathies.

The board ordered the firm to rehire with back pay Kenner Walker, discharged illegally. It also ordered three days' lay off pay paid to Frances Bailey.

"The subtle pressure created by interrogation results from the realization by the interrogated employe that his employer is concerned with his union affiliation or activities and will, therefore, act to the employe's detriment," the board said.

Carson is Confirmed For FTC

CONSUMERS scored one of the biggest victories of this session of Congress when the Senate last week confirmed the nomination of John Carson to the Federal Trade Commission, 45 to 25, with the Republicans voting almost solidly with the special interests opposing Carson.

All the votes for Carson were from Democrats except four. All the votes against him were cast by Republicans except for two Dixiegops—Byrd, of Virginia, and McClellan, of Arkansas.

In the closing debate, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) accused the Republicans of lining up with the Natl. Tax Equality Association and against consumers, cooperatives, and independent voters. He said Carson was supported by independent voters and consumer interests, and nothing had been brought out against him except his opposition to vested interests.

Sen. Warren Magnuson (D., Wash.) led the fight for Carson, asserting his whole career had been in roles where he fought for consumers and learned "both the strength and the weakness of the American economic system." Pointing out the Federal Trade Commission's job was to fight monopoly, he said the cooperatives with which Carson had been associated were formed to fight monopoly and create competition.

OPPOSITION to Carson was led by Senators Bricker (R., Ohio), Malone (R., Nev.), Kem (R., Mo.) and Reed (R., Kans.).

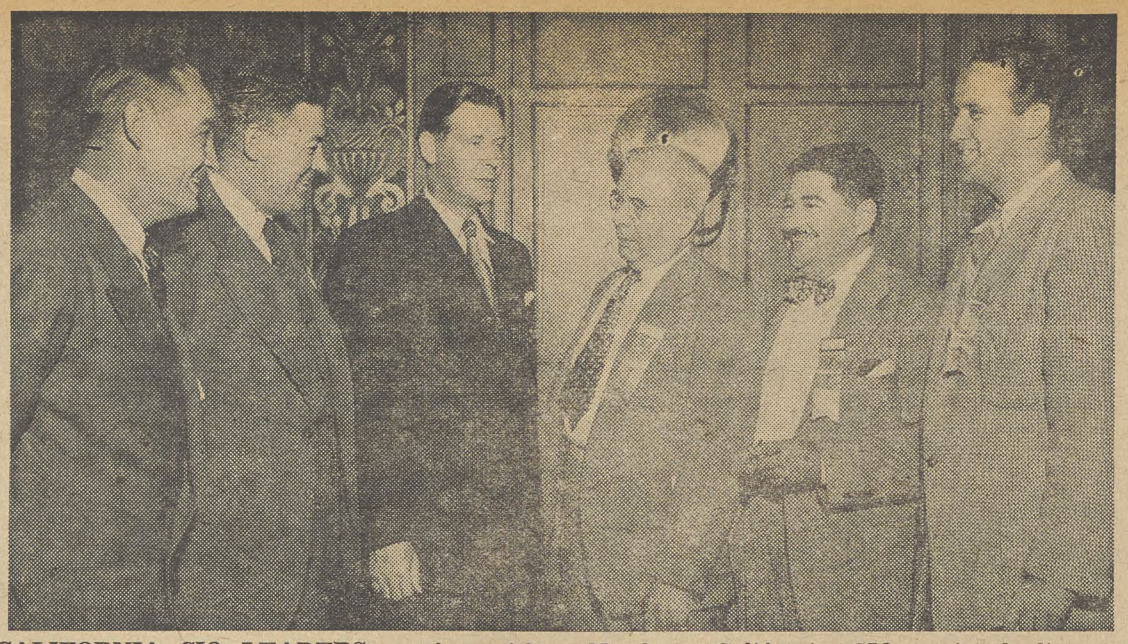
Bricker underlined the fact that Carson had been an employe for several years of the Washington office of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. "There is a cleavage today between the cooperative movement and business as such under the private-profit enterprise," Bricker warned his colleagues. "In many communities that is acute."

Magnuson, replying to the Ohio Republican, reminded the Senate that about 10 million people in the U. S. are members of cooperatives, most of them formed out of the conviction of farmers that "other types of business enterprise—corporations and partnerships—were taking undue advantage of the position in which the farmer found himself.

"They formed their cooperatives in order to obtain a greater profit for themselves and to insure that there was real honest-to-God competition in the fields in which they operate."

You Need PAC—and

PAC Needs Your $1



CALIFORNIA CIO LEADERS confer with Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin before "Jobs" panel of 11-state Western Democratic conference in San Francisco. They are J. Elro Brown, Oil Workers district director; Tim Flynn, Northern California CIO regional director; Tobin; Jack Kroll, national CIO-PAC director; Harold Shapiro, CIO Shipbuilders regional director; and John Despol, secretary-treasurer of California Natl. CIO-PAC.

Barkley: 'Democratic Party Never Afraid of Being Called Names Because It Served People'

By BILL MILLIS

TWO-THOUSAND Western Democrats brought a conference on "Land, Water and Jobs"—and politics in 1950—to a close in San Francisco last week with a burst of spread-eagle oratory by Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley condemning Dixiegops "who want Uncle Sam to sit aside the dome of the Capitol, look around, draw his salary and do nothing."

Pinning the Administration's campaign in next year's congressional elections to defense and extension of the "Fair Deal" program for labor, agriculture and small business, Barkley declared:

"We have been told we are on the last mile to collectivism. Well, if we are on the last mile, we might well ask who started us on the first mile?

"We are not concerned by those who cry statism or welfare state.

"I'd like to ask those who raise this cry to go into the cities or farms of this nation and tell the people if they are in favor of withdrawing price support, soil conservation or rural electrification programs, if they propose to repeal social security, unemployment insurance or public housing?"

"POUR IT ON, pour it on," a crowd at the final public rally of the conference shouted as Barkley continued.

"The Democratic party is not afraid of an epithet," the Vice-President declared. "Jefferson, Jackson, Bryan, Wilson and FDR were not—and Harry S. Truman is not afraid of one either.

"The Democratic party has never been afraid of being called names because it served the people."

What Barkley called "the increased devotion of the Democratic Party to the welfare of the West" on such regional problems as power, water, reclamation and conservation was reflected in the attention given to the two-day San Francisco meeting by ranking members of the Truman Administration.

FOUR CABINET members—Labor Secy. Maurice Tobin, Interior Secy. J. A. Krug, Agriculture Secy. Charles Brannan and Commerce Secy. Charles Sawyer—and Leon H. Keyserling, vice-chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, participated in the formal panels.

William B. Boyle, Jr., Democratic national chairman, hailed the San Francisco meeting—patterned after the recent Des Moines farm-labor conferences—as setting "a new pattern of government and politics."

Plainly the goal was capturing 24 seats in the House of Representatives and two in the U. S. Senate from the 11 Far Western States now held by Republicans, along with holding all Democratic posts.

The most optimistic prediction on this score came from Tobin, who declared "we need eight more congressmen to do the job of repealing Taft-Hartley. I think we can get 50 across the nation—perhaps 20 in the West—for an overwhelming majority to repeal Taft-Hartley in the 82nd Congress."

A FULL representation of organized labor, headed by PAC Dir. Jack Kroll and Joseph B. Keenan, AFL Labor League for Political Education, participated in the conference, along with state and local officials of AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhood and other independent unions.

Kroll told the rally "it is to the best interests of all the nation that the great rich, natural resources of the West be developed and exploited for the benefit of the many, and not a privileged few.

"And while our reactionaries may term this a development of the 'Welfare State' or 'Statism,' we are reminded of the pickpockets who travel in pairs, and while one diverts the attention of the intended victim, the other guy picks his pocket.

"But they will not succeed. The voters of America in the past have proven that they are not fooled by slogans or by editorials in the newspapers, or by radio commentators, or poll takers. That was definitely proven in November of 1948, and it is my feeling that, come November, 1950, they won't be fooled again."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Senate loaded repeal bill with crippling amendments, to reinstitute T-H law.	Taft amendments passed in Senate. No action pending in House.	Give PAC $1 and get ready for 1950 elections.
Wage-Hour Law Changes	Both bills lift minimum pay from 40 to 75c, but weaken enforcement and cut coverage. House version cuts million workers from law's protection.	HR 5894 passed by House. S. 653, a little better bill, passed by Senate. Now to go to joint conference committee.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to insist on better coverage & enforcement provisions.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000.	Bill extends, improves old age and survivors benefits, etc. Lifts benefits by 80%, brings 11 million in security set-up.	House Ways & Means Committee has recommended improvements in present set-up. House vote possible this session.	Write Congressmen to vote for improvements recommended in social security.
Mundt-Ferguson Bill S. 2311	Endangers civil liberties, union rights—under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Senate Judiciary subcommittee has approved. Full committee due to act soon. CIO testified against bill.	Ask Senators to vote against bill as dangerous to basic civil rights.
Middle Income Housing Bill S. 2246	Bills provide long-term, low-interest financing of homes; encourage co-ops, non-profit groups, etc.	CIO supported bills at hearings. House passed diluted version, cut provision for loans to Co-ops.	Passed by Senate Committee. Ask Senators to push aid for middle-income housing, include direct loans to Co-ops.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

PAC Wins Victory in Buffalo

THE ERIE County (N. Y.) Political Action Committee, taking part in a primary campaign in Buffalo for the first time, proved a powerful force in the victory of an independent candidate for the Democratic Party nomination for mayor. Judge John D. Hillery defeated his machine-indorsed rival, Steven Pankow, present county clerk, 40,340 to 19,203.

Also nominated was James McCabe, president of Local 2497, CIO Steelworkers, who polled 20,794 votes for high man in a 10-man race for councilman-at-large in the Democratic primaries. McCabe was machine indorsed as well as having PAC support.

Harold Troidl, CIO Auto Workers' staff member, and John P. A'Hearn, CIO Rubber Workers, also ran as independent candidates for councilman-at-large, but were defeated, A'Hearn by a narrow margin.

James Miller, Buffalo CIO Council secretary and secretary of the Erie County PAC, directed the efforts of the CIO unions in the primaries and is expected to take a leading part in the coming election campaign to elect Miller, who at present is chief city judge.

A highlight of the campaign was the picketing of a suburban home Pankow is building by AFL workers who charged that non-union labor was used on the project. The AFL, which took no part in the campaign, also charged Pankow used non-union labor in building operations at an automobile agency he operates and at his summer cottage.

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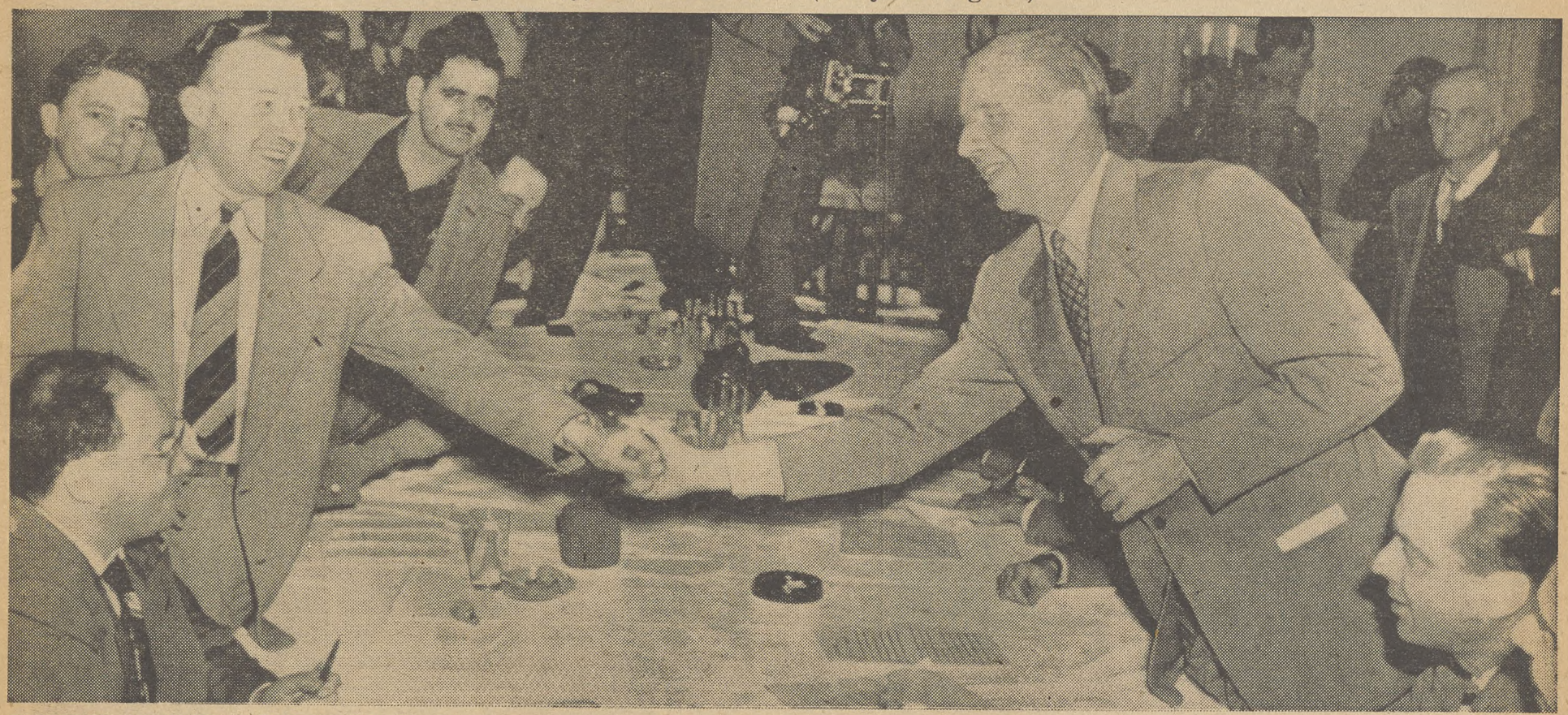
Steel Strikes, Ford Settles

STEEL DEADLOCK: CIO Steelworkers went on strike after U. S. Steel refused to accept the recommendations of the President's fact-finding board. The company insisted in ignoring the board's proposal that it bear the entire cost of the health insurance and pension plans. Seated at the table, front to back, on the left: James G. Thimmes, USA vice-president; David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the union; Philip Murray, CIO and USA president; Arthur Goldberg, CIO and Steelworkers general counsel; Murray Lattimer, the union's insurance consultant; on the right side, representing U. S. Steel, are: Web Lorenz, assistant to vice-president; R. Heath Larry, attorney; John Stephens, vice-president; R. M. Blough, general solicitor; Robert Tyson, assistant controller; A. R. Mathieson, pension administrator. (Story on Page 3.)



HAPPY ABOUT AGREEMENT: At the conclusion of a bargaining session lasting 40 hours, which ended in a signed contract, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers and John S. Bugas, Ford vice-president, shake hands. In the left foreground is Ken Bannon, UAW Ford director, and right is Mel Lindquist, Ford manager of industrial relations. The agreement calls for payment by the company of 8¾ cents for pensions and 1¼ cents for health insurance—the latter in last year's contract—plus a $280 per worker "package" health and medical plan. See story on Page 3.

Left Wing Won On Ignored Instructions, UE Right Says; Fitzgerald Suspended

THE RIGHT wing would have won all three top officers in the Electrical Workers' convention if a large number of delegates had followed the instructions of their members, the right-wing says.

Albert J. Fitzgerald, on the convention vote, was re-elected president of UE by a margin of 2335 to 1500 over Fred Kelley. Both came from Local 201, Lynn, Mass. If delegates from nine locals had followed instructions, the result would have been Kelley 1957 and Fitzgerald 1878.

On the face of convention votes, Secy.-Treas. Julius Emspak was returned to office by a margin of 2301 to 1529 over Michael Fitzpatrick, Local 601, Pittsburgh. If the delegates had followed intions, Fitzpatrick would have won 1986 to 1889.

James Matles, organization director, won re-election at the convention by 2340 to 1519 over John Dillon, Local 425, Jamaica, N. Y. In the instructions had been followed, Dillon would have won, 1976 to 1928.

Here is the text of the right wing survey:

"The vote on election of the three top officers was as follows:

Fitzgerald	**2335**
Kelley	**1500**
Emspak	**2301**
Fitzpatrick	**1529**
Matles	**2340**
Dillon	**1519**

"It must be remembered that this tabulation shows the so-called left wing and right wing votes that were seated by the Credentials Committee, however, the above figures lose significance when it is pointed out that the delegates from nine locals wholly or in part disregarded either the specific instructions or the expressed desires of the members in their local unions. Details are revealed in the following tabulations:

"Following were instructed to vote right wing but disregarded instructions and voted left wing:

Local	Delegates	Votes
617	All	68
201	4	64
813	All	59
767	1	10
724	2	8
1117	All	5

"Following local was uninstructed. 8,000 members signed petition asking for special meeting to give instructions but were refused. Over the protest of the 8,000, the regular meeting set for September 20 was postponed to September 29. This local delegation introduced resolutions urging withholding of CIO per capita tax:

301	All	160

"Following local was instructed to vote right wing but cast its vote only for Fitzgerald and abstained from voting on other officers and issues:

1145	All	45

"Following local sent instructed right wing delegation which was denied seating by Credentials Committee and a left wing delegation seated in its place:

768	All	38

"Had the expressed will of the local memberships been followed, the result would have been:

Kelly	**1957**
Fitzgerald	**1878**
Fitzpatrick	**1986**
Emspak	**1889**
Dillon	**1976**
Matles	**1928**

"This tabulation does not take into consideration other factors reflective of the desires and opinion of rank and file UE members.

"1 In an undetermined number of instances international representatives and field organizers picked up and used credentials from locals in small plants which sent no delegates or from locals or plants which had closed or were out of business. The General Electric local in Meriden, Connecticut, is one case in point.

"2 In many local unions elections of delegates were not held. Yet because of the manner in which the local constitution was ignored or applied, these locals had administration supporters represent them and cast left wing votes, such as:

Locals: 203, 271, 268, 209, 210, 262, 237, 254.

"Three of these locals represent 83 votes which were cast for the left wing.

"3 23 locals are under suspension and therefore their members were not represented."

Real Action

The loggers and mill workers of Dierks, Ark., really take their political action seriously.

H. C. Scoggins, chairman of CIO Woodworkers Local 369, has been elected mayor of the town. The local's members, through active interest in politics, have brought about a number of improvements in the school system and other facilities of Dierks.

You Need PAC—and PAC Needs Your $1

LOCAL 201, of the CIO Electrical Workers, by membership meeting vote, has suspended UE Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald on charges of failing to follow the local's instructions at the UE convention.

Suspended along with him were three other delegates, Intl. Rep. Joseph Turkowski and local executive board members Jerome Flynn and Leo Corcoran. Charges are being prepared against them by members of the Lynn, Mass., local, who will demand expulsion. Fitzgerald announced he would fight the move.

At the UE convention, Fitzgerald took the microphone during the roll call on president and said: "Delegate Albert J. Fitzgerald votes for the man he considers best for the job of president, Albert J. Fitzgerald." The other three delegates also ignored the instructions of the local, adopted in a referendum by a vote of 7500 to 3500. Fitzgerald's opponent was Fred Kelley, also of 201. Six other 201 delegates, including Kelley, followed instructions.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, former UE President, praised locals for action against delegates who defied instructions.

The right wing conference of UE has announced that enough delegates ignored local instructions to have defeated Fitzgerald and his running mates, Secy.-Treas. Julius Emspak and Organization Dir. James Matles.

THE LYNN membership gave enthusiastic approval to a right-wing launched move at the Cleveland convention to keep the UE in CIO, and cheered Business Agent Kelley, who flew from the New York General Electric-Westinghouse conference to report that "the Commie-dominated left wingers will never drive us out of the CIO."

Local 201 membership went further in its approval of Kelley by instructing almost unanimously delegates to the District 2 Council to vote for the business agent as council president.

Thus, the October meeting of the New England Regional governing body will see another bitter left-versus-right wing fight for control of the council, since the present president, Paul E. Seymour, is a Fitzgerald supporter.

Left-wingers were able to delay action only for a time at the meeting, and the membership gave strong voice approval to a Right-wing committee formed at the Cleveland caucus, authorizing nine men to assist Kelley in his conference with CIO Pres. Philip Murray to keep UE in the CIO, despite alleged left-wing attempts at cleavage.

The membership then supported their action by voting Kelley full right to travel to fulfill the wishes of the membership with regard to right wing activities and they further voted to have Local 201 approve all his expenses. Then they requested that he go to the CIO Cleveland convention Oct. 21 to carry out their wishes.

ACTION ON the motion voting suspension of Fitzgerald, Turkowski, Corcoran and Flynn was swift. Kelley, was instructed to prepare charges against the four members in writing. This he was to have ready before week's end so that immediate action could be instituted.

Prominent among the left-wingers who expressed opinions at the meeting was Robert Goodwin, ex-recording secretary of the local, an avowed Communist who was defeated at the last election by right-winger Thomas E. Gilroy. Others included Nate Mills Felix Ditto, Edward Freeman and Jake Zeramby.

At one point, Zeramby an international organizer and member of 201, challenged the right of a pensioner to vote. He was Gail Smith, first Local 201 president, who served for three years.

Smith, a member of the Lynn Housing Authority, told the meeting that he was given an honorary life membership when he retired with full right to vote. "That privilege has never been taken from me" he declared.

"You have seen tonight the way the Communists operate," said Smith. "I ask you to be warned. They will try to outlast you and will raise every barrier they can to prevent an expression of free thought here. I ask you to stay all night if necessary to defeat them at their own game."

Haywood Misquoted

CAREER, the official publication of the Office & Professional Workers, has joined the organs of other left wing unions to blast CIO policy.

The latest issue included an attack on CIO Vice Pres. and Orgazination Dir. Allan S. Haywood. The article was based on complete misquotation of Haywood's remarks at the meeting of the New York State CIO Executive Board. Here are three examples:

1 Career says that Haywood asserted "any union which by the time of the National Convention does not go all out will be expelled."

Haywood says he did not say that. He declares he was referring to the May action of the CIO Board, which called on all board members to adhere to CIO policy, once it had been adopted, or that the convention would take action to make those unions appoint representatives who would follow policy.

2 Career said "Haywood went so far as to issue threats of physical violence against progressive delegations. He stated that the national CIO would have 'brass knuckles' ready to do a job on any delegate who stepped out of line."

Haywood denies making such a threat.

3 Career went on to declare "he said that union leaders like Harry Bridges deserved no consideration because his union represents only 65,000 to 100,000 members."

That's not whaat he said, Haywood observes. Obviously many small unions deserve consideration, he asserts. What he was criticizing was Bridges' failure to organize more workers. "The Career piece is a typical party line blast at CIO," he said.

HONORED ON RETIREMENT: More than 350 members of the CIO Textile Workers and their friends in Philadelphia were guests at a dinner marking the retirement of Joseph Steiner as a TWUA representative after 47 years in the labor movement. The Philadelphia Joint Board, TWUA, and the guests presented Steiner with a television set and his wife with flowers. Pictured here are Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania CIO Council, Secy.-Treas. Harry Block of the State CIO; Steiner; Manager Joseph Hueter of the Philadelphia Joint Board; Bus. Agent William Miller of TWUA Local 33; TWUA Natl. Secy.-Treas. William Pollock; Pennsylvania TWUA Dir Sol Stetin and TWUA Rep. James Coyle.

Firms Defy Board, Steelworkers Strike; Ford Company Settles With Auto Workers

THE NATIONWIDE steel shutdown—warded off for 77 days by three separate union postponements—finally became a reality last week as industry chieftains refused to the bitter end to accept recommendations of the Presidential fact-finding board.

Neither the last-minute agreement at Ford, which some expected to set a pattern for steel, nor persistent efforts of government mediators nor the widespread public praise of the fairness of the fact-finders' recommendations budged adamant industry negotiators from their determination to make the workers pay part of the cost of a pension and insurance program.

In the name of the Steelworkers, CIO and Steelworkers' Pres. Philip Murray accused the industry of saying "no" to the American people, "no" to the President of the U. S., "no" to the workers, "no" to everybody concerned in the situation. He placed the strike blame directly where it belonged, in the hands of industry.

One steel company to agree to the non-contributory "six-and-four" plans was Portsmouth Steel, an Ohio company employing 4000. But acceptance by the industry's traditional "non-conformist company" was insufficient to set a pattern or substantially break the solid ranks of some others. A small number agreed.

As always in steel negotiations, the smaller companies abided by the pace set by U. S. Steel, and "Big Steel" wasn't budging. It made no claims it was unable to afford the 10c package suggested by the three-man panel. In fact, U. S. Steel offered to pay the recommended 6c for pensions and 4c for insurance—provided workers also contributed.

But this would have constituted a pay cut for the 500,000 workers involved, Murray insisted, and he would have none of it. The union had reluctantly agreed to abide by the Presidential board's recommendation that it forego a wage increase. The union certainly wasn't going to accept a wage cut, Murray said.

TWO DAYS before the strike deadline, negotiations at three companies had broken off completely and both sides began digging in for the walkout. With the announcement by Crucible Steel that it wouldn't pay 10c an hour for pensions and insurance, even if workers were to contribute, employes walked out 36 hours before the deadline.

Talks at Bethlehem and Republic, second and third largest companies, collapsed completely after union negotiators turned down their plan to pay four cents into an insurance fund with workers contributing two cents.

Days before the 12:01 a.m. deadline on Oct. 1, the industry made clear its intention not to veer from its stand to avert a strike. Some companies began cooling off blast furnaces as early as Wednesday. By Friday, day before the zero hour, Republic, Bethlehem, Jones & Laughlin, Inland, Midland, Carnegie-Illinois, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Natl. Tube, Geneva and others were already shutting down.

Crux of the stalemate between the union and companies ever since issuance of the fact-finding report was the principle of non-contributory pension and insurance plans.

Before the Presidential panel, industry witnesses had argued that such plans, if shouldered entirely by the company, would cause loss of self-reliance and dignity to the workers.

This was disputed by the fact-finders, who noted that most of the country's 3 million workers covered by pension and insurance plans do not contribute and have suffered no loss of dignity or self-reliance.

THE BOARD gave five reasons for backing the union's insistence that employers bear all the cost of such plans:

1. The general trend is in that direction. (The steel industry, nonetheless, termed the non-contributory principle "revolutionary" and "dangerous.")
2. Non-contributory plans cover all the workers. They do not exclude those workers who cannot afford to forego some of their current income.
3. Employer-paid plans cause no reduction in take-home pay.
4. Employer-paid plans promote stability because costs can be integrated into the labor cost structure and computed over a long-term period.
5. Taxwise more insurance can be bought for a given number of dollars than if the employe contributed from his own earnings after paying a tax on them himself.

UE And GE

The CIO Electrical Workers will resume negotiations with Westinghouse on Oct. 4 and with General Electric no later than Oct. 12.

Union officials said that if talks lagged, union negotiating committee are authorized to prepare to take a strike vote.

UE is seeking a $500 annual wage boost, pensions, social insurance, and a reduction in hours without a reduction in weekly pay.

McCarran On Own In Spain—Truman

President Truman has announced that the visit of Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) to Gen. Francisco Franco in Spain is entirely unofficial, and that McCarran has no authority to make any commitments for the government. McCarran had announced before sailing that he would discuss recognition and a U. S. loan in his talks with Franco.

McCarran also intends to make his investigation of Displaced Persons camps. As head of the Judiciary Committee McCarran has blocked action on a bill to ease present immigration restrictions, and a move to take the bill out of the hands of the committee is under way.

Wins Raises

Wage boosts amounting to 8-cents-an-hour for 1,800 plant employes and one-half of one percent in commission increases for 1,200 salesmen were won by the members of Local 83, CIO Dairy Workers, Detroit. Settlement of the wage dispute came after the union had requested and participated in a state-conducted strike ballot.

"Of all our natural and national resources, our human resources, are the most precious and useful, and should be most carefully hoarded and protected. These human machines need the same kind of treatment for depreciation and disability that the other machines are getting."—Report of the Presidential Steel Fact-finding Board.

FROM NOW on, the 115,000 workers in the Ford Motor Co.'s 48 plants will receive something like the consideration the company has given its machines all these years. A company-financed pension will take care of them in their old age.

Two hours after the CIO Auto Workers' midnight deadline last Friday, union and company negotiators finally left the hotel conference room, this time with a settlement in hand. While Ford locals throughout the country stood by for strike instructions, the talks wore on for 35 hours.

The agreement averting a walkout provided a non-contributory, funded pension plan. The entire fund will amount to $200 million and will be financed by company payments of 8¾c an hour per worker.

ACTUALLY, IT was the controversy over the intricate problem of funding that consumed most of the final two weeks' negotiations and aroused most of the tempers. Insisting that the plan be set up on a sound, "Rock-of-Gibralter" basis, the UAW held out for a funded plan.

That is, the plan would go into effect with the entire $200 million already set aside in a fund, to be retired over a long-term period by the 8¾c payments. The union negotiators were undoubtedly intent on averting the fate of the United Mine Workers' welfare and pension fund, which recently capsized when employers stopped making royalty payments into the kitty.

WITH THE 1¼c already being contributed by Ford toward a hospital and health insurance program, the settlement is in keeping with the 10c package recommended by the steel fact-finding board.

The board recommended that companies subtract existing payments on pensions or insurance from the suggested 10c. The Ford plan, therefore, is the maximum that would have been required of the company under the recommendations.

Together with social security pension payments, the Ford plan will provide a $100 monthly pension for workers retiring at the age of 65—or later—with 30 years seniority.

Details of the agreement:

- A fully eligible retiring worker gets $100 a month, consisting of his social security benefits plus whatever is necessary from Ford to total $100. Thus, if federal payments are increased, the amount required of the company fund would automatically be less.
- All hourly-rated workers (that is, all members of the UAW bargaining unit) are eligible for payments at age 65 with 30 years' seniority. Retirement at 68 is compulsory unless a worker who has not yet accrued 30 years seniority wishes to stay on until he becomes eligible for maximum payments.
- Workers may retire between 60 and 65, or with fewer than 30 years seniority, but would receive proportionately less.
- The $200 million fund is to be set aside by March 1, 1950.
- Benefits will begin April 1, 1950.
- All eligible workers leaving the company after July 16, 1949, will draw benefits beginning April 1, 1950.
- Administering the program will be a joint Ford-UAW board of trustees who will pass on eligibility of workers. The company alone will be responsible for investing the funds.
- The pension plan will not be subject to renegotiation before March 1, 1955.

As part of the medical-hospitalization program negotiated with Ford last year, the company agreed to add an in-hospital medical program which would provide each hospitalized worker with $4 a day for medical expenses up to 70 days.

Although the plan is financed by 1½c an hour contributions from both the company and the employes, the additional benefits are to be financed by the company alone. Under the program, hospital, surgical and maternity expenses of workers and their families are completely paid for. A worker receives $36 in cash as a disability payment while hospitalized, plus the added payment now of $4 a day for medical expenses.

Demonstrating the need for adequate pensions, UAW officials pointed out that three-fourths of the aged in Detroit now receiving federal pensions are also receiving public assistance. Federal old age benefits in Detroit average $26 a month, they say.

Strike Won At Goodrich

The one-month strike against B. F. Goodrich Co. by 17,000 CIO Rubber Workers ended last week as workers won substantial improvements in the company's insurance and pension programs and other major contract benefits.

Exact terms of the agreement were not known as the CIO News went to press, but these provisions were said to have been included:

- Improvements—at company expense—of the sick and accident program and larger pension payments under the retirement program. These will cost the company 10c an hour per worker.
- Improved holiday pay provisions.
- Improved vacation clause.
- More liberal employe service credit rules.
- Improved special wage guarantees.
- Wage reopening in 1950.

Terms of the settlement were placed into an interim agreement which will be in effect until locals conclude their separate negotiations on special plant-by-plant problems.

THE CONTRACT itself will run 2½ years with a wage reopening in April 1951.

In addition to the pension plan, the union won major concessions on such issues as temporary layoffs and seniority. One UAW spokesman said, "Ford workers consider these issues about as important as pensions and insurance."

As he emerged from the conference room, weary but pleased, UAW Pres. Walter Reuther told reporters he considered the settlement "a historical step forward in labor's drive to destroy the double economic and moral standards in American industry" (This referring to the hefty pensions companies usually give executives but deny workers).

"It is an important milestone in welfare and security in the industry," he said, and will "not only serve for stability of the auto workers but should point the way in the steel industry."

Reuther also said he expected the settlement to be used as a basis for agreement with Chrysler, whose employes last week voted 9-to-1 to walk out if no settlement is reached.

While the spotlight in the auto industry shifts to the Chrysler negotiations, Ford locals and the 120-man Ford Council, meeting this week in Detroit, will be voting on acceptance of the new contract. The locals will have the next three weeks in which to ballot.

BELL PICKETS FLEE GAS: In a further attempt to demoralize the CIO Auto Workers on strike at the Bell Aircraft plant at Buffalo, N. Y., deputy sheriffs use tear gas to disperse pickets. The strike has been marked by repeated police interference with picket lines and the arrest of strike leaders.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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Workers Bore The Brunt

Remember how it was back in the early part of this year?

There were price reductions here and there and the news paper "experts" were having a field day.

They were saying, gleefully, that inflation had run its course, that the "normal readjustment" was under way and that, of course, the new trend knocked the props from under union arguments for higher wages.

Ah, yes, there were columns and columns of the stuff—and most of it sounded good.

You don't read anything about the "downward price trend" these days—and for a very good reason. There isn't any such thing.

Here are the facts:

The reduction in the cost of living since the all-time peak of last fall has amounted to 3% or slightly less. This decrease followed an increase of 27% since the end of the war.

There was a "downward trend" but it was in employment, not in prices. And there was a similar trend in production.

Coupled with these were the highest corporate dividend payments in all history!

And here's what it all adds up to:

Workers who bore the brunt of inflationary prices also bore the brunt of the "normal readjustment." Instead of cutting prices, the corporations cut production and employment.

Despite some recent improvements in the picture, there are about twice as many out of jobs today as there were a year ago.

So, don't let anybody kid you about how much better off wage earners are than they were last year.

'No, No' Year For Industry

Perhaps it was the "normal readjustment" which caused leading industries this year to buck nearly every request made by unions in an effort to improve the lot of American workers.

None of the giants in the steel, auto or electrical fields showed any willingness to budge an inch from their adamant "no" position until faced with strike threads.

This wasn't surprising in the light of the big squeeze which industry put on the workers through price increases and later through lay-offs when the demand for high-priced merchandise decreased.

There is much evidence that industrial and financial leaders decided many months ago that this was the year to "crack down" on the unions if they could do so without arousing public ire.

And there's much evidence to support the suspicion that the men who dominate industry have been doing their best to maneuver President Truman into a position which would require him to invoke the Taft-Hartley injunction procedure.

It looks as if a large portion of industry is swinging back toward the old "workers be damed" attitude. ★ ★ ★

Gallup Poll On T-H Injunctions

Dr. George Gallup, whose predictions regarding outcome of the last Presidential election turned out very, very bad, has conducted a poll which purports to show union members strongly in favor of the T-H injunction procedure.

We're, frankly, not very curious about why Gallup's pollsters asked a loaded question to get the results reported, but——

We're very curious about those who answered the question. Just for the heck of it, we'd like for all readers who participated in the poll to drop us a postcard.

Commies Will Shout and Scream, But--

Their Noise Will Be Poor Substitute For Strength They Don't Have

By ALLAN L. SWIM

ABOUT A MONTH from now a group of pro-Communists will take seats at the CIO convention in Cleveland in full possession of the knowledge that they're going to take the worst beating of their ideological lives.

They, of course, will scream like stuck pigs. They'll charge that their democratic rights have been abrogated. They'll declare that the CIO has ignored trade union autonomy.

And—if they dare to do in open convention what they've been doing elsewhere—they'll charge that Philip Murray is a ruthless dictator who has played footsie with the KKK and has sold the CIO down the river.

But all the noise they can make and all the charges they can hurl won't alter the outcome of the voting—and that's what counts.

JUDGED SOLELY by the furor they create, the Commies would appear to be a potent force inside the CIO.

Actually, the unions they and the fellow travelers control or over which they exercise any measure of control contain less than one-tenth of the CIO's membership.

And that doesn't mean that one-tenth of all CIO members are pro-Communist. It merely means that party liners have been able to gain strategic positions in 11 unions, most of which are small.

Commie control and influence is one thing. Commie strength is something else entirely.

And the party leaders will soon learn this if and when they try to form a Communist trade union federation.

DESPITE THE fact that the open anti- and pro-Commie battle inside the CIO has been going on for nearly two years there apparently are many persons who do not know or understand the principle issue involved.

The Commies (and pardon the play on words) have dragged many Red herring across many paths in an effort to confuse the issue. They would have you believe autonomy and democracy are the main points involved.

But the big question—to be answered at the convention—is:

Will the Commies—or any other group—be permitted to flout convention mandates, ignore CIO policy, thumb their noses at Executive Board decisions and still remain a part of the CIO?

The Commies argue that they should be permitted to do so. Murray and his followers argue that no group should be allowed to flout democratically-determined policy decisions.

THE LEFTIES are trying to peddle the phony idea that individual political freedom is one of the big issues involved.

"Phil Murray can't dictate to us about how we should believe and how we should vote," they declare.

Murray's position on this point has long been clear. He has said time and again that an individual's beliefs and the manner in which the individual votes are none of the CIO's business.

But, he argues, those who believe in Communism or any other ism must not be permitted to use the CIO to further their own political purposes—unless, of course, the CIO reaches a democratic decision to the contrary.

THE TACTICS used by the Commies are in themselves enough to justify harsh treatment from the CIO convention.

Their attacks on the CIO leadership haven't been in the nature of constructive criticism. They haven't even been within the loose bounds which ordinarily surround rough-and-tumble political battles.

They've been operating out of the gutter and the swill barrel. They've raised character assassination to a new high—or, if you prefer, have plunged it to a new low.

The lefties have asked for it.

And they're going to get it!

CIO's Lone Fight Averts Main Line Bus Boost

THE GOOD people of Philadelphia's Main Line, in Montgomery County, Pa., have the CIO alone to thank for the fact that their bus fares have not been raised to 10 cents.

The Montgomery-Chester Counties Industrial Union Council last winter heard that the bus company had asked the State Public Utility Commission to allow it to raise its fare from two rides for 15 cents—8c straight fare—to a straight fare of 10 cents, or three for a quarter. The IUC tried to get other organizations in the area to join in a common front to fight the increase. All refused even to get in the fight on their own.

So, the IUC decided to make a lone fight. It retained M. H. Goldstein, Philadelphia labor attorney, and told him to do everything possible to avert the fare boost.

Needless to say, the bus company retained an expensive utility lawyer. It had the gall to include in its brief the fact that the lawyer would cost it at least $50,000 and that expenditure was an added reason for the increase.

Not a single borough or township aided the fight for their residents.

First, last February, Goldstein won the initial round when the PUC voted, 4-1, to grant only a straight 8-cent fare.

The bus company appealed to the State Superior Court from the PUC decision. Goldstein followed with a brief and a personal appearance before the court. When he had finished his oral presentation, the court reaffirmed the PUC decision and thus made permanent the victory the CIO alone had won for the people.

Particularly active in the fight were Pres. John Lynch of the council, and the Steelworkers' district office.

". . . and I bequeath $1000 a month pensions to each employe who has been with me for 20 years or more. Of course, none has but it will look good on paper."

Right To Seek Union Members Is Upheld

The Michigan Supreme Court at Lansing has ruled that an employe has a legal right to solicit union membership on company property during a lunch period.

The unanimous ruling was handed down in a suit against the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission by Mrs. Marion Urick, of Pontiac.

Mrs. Urick was fired by the Stainless Ware Co. of America, an unorganized plant, because she had passed out CIO Auto Workers application cards during her unpaid lunch period.

When she applied for unemployment compensation, the company contested her claim, arguing that her card distribution constituted misconduct. When the MUCC Appeal Board upheld the company and denied payments to Mrs. Urick, the UAW appealed to the courts.

Phone Workers Win Increase, Benefits

An increase of five cents an hour and substantial fringe benefits are contained in a new one-year contract covering 272 members of CIO Communications Workers of America, employed by the Ashland (Ky.) Home Telephone Co., an independent firm. A wage re-opener after Dec. 15 is included.

He Was A Rabble-Rouser And Radical

HE OBVIOUSLY was a guy with a gift of gab and, judged by some modern standards, he was a rabble-rousing radical.

The things he did and said made history—but few of the history books tell his whole story.

They don't mention, for example, the fact that he was often in there pitching for labor and fighting the battle of the common man.

Frequently the reactionaries and conservatives point with pride to his political leadership, but do so without knowing he opposed some of the things which they strongly advocate.

IT WAS DURING a tense and important period of history that the fellow about whom we're writing declared:

"Inasmuch as most things have been produced by labor, it follows that all such things belong of right to those whose labor has produced them.

"But it has happened in all ages of the world that some have labored and others have, without labor, enjoyed a large portion of the fruits.

"This is wrong and should not continue."

Such a statement might easily be construed today as a strong slap at the capitalistic system or at least at the money-lenders and coupon-clippers who are a part of it.

MANY YEARS before the Wage-Hour Law was enacted and the Wagner Act came into being this fellow wrote:

"To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any government.

"It seems strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing bread from the sweat of other men's faces."

On another occasion he said:

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed.

"Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

THIS MAN, who didn't win fame as an orator until after he died, often spoke bluntly—such as when he said:

"All that serves labor serves the nation. All that harms labor is treason to America. No line can be drawn between the two.

"If any man tells you he loves America yet hates labor, he is a liar. If any man tells you he trusts America yet fears labor, he is a fool.

"There is no America without labor and to fleece one is to rob the other."

And he also declared:

"Thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike."

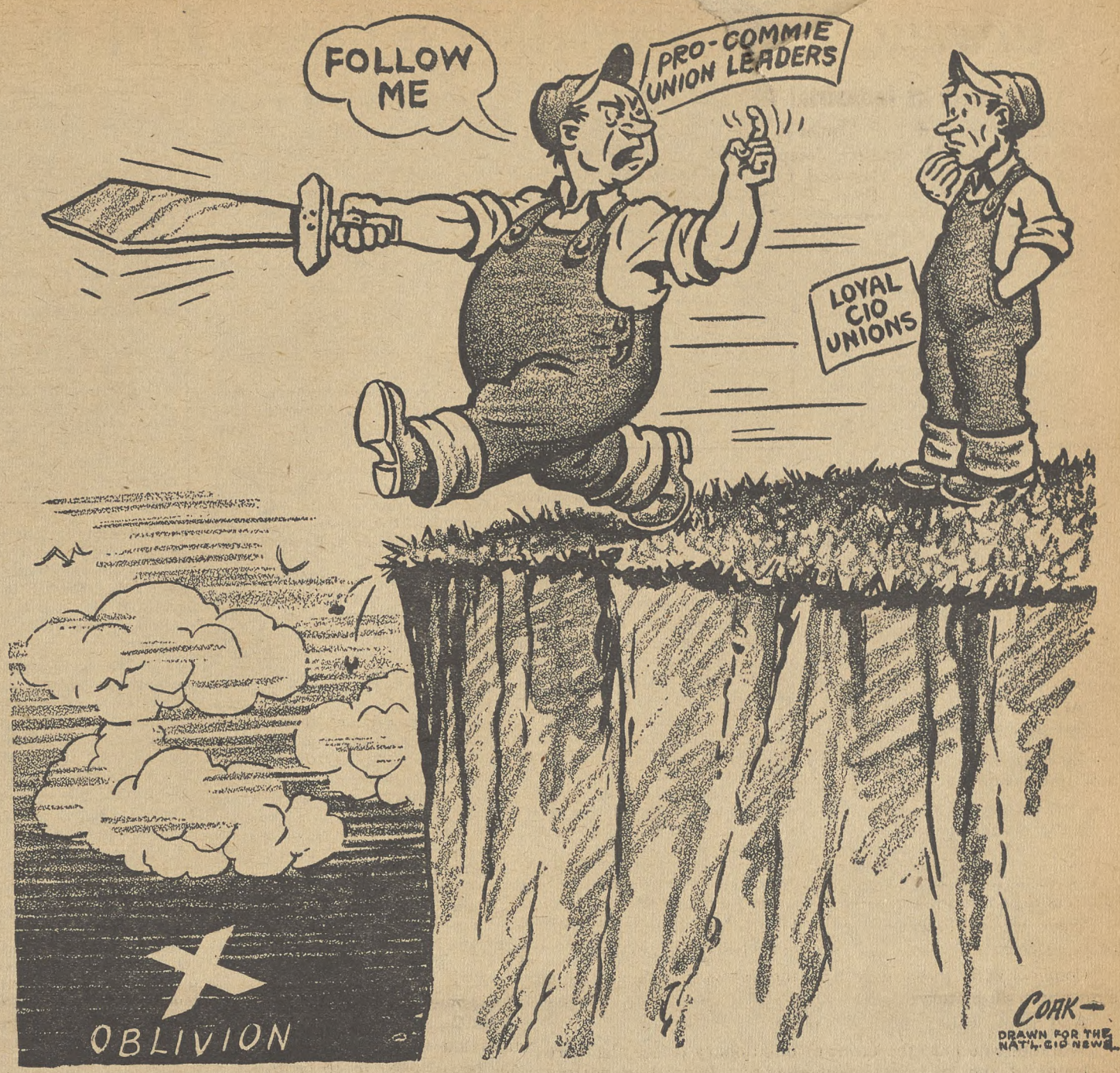
THIS FELLOW, a great champion of civil rights, stirred up a real hornets' nest at the peak of his career.

His campaign to provide the people with equal rights and equal opportunities is recorded in the pages of all American histories.

Nearly every child who goes to school in this country is required to memorize his most famous speech—the Gettysburg Address—but few of them are taught that Abraham Lincoln once said:

"When it comes to a question between a man and a dollar, I am on the side of the man every time." —A. L. S.

'X' MARKS THE SPOT!



Rep. Rhodes:

'Labor's Foes Recognize Importance of Labor Press'

"THE POTENTIAL power of the labor press is tremendous," writes Rep. George M. Rhodes (D. Pa.) in North American Labor. "The maximum effectiveness can be realized when labor leaders and union members recognize its value and give the necessary financial support by getting all members on the subscription lists. This is especially important so far as labor weeklies are concerned."

Rhodes tells of the fight made by reactionary politicians, the commercial press and the radio to discredit the Democrats in the 1948 election. He credits the intelligence of the American people, organized labor, President Truman and many liberal groups for the success of the Democrats at the polls.

The Congressman concludes that "all these factors would not haye been enough to overcome the odds in reaction's favor without the labor press, aided by a handful of progressive farm and liberal papers."

RHODES DECLARES that the labor papers were "a powerful weapon in exposing the lies of reaction, the fakery of the pollsters, and the trickery of columnists and commentators. They created the spirit of determination, confidence and hope that gave reaction its unexpected and most deserving defeat.

"The labor press played a leading and effective role in the political miracle of 1948.

"We must recognize that the labor press is still in its infancy. It needs much in financial and moral support. It needs improvement as a more effective educational organization and political weapon.

"Many international publications have developed over the past few years into attractive easy-to-read, informative and effective papers. They inform union members and their families on social, economic and political issues. They make a big contribution toward arousing the political consciousness of the worker.

"The local weekly labor papers need to be developed, strengthened and improved. They are the means that can bring united political action by unionists of all trades and industry and the liberal forces in the communities.

"The local weekly labor publication is a potential influence that offers a tremendous opportunity in building a better informed, more intelligent labor movement and an aggressive political force.

"ALL THE might of the reactionary commercial press and radio cannot equal the power of the workers' political organizations on a local and precinct level. The local labor weekly must be the means of keeping the local group informed and working together. It must be the educational and inspiring force essential to success.

Rhodes pays tribute to the strides made by CIO-PAC, the AFL's League for Political Education and independent Machinists and the railroad unions in political action, but asserts that the information furnished by these agencies must be carried to the local level by the labor press.

For this reason, he says:

"A good news and picture service is indispensable. The daily labor press and the radio commentators campaign for reaction throughout the year. They glorify reactionaries and play down liberal members in Congress and the various legislative bodies in the states. Much that happens in Washington never gets in the daily commercial press.

"In seeking to weaken labor, economically and politically, it was natural that reaction would strike at the labor press. Of all the evil designs of Taft-Hartley, nothing is more dangerous that its attack on the labor press.

"THE REAL BLOW planned by Taft-Hartley on the labor press was never felt, fortunately. The Supreme Court differed from Senator Taft's version on the meaning of the law pertaining to labor publications. Taft, one of the authors of the law, insisted that it was illegal for the labor press to indorse candidates for political office and even to publish the voting records of members of Congress.

(Ed. Note—It was by the order of CIO Pres. Philip Murray that the July 14, 1947, issue of the CIO News published a front page article in behalf of the candidacy of Ed Garmatz, Baltimore, for Congress. It was this article which led to the Supreme Court ruling.)

"More important than even the Supreme Court's interpretation was the 1948 elections, which prevented the explosion of the T-H time bomb.

"The Taft-Hartley attempt to gag the labor press is evidence that labor's foes fully recognize its importance and influence."

Manages Paper

Rep. George M. Rhodes, who wrote the accompanying article, is Democratic Congressman from Berks County, Pa., and was elected in 1948 with united labor support. He is still general manager of The (AFL's) New Era, Reading.

Life or Death Struggles:

Auburn, N. Y., Fights To Keep Intl. Harvester Plant

IT WAS almost prophetic that the early inhabitants should have chosen the name Auburn for their little village in upstate New York.

For Auburn was the name of British poet Oliver Goldsmith's "Deserted Village"—the once-lovely community, turned ghost town.

And today the Deserted Village's American namesake is fighting desperately to escape the same fate.

Last June Auburn—latest census gives it a population of 35,763—got the dread announcement: Intl Harvester was going to close down.

To a town in which one-fifth of the population is directly dependent on IH for its livelihood, the announcement on the plant bulletin board was a death warrant. It would mean disaster for all Auburn, not only the 1800 workers and their families

Dependent on Harvester pay envelopes also are the entire business community, the professions, the city and county themselves, which last year collected $34,300 in real estate taxes from the sprawling 25-acre property.

It didn't take the townspeople long to recover their equilibrium after the blow fell.

THE UNION at Harvester—CIO Farm Equipment Workers Local 180—formed an Emergency Committee of Harvester Workers. The Chamber of Commerce dug in and came up with another committee. The mayor appointed still another group to see what could be done.

Today, marching together behind the "Save Auburn" banner, you can find the union, the Chamber of Commerce, the prominent doctors, clergymen, the mayor—even arch-conservative Republican Rep. John Taber, who hails from Auburn.

It's an almost unprecedented coalition, and it demonstrates the panic permeating the town which has welded all factions into a single unit.

Rubber Union Sets Up FEPC Dept.

The CIO Rubber Workers have set up a Fair Employment Practices department to check on discrimination. The action of the convention meeting at Toronto, Canada, followed a report which said that "the danger exists that the present wave of unemployment will largely eliminate colored workers from the industry." The report said that in Akron, colored workers make up 6% of the working force, but constitute 16% of those laid off.

There are two factors in the Harvester story which embittered the workers more than anything else.

ONE IS the fact that as taxpayers, IH employes helped dig their own grave.

Had the company not been able to pick up at a low price four modern war plants, built by taxpayers' money, Harvester wouldn't be getting ready to shut down today.

According to the union, which obtained its information from War Production Board records, IH in 1946 acquired the four plants—and this doesn't include the equipment—at a cost of $27,451,685. They had been built by the government at a cost of $43,920,000. Including the equipment, the union estimates IH paid 12 cents on the dollar for the whole works.

In addition, the government had turned over $47,692,000 worth of structures and equipment for Harvested to operate for profit during the war.

Because they are more modern, these plants can be operated at a greater profit margin than the 46-year-old Auburn plant. Presumably, then, the IH plan is to transfer goods normally manufactured at the Auburn plant either directly to one of the former war plants to to another structure, whose production would be shifted to one of the war plants.

The big question Auburn workers want answered is: Has a company which owes its unprecedented prosperity to the taxpayers no obligation at all to those taxpayers, to the workers who made possible the profits, or to the community in which it flourished for 46 years?

THE SECOND thing which embittered IH workers is that they feel they were duped by the company.

For several years Auburn residents had heard rumors that Harvester was planning to shut down.

Each time the rumors cropped up, Harvester did something to allay the town's fears. In January 1948, IH Pres. John L. McCaffrey and Vice-Pres. Ralph Archer came to Auburn.

On the plant bulletin board, Archer was quoted as praising Auburn's employes for their production turnout. Of all the IH plants, he said, "only Auburn came close to 1947's production schedule." This, the bulletin board announcement said, Archer ascribed "to the cooperative way Auburn management and Auburn employes get along."

Then the bulletin quoted McCaffrey: " . . . in reference to those 'I-H is leaving Auburn' rumors, he stated that he could 'see no reason why I-H won't always be in Auburn.'"

With that IH workers breathed a sigh of relief, started spending more freely—the way one does when he's reasonably sure of his job. Some bought homes, others cars.

UNDOUBTEDLY IH employes recalled the company's strong statements about human relations and business being part of the community and workers and management pulling together for common objectives when they first glimpsed the stark company notice in June.

When a plant closes down, what becomes of the new homes with mortgages, the new cars, the new members of the family, the workers, the merchants—the whole town?

Auburn residents know it spells certain disaster.

So far the storm aroused by the IH announcement has forced one little concession out of IH. Three months after posting the notice of closure, Harvester announced it would sell the plant and equipment for $1 to some "properly constituted body" which "would use or dispose of the property for the benefit of the people of Auburn."

But the offer didn't meet with the enthusiastic reception Harvester apparently anticipated. The union turned it down as being no solution to the problem and determined to redouble its efforts to keep Harvester in Auburn.

The local newspaper, the Citizen-Advertiser, editorially voiced its own doubts about the scheme. In the first place, it pointed out, the city and the county would lose more than $34,000 in taxes annually if the city took over the buildings and failed to find an occupant.

And the prospect of finding an occupant might not be too good, since much of the plant is of obsolete construction. "There are other drawbacks of course," added the editorial, "all well-known to Harvester employes in particular and Auburnians in general."

Having failed to budge IH in its determination to leave Auburn, the townspeople are looking to Uncle Sam as their last resort.

This phase of the battle was summed up this way by Dr. Frank L. DeFurio, chairman of the Citizen's Committee to Save Auburn: "If Harvester hadn't received war plants from the government, they would stay here. The government should move in and say: 'Look here, we gave you those plants, but you have no right to use them to disrupt a whole community.'"

BOTH THE New York State AFL and CIO passed identical resolutions urging Congress to "determine the feasibility of rescinding all sales of war plants to IH . . . until such time as a satisfactory guarantee is obtained that no use will be made of such plants as will threaten the economic life of Auburn or any other established community."

Auburn folks don't feel they're asking any big sacrifice of IH. After all, they say, they're fighting for their very existence; to Harvester it's only a question of super profits or medium profits.

Harvester isn't being asked to operate in the red. The Auburn Works have always been profitable, Auburn people say. Auburn's main production item is a one-man haybaler, a consistently good seller. In fact, Auburn profitability was so good that the company drew up ambitious plans for its modernization and expansion—until it got its hands on the new, made-to-order government war plants.

Then, apparently, plans for Auburn went up in smoke.

WITH THE company still adamant after 3½ months of futile pleading by all segments of the town, people are looking to government intervention to avert the catastrophe. So far a sub-committee of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report has only sat on a resolution calling for a Congressional investigation.

Most of the IH employes are over 50, own homes in Auburn, have families. Where can they go, and how easily can they get jobs elsewhere at that age? They're wondering.

Then, too, they're wondering whether the federal government is going to permit itself to be a party to the destruction of a whole town.

Last year IH net profits were a record-smashing $55½ million. Will a whole town of 35,000 people have to be sacrificed so that Harvester can make more in 1951?

New Wrinkle in Conciliation

A new wrinkle in labor conciliation—by a committee of union representatives—succeeded in settling the strike of Lodge 760 of the Intl. Association of Machinists against the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co. at International Falls, Minn.

After Carl Carlgren of the U. S. mediation and conciliation service failed to secure any agreement, union leaders formed their own mediation committee. It included representatives of Local 33, CIO Woodworkers, and the AFL locals of the Papermakers, Firemen and Oilers, Operating Engineers, Plant Guards, and Electricians.

After briefing themselves on the IAM demands—a half-a-cent an hour pay increase, automatic promotion from helper to class B journeyman and three more paid holidays, the mediation committee urged the company to back down from its previous refusal. The result—the company accepted a compromise which the strikers also backed, 83 to 23.

The strike, which promised to be a long and hard one, was over in less than six days, thanks to mediation "by unions, for unions and of unions."

RUSS PRIESTLEY

"For myself, I can't stand those short-stemmed pipes."

'It's the Real Thing'

Asserting that "this time, it's the real thing," Business Week magazine last week warns that "labor's present political effort has come to be worth taking very seriously indeed." The businessmen's magazine features, on its cover, a picture of CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll and LLPE-AFL Director Joseph Keenan, hands clasped, before a map of U. S. political subdivisions.

"Well, Hazel, the boss gave me another raise."

CIO Delegation Likens Israel Labor Party to PAC

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE REPUBLIC of Israel "is a bastion of democracy in the Middle East," but it requires extensive financial help—in the form of gifts, loans and private investment—to establish the "wide-scale industrial expansion" which the country needs for survival and growth, a CIO delegation declared in a report issued last week.

Members of the delegation, appointed last spring by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, were Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Pres. Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union; and Maxwell Brandwen, counsel to the clothing workers union. Their "Report On Israel" was published by the CIO in the form of a 32-page illustrated pamphlet.

In an introduction to the Report, Murray noted that the "CIO has always looked with favor and sympathy on the efforts of men and women everywhere to win freedom and achieve economic progress." He cited the report as "an authoritative and interesting description of the great progress being made by the people of Israel and by their splendid trade union organization."

THE delegation reported that it was "greatly impressed with the vigor, intelligence and democratic spirit of both Histadrut (the General Federation of Labor in Israel) and the Israeli government."

"Histadrut's methods and pioneering spirit are being studied and examined throughout the entire region," the delegation declared. "As President Truman's 'bold new program' for helping the people of backward areas moves toward the action stage, the Histadrut method may well be recognized as the best method of helping colonial peoples to help themselves."

Noting the importance of economic progress in Israel to the wellbeing of the entire Middle East, the delegation said "it is important . . . that Israel be permitted to develop freely along the democratic road which it has charted for itself. The CIO, as well as the AFL and the railroad brotherhoods, have in the past supported all measures designed to help make Israel a powerful force for progress throughout the world, and more particularly in the Middle East. Such support should be continued in even greater measure."

The report contains a detailed examination of the structure and policies of the Histadrut labor organization, and of Mapai, the closely-related Israeli labor party which polled the largest number of votes in Israel's first election and which is the core of the present government.

The delegation said allegations that Israel is either Soviet-dominated or Communist-dominated constitute an "utter falsity."

"Domestically, Mapai's program —as we saw it from discussions with party and union leaders—is much the same sort of Fair Deal program, adjusted to the country's particular needs, that PAC (the Political Action Committee of the CIO) follows in this country, or that democratic labor parties seek to carry out in other sections of the world."

There is "no question," the delegation commented, "that labor in Israel looks primarily to the United States for guidance toward the democratic ideal." Israel's "neutrality" in many post-war disputes between the U. S. and the Soviet Union has been motivated by its own desire to build a new state and to take steps to insure continued immigration by Jews from the iron curtain nations.

"We recognized that this attitude . . . in no way conflicts with the strong democratic spirit of the government and its people," the delegation reported. "It is important that American unionists understand Israel's problem as a small new state; and that we interpret Israel's position in world affairs in the light of its people's humanitarian desire to give sanctuary to hundreds of thousands of eastern European Jews."

The report noted that labor's voice "is heard and respected everywhere in the country and in the government of Premier Ben Gurion," who is a former executive of Histadrut, the union organization. The delegation praised the unions for encouraging the unionization of Arabs in Israel, and said that "Arab workers have profited by Histadrut membership, which has brought them tremendous improvements in what was once their coolie standard of living."

The economic framework created by Israel's union is "impressive," the delegation reported. "Histadrut takes care of people from the cradle to the grave, from the reception camps for new immigrants to the financing and development of new industries."

"Histadrut's collective bargaining follows many of the same patterns that we find in the United States," the report said. The organization "clearly reserves the right to strike—but in recent years it has resorted increasingly to arbitration of disputes."

Histadrut's cooperative service activities developed, the delegation reported, because the British mandate after the first world war provided few governmental services.

"Having moved into these realms of government activity, it seems likely that Histadrut will continue to operate its numerous social welfare plans," the CIO officials said.

"Histradrut is a labor organization of only about 200,000 workers—but its functions are broader than those of any other labor organization in all the world. Today, a year after formation of the Israeli government, Histadrut is the foundation stone of the democratic state."

THE REPORT urged CIO support of "further substantial loans" by the U. S. government to Israel, and pointed out that "in its first year the Israeli government has demonstrated a sense of mature responsibility . . . Additional U. S. government loans will be an investment that is sound both in terms of economics and of international good will."

The delegation also called for encouragement of contributions to U. S. organizations raising funds to help the people of Israel, and support of "big scale private investment in Israeli economic projects."

The existing shortage of capital in Israel "imperils the humanitarian goals of the Jewish state," the CIO delegation declared. "Israel must develop its private industry far beyond present levels, so that it may become self-sufficient and able to contribute to the economic well-being of the entire Middle East. . . . These economic needs cannot be met by mere expressions of friendship or encouragement. Tremendous outlays of capital are immediately necessary. . .

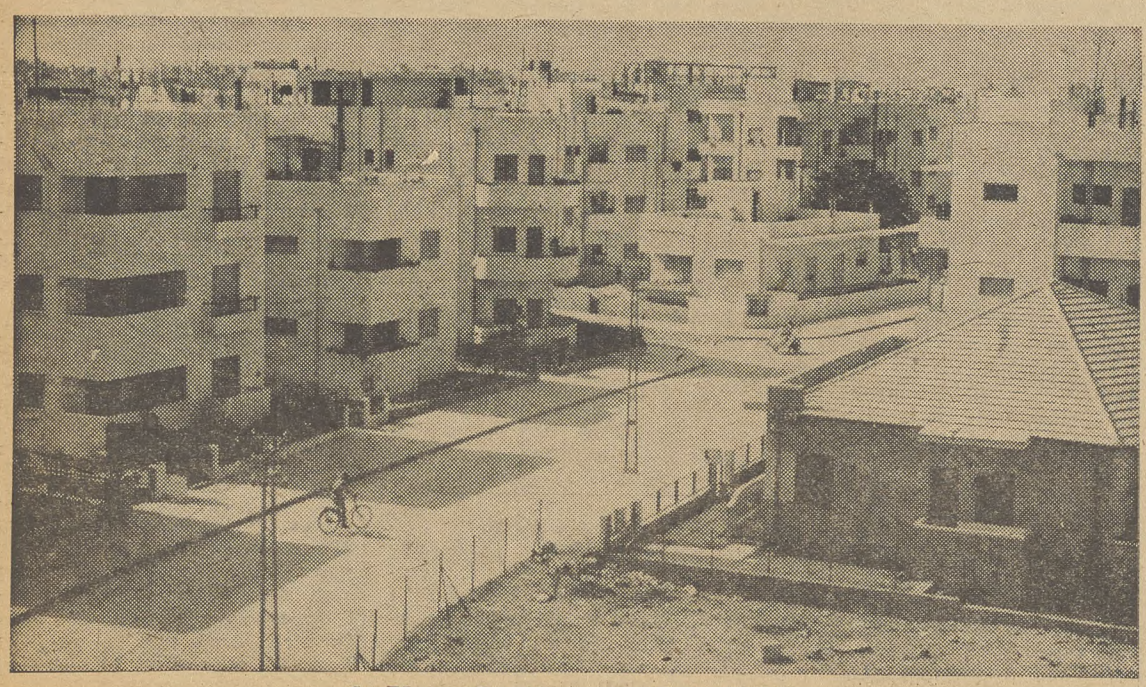
"We hope and expect that Americans—those possessing great resources and those with only modest savings—will soon come to realize that their funds can perform a constructive—and profitable—service through investment in the economy of Israel."

DISCUSS ISRAELI PROBLEMS: Eliahu Elath, Israeli ambassador, and Pres. Jacob Potofsky of CIO Clothing Workers discuss issues with CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey at CIO luncheon. Potofsky headed CIO delegation to Israel.

CIO REPORTS ON ISRAEL: Guests at luncheon for press where CIO made public its delegation's Report on Israel. Left to right: Miss Herlitz of Israeli Foreign Ministry; Maxwell Brandwen, counsel to CIO clothing workers; Eliahu Elath, Israeli ambassador to the U. S.; Pres. Jacob Potofsky of CIO Clothing Workers; CIO Secy.-Treas. James Carey; Pres. Joseph Curran of Natl. Maritime Union; Asst. Secy. of Labor Philip Kaiser; CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood; Cleon Swayzee of State Dept. labor division.

Report Available

Copies of the "Report on Israel" may be obtained from the CIO Publications Dept., 718 Jackson Place N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Prices: 15c a copy; 50 for $6.75; 100 for $12; 500 for $50.



A New Section of Tel Aviv

Up Goes First Building in New Israeli Settlement

"Oh him! He's from the Bureau of Internal Revenue."

A&P Ads Can't Hide Record Of High Prices

By NATHAN ROBERTSON

HOUSEWIVES would do well to think twice, or even three times, before they accept the claim of the A&P stores that the government's anti-trust suit against the big food chain would mean higher food prices.

The stores already have been convicted of illegal practices which force millions of consumers to pay higher prices than necessary.

There is no question but that the A&P stores often offer prices lower than you can find in other stores. But previous court decisions show they frequently do so at the expense of consumers in their own stores elsewhere and in rival stores.

In other words, there is no assurance you will always get the lowest prices in A&P stores, or that if they were put out of business (which the government is not trying to do) you would have to pay higher prices. But if the government is successful in its suit you should get lower prices in other stores.

The A&P is trying to bury these previous court decisions under millions of dollars worth of advertising. It took out full page advertisements in 2000 newspapers, picturing the government as trying to put it out of business and force higher food prices.

It claimed the suit was brought by a bunch of crackpot "anti-trust lawyers in Washington" who believe "any big business must be destroyed simply because it is big."

THESE advertisements were filled with direct misstatements and omissions of fact. They did not mention, for instance, nor did the news stories which somehow got into many of the newspapers at the same time, that the A&P had already been convicted on the same charges the government is now bringing against it.

The charges, therefore, are not the charges of a bunch of wild-eyed lawyers in Washington, but the findings of sober federal judges, including a unanimous three-judge Federal Court of Appeals.

Nor is the government trying to put the A&P out of business, as the advertisement said in big, black headlines. The government is trying to break the 6000-store chain up into seven smaller, but still big, chains. It also is asking the courts to separate the retail chains from the manufacturing and wholesale operations which have resulted in illegal operations.

The previous court decisions made clear that the government was not attacking A&P for its bigness, but because it was using its bigness for illegal operations that were costing consumers a great deal of money. It was doing this in two ways:

FIRST, THE A&P was convicted of using its power, as the biggest buyer of food in the country, to force a two-price system on producers and wholesalers which benefitted the A&P with low prices, but forced other stores, and therefore other consumers, to pay more. The A&P was entitled to savings resulting from quantity purchases, but not to additional price cuts it used its power to get.

Second, the A&P was convicted of selling below cost in some of its stores and driving competitors out of business, at the expense of its customers in other stores, who therefore had to pay higher prices to maintain the A&P profit level. The implications of this are that once the A&P has killed off competition you have no assurance of continued low prices.

This is the system monopolists have traditionally followed since the days of John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Trust. The evidence showed, for instance, that the A&P was purposely losing money at one time in Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, but partially recouping in Scranton, where a price fixing system had been worked out with competitors.

As a special campaign was opened against a new competitor in Richmond, Division Headquarters said, "the hotter we can make our program, the quicker this outfit will realize that they have no place in the supermarket in Richmond."

THE COURT of Appeals called this "lethal competition." It warned that if carried far enough, such policies could drive every independent retailer and even smaller competing chains out of business. No competitor can match the A&P's present resources in manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing. Profits from manufacturing and wholesaling can be used to kill off competition in the retail field.

But where would consumers be, once the A&P had killed off all competitors? It is one thing to take business away from competitors through low prices resulting from efficiency, as the A&P claimed to have done in its advertisements.

But the court records are filled with evidence of A&P stores selling at a loss for years on end to "increase volume" which means taking the business away from competitors unfairly, at the expense of consumers elsewhere. If A&P's efficiency resulted in such low prices, why did it have to sell at a loss to gain new business?

Housewives and their husbands would do well to consider another angle in this A&P case. They are not only consumers, they often are fathers and mothers. Do they want their children to have a chance to work only as hired clerks or hired store managers, or do they want their children to have a chance to own their own businesses?

In the last case the A&P got a fine of only $175,000 for years of illegal operations. That is a drop in the bucket to such a large business, only a fraction of what it paid last week for a single advertising splurge.

It has persisted in its monopolistic practices in the face of previous court suits and prohibitory legislation. That is why the government is now trying to break it up into smaller units—not to destroy its efficiency, but to destroy its power to harm competitors and consumers.

Wood OK's Getting out Of WFTU

The CIO Woodworkers' Union has approved the action of the CIO Executive Board in disaffiliating the CIO from the World Federation of Trade Unions.

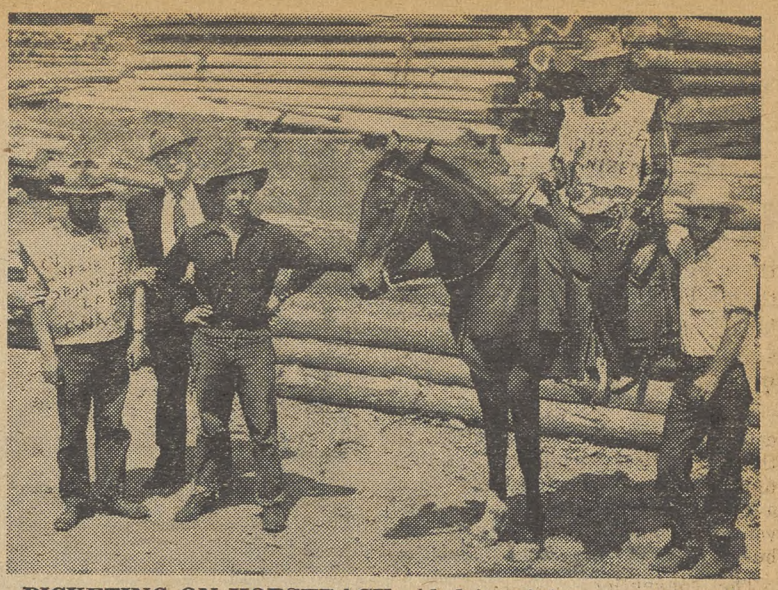
Approval was one of the first actions taken at the 13th annual convention which was held at Vancouver, B. C., with 600 delegates and visitors attending.

The WFTU was assailed for failing to serve the purpose for which it was created, and for being used "as an instrument of vilification and abuse against free and democratic governments and free and democratic trade unions."

Discussing trade relations between the U. S. and Canada, IWA Pres. J. E. Fadling said "we cannot have reciprocal trade between countries if we start excluding commodities at the request of every industry which would like world trade to be a one-way street for their particular product."

Regarding unemployment in the lumber industry, Fadling said the real reason was not importation of logs and lumber from Canada, but rather "the squeeze the large companies in the states are putting on the gyppo logger to force down log prices or force them out of business altogether."

William Mahoney, western director of the Canadian Congress of Labor, told the delegates they had set the pattern for dealing with disruption within the union. "You have made it clear that workers in the United States and Canada will not go along with the sort of treacherous leadership displayed by Pritchett and Dalskog in their secessionist movement in British Columbia last year," Mahoney said.



PICKETING ON HORSEBACK aided in wining a contract for Local M-501 of the CIO Woodworkers at the Curtis Pole Co., Helena, Mont. Elwood Rossberg is on the horse. In the picture are George Van Norman, Charles W. Gardner, Local Pres. Robert Perkins, Rossberg and Louis Ruslford.

Fight For Detroit Co-Op Apartment is Won

THE GOING is tough, and you have to fight not only the real estate lobby, but government agencies. But the CIO and AFL in Detroit have shown it can be done.

Ground will be broken next month for the Schoolcraft Gardens Cooperative project, and canstruction of the first of 500 cooperative apartments will begin this fall, with occupancy of the first 60 units expected next spring.

It took a year of battling with the Federal Housing Administration before the way was cleared.

The project was started with the encouragement of Michigan liberals, including Gov. G. Mennen Williams. "Cooperative housing," he said, "is a fine manifestation of the American way of doing things, of the capacity of our people to get together and help themselves meet their own needs."

ENDORSEMENT and help also came from Victor G. Reuther, CIO Auto Workers' education director, and Finley C. Allan, the AFL building trades secretary. The cooperators bought a 70-acre tract near a city park, set to work with an architect on plans for two, three and four-bedroom apartments. When the figuring ended, they had an attractive offering for prospective home buyers.

Then the FHA started making trouble. It raised one legal obstacle after another. The cost of the co-op apartments is estimated at $9.90 per square foot; the cost for comparable private industry building averages $12.05. Yet the FHA, under prodding from the real estate lobby, kept hemming and hawing about financing, sponsors of the project said.

The coop group met disappointment after disappointment, and many times the project seemed doomed. But finally, after a year of haggling, the FHA has virtually consented to a mortgage loan covering 90 to 95% of the construction costs.

The fight has been won, but it has demonstrated that cooperative housing has no real legal status under government financing plans. The Sparkman-Spence bill, in Congress now, would make cooperative housing easier, by specifically authorizing direct loans to co-ops.

The Sparkman-Spence bill (S. 2246) has been reported out by the Senate Banking & Currency Committee. The House passed a diluted version of the bill and cut out the provisions for loans to co-ops.

Monthly payments for Schoolcraft's first units will range from $58 to $75, considerably under privately-built homes of the same size. Under the Sparkman-Spence bill, a two-bedroom unit in the Detroit project could be financed over a 50-year period for only $36 a month.

Bridges Trial Set For November 14

The trial of Pres. Harry Bridges of the CIO Longshoremen's Union on charges of perjury and conspiracy, will start at San Francisco Nov. 14, Federal Judge George B. Harris announced. He will hear argument Oct. 4 on defense motions to dismiss the indictments against Bridges and two other union officials. If the defense wins, the criminal trial set for Nov. 14 will be cancelled.

AFL, Machinists Indorses Lehman

The candidacy of former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for U. S. Senator has been formally indorsed by the non-partisan committee of the New York State Federation of Labor (AFL). Lehman is opposed by John Foster Dulles, Republican, appointed to the Senate by Gov. Dewey upon the resignation of Sen. Robert F. Wagner. Lehman has been indorsed by the New York State CIO, at whose convention he started his campaign.

Lehman's candidacy on the Democratic ticket has been indorsed also by the New York State Council of the Intl. Association of Machinists. The council representing 50,000 members, will work for Lehman through a nonpartisan political league.

W. Va. CIO Votes To Aid Steel Union

UNQUALIFIED support of the CIO Steelworkers in their fight to bring security to themselves and to "American labor" was pledged by the 12th annual convention of the West Virginia CIO Council.

"Our full economic and numerical strength will be joined with that of the Steelworkers in their fight for American labor," stated a resolution adopted by the convention, which met in Parkersburg.

The convention—best attended in the history of the council—unanimously indorsed the action of the National CIO Executive Board in demanding that all members of the board adhere to CIO policy or resign. The resolution urged that the Board "create organizations with which loyal groups may affiliate."

THE CONVENTION advised its membership to aid formation of chapters of the Natl. Labor-Religion Foundation.

PAC Dir. Jack Kroll urged intensified political action to retain the liberal Congressmen and Senators from West Virginia. He stressed the need of electing other officials and legislators "favorable to the cause of organized labor." Evidence of the effectiveness of his talk was indicated by contributions of delegates to PAC.

Delegates also contributed $200 to the emergency polio fund.

One resolution charged General NLRB Counsel Denham with "mis-application of the Taft-Hartley law." Another resolution, demanding repeal of T-H, was met with a thundering "yea" vote.

Speakers included R. J. Thomas, Assistant CIO Director of organization; G. George DeNucci, CIO Regional Director, Columbus, Ohio, and Charles Sattler, State Commissioner of Labor.

Council Pres. John B. Easton and Secy. A. D. Viller were unopposed for re-election and were chosen by acclamation. In 1924 Easton was elected president of the State Federation of Labor and served in that office until shortly after the formation of CIO.

Vice presidents elected were: Earl Moore, Pete Cuffaro, Don Berger, Lawrence Bee, Fred Horner, Freeman Pettus, Lloyd Matics, Carl Deem, Fred White, Perry Hupp, Ray Runyon, and Hobart Linger.

Eubanks Wins In Guild Poll

Sam Eubanks, executive vice-president of the CIO Newspaper Guild, has been re-elected, defeating Jack Deegan of New York, in a referendum vote. With 96% of the eligible vote in, the count was Eubanks 7125; Deegan 5790.

Voted into office with Eubanks was the entire pro-Guild slate. Chosen vice presidents at large were: Joe Collis, Wilkes-Barre; Chan Forman, Chicago; Zula Ferguson, Los Angeles; Mike Lapine, Cleveland, and Bem Price, Atlanta.

Named regional vice presidents were: Charles Leveroni, Boston; Adolph Rahm, St. Louis; Al Dipman, San Francisco.

Harry Martin, president, and Ralph Novak, secretary-treasurer, were unopposed. Collis led the pro-Guild ticket with 7265 votes; Dillard Stokes, Washington, with 5775 was second high on the "Free Guild ticket."

Top Economists Urge Congress To Prepare for Recession, Inflation

ONE OF THE most important economic reports in many years was submitted to the Congressional Economic Committee by the National Planning Association.

It was a dual report unanimously approved by more than a dozen of the nation's leading economists, asserting that the national economy might move either toward inflation or deflation and that Congress should prepare at once for either eventuality.

The economists agreed the country should have "positive assurance that the government will be prepared to act promptly either if prices should display a sharp and continuous upward swing, or if unemployment should increase substantially." They recommended that "Congress should plan ahead and announce the actions to be taken in either contingency" by enacting preliminary legislation to be effective when needed.

LEGISLATION should be enacted at once, the economists said, so that if unemployment should increase to a level of 5,000,000 (it is now below 4,000,000) a number of corrective steps could be put into effect at once, including:

1. Repeal of the wartime excise or sales taxes.
2. Temporary abatement of the lower brackets of income tax, or an increase in exemptions to increase purchasing power. Other tax rates should not be changed, leaving revenue to decline as business activity fell. The Committee agreed unanimously that deficits in time of depression were proper and wise.
3. Lengthening of the period for payment of unemployment benefits. This should be legislated in advance, the economists said, so that workers could count on this added protection.
4. Expansion of public works. This also should be arranged in advance, the economists recommended, so that economically desirable projects would be ready which could be started promptly.

CONGRESS, they said, also should enact at once legislation to go into effect in case we should head into another inflationary period. This should include:

1. An increase in lower bracket tax rates, or a lowering of exemptions.
2. Continuation of the wartime excise taxes, or if they had been repealed, replacement with other taxes. (Here the group failed to follow liberal, Fair Deal recommendations for an excess profits tax.)
3. Reduction of public expenditures, holding civil public works to a minimum, and deferring all but the most urgent military expenditures. Large farm benefits also should be prohibited.

These recommendations for immediate action, together with a progressive report on long range economic policy, came from a group of professors called together by the National Planning Association at the suggestion of Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) to advise the country on the best policies to be followed by the government in the near future.

The group met at Princeton for three days and agreed unanimously on all its recommendations. The reports were submitted to the Congressional Economic Committee by H. Christian Sonne, chairman of the Board of NPA, and Dr. Simeon E. Leland, of Northwestern Univ. Other top economists who joined in the recommendations included:

Dr. Howard R. Bowen, Univ. of Illinois; Dr. J. Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard Univ.; Dr. James K. Hall, Univ. of Washington; Dr. Albert G. Hart, Columbia Univ.; Dr. Clarence Heer, Univ. of North Carolina; Dr. E. A. Kincaid, Univ. of Virginia; Dr. Paul A. Samuelson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Lawrence H. Seltzer, Wayne Univ.; Dr. Arthur Smithies, Harvard Univ.; Dr. Tipton R. Snavely, Univ. of Virginia; Dr. Jacob Viner, Princeton Univ.; Dr. Donald H. Wallace, Princeton Univ.

Joe Ball Gets Job As Ship Lobbyist

Ex-Sen. Joseph Ball of Minn., a strict Taft-Hartley man before he was upset by Sen. Hubert Humphrey, is now a full-fledged, journeyman lobbyist.

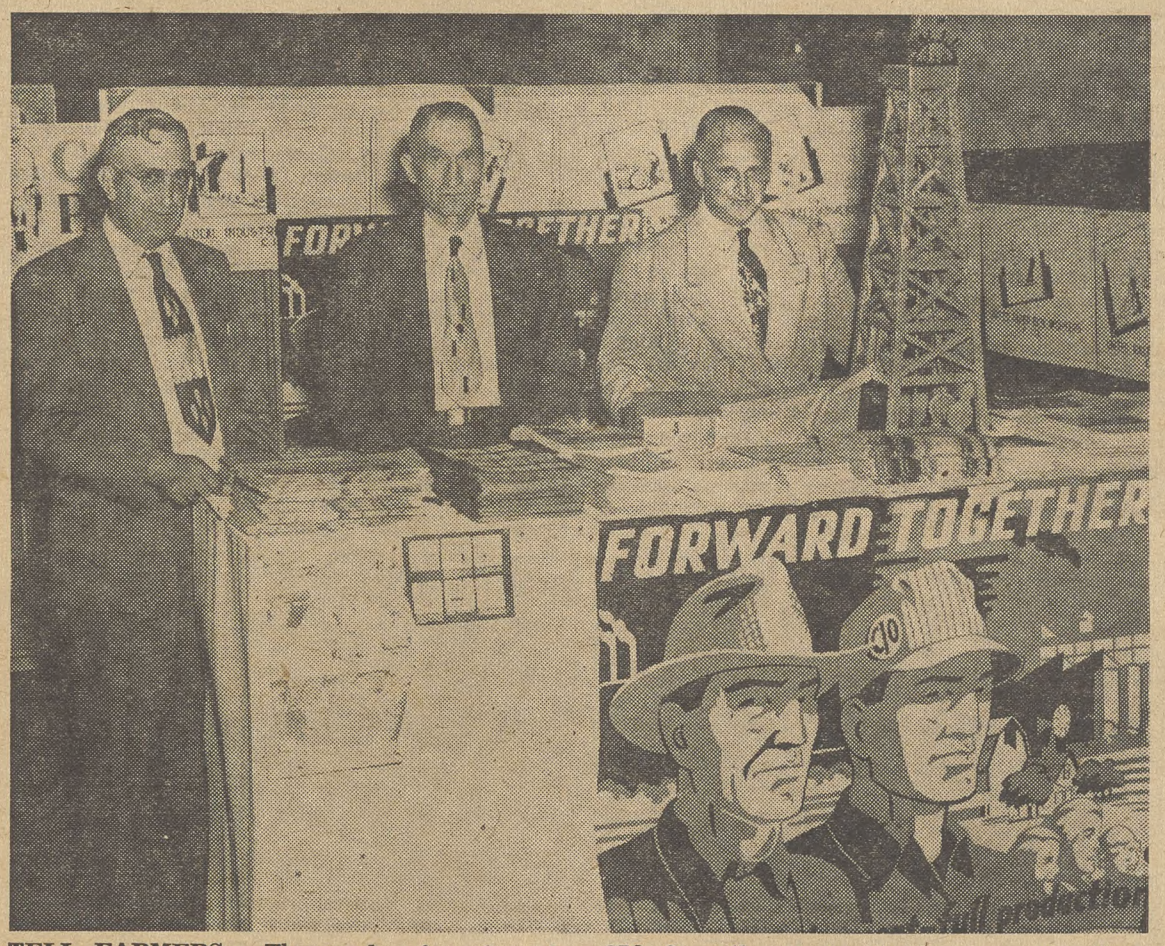
Ball has been named vice-president of the Association of American Shipowners and manager of the group's Washington office.

The one-time senator served his apprenticeship last spring when he helped veteran lobbyist Gerald Reilly fight Taft-Hartley repeal. Reilly, while toiling in behalf of General Motors and General Electric, turned some hack work over to Ball and paid him rather handsomely—some $3500.

In making public Ball's new job, George W. Morgan, president of the Association, said the shipping industry was glad to have the "counsel and advice of a distinguished and experienced public figure who will bring a fresh point of view and a new vigor."

CWA Blood Program

The Corpus Christi (Tex.) local of the CIO Communications Workers has set up a file of blood types to be made available to union members and their families as well as to Corpus Christi hospital staffs and individuals who need quick transfusions. Over 100 union members have had their blood typed in the program.



TELL FARMERS: Thousands of copies of CIO and PAC literature were distributed at this booth at the Kansas State Free Fair at Topeka, which was sponsored by the CIO Regional Office at Kansas City, Mo.; the Kansas CIO Council and the Steelworkers, the Auto Workers, the Packinghouse Workers and Oil Workers. Behind the counter are CIO Regional Dir. James J. Leary; CIO Field Reps. Henry A. Schwarzott and William E. Lewis.

Lorain, Ohio Paper Faces Anti-Trust Suit

IN THE FIRST anti-trust suit ever filed involving a newspaper and competing radio stations, the U. S. government charged that the Lorain, Ohio, Journal, is attempting to monopolize the dissemination of news and advertising by injuring a competing radio station.

The suit was first made public in Washington by Atty. General J. Howard McGrath but was filed in the Federal District Court of Cleveland. Named as defendants are the publishing company and four of its officers, including the editor of the Journal.

The government charges that the Lorain Journal refuses to accept advertising from enterprises which advertise over radio stations WEOL and WEOL-FM in Lorain and nearby Elyria in an attempt to gain control of the radio outlets.

The government also charges that the Journal refuses to accept the advertisements of concerns which buy space in the Lorain Sunday News, a weekly newspaper, and also has sought to keep the Elyria Chronicle-Telegram from circulating in Lorain.

The government suit is a civil action seeking a court order stopping the allegedly monopolistic practices. If an order is obtained under the Sherman anti-trust act, the Journal must obey it or be held in contempt with heavy fines and jail sentences the possible penalties.

Statement of the ownership, management, and circulation required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

Of THE CIO NEWS published weekly at Washington, D. C., for 1949.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. Editor, Allan L. Swim, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. Managing editor, None. Business manager, Richard E. Bauer, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and address of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., Philip Murray, Pres.; James B. Carey, Secy-Treas.; Vice Presidents: L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter Reuther, Emil Rieve and Frank Rosenblum.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state): None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semi-weekly, and triweekly newspapers only.) 117,752.

(Signed) ALLAN L. SWIM, Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of Sept., 1949.

(Seal) Marguerite N. Carroll, Notary Public

My commission expires Dec. 14, 1949.

Six Months Ago:

CP's Morris Warned Against Secession Moves!

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

OUTSIDE the hall where the Electrical Workers' convention was held, a group of eager young Communists were handing out a drab-looking pamphlet.

This was on the third day of the UE convention. Inside the hall, the delegates had just adopted a resolution which authorized the board to withhold per capita from CIO if CIO Pres. Philip Murray did not meet the conditions of an ultimatum from UE.

The drab-looking pamphlet was by George Morris, "labor" editor of the Communist Daily Worker. It is called "Where Is the CIO Going?" Beginning at the bottom of Page 29 is this startling statement by Morris—and we quote:

"One of the major reasons for weakness of labor in the past has been the tendency of advanced groups to split away from the main stream and set up 'pure' and highly disciplined n e w unions. With very few exceptions, such ventures turned out a failure.

"In effect, secession or the voluntary isolation of progressives to their own corner is a form of escape from the far more difficult struggle of winning the workers away from the reactionaries and doing so within the labor movement where most of the workers belong.

"One of Foster's (William Z., top Commie) greatest contributions to the labor movement of America was to call a halt to such tendencies of left isolation.

"The often-heard charge from right-wing quarters that CIO progressives plan to split away is not only a falsehood, but an attempt to fan secession."

Yes sir, that's what Morris wrote about six months ago. I had not seen the pamphlet previously. It calls itself "A Program for Militant Trade Unionism."

Now that I've had time to read it through, I'd like to analyze it.

MORRIS IS somewhat of a rarity in party circles—he has some sense of humor. I've run into him a lot around the CIO circuit and have found him a pleasant conversationalist who can take it most of the time. But, I hasten to protect his job security in the party by assuring the boys at 35 E. 12th St., New York, that I have never seen or heard George deviate the slightest iota from the party line.

In his pamphlet, Morris starts off with:

"What happened to the CIO? The question is heard on all sides. For some time it has been evident that the CIO was being led away from the fighting, drive-ahead spirit that won it great support in earlier days.

"The sweeping o r g a n i z i n g drives and pace-setting economic gains that made it so attractive to the workers in the past are now giving way to internal strife, inter-union raiding, Red-baiting (The capital R is Morris', not ours), witching-hunting, stagnation and decline."

Then he poses some more questions:

"What's behind this division in the CIO? Who is responsible for it? How can the CIO be brought back to the forward-looking path it followed in its earlier days?" To arrive at his answer Morris says, "We should first trace the CIO's development both at the time of its birth—days when it was united and progressive—and further back to the historic conditions that led to its rise."

Morris points out that in the early days of CIO, all CIO leaders were called Communists or Reds. Now, he complains that what he calls the "dominant right" has lost its militancy because it calls a Communist a Communist.

Morris, with a grand gesture, gives what he calls the left almost entire credit for industrial organization, militant strike strategy, independent political action, trade union democracy, elimination of racketeering, aid to Negroes, the shop steward system, internationalism, rank and file control, unemployment insurance and old age security.

THEN, SUDDENLY, Morris says, "The breakup of the united front through which the CIO made its historic advance began when Murray and his associates in the 'middle' turned their back on the past program and went full hog for the Truman Doctrine and the resultant Marshall Plan."

"'Slave labor' was suddenly discovered in the Soviet Union," Morris says (it's amazing that he didn't qualify that more; is the party actually admitting that there *is* slave labor in the USSR. a fact accepted by everybody else?)

Morris really goes off the deep end when he writes, "Wage raises, organization of the unorganized, and other such objectives were effectively side-tracked" by CIO following the split with the left.

That is certainly news to the Steelworkers, the Auto Workers and other militant unions loyal to CIO. It apparently isn't news to left-dominated unions whose "militancy" apparently consists in sitting back, screaming, and waiting for Steel and Auto to set a pattern.

Morris then goes ahead to list what he considers the "differences" between the "left" and CIO:

Organization: "The Left calls for a return to the 'Spirit of '36' when ability and devotion and not one's political pedigree counted in the choice of organizers.

It is possible that in 1936 the party lads were in favor of sound organization, but only because the party told them to be so; The party's real role has been disruption, wrecking and a return to reaction.

Labor unity: "Only the left, having no interest in maintaining the division (between CIO and AFL), could view the problem from the standpoint of its basic significance for the working man." (G stands for George and Gibberish.)

"Fighting Wage Policy": Here we go again, boys. Morris says the early days of CIO had an atmosphere which was "hardly the kind in which leaders like Murray, Rieve and Reuther could flower out with their theories of labor-management love." Now, now, George!

Morris uses the industry council plan of CIO in his attempt to prove Murray and the others love the bosses. That is extremely odd, since the CIO has been urging the industry council plan since 1940. There is not an indication, either in the convention proceedings or in the recollections of veteran convention-goers, that the "left" ever opposed industrial council plans. Does that prove *they* love the bosses?

Independent political action: He brushes off the old arguments in favor of the zany "Progressive" Party of Henry A. Wallace.

"Peace" policy: It means, of course, giving Russia everything—except Morris, who obviously likes American food and liquor better.

Political freedom: Maybe you didn't know it, but the left wing did you a favor at the Portland CIO convention last fall. Morris says: "While some of the left-progressive delegates explained why they are for the Progressive Party, the left block (what happened to the word "progressive?") did not demand in its political resolution an endorsement of the Progressive Party." Darn nice of them.

CIO Democracy: Moscow style, that is.

End red-baiting: Morris gives the Communists just about all the credit for organization of almost every union. So, he wants us to stop saying that George Morris is a Communist.

Negro Rights: The CP, self-appointed champion of the Negro people, accuses the right wing of refusing to aid the Negro, especially in electing him to office.

Now, George, you spent the week of Sept. 19 at the convention of the Electrical Workers. UE has been lauded by you and other Commies as an ideal "progressive union." How come UE does not have a single Negro among its national officers?

"True internationalism: Morris wants us to go back to the Communist-Dominated W o r l d Federation of Trade Unions. He can have it.

He then embarks on a trade against Murray. "What caused him to agree with the Wall Streeters who supervise the government's foreign policy?"

He quotes an American Magazine piece by Murray in which the CIO leader said "we have no classes in this country."

From that statement, Morris uses typical Commie "logic" to arrive at the conclusion that "a leader who denies class division must, sooner or later, deny the necessity of struggle by labor and must come to the conclusion, as Murray does, that the interests of a union can best be served through a policy of servility to employers."

Let me ask yon one thing, George, Is this the same Murray who caused such anguished cries from steel industry executives when he called them a "sanctimonious band of robbers" before the Fact-Finding Board? Maybe George had better look up "servility" in the dictionary.

Morris accuses the Social-Democrats and the Association of Catholic Trade Unions of being responsible for CIO strife. He claims that the Vatican ordered Catholics in non-Catholic controlled unions to have an association to guide them, in this case ACTU.

I checked this statement with Ed Marciniak, one of the best interpreters of Papal encyclicals I know. Marciniak says that an encyclical in 1931 advised Catholic in non-Catholic-led unions to set up bodies purely for religious guidance. He says that any interpretation that such bodies would, by Papal order, interfere in the inner workings of a union is completely wrong.

ACTU, while it obviously has some religious character, goes beyond that. It serves as a sort of a caucus, just like the left and right wing caucuses in the Auto Workers, for instance. It doesn't back only Catholics, as witness its support of Reuther.

MORRIS CALLS for a new coalition, because, he says, "resurgence of CIO will not come with the approval of the Murrays and the Reuthers." He says that the coalition's policies don't have to be "left." That is certainly magnanimous. But, here is the policy he wants followed:

Restoration of "autonomy"; organizing; "abandonment of the paralyzing theories of management-labor cooperation"; shift in wage policy; elimination of "Taft-Hartleyism" from CIO's blood stream"; end of red-baiting; internationalism; struggle for Negro rights; one federation.

After reading Morris' "Where is the CIO going?" the question arises:

"Where is George M o r r i s Going?

CSC Institute Held At Atlanta

The Southern CIO Community Services Institute was held last week-end at the Atlanta, Ga., CIO Council Building under the joint auspices of the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee and a special sponsoring committee headed by Dir. George Baldanzi of the CIO Southern Organizing Drive.

Speakers listed on the program included Baldanzi, Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the CIO Auto Workers; Irving Ambramson, Ted F. Silvey and Leo Perlis, chairman, secretary and director, respectively, of CSC; Everett Kassalow, executive secretary of the CIO Full Employment Committee.

Also, Larry Rogin and Kenneth Kramer, education and publicity director, and social insurance director, respectively, of the CIO Textile Workers; William Crawford, director, Dist. 35, CIO Steelworkers; Wilbur F. Maxwell, director, labor participation dept., Community Chests and Councils, and Dr. H. B. Trimble, dean, School of Religion, Emory Univ., Atlanta.

Govt. Workers' Union Urged By Meeting

REVOCATION OF the charter of the United Public Workers and the establishment of a new national Organizing Committee for federal, state and local employes was strongly urged on the CIO by representatives of the government workers at a meeting in Washington.

Support for this position came from the District of Columbia CIO Council which passed a resolution declaring that "the UPW has brought the name of the entire CIO into disrepute in this most strategic area, the nation's capital."

Present at the strategy conference were representatives of the Government Workers Union, (affiliated through the Shipbuilding Workers), the CIO American Civic Employees Union (affiliated through the Utility Workers), and of other government workers unions which had withdrawn from the left-wing UPW during the past two years.

These organizations claim to represent 10,000 members in 58 locals of federal, state, city and county employes in 14 states and the District of Columbia.

In a letter addressed to CIO Pres. Philip Murray, the conference charged the UPW with having "dismally failed to organize the public workers," and accused UPW leaders of having "brought disrepute and discredit on the CIO by its consistent sabotage of CIO policy and slavish adherence to the Kremlin line."

It urged the CIO, at its next convention, to establish a separate national organizing committee for public employes.

LEAD STONE UNION: This picture of the executive board of the CIO Stone and Allied Products Workers was taken during the recent convention of the union at Columbus, Ohio. They are (L. to r.): Alexander Wright, board member; W. John Mitchell, vice president; Lewis R. Lowry, board member; John C. Lawson, secretary-treasurer; Sam Scott, president; Henry Bennett and William Imloch, board member.

Litho. President To Be Elected

Edward Swayduck, New York, president of the CIO Amalgamated Lithographers Association biggest local, will oppose incumbent John Blackburn for the presidency. They were nominated at the closing session of the ALA convention at St. Paul, Minn.

The only other contest in a rank-and-file referendum will be for the vice presidency of the central district, where Fred W. Rose, St. Louis, is stepping out after 30 years in office.

FEPC Bill Reported Minus OK

THE BILL to establish a federal FEPC went to the Senate last week with a wishy-washy "no recommendation" comment from the Senate Labor Committee.

The Committee forwarded the bill without any positive suggestion for action after it had been unable to break a 6-6 tie on a motion to write a favorable Committee report.

Sen. Elbert Thomas (D. Utah), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, said there would be no action on the Fair Employment Practices Commission measure at this session of the 81st Congress.

The Labor Committee forwarded the bill to the Senate by an 11-1 vote, with Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) casting the sole opposing vote. Earlier the Committee had turned down by 7-3 a Taft proposal for an FEPC without real power, and having only the right to seek to mediate disputes.

The Administration's FEPC bill would give the commission fairly broad powers to move in on situations involving job discrimination based on race, color or religion.

ALTHOUGH THE Labor Committee's final session on the bill was held behind closed doors, columnist Drew Pearson reported that it brought forth some sharp debate between conservative Sen. Forrest Donnell (R. Mo.) and Fair Dealers.

Donnell ranted that Pearson had given him "undue credit" for holding up the bill, or that he had resorted to "technicalities" to slow down action on FEPC. That brought a derisive hoot of laughter from his fellow Senators. Then the Missouri Republican calmly proposed that the Committee hold some more hearings.

According to the Pearson account, liberal Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D. Minn.) took up the argument.

"How many more hearings do you think we need?" Humphrey said. "We have already heard from 250 witnesses who have filled 2000 pages of testimony."

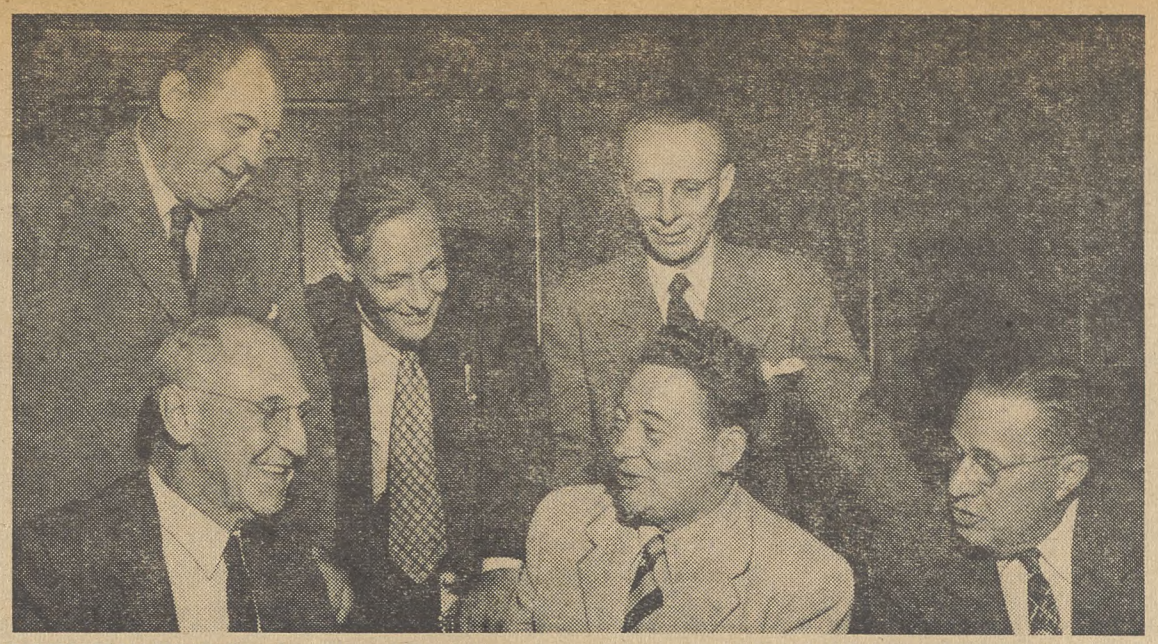
Much Child Labor Found In Florida

Florida is near the bottom of the list in school attendance, according to a recent survey made by students of the Florida State University.

A report issued by the Florida Children's Commission states that research conducted by the students indicates that "child labor certainly does its part in putting Florida well down on the school attendance list."

Florida is reported to be 38th in school attendance among the 48 states. At least 43,000 children in Florida, and probably many more, are working, according to the child labor supervisor of the State Industrial Commission, who made a survey covering children from 14 to 17 years old.

He reported widespread violations of the child labor law, the largest number in canneries, where youngsters without working certificates are frequently employed. More than a thousand cases involving industrial accidents to minors were handled last year and others are pending, he stated.



DANISH VISITORS: A group of Danish trade unionists are in this country to study our methods in order to help increase the productivity of their industry. They were recently guests at a Washington, D. C., luncheon. Standing: Secy. K. Lindberg of the Danish Congress of Trade Unions, CIO International Affairs Dir. Michael Ross, Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers; seated: Clinton S. Golden, ECA labor adviser; Eiler Jensen, president of the Danish labor congress, and Bert M. Jewell, ECA labor adviser.

AFL Meet Defies Plea To Ban Political Unity

Political co-operation with the Minnesota CIO was left by the Minnesota Federation of Labor on an informal basis—despite the plea of top AFL leaders to ban such action.

Delegates at the MFL convention at Duluth, Minn., voted to table a resolution forbidding joint AFL-CIO political action after Minneapolis delegates, led by Harry Leonard of the Electrical Workers, insisted that such a ban would "result in crucifixion of some of our representatives."

Ewing Says Doctors Lack 'Paying Patients'

The real reason the United States doesn't have enough doctors and hospitals is that there are not enough "paying patients" to support them, Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing told the convention of the Natl. Association of Retail Druggists meeting at New York City. National health insurance, and the resulting distribution of medical purchasing power, would go a long way to remedy this serious bar to good health.

GIVE A BUCK TO PAC

$300,000 UAW Center Opened in Ill.

Union members from Iowa were the first to use the CIO Auto Workers' Region 4 Union Center at Ottawa, Ill., since the $300,000 property was dedicated, when they attended a week-end school Sept. 23-25. Three more such schools are scheduled for October.

Classes are under the supervision of the union's Education Department. The Educational Center is expected to extend its facilities next year to members for vacations, outings, and many union activities.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Thos. J. Gallagher, Director of Organization, IUMSWA-CIO, reports that in a union shop election held at the Joseph P. Cattie & Bros. plant at Camden, N. J., the results were as follows: Eligible to vote 71; PMC-IUMSWA 52; against 12; void 2.

CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that in an NLRB election held at the Elm City Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn., the URW-CIO was victorious by a vote of 53 for URW-CIO, to 23 for no union and 3 challenged.

CIO Reg. Dir. Roy Atkinson reports that in an NLRB election held at the Northwest Wire Works, Inc., Spokane, Wash., the workers voted 15 to 0 for the USA-CIO. Reps. Hugh Matthews and Frank Richmond of USA-CIO were in charge of the campaign. In a NLRB election held at the Swift & Co., Spokane, Wash., the workers voted as follows: Eligible to vote 85; UPWA-CIO 50; Meat Cutters-AFL 30; no union 1. CIO Field Reps. John Glenn and R. E. Engelking assisted in this campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Banacci reports that in a union shop election at the plant of the Structural Steel & Forge Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, the workers voted in favor of USA-CIO by a vote of 140 to 28.

CIO Reg. Dir. George De Nucci reports that an agreed election between the CIO Brewery Workers and the District 50, United Mine Workers at the Archer Distributing Company of Nelsonville, Ohio, resulted in the victory of the Brewery Workers by a 5 to 4 majority. Special Rep. Joe Emmons of the Brewery Workers was in charge.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that in an NLRB election held at the Kaiser-Permenate Co., Newark, Ohio, CIO Steelworkers received 113 votes to 35 for the AFL Aluminum Workers, and 19 for the AFL Electrical Workers. Intl. Rep. Bill Neal handled the campaign under the direction of Dist. Dir. I. W. Abel.

An important meeting was held in Boston, Mass., Sept. 26, when an organizing structure was perfected and the drive launched to organize the telephone operators in all the New England States except Connecticut. Al Zankle, CIO Representative, a well-trained man, was picked as director of the drive.

Present at the meeting was CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne and CWA Director of Organization J. J. Moran. The writer together with the CIO Regional Director's staff and the staff of Zankle participated. This is the first campaign started by the CWA-CIO. It is expected that the Company will put every obstacle in the way and raise every objection that they can. But we have started the drive and no matter how long it takes or how many elections are held, CWA-CIO will let persistence be its guide.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are conducting a drive to assure the purchase of union made clothing with the union label in it, in every section of the land. Let every male member of the CIO insist upon the union label on the inside pocket when buying a suit. Take nothing else.

Election In Saloon

Employes of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. voted 1507 to 108 for a union shop although the voting took place in an unfinished saloon, a fire hall and a tent at St. Paul, Minn. The company refused to allow the NLRB to conduct the election on its premises to validate a maintenance of membership clause in a contract with the CIO Chemical Workers.

Chipmunks Organized

Monkeys are funny, but chipmunks have more sense. They're organized, and how. When they forage in the forest for nuts, each chipmunk works only his territory. If he strays, the union committee smacks him down. So says Harold E. Broadbrooks, University of Michigan (Ann Arbor, Mich.) researcher, who found all this out by observing the habits of 557 chipmunks.

Joint Unit Studying Wage Bill

THE FUTURE of the wage-hour law is being worked over this week in a joint Senate-House conference committee.

Bills increasing the minimum wage in interstate industry from 40c to 75c an hour were passed by both branches of Congress, but the House bill was filled with amendments which will cut more than a million workers out of wage-hour coverage.

In addition, language in the House bill is apt to throw many wage-hour issues into the courts for months and years, and to weaken enforcement of the law for workers who are covered by its provisions.

Members of the conference committee working on the task of bringing out a single bill for both House and Senate are Senators Thomas (D. Utah), Pepper (D. Fla.), Murray (D. Mont.), Taft (R. Ohio) and Aiken (R. Vt.); and Reps. Lesinski (D. Mich.), Barden (D. N. C.), Kelley (D. Pa.), Powell (D. N. Y.), McConnell (R. Pa.), Brehm (R. Ohio) and Gwynn (R. N. Y.).

'Cheap Labor' Bill Flayed

SHARP OPPOSITION to a bill that would provide large scale farm operators with a flood of "cheap labor" from Mexico was voiced last week by the CIO.

Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, wrote to Chairman Harold Cooley (D., N. C.) of the House Agricultural Committee that HR 5557 and related bills are "neither essential nor desirable."

The bills "would bulwark the disgraceful exploitation of agricultural labor by large scale farm operators," Cowan wrote.

"Whatever temporary arrangements may have been necessary during World War II to bulwark our agricultural manpower supply, it is neither essential nor desirable that Congress approve plans either (1) to continue the wartime emergensy procedures, or (2) to open the floodgates for the admission of cheap foreign labor."

Under those procedures, thousands of Mexican peasants were brought into this country for jobs on "factory-type" farms, at wages far lower than prevailing U. S. standards.

Congress would do better to lift the minimum wage for farm workers and to eliminate "abominable working conditions" on the factory-type farms, Cowan said. "Equitable action" along these lines would be a more "constructive" approach to farm manpower problems," he pointed out.

N. Y. City Council Acts To Protect Tenants

An ordinance to protect tenants whose landlords obtain rent boosts under the "fair net operating income" provision of the federal rent control law has been passed by the New York City Council. The measure allows the City Temporary Housing Rent Commission to stop eviction of a tenant who refuses to pay what the commission considers an excessive rent boost granted the landlord under the federal law.

Utilities Try To Smear Olds, Public Servant

A PRESSURE-GROUP struggle involving millions of dollars of consumers' money is taking place in Washington—but you'd never know it by reading the daily papers.

On the surface, the issue is Senate confirmation of Leland Olds for another five-year term as a member of Uncle Sam's important Federal Power Commission. Olds, a Roosevelt appointee, has been on the FPC for 10 years and has helped strengthen rate regulations over the gas and electric industries.

Behind the talk in Senate chambers, and the smear campaign being conducted by gas and electric trade associations, is the more important issue—whether the Federal Power Commission should act in the public's interest, or whether it will be a mere pawn in the hands of the utilities it is supposed to regulate.

The FPC has been split 3-2 in favor of the public, with Olds leading the majority group. Should the Senate refuse to confirm Olds and force appointment of a weaker personality, the utility lobbies will have been completely successful in their campaign.

As might be expected, the trade associations and their allies in Congress have pulled out two smear campaigns: "Communism" and "statism."

(It would be easier to prove that Santa Claus is really J. P. Morgan than to prove that Leland Olds is a Communist.)

Before a Senate Interstate Commerce sub-committee — heavily packed with foes of Olds —the words are flying thick and fast.

William Bonner, Houston, Tex., attorney for two of the country's biggest gas and oil trade associations, described Olds as a "punk" "more interested in 'security' and 'statism'" than in "freedom or opportunity. He has showed a callous disregard for anything American."

And James Upham, president of the Ohio Oil and Gas Association, let loose with charges that Olds has sought to nationalize the gas industry—a charge which has little factual basis.

The smear campaign became so violent that Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D. Tex.), sub-committee chairman, who has registered opposition to Olds, reminded witnesses that "there is no testimony that Olds is a member of the Communist party or is disloyal to the U. S."

Basis for the smear job is the fact that from 1922 to 1929, Olds wrote a daily economics article for Federated Press, at that time the country's only daily labor news service, and that the Communist Daily Worker, as an FP client, occasionally printed some of the Olds' pieces.

BUT OLDS, IN a 12,000 word statement, made clear that he is no Communist and that his writing was an effort to awake America of the 1920s to some of the economic facts which Pres. Roosevelt later translated into action.

"My articles were not written as an advocate of any program," Olds told the committee, " . . . They were designed to reveal the irresponsible conduct of the big corporations and the financial system during the 'golden twenties' . . . and the extent to which such irresponsible conduct created increasingly serious problems which labor and farmers must solve through enlightened economic and political action."

In 1929, Olds went to work for a New York State utility corporation and research project set up by FDR when he was governor; later he worked as chief of staff of the New York State power authority, and in 1939 was named as a member of the Federal Power Commision.

LELAND OLDS
Faces Opposition

In his statement to the Senate group, Olds offered no apology for his record on the FPC.

"It has always been my position, and I intend to stand upon it," he said, that when Congress passed legislation to regulate the utilities, it wanted "effective accomplishment" and not a sham appearance of regulation without effective action.

The Olds hearings are expected to last for several days.

CIO Backs Olds

Donald Montgomery, Washington representative for the CIO Auto Workers, testified for CIO in favor of Leland Olds.

Said Montgomery: "Much has been accomplished for the consuming public during Olds' service and he has played a leading role in these accomplishments. More remains to be done. But if the Senate refuses to confirm the appointment, it will in effect be serving notice that honest, vigorous and capable public service is not approved by our highest legislative body."

Montgomery wound up with: "We urge you to appraise carefully the significance of your decision and to vote for honesty and ability in the public service."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Senate loaded repeal bill with crippling amendments, to reinstitute T-H law.	Taft amendments passed in Senate. No action pending in House.	Give PAC $1 and get ready for 1950 elections.
Wage-Hour Law Changes	Both bills lift minimum pay from 40 to 75c, but weaken enforcement and cut coverage. House version cuts million workers from law's protection.	HR 5894 passed by House. S. 653, a little better bill, passed by Senate. Now in joint conference committee.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to insist on better coverage & enforcement provisions.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000.	Bill extends, improves old age and survivors benefits, etc. Lifts benefits by 80%, brings 11 million in security set-up.	House Ways & Means Committee has recommended improvements in present set-up. House vote possible this session.	Write Congressmen to vote for improvements recommended in social security.
Mundt-Ferguson Bill S. 2311	Endangers civil liberties, union rights—under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Senate Judiciary subcommittee has approved. Full committee due to act soon. CIO testified against bill.	Ask Senators to vote against bill as dangerous to basic civil rights.
Middle Income Housing Bill S. 2246	Bills provide long-term, low-interest financing of homes; encourage co-ops, non-profit groups, etc.	CIO supported bills at hearings. House passed diluted version, cut provision for loans to Co-ops.	Passed by Senate Committee. Ask Senators to push aid for middle-income housing, include direct loans to Co-ops.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
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The CIO News

Vol. XII WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 10, 1949 82 No. 4(

WHERE THEY SPEND THEIR LIVES: Like thousands of other CIO Steelworkers throughout the United States, these three pickets are on duty at an approach to a steel plant—in this case, the Carnegie-Illinois at Rankin, Pa. They are wondering why the steel industry is refusing to follow the recommendation of the President's Fact-Finding Board that the companies pay the entire cost of pensions and insurance for the workers who spend their lives in the plants. This picture is typical of the peaceful picketing that prevailed during the first week of the strike. (See Story on Page 3.)

Philco UE Local Backs Steel Strike

LOCAL 101 of the CIO Electrical Workers, composed of employes of Philco's Philadelphia plant and home local of CIO Secy-Treas. James B. Carey, has pledged its full support to CIO and Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray and the Steelworkers in their current strike.

The local, which has sharply criticized the action of the UE's convention and officers in attacking CIO policy and threatening to withhold CIO per capita, hailed Murray for placing "himself in the forefront of the fight to enforce" the CIO's policies on pensions and social insurance.

"Before you assumed leadership in this fight," Local 101's resolution said, "American labor unions were forced by fear to sit idle during periods of economic decline and make only feeble attempts to resist wage reductions.

"You are fighting our fight, because our employers stand with the steel interests." Full financial and moral support was pledged.

In Ohio, a group of right wing UE leaders accused the UE of being behind what is called "an illegal and unconstitutional meeting of the executive board in Cleveland last week."

The board suspended two right wing officers from positions in District 7 and cancelled the district council meeting and election of officers scheduled for last weekend at Columbus.

The two suspended officers were E. J. Kraft, Dayton, district executive board member, and Robert Elsner, chairman of the council trustees.

Right wing leaders immediately announced the Columbia meeting would go on as scheduled, even if the left didn't show up.

UE Settles At Bridgeport

MORE THAN 2100 members of the CIO Electrical Workers voted to end the 21-week strike against the Singer Sewing Machine Co. at Bridgeport, Conn., winning a number of contract improvements.

Among the gains, according to Tom Williams, president of the local, is an improved and strengthened seniority clause, protection on standards, day-work wage increases from 2 to 6c an hour, restoration of normal incentive pay, vacation pay improvements, and added benefits in the hospitalization plan at no extra cost to the members.

About 9000 workers are still on strike against Singer in Elizabeth, N. J., second longest strike in the state's history. UE last week launched a nationwide campaign to "make Singer settle," which will involve picketing of local Singer stores, visits to local Singer managers and efforts to enlist the public's aid in refusing to buy Singer products.

After 76 days of refusing to meet with the Union, UE charged, the company sat down, "only to repeat its demand that workers surrender their campaign for better wages, job security and protection against speedup."

Joseph Graber Dies

Joseph Graber, a vice-president of the Michigan CIO Council, an officer of the Monroe County CIO Council and one of the first members of Monroe Local 1003 of the Paperworkers is dead. Services were held Sept. 26 at the Monroe.

Longshore Union Ends Walkout

HAWAIIAN stevedores' long battle for higher wages came to an end last week as employers agreed to a 14-plus-7-cent wage increase formula, 8c of it retroactive to March 1, 1949.

The 14c boost was effective immediately upon resumption of work, and another 7c will be added next March 1. All strikers will be rehired without discrimination, the union said.

Announcement of end of the 159-day walkout came in a surprise statement from CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen Pres. Harry Bridges as he prepared to board a plane in Hawaii for San Francisco.

Beginning May 1, the strike caused a tempest in both the Hawaiian legislature, Republican-dominated, and the U. S. Congress. Efforts of a fact-finding board appointed by Hawaii's Republican Gov. Ingram M. Stainback and of U. S. mediators, as well as a strike seizure law passed by the Hawaiian legislature, failed to break the deadlock.

Cal. CIO Faces Formal Charges

A THREE - YEAR running battle reached a climax with announcement that formal charges have been filed against the California CIO Council because it is "a notorious front organization of the Communist Party."

The charges, signed by more than a dozen top representatives of the Steelworkers, Auto Workers, and other major CIO international and local unions, are in the form of a petition to National CIO Pres. Philip Murray. They ask Murray to:

1. Revoke the charter of the present State CIO Council.
2. Organize a new Council in California which will give full support to National CIO.

Strong majority support of CIO rank-and-file union members for the final cleanup of the "anti-CIO Council" was indicated by announcement that the charges have been signed by:

Charles J. Smith, District 38 director, Steelworkers, Los Angeles; J. Elro Brown, District 1 director, Oil Workers, of Bakersfield; Marie A. DeMartini, Division 35 president, Communications Workers, San Francisco; Jerome A. Posner, Los Angeles Joint Board manager, Amalgamated Clothing; Joe F. Clark, District Council 13 secretary, Woodworkers, Oroville; Cyril V. O'Halloran, Region 6 director, Auto, of Los Angeles; Floyd Gartrell, district representative, Rubber, of Los Angeles; Arthur Morrison, District 5 acting director, Packinghouse, Los Angeles.

Also, Edward T. Shedlock, national executive board member, Utility Workers, Oakland; Robert Greenock III, Intl. representative, Newspaper Guild, San Francisco; Harold Shapiro, regional director, Shipbuilding Workers, Los Angeles; Philip O'Rourke, vice-president, American Radio Association, San Francisco; Charles Abar, port agent, Maritime Union, San Francisco; and Harry Stillman, regional director, Textile Workers, Los Angeles.

THE CHARGES include a "bill of particulars" that set forth numerous specific acts by which officers of the Council operated "contrary to the true purposes for which the Council was established." These specific charges include:

1. That Council officers on numerous occasions interfered in the internal affairs of California CIO local unions, attempting to turn them against their international unions.
2. That during the 1948 statewide oil strike, Council officers publicly attacked international officers of the Oil Workers Union, causing a disastrous drop in strikers' morale.
3. That the State Council's legislative representative injected himself into the autonomous affairs of CIO Steelworker locals, and attempted to persuade local union members to disregard the policies of their union.
4. That the Council and its paper, the Labor Herald, openly encouraged efforts of a commie-line group to persuade Bay Area members of the CIO Utility Workers to shift their affiliation to the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
5. That the Council was closely allied with the Communist Party in attempting, through the Wallace third party, to defeat labor-endorsed liberal candidates in the 1948 elections.
6. That Council officers have endorsed the Communist paper, People's World, and urged CIO members to support this "union-busting, strike-breaking rag."
7. That the Council, in accordance with the commie line, encouraged opposition to the European Recovery Program, which is supported by CIO.
8. That the Council has distributed literature attacking CIO policies and slandering CIO officers.
9. That Council officers, when properly called upon, refused to account for funds collected and spent for political action.
10. That by all these acts, the Council has repeatedly violated the CIO Constitution and CIO rules governing city and state councils. (These rules provide that councils are subordinate bodies to National CIO and must operate in accord with decisions of CIO conventions and, between conventions, of the CIO Executive Board.)

Mayor, Judge Give "Assist"

AIDED BY the mediation of a mayor and a federal judge, Local 18 of the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers scored a major victory in a 28-hour strike.

At 7 A. M., last Wednesday, the local struck against the gas works which supply Milwaukee, Wis., county and neighboring counties. The plants were shut down completely.

Local courts immediately served an injunction on the local under the state's anti-utility strike laws. The strikers refused to obey the injunction and continued their strike.

At 7 P. M., Milwaukee Mayor Frank Zeidler and U. S. Circuit Court Judge Robert Thehan invited representatives of the strikers and the company to sit in the mayor's chambers and seek a settlement. Both agreed and the meeting began in separate rooms, with the mediators going back and forth. Max Raskin, labor attorney, sat with the union group.

At 8 A. M., the next day the parties announced a settlement, pretty nearly all the union had asked for. There was a pension plan with the company contributing 12.2 cents and the workers 2.8 cents an hour, a 5-cent an hour general increase, retroactive to June 1, shift increases, a group insurance policy increase from $1500 to $2000, etc.

Sidelight of the strike: A group of police waited almost all night outside the mayor's office, ready to arrest the strike leaders if they came out.

Texans Don't Mince Words

DEEP IN the Heart of Texas, they really do their political action with a bang.

The Tarrant County Social & Legislative Conference (Fort Worth)—which is composed of all labor branches and other groups—asks this question in a pamphlet:

"Do You Want Truman's Fair Deal?"

And gives this answer:

"If so—You Don't Want Wingate Lucas!"

Wingate Lucas is the Congressman from the district. He has been thoroughly anti-New and Fair Deal.

The pamphlet says at the top: "No. 1 in a series on Congressman Lucas' record—to be issued monthly until Lucas becomes a Democrat or is defeated."

The Texas State Social and Legislative Conference has these CIO members:

Robert C. Eckhardt, chairman, Communications Workers; J. J. Hickman, Texas CIO; H. E. Ramsey, Oil; D. Roy Harrington, Oil; A. J. Pittman, Packinghouse.

Executive Board Meeting Changed

The CIO Executive Board meeting will be held at 10 A.M., Tuesday, October 25, at the Gold Room, Hotel Olmstead, Cleveland, instead of October 26, as previously announced. The CIO vice presidents will meet with Pres. Murray at the Hotel Hollenden, Cleveland, on Oct. 24.

STRIKE VICTORY: Happy members of the CIO Rubber Workers leave the month-old picket line at the Goodrich plant at Akron, Ohio, to celebrate the signing of a new agreement with the company. The agreement includes payment by the company of 10c for pensions and sick and accident benefits, but the workers will continue their present payments to the pension fund. The pact is expected to set a pattern in the industry.

1 The CIO Steelworkers and U. S. Steel fail to end their dispute over the company's responsibility for the payment of the entire cost of pensions and a health program. Here Federal mediators are shown meeting with CIO and Steelworkers' Pres. Philip Murray (l.) and U. S. Steel Vice Pres. John A. Stephens (r.) as the strike deadline approaches. Next to Murray is Peter Seitz, general counsel for the Federal Mediation Board. William Morgolis, assistant director of the board, is seated to the left of Stephens.

2 As the strike deadline approached a worker sealed a furnace at the Carrie Works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co., Rankin, Pa. Carnegie-Illinois is one of many U. S. Steel subsidiaries scattered over the country.

Union May Extend Steel Strike, 3 Firms Sign

AS STRIKING CIO Steelworkers ended their first week on the picket lines, two developments appeared on the otherwise quiet scene:

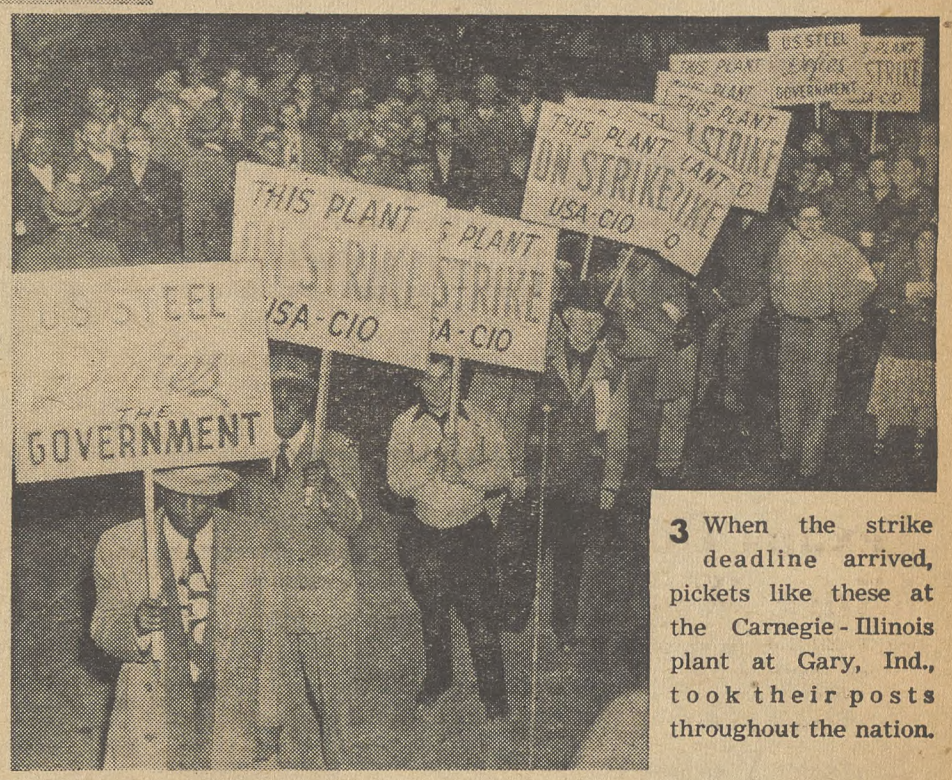
The union announced that unless the steel fabricating plants accept the presidential fact-finding board's "six-and-four" non-contributory formula on pensions and insurance, the 500,000 workers in these plants would be joining their fellow unionists out on the picket lines as these contracts expire.

Later in the week, the union announced the signing of an agreement with the Kaiser Steel Corp. at Fontana, Calif., providing pensions and insurance as recommended by the fact-finding board.

While details of the insurance plan for the 3500 workers are being worked out, the company will set aside 4c an hour, beginning Oct. 1, 1949. Similarly, the company will begin paying 6c an hour into a non-contributory fund for pensions while details of the plan are being drawn up. In both instances, joint studies are to begin immediately.

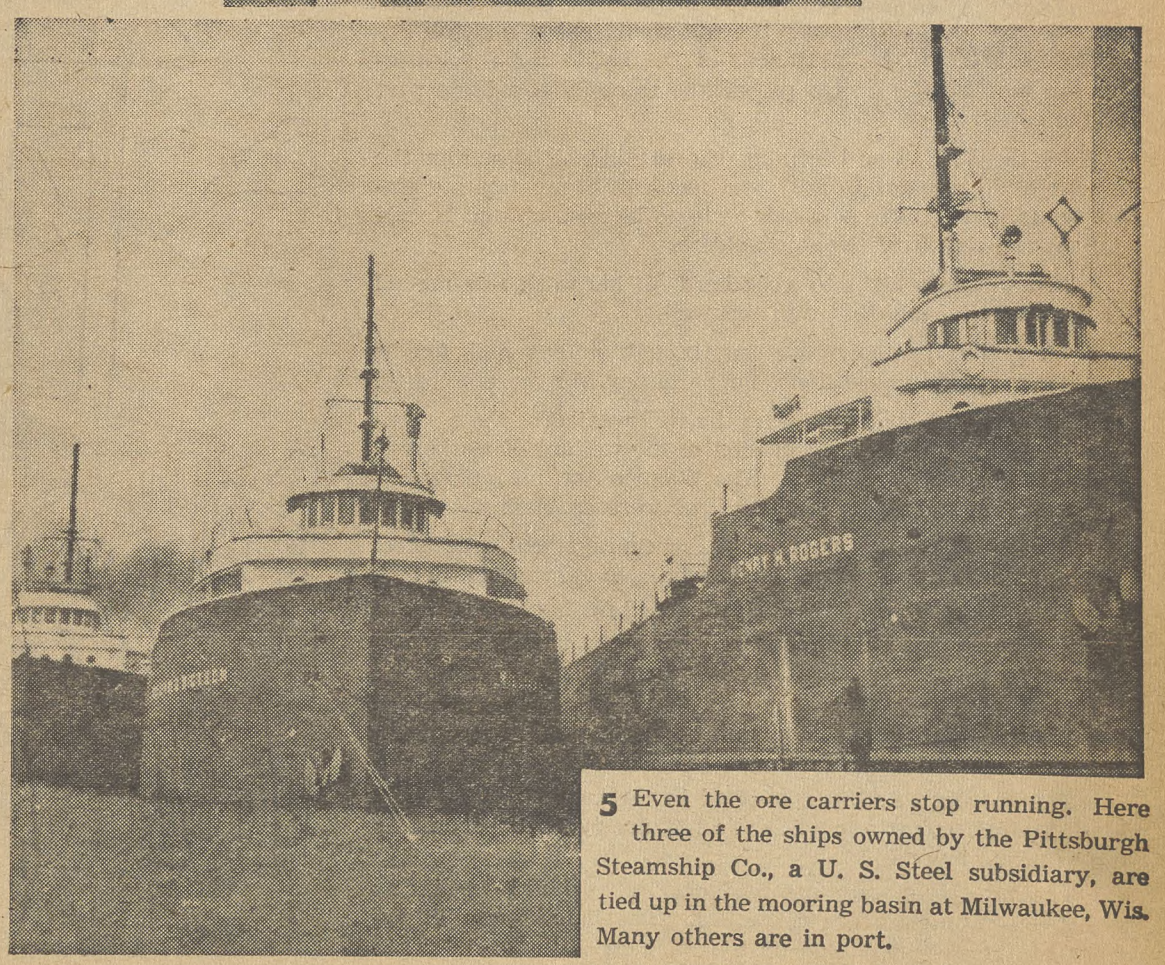
The Kaiser plant now has a hospital-medical center, staffed by doctors, surgeons and specialists. Workers who participated in the plan previously received complete health services, which they financed themselves. These same services will now be available, it is understood, at company expense alone.

Portsmouth Steel, with 4000 employes, and American Can Co., with 14,000 employes, have also reached settlements with the union, both agreeing to provide pensions and social insurance without worker contributions.



3 When the strike deadline arrived, pickets like these at the Carnegie-Illinois plant at Gary, Ind., took their posts throughout the nation.

4 As long as the strike continues, strikers can get soup for one cent a bowl at the restaurant at Lorain, Ohio, operated by Charles deBracy (standing) and Frank Ursic (not shown). Edward Bayus (l.) and Michael Bvar, both employed by the National Tube Co., are eating the soup.



5 Even the ore carriers stop running. Here three of the ships owned by the Pittsburgh Steamship Co., a U. S. Steel subsidiary, are tied up in the mooring basin at Milwaukee, Wis. Many others are in port.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President — James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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Matter of Principle

The CIO Steelworkers went on strike in an effort to firmly establish the principle of non-contributory pension-insurance programs in the basic industries.

It was as simple as that, on the surface, but behind the scenes the close observer sees another important battle in the long "war" of human rights vs. property rights.

The union isn't merely attempting to get the steel industry to agree to set aside 10c an hour for each employe to finance insurance and pensions.

It is attempting to force open and widespread recognition of the fact that industry should shoulder a larger measure of responsibility for the welfare of those it employs.

Or, to put it another way: The union is fighting to establish the principle that men should be given as much consideration as machines.

Industry certainly has no illusions about the importance or magnitude of the principle involved. It has long fought for the "superiority" of property over men.

Unions, since their very beginning, have been challenging this concept.

Unions were forced to strike to obtain recognition, to establish union security, to set up realistic grievance procedures, to obtain a shorter work week, to secure paid vacations.

Now the CIO steel union is engaged in a campaign to establish another important principle.

The future of millions of workers outside the steel industry probably will be greatly affected by the outcome of the walkout.

Really Worth Fighting For

You've got to go back many years to grasp the full significance—and full importance—of the battle the Steelworkers are now waging on the picket line throughout a large part of the country.

As the U. S. was becoming a great industrial nation the owners and managers of mills and factories began treating employes as if they were so much coal—to be used up and burned out for the benefit of the stockholders.

A man had a right to work hard—if his work was needed at the moment—and that was about all.

Gradually men got together through unions and fought for better working conditions, for more pay, for more security.

And back at about the time the CIO was born, the government began giving real recognition to the welfare of workers—and to the rights of workers. The Wagner Act, unemployment compensation and social security laws were enacted.

Despite legislation and official encouragement, the steel union and others had to fight bitterly even to gain recognition.

This was so because the unions battled for human rights.

The battle has taken many forms. Many unions have contributed to the advancement that has been made.

Now another fight is going on. It's being waged between the financial and industrial giants of the nation and a strong union.

The amount of money involved in the current controversy is, of course, important. But it's not nearly as important as the principle involved.

The industry already has recognized the principle insofar as many top executives are concerned. The union wants it extended to those who actually make the steel.

Message To Striking Steelworkers:

Lefty Paper Says Your Union 'Crawls On Its Knees' To Employers

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THIS IS addressed to the guys who are "pounding the bricks" at steel plants throughout the country.

Just a few days before you went on strike against the big industrial giants, the lefty "Union Voice" declared editorially:

"The Murray type of outfit fights with extraordinary zeal against those who believe in militant rank and file trade unionism . . . But the Murray-type of union lays down and crawls on its knees in the face of an employer's surly look . . .

". . . Murray's rush to grab a no-raise settlement can be interpreted only as the act of a coward who has no heart for his fight and who was desperately searching for the first convenient exit from the arena."

Makes your blood boil, doesn't it?

YOU FELLOWS ought to know that "Union Voice" is a rather insignificant newspaper, sponsored by pro-Commie groups in New York City who bolted the CIO some time ago.

But you should know, also, that the line peddled by the "Voice" is the same one the Commies and fellow travelers are following throughout the country.

The Mine-Mill union at its recent convention sharply criticized the program for which you're striking although a M-M local at about the same time agreed to continue work despite a 15c wage cut.

This is the union which charged your president, Philip Murray, collaborated with the Ku Klux Klan down at Bessemer, Alabama.

THE PROGRAM for which you're fighting—and fighting the militant way—came in for a lot of criticism at the recent Electrical Workers convention.

The UE, which threatened to withhold its per capita from the CIO, began negotiating with the electrical giants back at about the time your dispute began.

But the "militant" leaders of UE haven't even ordered a strike vote yet!

You fellows might easily get the idea that they're awaiting the outcome of your strike.

Perhaps that's OK and maybe a UE strike vote would have been inadvisable. But they shouldn't rave about their own "militancy" and intimate you and the officers of your union are weak-kneed softies.

THE FORD Motor Co., for our money, showed much better judgment than U. S. Steel and its cohorts. Ford agreed to a pension plan just before your strike deadline was reached.

But the agreement came only after Ford workers had voted overwhelmingly to go on strike.

As you know, UAW is headed by a fellow named Walter Reuther, and the Commie crowd has been trying to paint him as a sissie who doesn't believe in militant trade unionism.

Murray and Reuther are often linked together by the lefties as a couple of "sell-out artists" and Reuther's opponents sometimes refer to him as "the bosses' boy."

If you follow the Commie line of thinking you can now refer to Murray as a "stooge of U. S. Steel!"

Such a charge would be as realistic as many the Commies have been hurling at him.

YOU FELLOWS have a real fight on your hands and you know it. You could ordinarily expect the country's big corporations and a certain number of newspapers to fight you.

But the sniping from those who claim they're the best trade unionists in the country is hard to take, isn't it?

Their action lends considerable weight, doesn't it, to the charge that the Commies are interested in tearing down—not building up—the trade union movement?

Don't let anybody kid you about militancy having anything to do with your being on the picket line. You're just company union stooges, according to the Commies.

Of course the Commies are liars, but that doesn't seem to bother them.

Taft Supporters Spend $95,000 To Alter Ballot

OHIO'S "BIG money boys" are footing the bill for Senator Robert A. Taft's attempt to meddle with the State's election machinery, the State CIO Council charges.

Already Taft henchmen have reported to State authorities the expenditure of $95,000 to get enough necessary signatures to get the referendum on the ballot.

The referendum is an attempt by Taft to get an entirely new and complicated ballot in use in Ohio. His plan, according to CIO Council, calls for confusing enough voters so he will be able to "sneak back into office."

The nearly $100,000 came from two of the state's wealthies, Chambers of Commerce, National Manufacturers Association satellites, bankers, insurance executives, industrial leaders and Taft henchmen, the Council says.

Taft's chief lieutenant, former Congressman George Bender, has publicly stated that the ballot-proposal will mean an additional 100,000 votes for Taft in 1950.

The proposed ballot would make it impossible to vote a straight party ticket by making one mark, would list the candidates office by office, and would cause confusion by abandoning the ballot which has been in use 58 years.

Here's a list of the organizations that kicked in: Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, $19,000; Cuyahoga County Republican Committee, $8,000; Mahoning Valley Industrial Council, $3,000; Stark County Tax League, $500.

The record also shows individual contributions like these: E. C. Kaeser, $750; Ben Tate, $3-000; Joe Bowlby, $1,000; E. W. Edwards, $1,000; John Evans, $3,000.

All of the contributors live in Cincinnati. A check shows that all are jointly tied up with big business and Taft, according to the Council.

"Believe me, Senator; in this town this IS a crowd."

Memorial Planned For Smog Victims

The Society for Better Living, meeting at Webster, Pa., was scheduled to draft plans for a memorial to the 22 persons who died in the tragic "Smog Disaster" in nearby Donora.

The Society announced that within a month it expected the U. S. Public Health Service to report on its nine-month inquiry into the cause of the 22 deaths.

The deaths occured when Donora was suffused with a mysterious, poisonous gas. Many believe the gas emanated from the Donora Zinc Works of the American Steel & Wire Co., which blamed the deaths on an "act of God."

He Told His Story To The Wrong Man

JUDGED BY his dress and manner as he strolled into the railway dining car, he was every inch the successful business executive.

This man, whom we shall call Joe, was carefully studying the menu when a well dressed, obviousy successful manufacturer took the seat across the table from him.

Long before the meal was finished Joe and the stranger, whom we shall call George, were engaged in pleasant conversation.

Later they went to the lounge and talked about music, books, medicine, politics, legislation, taxation, education and labor unions.

DISCUSSION of organized labor caused George, the manufacturer, to remark to Joe:

"You seem to know a lot about unions, so, maybe, you can give me some good advice.

"I'm on my way out to the mid-West to try to smash an effort to unionize one of our big plants. Some of those damn CIO radicals have been nosing around and I've got information that they intend to move in fast. I hope to smash their drive before it gets started—if I can."

Then, after a bit of prodding from Joe, he outlined the tactics he intended to employ.

JOE listened attentively, asked pointed questions, and then told George his plan sounded like a good one.

"But I've got a couple of suggestions to make," he said.

He recommended several minor changes in the union-smashing plan, then switched the conversation to colleges and universities.

Soon Joe was arguing that Harvard was a better school than Princeton, and George was disagreeing violently.

They had a night-cap just before the bar closed, shook hands, said they'd enjoyed talking to each other and headed for their berths.

THE NEXT morning, after leaving the train, George went to the office of his company and Joe checked in at a hotel.

Shortly before noon Joe began addressing a group of union organizers:

"As you all know, I've been sent out here to direct the organizing drive at ———— plant. I had a bit of luck last night; met the top guy of the company on the train and he told me all about how he intends to fight us.

"I'm going to let one of you fellows 'front' for the drive, so I can stay in the background. For all outward purposes, just forget I'm around for a few weeks."

ABOUT TWO months later Joe walked into George's office, sat down in a big chair, looked directly at George and said:

"As you probably know by now, I've been directing the union organizing drive at your plant. We have about 80% of the workers signed up. We'd like to obtain union recognition without having any trouble but are prepared to strike if you make it necessary."

After a lengthy conversation, during which angry words were exchanged, George said:

"I'll recognize your damn union—but before I do you've got to tell me one thing. How did a Harvard man like you get mixed up in this union racket?"

"Harvard man?" Joe mused. "Why I only went to high school."

"Well, anyhow, you did better than I did; only finished the 10th grade myself."

They laughed, shook hands—then laughed some more. —A. L. S.

Rod and Staff, They Comfort Me!

Pastor Tells Big Steel: 'What's Sauce for Goose . . .'

The hypocrisy of the stand taken by U. S. Steel in refusing to bear the entire cost of pensions and health insurance is attacked in this open letter to U. S. Steel Pres. Benjamin Fairless written by the Rev. Clair M. Cook, pastor of Bethany Methodist Church, East Rochester, N. H., for Zions Herald:

Dear Mr. Fairless:

I have read your protest over the presidential board's recommendations — your statement that imposing a "non-contributory principle" in pensions "is a revolutionary doctrine of far-reaching significance." Perhaps we need a revolution—one which will, in the fact-finding board's words, make adequate pensions and social insurance "one of the fixed costs of doing business—one of the first charges on revenues before profits."

As I understand it, your company and others annually lay aside millions of dollars as fixed charges (tax-free) against plant and machinery obsolescence, but nothing, or next to nothing, against "human machinery" obsolescence: it is not necessary to buy such replacements, but only to hire them by the hour.

I understand that you have a pension awaiting you from your company when you reach the age of 65, amounting to about 32% of your present salary. Our Methodist bishops receive pensions equalling 40% of their salary; but perhaps that is excusable, since your pension would pay twenty-one of theirs at $3,600 per year.

Of course, I understand that only the first $50,000 of the annual pensions for you, Mr. Olds, and Mr. Voorhees are fully paid by your company.

Still, the entire $110,460 annual pension which President Homer of Bethlehem Steel may expect in 1961 (assuming his present salary level) costs him no contributions. Did you mean that the **principle** is revolutionary, or only its application to union members?

Although I was once a dues-paying member of the United Steelworkers, Mr. Murray has not authorized me to speak for him. But perhaps he would be willing to play fair, Mr. Fairless, by accepting a pension plan which applied your own executives' rules down the line.

If your services are worth $103.95 an hour as compared to the average $1.65 an hour, and your pension will be over 63 times the $100 a month set by the board, why not just scale your own plan down and apply it?

On that basis, since you and your board chairman, Mr. Olds, and your finance committee chairman, Mr. Voorhees, start off with $150,000 of your total $210,675 pensions paid by your company, you might offer to pay $71.40 out of that monthly $100 without worker contribution.

And since you and the company join in paying for the balance of your own pensions, you and the workers should join in the other $28.60 per month, to insist on your contributory principle.

But aren't you deducting payments from every worker's pay check now for that very purpose? And aren't you by law making company contributions also to their retirement under Social Security? As I understand it, average federal retirement payments are about $30 per month now.

So counting up both, you can follow your own established practice with a clear conscience and still arrive at $100 a month. This plan has a further beauty for negotiating; not only do you keep your principle, but the worker may keep his whole pay check.

Incidentally, the workers will hardly forget that you gentlemen received raises of more than $20,000 each within the past year. That average of 13% more would mean over 21c an hour, applied to the average worker.

Yours for the Golden Rule,
Clair M. Cook

Ability of Handicapped Stressed

Varied programs were held in more than 8000 cities last week in the observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, which was established by an Act of Congress.

During the week the capability and the carefulness of the handicapped worker were stressed—facts that are supported by studies made by the Dept. of Labor in cooperation with the Veterans Administration.

These objectives were set up:

1. To find new job opportunities for the hundreds of thousands of handicapped workers who are able to work if selectively placed, but are unemployed;
2. To emphasize the importance, in an increasingly selective labor market, of retaining in their jobs the millions of handicapped persons currently employed;
3. To help 1,000,000 severely disabled persons currently outside the labor force to obtain needed vocational rehabilitation to fit them for suitable work.

The Left-Right Battle Within CIO—Why

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

IT WAS LATE on the afternoon of Monday, Nov. 18, 1946, in Atlantic City, N. J.

The annual report of Pres. Philip Murray had just been referred to the CIO convention's Committee on Officers' Reports. Then, Murray took the mike and asked that the convention rules be suspended to consider a "special statement of policy" adopted by the CIO Executive Board the day previous.

Murray told the delegates: "For some weeks prior to the convening of this convention, and particularly in the course of the last few days, the news organs of the nation, in so far as their columns are concerned, were literally deluged with a great amount of material concerning the position the CIO convention might take with regard to an extremely important issue, that issue being one with which the delegates are fully conversant.

"It deals primarily with the allegations contained in the newspapers and disseminated throughout the land that this organization of yours and mine, this great big mighty trade union movement, was Communistically dominated."

Murray went on to say that he had consistently denied such allegations. "I have taken occasion repeatedly to assert that this union has not, and must never be, Communistically controlled or inspired."

He revealed that he had brought the matter before the Executive Board on his own and had no prior consultation with anyone. He also said that he had consulted no one on the makeup of the six-man committee which was to draft the statement of policy.

He declared that there should be "a very distinct understanding that, through the voluntary democratic processes within the framework of our national unions and our CIO, there should be a strict adherence to the policy statement. It portrays rather vividly this union's allegiance to one country, and that is the United States of America."

He then read from the now famous statement of policy, which says in part:

"We, the delegates to the eighth constitutional convention of CIO resent and reject efforts of the Communist Party or other political parties and their adherents to interfere in the affairs of the CIO. This convention serves notice that we will not tolerate such interference."

There was no debate and on a standing vote only two delegates arose in opposition. (They later came to the platform and asked to withdraw their opposition.)

Thus came into the open a cleavage within CIO over the attempts of the Communist Party to dominate CIO's thinking. This split, which held itself in check during the war, had begun almost as soon as the Japanese surrender was signed.

IN THE period between Aug. 15, 1945,—end of the Japanese war—and the CIO convention of '46, a virtual revolution had taken place in the CIO Maritime Union. The NMU's president, Joseph Curran, who had been long identified with the Left, broke abruptly with that faction.

Curran demanded all Communists be defeated for office. He carried his fight into the NMU's biennial convention of 1947 and there won a narrow victory over the suspension of Joseph Stack as New York port agent.

In the referendum election which followed, Curran's slate won by wide margins over Left-supported candidates. Curran filed charges against several of the ex-officers, including Stack and Ferdinand Smith, former secretary, and they were expelled from the union by a trial board.

At this year's biennial convention, Curran's program won full indorsement. The convention upheld the ousters of the former officers.

Curran has been a strong supporter of Pres. Murray in CIO board meetings.

IN 1945, Walter Reuther, long a foe of Communism, won election as president of the CIO Auto Workers, but by a narrow margin. The majority of the executive board was against him.

The Daily Worker believes Reuther can do nothing right. The paper and the Communists attacked him bitterly and gave rather grudging support to his opposition.

In the fall of 1947, the Auto Workers' convention at Atlantic City saw Reuther re-elected by a wide margin, along with both pro-Reuther vice presidents, the secretary-treasurer and most of the board. The Communists were squelched.

The Left Wing is still noisy in the UAW, but, at this year's convention, 17 spoke with a weak voice.

THE RICH Irish brogue of Michael Quill was long associated with the left. His Transport Workers' Union was considered one of the strongest in that camp.

In the fall of 1947, the Left Wing decided to run Wallace for President the following year. They called in Quill and told him what they had decided. He asked if they had consulted Murray or any other top leaders. They said no. Quill asked if they intended to go through with this even if it meant splitting the CIO. They said they did and demanded that he back them.

Quill balked. He resigned as president of the Greater New York City CIO Council denouncing the Communists as "crackpots."

Quill's TWU executive board—the majority of it— assailed his action. They were so beholden to the party that they reversed themselves on support of a New York City 10-cent fare in order to get their members badly-needed raises. Quill stuck to his support of the fare boost and won a 24-cent-an-hour increase for his members.

Quill vowed he'd throw out the party liners at his next convention. The Left Wing retaliated by setting the convention in Chicago, far from the center of TWU's membership, a large portion of which is in New York and Philadelphia. Quill charged this was a plot to wreck the union's treasury.

The first day of Quill's convention was one of the most exciting in union history. In the space of less than 12 hours, Quill and his backers had succeded in adopting new rules and electing an entire pro-Quill, pro-CIO slate of officers and executive board by overwhelming margins.

While all this was going on, Quill was carrying on his duties as a member of the New York municipal Council and was in the middle of a fight to clean up the CIO Council. He and a group of others filed charges with the CIO board against the council and its officers. A trial board was set up and issued its decision to the CIO board just before the Portland convention. The decision: the charter should be lifted. The board concurred and since no appeal was made to the convention, the decision stood.

The charter was lifted and a new council was formed, with Quill being elected president.

THE 1947 CIO convention had many instances of splits between left and right and many indications that the Commies were still trying to grab control of CIO.

Then came the now famous speech by George Baldanzi, executive vice president of the CIO Textile Workers, which had the major portion of the delegates standing and cheering.

"Two world wars in my lifetime have convinced me," Baldanzi asserted, "that I'll be damned if my little son is going to grow up to become cannon fodder for a lot of ideological chatter.

"I am tired of these efficient systems of government where all they do is reduce humanity to a lot of trash and reduce women to a lot of brood mares to feed the machines of war.

"Are we being unreasonable when we denounce people like the representatives of Russia who have been denouncing every responsible representative of ours, including the President of the United States, and stating that he is another Hitler? *He could not be another Hitler, because if he were a Hitler, Russia would work out a pact with him like they did with Hitler.*"

SAID REUTHER: "I am mindful of the fact that one other CIO convention discussed foreign policy and I take you back to the Chelsea Hotel convention in Atlantic City in 1940.

"It was during a period that the war was in a stalemate (America didn't enter until December, 1941), when the British were calling for help and everybody who dared raise their voice in America to try to gear the productive power to her aid, those who stood against Hitlerism and Fascism were called Warmongers.

"The very people in the convention who were calling Roosevelt a warmonger are now calling Truman a warmonger. These people have made a complete cycle since 1940 to 1947. Between these two historic dates they have embraced Hitler and they have embraced Roosevelt."

Murray finished the debate with:

"Every delegate in this convention, when he votes for this resolution, pledges himself and his organization to support these ideals. And he cannot betray them, either through the use of subtlety or evasions or in hidden places or in open forum and be loyal to CIO. He cannot subvert them. He is not privileged to do that.

"Personally I favor the Marshall idea (the Marshall Plan had not yet been put on paper)."

The convention hadn't been over a minute before the Left began attacking the Marshall Plan. They haven't stopped since.

FOLLOWING that convention—which was held in Boston—the Wallace nomination was made on a platform opposing the Marshall Plan and praising no one but Russia.

In January, 1948, the CIO board met and took two major actions which led to a group of left-wing leaders deciding they had the right to defy CIO policy after it had been decided by the democratic vote of the board.

The two decisions:

1. Against the Progressive party of Wallace.
2. In favor of the Marshall Plan now known as the Economic Co-operation Administration.

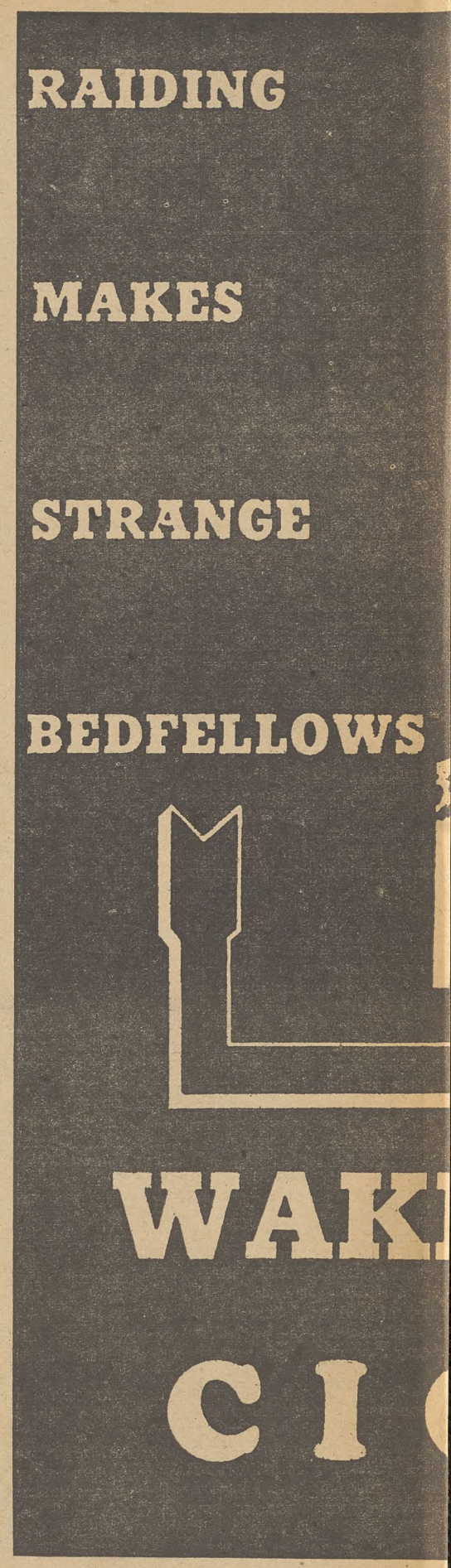
The left tried to insist that as board members it didn't have to follow CIO policies. The Leftists tried to persuade the CIO's local county and state IUCs to go along with them but council after council voted that the CIO's way was the best. Many councils which had been left wing

How Officers Line Up

The following officers of CIO are 100% behind Pres. Philip Murray in this controversy with the Left Wing:

Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, Vice Pres. and Organization Dir. Allan S. Haywood, and Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, John Green, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve and Frank Rosenblum.

The following CIO vice president is opposed to Murray: Albert J. Fitzgerald.



This is the sort of fi

Moscow Radio—Of All Things!-

THE MOSCOW Radio, like Communist party mouthpieces in this country, has little regard for the truth.

Four days before the deadline for the steel strike, the Soviet Overseas Service beamed a program in English to North America, which spoke of the steel labor crisis:

"The magnates refused to raise wages and contribute to a pension fund. Their cool and confident manner was not accidental. They knew that (CIO and Steelworkers Pres.) Murray made a secret promise last year to one of the largest steel companies, U. S. Steel Import Corp., that he would not insist on a pension being established.

The charge was made by John A. Stephens, U. S. Steel vice president in charge of labor relations, and was categorically denied by Murray. Thus, Moscow radio calls Murray a liar.

"Murray's treacherous deal . . . the steel magnates did not doubt Murray would do all he could to break the strike and they were not mistaken.

"Pres. Truman was quick to act and, despite the Taft-Hartley Law, immediately appointed a fact-finding committee to ascertain the causes of the conflict, thereby automatically postponing the strike for 60 days, keeping the T-H Law in reserve should the committee fail to break the strike.

"The decisions of the board qualified the workers' demand for a wage increase as unlawful and said it should be turned down.

The board never said the demand for a pay increase was unlawful.

"The interests of the businessmen came first as far as the President's board was concerned.

Query: Then why did industry refuse to abide by the board's recommendations on non-contributory pensions and social insurance?

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It Heads Toward Convention Showdown

Commies spread against Murray and CIO

switched leadership and became loyal to CIO.

The Greater New York City CIO Council was one of these. Two other large councils which changed leadership in favor of CIO were Wayne County, Detroit, and Los Angeles.

By April of 1948, more than 90% of CIO's councils had backed the Executive Board's stand on the third party and the Marshall Plan.

The office of CIO Dir. of Councils John Brophy was swamped with messages from councils willingly pledging loyalty to CIO.

In the Los Angeles situation a plan recommended by CIO Vice Pres. and Organization Dir. Allan S. Haywood was adopted.

Just last week, loyal CIO locals in California filed charges against the State CIO council.

IN AUGUST, the Left again howled when the Executive Board indorsed Truman and Barkley.

Came Nov. 2 and Truman was in. Wallace ran fourth, even behind the Dixiecrats.

THE 1948 CIO convention opened Nov. 22 at Portland, Ore.

After four or five preliminary speakers, Pres. Murray started his opening address. The expectant delegates didn't have to wait long. In the seventh paragraph of his speech, he said:

"It is a definitely well-established fact that the Communist Party about two years ago determined through the exercise of its might and power through Moscow to drive Truman out. They did not care whether Dewey was elected or the devil was elected."

Later in his address, he criticized the failure of certain unions to organize their fields. He specifically mentioned the Government field, the white collar field and the retail field. He said: "If a Communist is leading a labor organization in the CIO, and after years of existence he is unable to demonstrate his fitness to organize the unorganized, then, in justice to the people he should resign."

WHEN THE officers' report came to the floor, Donald Henderson of the Food, Tobacco Workers (who has since "resigned" from the Communist Party) came in with a minority report.

The report was an attack against the majority position, against CIO policy in favor of the Marshall Plan, against CIO officers, against other CIO unions, etc.

Murray remarked: "The opposition to the plan (ECA) expressed by Delegate Henderson is reflected in the same kind of opposition that has been manifested by men like Delegate Henderson in other countries.

"I do not say that everyone who is opposed to the Marshall Plan is a Communist. But I do say every Communist is opposed to the Marshall Plan.

"It is clear the Communists are doing their utmost to wreck the entire recovery efforts of Britain and the European countries which have accepted the American offer of cooperation and financial aid.

"I am interested in knowing what the attitude of Delegate Henderson will be and what the attitude of his associates will be after this convention acts upon this proposition. We either have policy or we do not have policy."

MURRAY NOTED that left-wingers had been charging that top CIO officers were cooperating with Wall St. in support of ECA.

"God knows no one could ever say that the president of this organization ever engaged himself in collusive practices with big business," he said. "The president of this organization did not support Mr. Wallace because he did not want to elect Tom Dewey —and Tom Dewey is Wall St.

"I have witnessed in the past 12 months the sorry spectacle of degraded thinking going on in the councils of CIO. The protagonists of the Soviet system of thinking have never stood upon a floor, either in an executive board meeting or a convention hall, and criticized a single, solitary thing that Russia has done since the end of the war.

"Never has there been a word emitted from their mouths of the rape of Poland, of the many things that have transpired in other European countries — the murder of innocent citizens in other countries, without benefit of trial, being shot and executed; helpless thousands of them, since the end of the war. But has there been a comrade in America who stood upon a public forum or even in a convention hall or a meeting of the CIO Executive Board and attempted to chastise or criticize the Soviets? Not a word. Not a word.

"Let these apostles of Communism stand up, and be counted like men."

Reuther joined in the debate after several left-wing speakers had attacked Murray. Said Reuther:

"Brother Murray does not have to apologize for his stewardship. His record of building unions stands as a monument. He does not have to apologize about the right and ability to win contract concessions. The Steelworkers' record will show they know how to do it."

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey declared:

"Oh, please, Mr. Molotov and Mr. Vishinsky and Don Henderson, if you cannot help us in the way workers need help, please stay out of the way so other people can do the job."

IN RESPONSE to an attack by UOPWA Pres. James Durkin, Murray said that he had tried in every way possible, even to writing the Prudential Co., to aid UOPWA win and extend contracts.

"I tell you frankly and candidly," Murray said, "that the state of dry rot which prevails in Durkin's union is due to his (Durkin's) leadership. There is just not any question about that.

"The trouble with Jim Durkin is this: he does not understand trade unionism. It is going to be extremely difficult for him to get to understand it. He cannot chain his thinking along trade union lines.

"Why he engages himself in these deliberate falsehoods is beyond me. I suppose that is how he lives. He cannot help it. As we go down the road, we discover many elements of irresponsibility. Those are accidents of birth or what have you. They are things that belong to the chemical content of the human body. These are afflictions that pursue men. I am not going to assume responsibility for the shortcomings of men like Jimmy Durkin."

DURING THE discussion on organizing, Baldanzi asserted: "All the money we can raise, all the energies of the staff and every effort of the personnel that we have in the South (he is now director of Operation Dixie) will be wasted until we can wipe our face, and face the workers as a 100% American organization.

"I think we are all getting tired of this so-called dialectical minestrone, as I call it. Hell, I have been in North Carolina trying to organize and have gone into local meetings among workers interested in improving their condition, only to see some hack come in there to pass a resolution condemning Marshall.

"So let us not throw stones if we live in glass houses. That is merely incidental. I am convinced that the jurisdictional problems of this union would just disappear like snow in the sun. We do not have raids in CIO. We have revolts of workers against Communist domination."

ON THE organizing resolution, Vice Pres. and Organizational Dir. Allan S. Haywood told of many efforts to help the UOPWA. But, he said, "is there one word about the contribution that was made? No, this is the line of attack—'The Murray we once knew.'

"I gave Durkin my telephone number at a little cottage I have up in the mountains. Lo and behold, the employer calls me at that number. Who gave him that number? The UOPWA gave him that number. And yet the propaganda goes out and Durkin has never corrected it, that we were collaborating with the company."

When James Matles, organization director of the Electrical

(Continued on Page 9)

'Can't Be Loyal To Both'

UAW Pres. and CIO Vice Pres. Walter Reuther at the Portland Convention:

"Henderson, Durkin and the people who have signed the minority reports don't accept the democratic will. They want all the rights, all the privileges, all the protections, all the help the CIO means, without any of the obligations that go with CIO membership.

"It is a question of loyalty. Are they going to be loyal to the CIO or loyal to the Communist Party? Are they going to be loyal to this country or loyal to the Soviet Union? You cannot be loyal to both. And they have to make up their minds on that."

(He was referring to Donald Henderson, president, Food & Tobacco Workers, and James Durkin, president, Office Workers, and others.)

-Calls Philip Murray A Traitor

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ever to the pension and insurance fund.

The industry did offer to make payments—if the workers also contributed.

"On the one hand, Murray wants at all costs to break the strike, yet he cannot sell out openly and thus expose himself completely in the eyes of the workers. On the other hand, Murray is afraid that the workers, convinced of his treachery, might call a strike on their own initiative.

"Philip Murray's subservience to the steel magnates has become so evident that it is doubtful that even the President can succeed in vindicating the traitor in the eyes of the American workers.

This "subservient" Murray is the same Murray who called the steel industry's spokesmen a "sanctimonious band of racketeers," causing loud protests.

"Murray's policy to postpone a strike once again exposes him in the eyes of the working masses as an agent of the monopolists in the labor movement."

Late in the evening of Sept. 30, Murray, acting under the Steelworkers' constitution ordered more than 500,000 basic steel industry workers out on strike.

How did the Moscow radio later explain Murray's calling of a strike which it said he was going to "sell out?" Here's how easy it is for Communists to lie:

"Rank and file action put Murray in a dither. It had become obvious that he might find himself a general without an army. Afraid of exposing himself completely as an agent of the employers, and lacking the power to hold back the pressure of the great mass of unionists who are fighting for their vital interests, Murray finally had to call the strike."

We wonder what Moscow Radio will conjure up if the Steel Union calls out 500,000 fabricating workers?

'Wall St.' Not A Catch-All Phrase For Bell Strikers

By GLORIA CAPLAN

UP IN Buffalo, N. Y., where strikers have been hauled into jail en masse, held without arraignment or charges, held incommunicado, trampled by mounted police, attacked by armed scabs, intimidated by a low-flying, company-owned helicopter and clubbed by deputies—they can still sing. One of the ditties carrying a CIO Auto Workers Union label goes like this:

"Larry used to like to pose
As just a worker from the ranks;
Now he jumps when Wall Street whistles—
Just a clerk for Wall Street banks."

The "Larry" in question is Lawrence D. Bell, founder and president of the Bell Aircraft Corp., whose 1400 production workers are now in the 18th week of the country's bitterest strike this year.

To Bell strikers "Wall Street" isn't just a catch-all phrase you throw around as a substitute for a better cuss word. In this case, Wall Street is the very real enemy, and Bell strikers trace their difficulties back to the moment a Wall Street investment firm—First York Investment Co.—started trying to grab off a majority of the Bell stock.

TWO TO ONE: Just another example of deputy sheriffs' intervention in the Bell strike occurred when these two policemen arrested this woman picket.

LAST JUNE, WHEN UAW negotiators were trying to get a 10c raise and pensions into a new contract, they were baffled by a new attitude on the other side of the table. For the first time in 12 years of amicable relations, Bell not only said "no" to every contract proposal—it also refused the union's offer to extend the old agreement another four months without changes, pending establishment of a nation-wide settlement pattern.

Bell refused to extend the contract four months, demanding instead that wages be frozen at least a year.

It didn't make sense to the UAW. Why, they asked, should Bell seem so anxious for a strike at a time when the plant was fairly bulging with $30 million worth of orders and work through 1950?

The Union's researchers soon discovered at least part of the answer in the financial pages of a number of newspapers.

On June 12, the day management refused to extend the contract, some of the financial pages reported that First York was trying to buy Bell stock and was willing to pay $2 above the market price.

The strike began June 13, and by June 27 First York had succeeded in increasing its holdings from 37% to more than 51%.

As summed up by the union in its subsequent unfair labor practice charges filed with the NLRB, "A strike was welcome because it might facilitate the financial manipulations of First York, enabling it to buy stock which weren't available (at terms acceptable to the corporation) on the market."

WHEN THE UNION researchers began investigating Bell's new owner, they found that First York was part of a giant pyramid of Wall St. investment firms, at the top of which stood two families—the Huntington family (one of America's 60 most powerful) and the David M. Melton family, whose head married John D. Rockefeller's daughter.

They also learned that Equity Corp., which controls American General Corp., which in turn controls First York, believes in rough treatment for unions.

And rough treatment the 12-year-old UAW local at Bell has been getting!

The story of Bell's methods in the walkout sounds more like the union struggles of previous decades—with their accompanying police violence, and open police-company collaboration—than of the 1940's.

But the strike has held firm despite these things:

- Fifty-three strikers have been arrested and 18 warrants are still outstanding.
- Bail has been set so high that the union has already posted $331,000.
- Arrests have been indiscriminate. For example, one striker —Frank Burke, a steward—was charged with violating an injunction at a time when he was in the hospital.
- In one instance of mass arrests for alleged violations of an injunction, N. Y. Supreme Court Justice George H. Rowe has ordered all 34 strikers to be tried at one time in a mass trial. The union is contesting the ruling.
- Strikers have been hauled into jail, some placed incommunicado —without an arraignment or issuance of any charges against them. (The union has obtained a warrant against the Niagara County Sheriff, charging him with these and other illegal acts.)
- Mounted police, tear gas and clubs have been used against the strikers.
- Scabs, armed with clubs, lead pipes, rubber, hose, blackjacks, and some with pistols, arrived in busloads, accompanied by deputies.
- A helicopter—Bell's gift to the sheriff—has been used to drop tear gas bombs directly on the strikers. Another plane is being used to fly strikebreakers into the plant.
- The company early in the walkout obtained an injunction limiting picketing.

So far the company has succeeded in luring only an estimated 300 production workers into the plant in its back-to-work attempts. Once it did succeed in obtaining 1000 takers from among the strikers. The 1000 reported for work, walked out 40 minutes later, accompanied by the few genuine scabs who were inside.

Through a high-powered publicity campaign the company first attempted to smear the strike as inspired by subversives. These charges were smashed when the union published a May 2, 1949, letter to the local's members from the company's vice-president.

"You have elected a new group to represent you and to establish the policy of your union," the letter read. "You and your fellow workers have indicated that you don't want your union to be dictated to by interests outside of the union . . ."

These are the same officials who, praised in May, became "subversive" in June.

BELL SOON abandoned its "anti-subversive" campaign. Taking its place was a campaign against the union's international representatives.

On July 6, for instance, the Buffalo Courier-Express stated: "Management spokesmen asserted officers of the local union would accept the company's proposals if not hindered by the International."

The union immediately replied with the challenge that management meet the local union bargaining committee without the presence of international representatives. After several such challenges, the corporations finally accepted; but no settlement was forthcoming—and Bell abandoned the "International Reps.," issue for a while.

Never one to be caught without a ready issue, Bell then dug up the "subversives" again.

The Buffalo Evening News on July 26—under a headline reading "Bell Talks Resumed; Curb on Subversives Termed Major Issue"—quoted Bell as saying he would sign no contract which did not contain "provisions necessary to protect the security of the work entrusted to us."

To call the company's bluff, the union the next day agreed to the clause.

And Bell went back to the old "International Reps." call again.

BEHIND ALL Bell's ballyhoo about subversives and international representatives lie the real roadblocks to settlement.

Chief among these is the corporation's six-point ultimatum to the union, delivered Sept. 1. These demands were:

- An NLRB election to prove the local's majority. (In 12 years of bargaining, the UAW's representation had never been questioned.)
- Super-seniority for strikebreakers.
- Return to the open shop by eliminating union shop provision.
- Contract renewal with no wage talks until after a year.
- Company right to decide who is subversive and to discharge accordingly.
- Right to discharge those responsible for violence, threats, or injunction violations. The company would be sole judge.

The local has repeatedly turned down the ultimatum.

MEANWHILE union offers to arbitrate—and mediators' efforts to keep the talks going—have been snubbed by management.

And all the while a Joint Committee to Aid the Bell Strikers—composed of CIO, AFL, IAM and Railroad unions—does what it can to keep the striking families in food, clothes and shelter and to protest ill-treatment of the strikers.

But they know they can't be heard on Wall St. It takes someone big—the government, for instance—to be heard on Wall St.

That's why the union is attempting to get the intervention of the government, for 90% of Bell's production is under government contract. Bell strikers don't think U. S. taxpayers want to foot the bill for Bell's efforts to kill their union and depress their living standards. Besides, Uncle Sam needs the planes.

City Council Flays Bell

The Bell Aircraft Corp. received a strong tongue-lashing from the Buffalo Common Council in a resolution bitterly denouncing the corporation's tactics against the strikers.

The resolution read in part:

"Whereas the people of Buffalo have been treated to the disgraceful spectacle of thousands of its citizens being made a target of unfounded charges by the Bell Aircraft Corp. and in fact many of the workers employed therein have been subjected to physical violence;

"Whereas fully informed persons are aware that reasonable and fair solution of the labor trouble prevailing at the Bell Aircraft Corp. plant has been blocked by the management rather than labor . . .

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Common Council . . . here publicly condemns the Bell Aircraft Corp. for the methods it has employed . . ."

ONLY ONE deputy sheriff appears in this picture taken on the UAW picket line at the Bell Aircraft plant at Buffalo, N. Y., but deputies have sought constantly to hamper the strikers' activities. Note the woman picket apparently shouting at the mounted deputy.

CCL Upholds Suspension of Five Top UE Officers

By JACK WILLIAMS

SUSPENSION of five top Canadian officials of the CIO Electrical Workers from the Canadian Congress of Labour was upheld in a 10-1 vote by delegates to the 9th annual convention of the Congress in Ottawa. The action, coming at the start of the five-day convention, clearly marked the political line of the CCL.

Permanent suspension of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was taken for granted after the vote on the suspension of UE officers. No appeal had been entered by Mine-Mill.

After the left-right vote, the convention quickly swung its support behind a series of resolutions demanding action on housing, prices and social security.

The five men whose suspension was maintained are: Clarence S. Jackson, Canadian director and president of District 5; George Harris, secretary-treasurer, District 5; Ross Russell, organizing director; Mervin Chambers, vice-president District 5; and Jack Douglas, editor of Canadian UE News.

THE suspension was originally imposed early this year after the UE News carried an editorial condemning officers of the Ontario Federation of Labor, a CCL affiliate, for their support of the Marshall Plan. The OFL officers were charged with union splitting, adopting Hitler-like tactics and war mongering. The OFL filed charges and the suspension followed.

Jackson and Harris presented an appeal at the opening of the convention. Harris devoted a major part of his time to a review of the international situation. Pat Conroy, CCL secretary-treasurer, who led off in opposing the appeal, summed up Harris' arguments as "a lot of damned nonsense."

"We are determined to stop this slandering of union officers," Conroy declared. C. H. Millard, Canadian director of the CIO Steelworkers, opposed the appeal and said the UE "lie campaign" was continuing despite apologies. Sam Baron, Canadian director of the Textile Workers, got a big ovation when he said the CCL and responsible union leaders were through turning the other cheek.

The entire Mine-Mill organization in Canada was suspended earlier this year when it refused to conform with a decision of the CCL executive council turning over jurisdiction in Northern Ontario gold mines to the Congress on a temporary basis. Despite bitter Mine-Mill opposition, the CCL has since won certification in almost all the mines and is now in negotiation. Originally Mine-Mill had 11 contracts in the area but all had been lost and union organization had collapsed before the CCL went into the field.

IN THE opening address Pres. A. R. Mosher told the 800 delegates that political action was essential to labor's interests.

"We can no more separate economic action and political action than we can stop breathing and continue to live," he said.

"One day we fight with the boss for another five or 10c an hour and the next day we send the boss' lawyer to Parliament to make the laws. It is time we sent our own people to Parliament."

Mosher said labor in Canada was recognizing and accepting its responsibilities with regard to the interests of the country as a whole.

British Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, visited the convention during the first few days.

Bevin was cheered to the rafters when he entered the auditorium and again when he had finished speaking. The five suspended UE members sat tight on their hands, though some members of the UE delegation on the floor stood with other delegates.

Speaking as a member of the British government, Bevin said his government never made a move of any importance without consulting the unions.

"There has been an amazing growth of trade union power," he said, "but the most amazing thing is the evolution of its constructive ability and capacity to organize, influence and play a great part in the state in which it finds itself and in the world today."

At a banquet the delegates heard Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent. The prime minister had a friendly exchange with Conroy when he referred to the fact that the CCL has for some years supported the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation as the political arm of labor and opposed St. Laurent's Liberal Party, which swept the country in a recent federal election. St. Laurent said he hoped the relationship between the CCL and CCF was only a trial marriage.

Conroy, in thanking St. Laurent after his speech, said he didn't believe in divorce but anyway the Liberal Party would have to show a good deal more glamor than it had in the past if it were to entice the CCL from the CCF.

As the convention passed its halfway mark delegates had given enthusiastic support to resolutions calling for a broad national labor code, an adequate housing program, general adoption of the 40-hour week, and action to curb racial discrimination.

In a foreign policy resolution the convention gave sweeping support to the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Pact. Conroy said that in holding this opinion the CCL was in line with the thinking of 95% of the Canadian people. The only opposition "Was coming from the Communist Labor Progressive Party" which polled one-half of 1% of the votes in the recent Federal election.

Left-Right Fight Within CIO Heads Toward Showdown

(Continued from Page 7)

Workers, opposed a constitutional change which increased the CIO per capita from 5 cents to 8 cents—earmarked two cents for Southern Drive and one cent for general organizational and other purposes of CIO—Murray remarked:

"It is a very fortunate circumstance that you are not president of this organization today or you would recognize these problems just a little better than you do."

AFTER THE CIO convention, Murray became ill and eventually had an appendectomy. This did not stop the Left from attacking him viciously.

It mounted to a crescendo by April 1949.

Down in Birmingham, Ala., there is a suburb called Bessemer. The iron ore workers had for years been members of the Mine-Mill Union. They became disgusted with the Commie-line tactics of Mine-Mill's leadership and petitioned the Steelworkers to take them into membership.

Thousands of iron ore workers in Minnesota and Michigan have long been members of the Steel workers.

The Steelworkers, reluctant to act, asked the Bessemer group to try to solve its problem within Mine-Mill. The workers tried, but to no avail. They again asked the Steelworkers for aid, were told to try again. One local joined the AFL.

The national CIO, fearing these workers would be lost to CIO, granted them local industrial union charters.

TEMPERS FLARED during the campaign. One night, both sides broadcast programs from the same radio studio, one after the other. Maurice Travis, secretary-treasurer of Mine-Mill came out after participating in the early part of the second broadcast. In the foyer, he met George Elliott, president of one of the locals which wanted to leave Mine-Mill.

Travis called Elliott a filthy name. Elliott had withheld his anger previously when called names by Mine-Mill officials and organizers. But, this was too much, he struck Travis two or three times, knocking him over a desk.

The party network moved fast. Murray was bombarded with telegrams from as far away as Hawaii within eight hours. He was accused of personally ordering the blows which Elliott had struck. He was called a dictator, a friend of the Ku Klux Klan, anti-Negro Brownshirt, a Fascist, everything that came to the minds of the party. Just before the election, Negro workers at Bessemer were told that Murray took his orders from the Pope of Rome.

While none of the charges against Murray had an iota of truth in them—except that he follows the Pope in matters affecting his religion—Murray ordered a thorough investigation of the incident that the Commies were blowing up into an international event.

The investigation, made by men Murray told not to do any white-washing, showed that the Mine-Mill charges were without foundation. The fact that Travis later had to have an eye removed did not alter this conclusion. His use of language was to blame, nothing else.

At the same time, a bitter campaign was being carried on against Pres. Reuther and the Auto Workers by the Farm Equipment Union and the same general methods were used.

The CIO board meeting in Washington in May, took up the matter of the Bessemer incident and, with the Left screaming, denounced Mine-Mill as having used "vilification calumny, slander against and disloyalty to Murray and CIO." Only the left refused to believe the obvious facts.

THAT BOARD meeting was another historic milestone in CIO history. The board did these things:

1. Adopted, after vigorous debate, a policy resolution which stated that:

"All members of the board who are unwilling to enforce the constitution and carry out the instructions of the convention and, between conventions, the decisions of the board, are called upon to resign.

"All unions affiliated with CIO who are represented on this board by members unwilling to (do the above) are called upon to insist upon the resignation of such representatives and to nominate successor representatives who are willing and will comply."

2. Issued Steelworkers charter to the five Bessemer locals.

3. Ordered the Farm Equipment Union to merge with UAW or face possible revocation of its charter at the CIO convention late this month.

4. Withdrew from the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions after Carey and other CIO representatives gave first-hand testimony on the Communist actions in WFTU. Authorized CIO participation in formation of a new democratic world group.

5. Indorsed the Atlantic Pact as an aid for peace. (The Communists are strongly opposed to the Atlantic Pact, the Marshall Plan and other proposals which would keep nations free of Communist rule.)

6. Granted a charter to the Communications Workers over some left-wing opposition, which has since grown.

7. After the Left was soundly rebuked by General Counsel Arthur Goldberg for spreading misleading stories and misstatements on CIO's labor bill position, approved a resolution reiterating CIO's support of the Thomas-Lesinski Bill.

Opposition to those measures varied between nine and eleven votes.

NEXT CAME the UE convention, where the Right Wing mobilized the highest opposition vote it has ever amassed. And, after the convention, it was proved the Right Wing, which has the complete support of Carey in his capacity as a UE member and former UE president, would have won had not a number of Left Wing delegates defied orders of their local membership and voted left.

The Right Wing conference formed itself into a permanent body and voted to send a committee to Murray to assure him that it wished to stay within CIO.

That action was taken because the convention had voted to authorize the UE board to withhold CIO per capita if Murray does not yield to a UE ultimatum.

* * *

So now the issues go before the CIO convention, which opens Monday, October 31, in the Public Auditorium at Cleveland.

CIO, Administration Gear For Fight To Confirm Olds

CIO JOINED the Administration last week in a last-ditch fight to win Senate confirmation of Leland Olds, named by Pres. Truman for a third term as head of the important Federal Power Commission.

Olds, under a barrage-attack from gas and electric utility lobbies because of his consumer-minded regulation of rates charged by the companies, was turned down by a 10-2 vote of the Senate Commerce Committee. Only Sen. Myers (D., Pa.) and Sen. Magnuson (D., Wash.) voted for Olds.

The fight to overrule the Committee on the Senate floor received strong support from the Democratic National Committee. Chairman William Boyle, Jr., sent telegrams to heads of the party's state organizations asking them "to let their Senators know that the people want Olds confirmed."

Boyle said that Olds, during his past 10 years' service on the Power Commission, has stood "for the best interests of the general public in the public utility field. Defeat of his nomination would be a defeat for the millions of Americans who are entitled to fair power rates and a victory for the power lobbyists and the Republican party."

Boyle's statement was backed up by Pres. Truman, in the form of a letter to Senators and in outspoken remarks at his press conference. The President said that opposition to Olds comes from "powerful corporations."

CIO's position was stated in a letter to all Senators from Pres. Murray. It said:

"The issue is oil. If the oil industry succeeds in removing Olds from the Power Commission, it will have gained a major victory in its campaign to escape federal regulation of the price it charges for natural gas. The stakes are enormous.

"Through increased prices of gas at least eight billion dollars will be added to the value of oil companies' known gas reserves. Consumers will pay hundreds of millions of dollars a year in higher gas bills.

"The vote of the Senate on Leland Olds will determine whether oil will again stain the public record.

"The President said: 'We cannot allow great corporations to dominate the commissions which have been created to regulate them.'

"There are the real issues on which you will vote when the confirmation of Olds is before you."

Washington experts say that some two billion dollars are involved in the fate of the Olds appointment. As chairman of the FPC, Olds has headed a 3-2 majority which has stood consistently for protection of the consumers in matters of gas and electric power rates.

Defeat of Olds, and selection of a less militant or experienced person to the Commission, would be a tremendous victory for the power and gas interests—and it would undoubtedly spur industry demands by the industry's lobby for higher rates.

Second Press Agent Quits AMA in Disgust

By DONALD WOODS

FOR THE second time in two years the American Medical Association has been denounced by one of its own press agents for its tactics, in fighting President Truman's health insurance law.

This second blast may be enough to upset the applecart of Whitaker and Baxter, the $100,000 a year team of professional promoters who have taken over since the exit of famed Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the AMA Journal.

David Brown, former editor of Liberty Magazine, who after a few weeks with the medical association as $15,000 a year editorial director of their campaign, resigned because he disapproved of their tactics in fighting the President's health insurance program.

The story of Brown's break with the AMA was reported exclusively by Robert S. Allen in his syndicated coumn for the New York Post. Allen had a copy of Brown's letter of resignation and knew what he was writing.

But the story threw AMA headquarters into a turmoil, and it claimed it had fired Brown, "because the quality of his work was unsatisfactory and because he sought to act, without authority, as a spokesman for American medicine on matters of policy."

Brown refuse to comment publicly in any way on his break with the AMA. He disclosed that in order to protect his former client he had made no public announcement of his resignation, and had only disclosed it to Allen when the columnist, an old friend, called to ask about it.

Brown's resignation and the furore resulting from it tossed the AMA into the most serious jam it has experienced since taking on the fight against national health insurance. The most damaging aspect of the whole affair was that it was the second time that it—a professional organization of doctors—had been denounced for unprofessional tactics by its own press agents within two years, or a little more.

IN 1947 THE firm of Raymond Rich Associates, which had been handling publicity for the AMA, resigned with a public protest even more biting than Brown's.

Rich charged the AMA was using dishonest tactics in connection with medical economics, and obviously was putting the selfish interests of doctors above the public interest.

Rich said he was quitting because the AMA had failed to adopt his recommendations to:

"Seek the truth on the economic and social aspects of medicine;

"Put the public first; and

"Become adequate to its responsibilities."

In a letter to the 150 members of the AMA House of Delegates, Rich explained he was quitting because the AMA hierarchy had ignored a year-old mandate from the House of Delegates to adopt Rich's proposals. His protest substantiated the charge of AMA critics that the AMA hierarchy rather than the House of Delegates really rules the AMA.

HolidayCARE Packs Ready

AN "EXCELLENT and timely" way for CIO members to express American solidarity with European trade unionists, is to send them the new CARE Holiday packages, states Irving Abramson, chairman of the National CIO Community Services Committee.

Recently returned from a two-month trip of Europe, Abramson said he was appalled by the "very grim" lot of European labor. Wages are too low to cover living costs, he said, and "workers and their families are generally existing on near-starvation levels."

As for the unemployed, the aged and war-maimed, Abramson said their existence is "indescribably precarious." In many cases, he stated, the aid sent by the CIO-CSC through CARE trade unionists literally constituted the difference between starvation and life.

The new CARE holiday package, priced at $13.50, which features a whole canned turkey, can be ordered for Thanksgiving or Christmas delivery, Abramson pointed out. Orders can be sent to the CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, or directly to the CIO Representative, CARE, 20 Broad St., New York 5, N. Y.

To insure delivery for Thanksgiving or Christmas, the packages are already being stockpiled in CARE's European warehouses. Delivery is guaranteed to Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany (American, British, French zones and all Berlin), Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Holland, Norway and Poland.

Like all other CARE food and textile parcels, the Holiday Package can be ordered for designated friends and relatives or for needy trade unionists to be selected by CIO representatives abroad.

CP-Line Parley

Cold War With Russia Is 'Suicidal'

THE CURRENT cold war against Russia is "suicidal," delegates to the Communist-line Natl. Labor Conference for Peace declared in a letter to be sent to Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO and AFL Pres. William Green.

The conference, a permanent organization with headquarters in Chicago, announced its determination to carry its campaign against U. S. foreign policy to every major industrial area in the country.

Conference spokesmen said an estimated 3500 persons heard Henry Wallace and Paul Robeson at a mass meeting. Fred Stover, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, and Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York also spoke.

The letter drafted by the conference urged American-Russian conferences to settle antagonism, outlaw use of atomic weapons, seek universal disarmament, defend civil rights, and expand trade with Russia and its satellites.

BERNARD V. McGROARTY of Local 22, AFL Stereotypers, Cleveland, one of the conference founders, was elected honorary chairman. Sam Curry, president of the huge Armour local of the United Packinghouse Workers-CIO in Chicago, was named president. Jim Wishart, CIO Fur & Leather Workers' district research director, is executive secretary of the conference.

Wishart said that the sponsors and most of the delegates to the conference were "rank and filers." No big-name Communist line unionists played public roles. The twelve CIO unions who are under fire for violating "CIO policy" were among the chief pushers of the conference.

A "committee of 100" was nominated to operate the conference, but Wishart said that their names would not be released until all acceptances were received.

Give PAC Buck NOW For "Luck" In '50

NINE TO ONE FOR STRIKE: Chrysler workers in a referendum authorized the CIO Auto Workers to call a strike if necessary. Their desire to back their negotiators was even greater than their fellow members at Ford who authorized a strike by a seven to one majority. This picture shows the counting of the ballots. The big pile is naturally the "yes" votes.

OWIU Wins 2 Rounds In Firing of 300

THE CIO OIL Workers Intl. Union last week won two rounds in its battle with NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham to obtain the reinstatement of more than 300 men fired almost a year ago by the major oil companies in California.

The men were fired on the grounds that they had committed acts of violence during a strike. OWIU disputes this contention and declares that the men were discharged because they were active union members.

The union won the first round when a NLRB trial examiner ordered the reinstatement of 40 men fired by the Standard Oil Co. of California at its Richmond, Cal., plant. The company had fired 56 men.

The second round was in Washington, D. C., where Denham told OWIL General Counsel Lindsay P. Walden that he has ordered Regional NLRB Directors Reginald Brown, San Francisco, and Howard Le Baron, Los Angeles, to issue complaints of unfair labor practices against the companies involved in the firing of the additional 253 men.

THE ONE case against Standard was the only one of a half dozen that Denham did not stop by ordering the records transferred to his office.

Denham said that he was holding the other cases because "many of the questions involved" would be answered in the Standard case.

The union contends that this was a "phony" excuse since no questions of law were involved and that the dispute between it and Standard concerned only questions of facts, which could not set a pattern for the rest of the cases.

OWIU's executive council last August urged President Truman to fire Denham because it claimed that he was using dictatorial powers under the T-H Act to refuse hearings in the cases. The council wired Truman:

"We understand that the 'deal' to stop these hearings in the interest of these ruthless employes was consummated through Washington lobbyist Gerard Reilly and Denham's close friend and former associate, Charles M. Brooks (who is now labor counsel for the Texas Company, one of the companies involved)."

Reilly is a former NLRB member who helped frame the T-H Act.

Since then the union has been continuing its fight to have Denham fired, and to get action on the cases. The day before Denham told Walden that he had sent the five cases back to the NLRB regional directors, OWIL's executive council wired President Truman asking that immediate hearings be held on the cases.

OWIU HAS another quarrel with Denham which came to a climax after the intervention of President Truman was requested last August.

It concerns 800 employes whom Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, failed to rehire after the settlement of a strike last March.

More than a month ago NLRB Regional Director La Baron recommended issuance of a complaint against the firm, but Denham overruled him.

Following an informal hearing before Denham at which Walden and company representatives were present, Denham said that he would issue a decision "within a few days," according to the OWIU attorney. Walden said following the conclusion of the hearing:

"NLRB cases should be allowed to run their natural course in the regional offices because under the board rule the regional director is charged with the duty of issuing complaints rather than the general counsel. This delay works a great injustice on the union by requiring us to bring to Washington cases and evidence that should be handled by the local board officer."

The five cases of unfair labor practices which Denham said he had sent back to the regional offices are against the Texas Co., Los Angeles; Tide Water, near San Francisco; Shell Oil Co., Martinez and Long Beach; Shell Chemical Corp., Martinez, and Standard Oil Co. of California, El Segundo.

Steelworker Gets ECA Post

HARRY L. BROGLIA of Lorain, Ohio, a member of the CIO Steelworkers, has been appointed a special labor consultant to the ECA Mission in Italy by Economic Cooperation Administrator Paul G. Hoffman.

He will assist Thomas Lane, labor adviser to the Mission. The two American labor men will tour Italy to give what assistance they can to a new labor committee formed to unify the non-communist trade unions.

From 1943 to 1945 Broglia was president of the City Council and Vice-Mayor of Lorain. He joined the CIO Steelworkers in 1939 and still is an official of the union.

An active participant in civic affairs, Broglia has served in Lorain on boards of the CIO War Chest, the War Housing Committee, the American Red Cross, the Nursery School Board and others.

Transport Service Wins Reynolds Poll

The CIO Transport Service Employes was chosen collective bargaining agent for employes of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. plant in Greensboro, N. C. in a NLRB election. The left-wing Food and Tobacco Workers, which formerly represented employes at the plant, received 28 votes.

NAM 'Pre-Tests' The News

The Natl. Association of Manufacturers has launched a new service designed to flood its propaganda into every worker's home.

It's called the "Service for Employee Publications," and it is being sent to the editors of corporation house-organs — a group of publications with circulation which the NAM estimates at over 40 million.

The "Service" is described by the NAM as a "pre-tested aid to editors." It was announced by J. W. Kinsman, duPont vice-president who heads the NAM's public relations advisory committee.

The NAM News quotes "rave" accounts of the new syndication service from many corporation officials who edit their firm's house organ publication for employes.

Final Vote Is Due On 75c Bill

THE 81ST CONGRESS may end its marathon first session by the end of this week.

Its record is neither as bright as optimists hoped for last January, nor as sorry as it appeared in early summer when Republicans were hoping for adjournment on a do-nothing basis.

Of primary interest to labor, in what may be the final week of the session, is final action on the important Wage-Hour law amendments.

Senate and House versions of the bill to lift minimum pay from 40c to 75c have been in a joint conference committee for some time. The House bill seriously weakens the present law's coverage and enforcement provisions; the Senate bill is considerably better.

Meetings of the committee were delayed for a time because of the death of the mother of Rep. Brehm (R.O.), but sessions are scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Final action on a single version of the bill is hoped for late this week.

THE HOUSE, having passed the social security bill, had little of importance left on its schedule.

The Senate faces a possibly bitter struggle on the displaced persons bill, long since passed by the House. An unusual motion to discharge the Senate Judiciary Committee from consideration of the bill comes up early this week. A close vote is expected, but the outcome is uncertain because of the absence of many Senators from the capital.

The bill would increase the number of war refugees permitted to enter the country, and would liberalize provisions in the present law which have been critcized as full of racial and religious bias. Sen. Pat McCarran (D. Nev.), committee chairman, has been critical of the bill and has extended hearings over many months.

Leading figures from both parties have supported the almost unprecedented move of discharging the committee from further consideration of the bill.

ONE SUBJECT that might have caused long debate—in view of the Senate's failure early this year to achieve real modernization of its rules—was the civil rights program. But Administration leaders and the White House agreed that these issues—polltax, anti-lynching and FEPC—would go over to the next session.

Gathering a bit of unaccustomed speed in view of the possible Oct. 15 adjournment, the Senate passed a bill of considerable importance to farmers—particularly those in more remote areas. It provides for loans by the Rural Electrification Administration to small phone companies for improvement of rural service.

At present REA loans are limited to farm electrical power cooperatives, but the Senate's action would make possible considerable improvement in outlying phone service—much of which is pretty bad. A similar bill has already been approved by the House.

Give PAC Buck NOW For "Luck" In '50

THESE FOUR PERSONS are thoroughly absorbed in the work at the UNESCO general Conference at Paris. They are: Milton S. Eisenhower, vice-chairman of the U. S. delegation and president of Kansas State College; Stanley Ruttenberg, special adviser; director of the CIO Education and Research Dept.; Myrna Loy, consultant, movie star and chairman of the Hollywood Committee for UNESCO, and Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, North Carolina, special adviser; leader of several women's organizations.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Regional Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports an NLRB election at Robin Hood Sportswear of California, **Redlands, Calif.,** in which the **Clothing Workers** won by a substantial majority. This drive was directed by Griselda Kuhlman of **ACWA.**

CIO Regional Dir. Edward McCrone reports that the Steelworkers of America won an NLRB certification election at Detroit Steel Corp., Hamden, Conn. Results were: USA 116; no union 13.

CIO Regional Dir. Robert J. Davidson reports that the Steelworkers won an NLRB election at the Cincinnati Planer Co., **Cincinnati, Ohio.** The results were: **USA** 187; 33 no; with one vote being void. Chester A. Morgan, USA staff member conducted this campaign.

In The Southern Campaign:

ALABAMA: Dir. Carey E. Haigler reported one victory each for the **Packinghouse Workers, Textile Workers, Oil Workers, and the Stone Workers.**

The employees of the Talladega cotton Factory, **Talladega, Ala.,** chose the **Textile Workers** as their bargaining agent by a vote of 77 to 71.

The employes of the W. and W. Pickle and Canning Co., **Montgomery, Ala.,** voted the Packinghouse Workers their bargaining agent by 109 for the union to 7 against.

The **Stone Workers** were victorious in an election at the Alabama Aggregate Co., of **Pelham, Ala.,** where 34 employes voted for the CIO and 7 voted against.

The employes of the Sinclair Refining Co., **Birmingham, Ala.,** voted unanimously for the **Oil Workers.**

NORTH CAROLINA: Dir. William Smith reports a victory at the Bryan Rock and Sand Co., **Rolesville, N. C.,** where the employes chose the **Stone Workers** as their bargaining agent by 45 for the CIO and 22 against.

Employes of the Lexington Shirt Co., **Lexington, N. C.,** voted for affiliation with the **Clothing Workers.**

Employes of the Hickory Fabric Co., **Hickory, N.C.,** chose the Textile Workers as their bargaining agent.

CIO won at Dixie Bag Co., **Charlotte, N. C.,** by a margin of 3 to 1.

GEORGIA: Dir. Charles Gillman reported a victory for the **Packing Workers** at the South Georgia Pecan Co., **Valdosta, Ga.,** where the vote was 38 to 16. Employes of the Riverside Mills, **August, Ga.,** voted for affiliation with the **Textile Workers** 350 to 167.

TENNESSEE: Dir. Paul R. Christopher reported the employes of the Englewood Garment Co., **Englewood, Tenn.,** chose the Clothing Workers as their bargaining agent by a vote of 163 to 84.

★ ★ ★

The steel strike is on. The steel companies, fabulous in wealth and their record profits, decided to defy the report of the Fact-Finding Board and jeopardize the economy of the nation on the false premises of insisting that workers contribute to pensions, while the steel magnates themselves do not contribute and get exorbitant pensions.

We are confident that under the leadership of President Murray, his associates and staff, they will come through to victory. The strike is solid.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther reports that the **Auto Workers** have gained a pension plan with no employe contribution.

Telephone Workers Ring Again: Approximately 2800 members of the **Maryland Federation of Telephone Workers** have voted overwhelmingly for affiliation with **CWA-CIO.** Pres. Joseph Beirne and the writer addressed the meeting of this group in **Baltimore.** My congratulations to Pres. Howard Jones, Sec. W. E. Fisher and Treas. J. L. Monaghan, of the Federation for this achievement. The telephone workers continue to roll on.

CIO Enjoys Hen, Goose

The CIO shot at a hen, killed a goose, and enjoyed both at the Hickory Fabric Co., Hickory, N. C.

In a report to George Baldanzi, Director of the CIO's Southern Organizing Campaign, North Carolina Director Bill Smith reported 150 Hickory employes struck when four plant organizing committeemen were discharged.

In a short time the four men were back, and the company signed a stipulation recognizing the CIO Textile Workers as sole collective bargaining agent in the plant as well.

Los Angeles Guild Supports CIO Policy

The Los Angeles Newspaper Guild (CIO), without a dissenting vote, approved four moves to back national CIO policy. The Guild voted to affiliate with the California-National CIO-PAC; to take no part in the coming convention of the CIO State Council, which has opposed CIO policy; to stop monthly donations to the State Council; to move to disaffiliate from the State Council.

Colo. CIO Delegates HelpPicket

DELEGATES to the Colorado CIO convention, after adjourning their two-day sessions at Pueblo, immediately joined CIO Steelworkers' picket line at the Colorado Fuel & Iron plant.

Approximately 125 delegates and visitors attended the convention, which gave hearty support to Natl. CIO policy and pledged itself to intensified PAC activity.

Among the guest speakers were State. Sen. Leroy Purdy; PAC West Coast Dir. George Roberts; Gov. Lee W. Knous, of Colorado; Michael Soldren, CIO Steelworkers sub district director; Lindsay Walden, CIO Oil Workers general counsel; and Luther Slinkard, Auto Workers sub regional director.

"It was a very constructive and harmonious convention," commented CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda.

Re-elected to their council posts were Pres. O. G. McTavish and Secy-Treas. Eugene Rosati.

Rival Unions Join Forces

IN AN UNPRECEDENTED move for the packinghouse industry, two rival CIO and AFL unions have agreed to act jointly in contract talks with the Big Four meat packers.

It was the first time the two unions — together representing 100,000 workers—have combined against the industry giants. The move is designed to prevent either union from concluding an agreement which could undercut the other's negotiations.

In a joint statement, CIO Packinghouse Workers Pres. Ralph Helstein and AFL Meat Cutters Pres. Earl Jimerson said the two unions had been in negotiations since July 7, but that there is no indication "that the companies are willing to work out fair and reasonable agreements."

The statement accused the Big Four of intent to destroy the unions and deliberate attempts to "promote industrial strife."

"We have compromised our original proposals to a point where a reasonable attitude by the packers would have meant a speedy settlement," he said.

"The refusal by the companies to negotiate agreements with the two unions can only be regarded as a deliberate attempt to promote industrial strife."

The union heads said they are calling a number of conferences of representatives from their locals to chart the future course of action.

CIO contracts with Armour, Swift and Cudahy have been extended indefinitely during the negotiations. At Wilson, however, there has been no contract since the company abrogated it in August 1948.

The union has filed unfair labor charges against Wilson, and is conducting a "Don't Buy Wilson Meat" campaign in an effort to make the company conclude an agreement.

House Votes To Increase Security Payments, Coverage

THE SOCIAL security system is headed for sweeping improvement early next year.

With the House on record by a 333-14 vote for big increases in social security benefits and coverage, the Senate is expected to give the subject quick attention during the second session of the 81st Congress, which convenes in January.

The House vote—following only two days of debate—was a victory for labor, old-age and citizens groups which have long been pressing for modernization of the whole social security setup.

In passing H.R. 6000, the House moved to wipe out the damage caused by the Gearhart bill, which the 80th Congress passed last year over Pres. Truman's veto, and to bring 11 million more persons under the system's coverage.

Benefits will go up, when Congress is through with HR 6000, not only for those who draw old-age benefits in the future but for those persons already in retirement. The increases will amount to an estimated 70% for those now drawing benefits, and about 80% for those who do so in the future.

MINIMUM POSSIBLE benefits would rise from $10 a month to $25, and the maximum payment available to a family would rise from $85 to $100 a month.

Two important changes were written into the bill that the House adopted. One permits a retired worker to earn up to $50 a month on the side without forfeiting their benefits. The other provides full benefits for persons totally and permanently disabled, regardless of their age.

THE HIGHER benefits will be financed by an increase in social security tax deductions, but under the present law these were scheduled to go up anyway.

Thus the rate will jump next Jan. 1 from 1% of the first $3000 of annual earnings to 1½% and to 2% on January 1, 1952.

If the House-passed bill is approved by the Senate, the 2% rate will come into effect a year earlier, at the beginning of 1951. Employers pay a similar amount for each employe into the social security kitty.

Under the proposed changes in the law, the tax will be collected on the first $3600 of each person's income, rather than the first $3000.

Of importance to millions of veterans is a provision in the House-approved bill which gives them a $160-a-month wage credit for the period they served in the armed forces. This will have the effect of speeding the time when these persons are eligible for benefits, and will increase the amount in their social security accounts.

House passage of the bill was hailed by Administration leaders, although in some respects the measure fell short of original requests for expansion and improvement. The President had asked for doubling of present benefits, and inclusion of both farmers and farm workers. Neither of these provisions was adopted by the House Ways and Means Committee.

That group heid extended hearings on the bill, and studied the measure in closed session for several months.

Only two Democrats and 12 Republicans opposed the bill on final passage, but just before the last vote the Republicans offered a "go-slow" substitute measure. This was defeated by 232-112, with the vote generally following strict party lines.

JUST BEFORE the vote, CIO Pres. Philip Murray sent letters to all members of the House in which he called for "overwhelming support of this bill."

Murray said the CIO would have preferred "a more liberal bill," such as the Administration called for originally, since such a measure would have made social security "almost universal" and "about doubled average benefits."

Murray accused Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee, who introduced an alternate bill, with "partisan politics . . . jeopardizing action that is long overdue."

The CIO president predicted that passage of HR 6000 would "give much assurance and faith to millions of Americans."

Then, in reference to pension and welfare issues in the current steel strike, Murray added:

"The companies which have refused to meet our collective bargaining demands also have opposed improved legislation. We challenge them now to change their minds and give public support to the majority bill.

"But regardless of their action, the people of this nation know that adequate security is possible and essential, and they will establish it both through collective bargaining and legislation."

They Voted 'No'

Here are the 14 Congressmen who voted against improving the social security system by passage of HR 6000:

Republicans: Byrnes (Wis); Case (S. Dak.); Church (Ill.); Clevenger (O.); Crawford (Mich.); Eaton (N. J.); Gwinn (N. Y.); McMillen (Ill.); Mason (Ill.); Smith (Kans.); Taber (N. Y.).

Democrats: Davis (Ga.); Smith (Va.).

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Senate loaded repeal bill with crippling amendments, to reinstitute T-H law.	Taft amendments passed in Senate. No action pending in House.	Give PAC $1 and get ready for 1950 elections.
Wage-Hour Law Changes	Both bills lift minimum pay from 40 to 75c, but weaken enforcement and cut coverage. House version cuts million workers from law's protection.	HR 5894 passed by House. S. 653, a little better bill, passed by Senate. Now in joint conference committee.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to insist on better coverage & enforcement provisions.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000.	Bill extends, improves old age and survivors benefits, etc. Lifts benefits by 80%, brings 11 million in security setup.	Passed by House. Senate to act next year.	Write Senators to vote for improvements recommended in social security.
Mundt-Ferguson Bill S. 2311	Endangers civil liberties, union rights—under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Senate Judiciary subcommittee has approved. Full committee due to act soon. CIO testified against bill.	Ask Senators to vote against bill as dangerous to basic civil rights.
Middle Income Housing Bill S. 2246	Bill provides long-term low-interest financing of homes; encourages co-ops, non-profit groups, etc.	House and Senate passed diluted bills, without provision for aids to co-op housing.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to aid housing co-ops next year.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

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The CIO News

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CHEERED BY 15,000 STEELWORKERS, CIO and Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray pledges Youngstown, Ohio, strikers that the walkout will continue until the industry comes across with non-contributory pensions and insurance. First in a series of personal reports to the Steelworkers, Murray's speech lambasted steel captains' "hypocrisy" in providing themselves with fat, non-contributory pensions, while denying them to workers and charging that they are "Socialistic." AFL's Bill Green and the Communists also got raked over coals. Both are sniping at union's fight for security. Meanwhile, a number of fabricating plants have signed up to avert fate of basic steel. (See Pages 2 and 3 for additional details.)

DUTY AND PLEASURE: Thanks to the generosity of a merchant, CIO Steelworkers picketing one of the gates of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., Gary, Ind., enjoyed the television broadcast of the World Series.

HELP THEIR DADS: More than 100 sons and daughters of CIO Steelworkers picket the Edgar Thomson works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. at Pittsburgh. Note the sign in the left background reading "This Too is Our Fight."

Murray On Tour, Pledges Strike Until Victory

TO THE enthusiastic cheers of 15,000 striking CIO Steelworkers, CIO and Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray last week pledged that "before long we will all be very happy.

"The strike will be over; the United Steelworkers of America will emerge the victor; the American people will be the beneficiaries. This is a struggle for everybody, a struggle for security against poverty, hardship and degradation."

The union head was addressing a mass meeting of strikers in Youngstown, Ohio, first in a series of scheduled grass roots reports to the union membership.

Two days later Murray addressed 25,000 at historic Homestead, Pa.

The strikers have reduced their demands to the "positive irreducible minimum," Murray said at Youngstown, and promised that the strike would continue until the steel companies agreed to non-contributory pensions and insurance.

Now in its third week, the walkout by 500,000 basic steel employes began Oct. 1 after three postponements by the union.

Union Officials Go Payless

"There is not a man in this organization who will receive a dime in salary until this strike is won," Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray said last week.

Neither Murray nor any other paid officers of the union are receiving salaries during the strike.

"Our enemies have been trying to paint us as grasping people who are in this union for what we can get out of it . . ." Murray said.

"As for me, I will work until I die for the people I love. And I will work in the spirit of complete self-sacrifice."

Among the throng listening to Murray were many aged steelworkers who wore tags bearing the slogan: "I Need a Pension."

What particularly angered the union head was what he termed the "hypocrisy" of the industry in publicly denouncing non-contributory pensions as "socialistic," while at the same time providing non-contributory pensions for executives.

Apparently, Murray said, the industry believed that socialism should begin at $50,000 a year pensions.

Murray let his vocabulary run freely as he described AFL Pres. William Green as "an old faddy-doodle who has never rendered a public service in his life;" U. S. Steel Financial Committee Chmn. Enders Voorhees as a "flatulent blatherskite" and a "sanctimonious hypocrite;" and the industry's leaders in general as "stupid recalcitrants" and "bloated magnates with their red faces."

The attack on Green was in response to Green's numerous slighting references to the steel fact-finding board recommendations and slurs on the steel union for agreeing to forego a wage increase.

When the CIO first launched its 1949 wage drive, Green sneered at the objective. He insisted this is no time for labor to be pressing for wage boosts.

NO NEGOTIATING talks have been held since the strike began. Anxious to start the ball rolling, U. S. Mediation & Conciliation Chief Cyrus Ching began his efforts to get the disputants together by talking informally with Bethlehem. Ching said U. S. Steel, Republic, Jones & Laughlin and Youngstown Sheet & Tube were next on his list. Afterwards, he will confer with the union.

Threat of an extension of the strike to steel fabricating plants, employing almost another 500,000, has so far brought about 12 companies in line with the union's demands for pensions and insurance.

Among the steel fabricators plants which have settled are American Can, Blaw-Knox, H. H. Robertson, Massey-Harris, Ingersoll-Rich Products, Adamson Tank, Heppenstall Co.; Pittsburgh Coal & Washer; Central Iron & Steel; Kaiser; Pfaudler Co., and Roebling.

Conference Unit Approves 75c Wage Measure

A compromise wage-hour bill providing a 75-cent minimum wage has been approved by the House-Senate conference committee.

Sen. Pepper (D, Fla.), one of the sponsors of the Senate bill, said the compromise measure would give between 1 and 1½ million persons wage increases totaling $3,000,000 a year.

The bill would be effective 90 days after passage. Coverage would be extended to employes of retail stores, small logging companies and small country newspapers.

The bill is an improvement over the House version in two respects. The House bill would exclude from coverage persons whose jobs are not "dispensable" to production. The language was changed in the compromise version to provide coverage for those "directly essential" to production.

Another improvement would empower the Wage-Hour Administrator to file suits in behalf of workers for back-pay claims.

FE-UE Merger Plan Reported As Leftists Urge "Unity"

THERE WERE two important developments in the pro and anti-Commie battle within the CIO last week as opposing groups tightened their battle lines in preparation for a head-on clash at the Oct. 31-Nov. 4 CIO convention.

They were:

1. A member of the Farm Equipment Workers Executive Board revealed the Board had voted in late September to merge FE with the Electrical Workers in defiance of a CIO directive.

2. Some 100 left-wingers, meeting in Cleveland, sent an appeal to CIO Pres. Philip Murray to maintain "unity" within the CIO and to restore "democracy and autonomy."

The FE-UE merger plan was revealed by Peter Aversa of Auburn, N. Y., president of FE District 6 and a member of the national FE Board.

AVERSA ANNOUNCED that officers and members of District have "completely rejected" the FE Board's merger decision.

Announcement of the merger plan brought from CIO Vice Pres. and Dir. of Organization Allan S. Haywood a sharp rebuke to both FE and UE.

He said the CIO would give "full support and sympathy" to officers and members of FE District 6 and added:

"If the UE Executive Board approves the FE merger plan it will be acting directly contrary to a CIO directive."

Aversa, after meeting at CIO headquarters with Haywood, issued the following statement:

"AT A MEETING in Chicago September 27-30, the Executive Board of the Farm Equipment and Metal Workers, CIO, of which I am a member, voted to arrange immediate affiliation of our union with the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, an organization which has been in sharp conflict with national CIO policy.

"This action of the Board was taken without sanction of any sort from the membership of the FE. The action, further, was in complete defiance of the directive from the CIO Executive Board to merge the FE with the United Automobile Workers.

"This action of the FE-CIO Executive Board will meet sharp resistance, I am sure, from the great majority of members of my union who approve and support the policies of the CIO and wish to continue their affiliation within the ranks of unions supporting CIO policy.

"A meeting of officers, shop stewards and rank-and-file members of District 6 has instructed me to oppose this latest move of the FE Executive Board and to seek a continuance of our functioning under the jurisdiction of the National CIO.

"I am certain that members of other districts of the union will, as soon as they are advised of this action by the FE Executive Board, react similarly in opposition to merger with the UE."

Haywood declared:

"This attempt to affiliate FE with UE does not have the approval of the CIO. The National CIO looks with complete sympathy and understanding upon the efforts of the officers and members of District 6, FE-CIO, to resist and reject any move to bring their union into another union having no jurisdiction in this field.

"This action by the FE-CIO Executive Board completely confirms the estimate of the National CIO that the FE is lacking in sufficient strength to stand on its own as a national union. In the interest of the workers involved, the CIO Executive Board has directed the FE to affiliate with the United Automobile Workers. In seeking to dodge that directive, the leaders of the FE are attempting to bring their union into an organization that is not in the farm equipment field and cannot have an understanding of its basic problems.

"The CIO continues to believe that the farm equipment workers should be united within the ranks of a powerful union to which other farm equipment workers belong, and we offer our full support and sympathy to the members and officers of FE, District 6, in their efforts to subscribe to the CIO's policy and to stay within its ranks."

(The UE Executive Board at the last day of its recent convention held an unpublicized meeting at which it paved the way for a merger with FE and other unions. See story on page 8).

The "unity" appeal to Murray from the Cleveland meeting of left-wingers came only a short time after considerable newspaper speculation on the possibilities of the pro-Commies "taking a walk" on their own volition from CIO and establishing a third labor federation.

John Williamson, national labor secretary of the Communist Party, said in the Oct. 4 issue of the Daily Worker that the CP opposed the "taking a walk" idea.

"The splitting of CIO and resultant establishment of a so-called Third Trade Union Center would be injurious and would weaken the fighting power of all labor," Williamson said.

Secy.-Treas. Maurice Travis of the Mine-Mill union told the Cleveland meeting that his organization did not want to leave the CIO and that if expelled would try to reaffiliate.

Murray Calls Steel's Opposition to Non-Contributory Pensions 'Smoke Screen' To Impose Wage Cuts

The shallowness of the steel industry's position in refusing to grant non-contributory pensions and social insurance to its employes was exposed by CIO and Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray in an address over the American Broadcasting System network Oct. 12.

Portions of the spech follow:

HERE IS PART of the crowd of Steelworkers from mills of the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys who heard CIO and Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray at Youngstown, Ohio, where he delivered the first of a series of speeches on the steel strike. They stood for more than two hours in the center of the park as mercury soared to 85 degrees and the sun beat down on them. Many elderly steel workers wore tags saying, "I need a pension."

THE UNITED Steelworkers of America, which I am privileged to represent, has done everything within its power to avert this strike. The Union labored night and day since June 15—the opening date of our contracts—to conclude a fair settlement.

The steel industry, on the other hand, made no genuine effort to reach agreement with the union.

The industry, in the original collective bargaining conferences with the Union, said "No" to the union on wages; "No" to the union on decent social insurances; and "No" to the union on pensions. The industry never offered any real counter-proposals to the union.

Industry To Blame

The collective bargaining conference broke down because of this stubborn refusal on the part of the industry to bargain in good faith with the union. The President of the United States thereupon, in an effort to avert a nationwide steel strike, requested both the industry and the union to appear before a public board appointed by him to investigate the facts and make recommendations for a fair and equitable settlement of the dispute.

The union, conscious of its obligations to the national interest, promptly accepted this Presidential request. The industry initially said "No" to the President of the United States, just as it had previously said "No" to the union. Finally, the industry reluctantly accepted only after the President of the United States, in a wire to the industry, stated "Surely you are not afraid to have your side of this dispute examined in the public interest?"

The union was anxious to present the merits of its proposals for a wage increase, for decent social insurance, and for adequate pensions to the public. The union was not afraid to have its side of the dispute examined in the public interest. The industry, on the other hand, was desperately anxious to conceal the facts from impartial scrutiny. The 19 leading companies in the industry amassed profits in 1948 in excess of 600 million dollars after all taxes. Profits in 1949 continue at even a higher rate. These exhorbitant profits are the result of exploitation of the American people through too high prices and of employes in the industry through neglect of the industry's social responsibilities.

The industry was therefore afraid to have an impartial board inquire into its too high profits, its too high prices, and its backward working conditions. The union was not afraid.

The union's presentation to the Board was factual and well-documented. The union sought to throw light on the issues of the case. The industry's presentation on the other hand, was provocative and designed to intimidate the Board.

Notwithstanding these threats of the industry, the Board proceeded to hear all of the testimony offered by both sides to the dispute. After due deliberation the Board, on September 10, 1949 issued its report and recommendations.

In its report the Board recommended as a fair and equitable settlement of the issue in dispute that (1) the union withdraw its wage demand; (2) that a non-contributory social insurance plan costing 4c per hour per worker be established to be paid for by the industry; and (3) that a non-contributory pension plan costing 6c per hour per worker be established to be paid for by the industry.

The Board found "that the steel companies, under present conditions and under presently forseeable conditions appear able to afford this and still put into effect—price reductions."

The union was keenly disappointed with that part of the recommendations of the Board denying the union's just wage demands. Nevertheless, in the national interest and for the purpose of averting a steel strike, the union accepted the recommendations in their entirety as a fair and equitable settlement of the dispute. The steel industry, however, with a few notable exceptions, has refused to accept the recommendations of the Board and to conclude a fair and equitable settlement with the union.

Unwilling Industry

The industry is unwilling to establish the **modest** 4c per hour non-contributory social insurance plan recommended by the Board. The industry is unwilling to establish the **modest** 6c per hour non-contributory pension plan recommended by the Board. No amount of double-talk can conceal the fact that it is the industry's stubborn refusal to agree upon reasonable terms of settlement which has brought about this strike.

In its report, the Steel Industry Board, appointed by the President, said:

". . . the steel companies, have, with some exceptions, overlooked the fact that the machines and plant on which the industry has prospered, and on which it must depend in the future, are not all made of metal or brick and mortar. They are also made of flesh and blood. And the human machines, like the inanimate machines, have a definite rate of depreciation.

"Of all our natural and national resources, our human resources are the most precious and useful, and should be most carefully hoarded and protected.

"These human machines need the same kind of treatment for depreciation and disability that the other machines are getting. Earnings are being used for rebuilding, replacing, and for maintaining the efficiency of plant; a part of these earnings should be used to take care of wear and tear and maintenance of the human machines in the industry—the workers."

Executive Pensions

The union accepted this recommendation of the Board. The union believes, as stated by the Board, that the steel industry has been derelict in its social responsibilities to its workers. The union believes, as the Board has found, that part of the tremendous earnings of the industry should be used to take care of wear and tear and maintenance of the human machines in the industry—the workers.

The industry sanctimoniously asserts that its refusal to accept the fair and equitable non-contributory plans recommended by the Board is a matter of principle. I deny emphatically that there is any genuine principle involved in this stand of the industry. I label it the smoke screen it obviously is. The best evidence that no real principle is involved is the fact that most of the companies in the industry provide substantial pensions for their executives on a non-contributory basis.

Benjamin F. Fairless, President of U. S. Steel who is paid a salary of $207,900 a year, will receive a pension, upon retirement at age 65, of $50,000 annually paid for by the company. A. B. Homer, President of Bethlehem, will be 65 in 1961. At his 1948 compensation of $263,280 a year, Mr. Homer will receive a pension from Bethlehem Steel of $110,460 a year to which he contributes not one cent.

The President of Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Company, Hiland G. Batcheller, recently delivered a speech before the Connecticut Manufacturers Association at New Haven, Connecticut. In this speech Mr. Batcheller declared that non-contributory social insurance and pension plans for steelworkers are definitely socialistic.

Not Socialism

A study of the financial statements of Mr. Batcheller's company, Allegheny-Ludlum, reveals an interesting inconsistency. Mr. Batcheller, upon retirement at 65, will receive retirement compensation, as a so-called consultant, for ten years at $40,000 a year. If he should die before the ten years are up this annuity will then go to his beneficiaries.

Where does socialism start, Mr. Batcheller? According to you and other spokesmen for the industry, for you to receive a $40,000 annual pension paid for solely by your company is apparently a good thing. For one of your workers to receive a modest pension is what you choose to term a "loss of freedom." Certainly no American in his right senses will be taken in by such balderdash.

All of the arguments that the companies now make against non-contributory plans were made by the industry before the Steel Industry Board. The Board rejected these arguments for the following reasons, as stated in its report:

1) The substantial trend during recent years throughout American industry has been toward non-contributory form of social insurance and pensions;

2) Non-contributory plans cover all workers in a plant or industry instead of merely those workers who can afford to forego part of their take-home pay for the purchase of such benefits;

3) Non-contributory plans prevent wage cuts while contributory plans are wage cuts in disguise;

4) Non-contributory plans promote stability; and

5) Non-contributory plans permit the purchase of greater insurance and pension plans for a lesser sum of money.

These unanimous findings of this impartial Board appointed by the President have received widespread approval in the press and by the public. Again it is the industry alone that says "no."

It seems plain that under the guise of the contributory principle the industry is really seeking to impose a wage cut on its workers. Obviously if the workers in the industry are required to contribute toward pensions, their take-home pay will be reduced to the extent of these contributions.

This is necessarily so since at present and with virtually no exceptions there are no contributory pension plans now in effect in the industry. The United Steelworkers of America cannot and will not permit any wage cut whether disguised by the false principle of contributory pensions and insurance or otherwise.

I repeat what I said at the outset—the union has done everything within its power to avert this strike. At the request of the President of the United States it agreed to three extensions totalling 77 days. At the request of the President of the United States the union gave careful consideration to the report of the Steel Industry Board and accepted the Board's recommendations as a fair and equitable settlement of the dispute.

The recommendations of the Board have been approved by public opinion. The President of the United States, speaking for the American people, has acclaimed the Board's recommendations "as a statesmanlike formula for a fair and equitable settlement of the disputes in the steel industry." The union measured up to its responsibilities in accepting this formula. The present strike could have been averted if the industry had shown a similar regard for the national interest by likewise accepting.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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An Old Story, But--

The nation's top steel executives remind us somewhat of the old reprobate who lived a life of sin six days a week and then preached a fine-sounding sermon at a village church on Sunday.

After sounding off in a hell-fire-and-brimestone manner he would conclude his sermon by declaring:

"Brothers and sisters, you should do as I say, not do as I do."

This old story came to mind after we'd read a Steelworkers Union report on the fat pensions the steel executives are slated to receive when they retire.

Let's start off with the case of Pres. A. B. Homer of Bethlehem Steel, who will reach the retirement age of 65 in 1961. His pension at that date—if based on his 1948 earnings—would be $110,460 annually.

Thirteen other Bethlehem officers are scheduled to receive pensions ranging from about $9000 to more than $76,000 a year.

And all of them will be paid under the non-contributary principle to which the steel industry—including Bethlehem—says it objects most violently.

The three top men at U. S. Steel—Irving S. Olds, Enders M. Voorhees and Ben Fairless—will be in no danger of landing in the poor-house when they retire.

At the age of 65 each of them will start receiving annual pensions of $50,000 paid for entirely by U. S. Steel. They also participate in an additional contributory plan, it's true, but we have a hunch they can afford it and that the first $50,000 should cover their needs.

We could go on for some length, listing five-figure annual pensions of the steel industry's top men—the men who say they are opposed in principle to the very kind of pensions which they, themselves, will receive.

Neither Free Nor Socialistic

A number of industry leaders who receive non-contributory pensions have attempted to brand as "socialistic" the non-contributory pension plan recommended by the President's fact-finders, and a number of newspapers have been saying the Steelworkers are striking for "free" pensions.

If the industry leaders are correct (which they aren't), then they are contending that a bit of socialism is OK for the bosses but not for the workers.

And while on this point we'd like to ask the steel makers how they figure non-contributory pensions would result in "loss of freedom" for the workers but not for themselves? (Or are they willing to "lose a little freedom" at $50,000 to $75,000 a year?)

The idea that the steel companies would pay the whole cost of the pension plan sought by the union is, of course, ridiculous. There isn't any such thing as a "free pension."

The cost of a non-contributory plan would be integrated into the labor cost structure and would have a direct bearing on the rates set in wage negotiations. The worker would know before long that he was paying his share of the benefits derived.

But in the meantime the workers would have established the principle that industry should shoulder a larger portion of the responsibility for the welfare of those it employs.

As we said earlier, the double-talk of the steel executives reminds us of the old reprobate who declared:

"You should do as I say, not do as I do."

Commies Trot Out 'Unity' Again

And--Unless Party Line Changes Again--That Will Be Convention Theme

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE COMMIES may be slightly screwy all the time and stupid part of the time, but they're seldom dull.

They can launch a new campaign at the drop of a hammer and revive an old one at the flick of a sickle.

For example:

Early this year the lefties were venting their spleen on "Philip Murray & Co." They acted as if they thought their raving and ranting would drive the CIO leader right out of the union movement.

Then the emphasis shifted to "autonomy and democracy within the CIO."

And early this month the CP began singing that old "unity" song again.

RECENTLY a couple of reporters for the "capitalist press" wrote stories indicating that the Reds intended to take a walk out of CIO and try to set up a new trade union federation.

Regarding these stories, John Williamson, the CP's national labor secretary, said in the Oct. 4 issue of the Daily Worker:

"Today, while the interests of the American people demand peace, security and the extension of democracy, anything that weakens the trade unions and the workers as the backbone of the struggle against the monopolies and pro-fascist forces would be a crime.

"The splitting of the CIO and the resulting establishment of a so-called Third Trade Union Center would be injurious and would weaken the fighting power of all labor.

"We know the many differences we have with the majority of the trade union leaders on vital domestic and world policies. However, we declare that these differences must be fought out within the ranks of the labor movement and must not be allowed to divide the workers' ranks . . ."

THAT SOUNDS like the old "unity" plea the Commies used to use—and in a recent "open letter" to Murray, Williamson said:

"We stand today as uncompromisingly as always for the unity of the labor movement."

So—unless the party line changes—the Commies and fellow travelers will show up at the CIO convention two weeks from now with a "unity" campaign.

Unfortunately, their "unity" is as phony as their "democracy" and their "autonomy." And there's always a chance that the party will flip-flop suddenly from the position outlined by Williamson.

But, flip-flop or not, the kind of "unity" the lefties want would permit them to kick the CIO leadership in its teeth, thumb their collective noses at CIO policy and still remain inside the organization.

THE COMMIES are on their way out as a force in the American labor movement and nobody knows it better than they do.

They'll continue to wave their arms and make nasty noises but they'll soon be like old Don Quixote, the fellow who did battle with a windmill.

They're on their way out because they slavishly follow a line which the average American worker can no longer tolerate.

Sure, they'll still be around and they'll be bothersome and noisy, and the line will twist and turn.

They'll still find gullible trade unionists who will follow their leadership.

But they're headed for that unenviable category known as "only a major nuisance."

Kroll Calls Taft's Line "I'm For It, But—"

SEN. ROBERT A. TAFT'S "soft FEPC bill," introduced recently, was labeled as "just another example of the senator's 'I'm for it, but—' line of thinking."

That charge was made by PAC Dir. Jack Kroll.

Kroll labeled the Taft measure a "political gesture, designed to fool those most desperately in need of honest, strict and enforceable Fair Employment Practices Legislation."

Declaring that the measure was "in no real sense an FEPC bill," Kroll added, "it is a sham . . . typical of the senator's record in public office.

"Mr. Taft's arguments have been riddled and ridiculed countless times in the past. He has proposed the same meaningless measure that the minority groups in Ohio scornfully rejected during the recent session of the Ohio Legislature.

"A Fair Employment Practices Bill without enforceable powers is just a meaningless collection of words and phrases. It enunciates a pious wish, but the hard, cold fact is that this pious wish is not new. It is a doctrine that is implicit in our Constitution and embedded in the religious teachings of all faiths. But experience has shown pious wishes aren't enough.

"Publication again of such a doctrine will serve no useful purpose and Senator Taft knows this well. We need a strong, real enforceable bill, not an 'Emasculation Proclamation' as the spineless bill was well labeled when it was before the Ohio Legislature this year.

"Mr. Taft's sudden concern with the plight of minority groups, coming as it does so near election time, is suspect on the face of it.

"But when you couple this sudden concern with the sham and shameful form Mr. Taft has used in his bill, then you have another example of the senator's 'I'm for it but—' kind of thinking.

"Mr. Taft exhibited this same brand of thinking on the subject of public housing. When it seemed politically wise to be stamped as an advocate of public housing, Mr. Taft signed his name to a housing bill.

"But when his bluff was called, and the public housing bill came up in the 80th Congress, which he controlled, the senator voted against his own bill.

"The fact that today America has a public housing bill is certainly not to the senator's credit. The measure was achieved in spite of Mr. Taft.

"Mr. Taft, who exerts considerable political pressure on his party members when he wishes, used none of that pressure in the battle to prevent filibuster-death for civil rights legislation.

"To be sure the record shows that Mr. Taft voted to ban filibusters, but the fact is that he didn't vote until it was certain that the filibuster team had a safe margin."

"By gosh, you're right!"

He Finally Took The Advice Seriously

THEY SEEMED to many persons to have little in common, but they were good friends—the machinist and the reporter.

The thing which had drawn them together was their interest in trade unions, about which they knew very little when they first met.

Eventually the machinist became the president of a CIO Rubber Workers local and the reporter became president of a local of the Newspaper Guild.

When the going got tough, as it sometimes did, they presented a solid front to their opponents. But behind the scenes they got into frequent arguments.

The reporter said the machinist was too long-winded—and the machinist said the reporter wasn't close enough to the "real people of the union movement—the guys who get their hands dirty."

THE MACHINIST'S union ran into difficulties and its president came to the reporter with a lengthy statement he had prepared for the press.

The reporter took one quick glance at it and declared, "It's too damn long! You don't need that many words to tell about the creation and end of the world.

"Be brief. If you say what you mean in a few words there's a good chance that the newspapers will carry your entire statement. But if you gave 'em that thing they'd cut it all to pieces."

They argued for a long time — and, finally, the machinist cut the statement in half.

"Now you're getting the idea, but it's still too long," grumbled the reporter.

SEVERAL YEARS later the machinist became an organizer for the CIO and the reporter became a CIO publicity man.

The organizer occasionally sent the publicity man copies of leaflets he had prepared, asking for constructive criticism.

The publicity man usually replied with comments such as:

"You couldn't even get your mother, who loves you dearly, to read such long-winded leaflets."

"I'm sorry I can't comment intelligently on your last leaflet. My eyes gave completely out on me before I got half way through what you'd written."

"Leaflet looks like classified ad section."

"If you have enough energy left after preparing such a wordy leaflet you might try reading all the way through it. Bet you a buck you're worn out before you reach the end."

GRADUALLY, AS the months passed and sharp but friendly comments were exchanged, the organizer began preparing snappy leaflets.

"Now you're getting on the ball," the publicity man said in a note to his friend. "Just a bit more brevity and you'll really knock 'em dead."

Then the organizer was shifted to a plant at which both the CIO and AFL were seeking to represent employes.

The campaign was a heated one, and near the end of it the organizer sent his old friend a note and a little pamphlet he had prepared.

The pamphlet had 16 pages, each about two by three inches, and on the front was printed, "What the AFL Can Do For You."

The 15 other pages were completely blank!

"At last—BREVITY!" said the note.

A.L.S.

VERY BAD 'I' SIGHT!

OWIU: 'Commies, Kindly Stay Out Of Our Way'

An article in the international Oil Worker, from which the excerpts below are reprinted, was accompanied by a statement by the editor on why the article was published.

"This paper has been attending to its own affairs—publicizing activities of the OWIU and subjects of interest to OWIU members, and not wasting much of its valuable space on such unfortunate screwballs as the Communists," the paper explained.

"The editor, supported by the International officers, had figured that there just wasn't a Communist problem in OWIU, that we had no Commies in our ranks, that OWIU members were pretty smart fellows who knew enough about the Commies without any sermons from the union paper."

Now, however, the OWIU paper has become sore at the Communists: "They have called the President of this union a lot of dirty names, in print. And our position is that when anybody unfairly slanders the president of this union, he is slandering the entire union—for the president is elected by the members in democratic fashion." With that much as background, the article speaks for itself.

"THIS STRANGE lot of creatures known as Communists go about the face of the earth saying. 'We love the laboring man, we love labor unions, long live labor unions.'

"Well, OWIU is a labor union. Even its worst enemies admit that OWIU battles day in and day out to secure a better way of life for the men and women employed in the oil industry.

"But for some reason, the Communists don't love OWIU. They hate this union. It isn't quite clear why this is so. OWIU has pretty generally ignored them, has just tried to walk on a different road.

"For several months, the Commies have been blasting away at OWIU in their publications. Last fall, a big two-page spread in the West Coast Commie paper thoroughly cursed OWIU, particularly Intl. Pres. O. A. Knight and Intl. Vice-Pres. A. R. Kinstley.

"Three months ago, the California Labor Herald, which is about as red as a baboon's rear, deliberately misquoted Knight on a speech he made in California.

"And now the official communist sheet, 'The Worker,' devotes a full-page article in its Southern Edition for Sept. 18, to a dirty-name attack on OWIU and Knight. The article is written by James J. Green, executive secretary for the Communist Party in Texas. The article was datelined 'Houston, Texas.'

"THIS ITEM in The Worker hits its peak of slander when it says that 'O. A. Knight can hardly be looking the boss square in the eye and kissing his backside at the same time.' What they're saying is that Knight spends his time apple polishing with oil industry bosses instead of fighting for the workers.

(Well, we could pause here to prove that OWIU nor any of its officers have kissed any bosses' backsides, but we don't think that necessary. Readers of this paper know that in the past nine years OWIU has quadrupled its membership, vastly improved working conditions, and raised the pay of oil workers more than any other union in any other industry in the nation. Isn't that good unionism?)

"Biggest specific lie told in the article in The Worker was this, and we quote it verbatim:

'. . . in the contract signed with Sinclair Oil, the union agreed to a 36-hour week in case layoffs came—at 36 hours' pay!'

"That just isn't so. OWIU did *not* agree to take a cut to 36 hours with a corresponding cut in pay. It very plainly agreed that in case of layoffs, we would *negotiate* for a new arrangement on hours and wages.

"A MAJOR portion of the article was devoted to the old lie that the Marshall Plan, supported by OWIU, is responsible for the flood of foreign oil imports that has caused some of our members to be laid off.

"The Commie articles charge that, in effect, OWIU is encouraging foreign oil production at lower wages than we have here, thus cutting our own throats.

"But the truth is that OWIU has on several occasions contributed to foreign oil unions, so that they could build up their wages to a level closer to ours. (How many thin dimes has the Communist Party ever contributed to the actual building of foreign oil unions, Mr. Green?)

"Enough of this. We just wanted to report that for some reason we don't fully understand, the Communists are attacking the leadership of OWIU.

"It appears that the Communists are NOT our friends.

"The OWIU therefore would appreciate it if the Communists would kindly stay out of our way so that we can go right along operating this progressive, democratic trade union."

U. S. Health Survey Finds Donora Deaths Largely Preventable

A YEAR AGO more than 20 persons died in one week in Donora, Pa., and nearly half the city's population was sick because of largely preventable industrial pollution of the air, 25 scientists who investigated Donora's "smog disaster" have concluded.

Their study, made for the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Public Health Service, was undertaken at the request of the CIO Steelworkers and the city of Donora. Their preliminary report was released to the public at a press conference in the office of Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator.

"This report reveals for the first time," Ewing said, "that in addition to 20 deaths, the illness of 5910 persons—43% of the population—was caused by the smog which hung over Donora and the nearby community of Webster for five days beginning Oct. 27, 1948.

"We can now say positively what couldn't be said before with scientific proof—that contamination of air in industrial areas can cause serious acute disabling diseases."

Ewing said that the Donora investigation was the first exhaustive and integrated study of municipal air pollution ever made, and added that the Industrial Hygiene Division had at least 15 requests to survey other cities. Several of the scientists who worked on the Donora survey were present at the conference.

However, Ewing admitted that the survey did not mean that Donora and similar communities would automatically be shielded from future pollution disasters. Under questioning by Frank Burke, director of safety and health for the Steelworkers, he pointed out that the Division of Industrial Hygiene had no power to enforce the recommendations made in the preliminary report.

Putting the recommendations into effect was up to the American Steel & Wire Co., a U. S. Steel subsidiary owning most of the plants around Donora, the city of Donora, the Pennsylvania legislature or United Steelworkers themselves.

Burke announced that the Steelworkers, armed with the report, planned to go to American Steel & Wire and demand action. He also said that he believed the Donora city council would pass an ordnance putting the recommendations into effect. At one point the American Steel & Wire Co. shrugged off the entire disaster as an "act of God."

The engineering recommendations in the survey included nine specific instances in which American Steel & Wire could reduce the amount of poisonous or irritating matter now escaping into the air over Donora.

A 10th engineering recommendation was that a system of local weather forecasting should be established so that extreme smog conditions could be foreseen in time to allow Donora's citizens to take precautions.

One thing that makes Donora especially subject to pollution is the fact that it is located in what was described as a bowl. Under certain weather conditions, a mass of air is trapped in the bowl for days at a time while more and more matter pours into it from the factory chimneys, rendering the local atmosphere completely poisonous. This is what happened last year, the scientists found.

Another factor was housing, the survey showed. Persons in homes of inferior construction were more seriously affected by the smog than were residents of homes of good construction.

Seeks Assembly Post

Gayle L. Collins of Los Angeles, a CIO Auto Workers regional staff representative, is running for the California state assembly. His campaign manager is Harold Camp of the AFL Boilermakers.

Big Man, What Now?

Campaign Is Under Way To Repeal Walsh-Healey Act

THE WALSH - HEALEY Act, which sets employment standards on government contracts, has been on the statute books 13 years.

It authorizes the Secretary of Labor to fix the lowest rate to be paid on government contracts, bars the use of convict labor, sets up minimum standards to prevent exploitation of children and establishes health and safety regulations.

The Chamber of Commerce has seen fit to quarrel with the law and has sparked a drive by a reactionary coalition in Congress to repeal the Act, according to four CIO leaders, Presidents Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers and William E. Thornton of the Shoe Workers.

One phase of the attack—in which the Chamber has been joined by Natl. Association of Manufacturers—is to postpone hearings aimed at revising outmoded standards.

In a letter to Congress, the four CIO leaders assert:

"The circulars and letters that are being used in this drive against the Walsh-Healey Act do not even attempt to argue against the purposes of this law. Instead of saying flatly and frankly that they are opposed to any effective wage and hour regulation, those putting out this material confine themselves to the customary "smear" tactics.

"They appear to be imposing on many businessmen who, instead of finding out for themselves what is in the Walsh-Healey Act and how it works, are writing letters to their Congressmen and to Goverment agencies repeating the generalized smears they have been told.

Filibuster Holds Up DP Bill

WITH SENATORS champing at the bit to get home, Sen. Harry P. Cain (R., Wash.), last week launched a filibuster in a desperate effort to kill off a bill to eliminate anti-semitic and anti-Catholic features of the Displaced Persons law.

The talkathon technique is not new to Cain, who used the same device last year to smother the public housing bill.

Democratic Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D., Ill.)—as the CIO News went to press—was still optimistic the bill could be passed.

Already approved by the House, the proposal would increase the number of DPs to be admitted to this country from 205,000 in two years to 339,000 in three. It would also eliminate features of the present Republican law which Pres. Truman and others term anti-semitic and anti-Catholic.

Circulation Of DW Skids

MEMBERSHIP in the American Communist party is really on the decline if the circulation figures of the Daily Worker, the party organ published at New York City, are any indication.

From the circulation statement the Worker (along with other papers) is compelled by law to issue, it was learned that the circulation is only 23,400 copies, with all seven editions counted in, which is way under what it used to be.

Actually the present figure is 4400 above what the press run was at the end of last year as the result of two party drives urging members to subscribe for friends and to order bundles for free distribution. But the permanency of these promotion results is questioned.

CIO Gets 42,655 Votes; AFL 13,885 In August NLRB Polls

CIO UNIONS ran up an impressive margin of more than three to one over the AFL in NLRB collective bargaining elections in August, the Board announced last week.

A total of 42,655 votes were cast for the CIO, while 13,885 ballots went to the AFL, 4194 to unaffiliated unions, and 18,431 to "no union." Thus the CIO total was greater than the combination of AFL, unaffiliated and "no union" votes. In two-union elections where CIO opposed AFL unions, the CIO's total exceeded the AFL's by more than 1000 votes. In three-way elections involving CIO, AFL and unaffiliated unions, the CIO total was 1160 to 863 for the AFL and 933 for the unaffiliated groups.

The CIO made this impressive showing despite the fact that AFL won 137 elections and the CIO 78. Unaffiliated unions won 54 polls and results in 11 elections were indeterminate.

The NLRB also disclosed that since Aug. 22, 1947, when the Taft-Hartley Act became effective, a total of 164,804 national and local union officers have filed non-Communist affidavits. These officers hold positions in 214 national and 17,944 local unions.

However, as of Oct. 1, the NLRB found that only 193 national unions and 9993 local unions were in full compliance with the requirements for filing the affidavits and annual financial reports.

A LONG-STANDING dispute between the CIO Woodworkers and the CIO Longshoremen resulted in a finding by an NLRB trial examiner last week that Harry Bridges' union and four of its agents had violated the Taft-Hartley law by "engaging in a jurisdictional dispute after the Board had determined that the union was not entitled to the work in dispute."

The trial examiner found that the union and the four agents had violated the ban on jurisdictional disputes by attempting to compel the Juneau Spruce Corp., of Juneau, Alaska, to replace members of the Woodworkers' union with longshoremen in the loading of company barges hauling lumber south from Alaska.

Previously the five-man NLRB itself had ruled that the Longshoremen's Union "is not and has not been lawfully entitled to force or require the Juneau Spruce Corp. to assign its longshore work to members of that labor organization" rather than to the IWA.

Unless contested before the NLRB within 20 days, the Trial Examiner's recommendations take effect as a Board order enforceable in the U. S. Appeals Court by contempt proceedings eventually, if necessary.

IN ANOTHER West Coast decision, an NLRB trial examiner found that five AFL groups had violated the Taft-Hartley secondary boycott ban by forcing a tavern operator to rip out fixtures that had been manufactured and installed by CIO members.

Cited for the violations were the Spokane, Wash., Building & Construction Trades Council, the Spokane Central Labor Council, and locals of the Painters, Carpenters, and Sheet Metal Workers Union.

Specifically, the AFL groups were charged with violating the secondary boycott prohibition by circulation of "unfair" and "We Don't Patronize" lists containing the name of the fixture manufacturing company, and also inducing six AFL building trades unions to stop work on the tavern.

THE ATTEMPT of the Prudential Life Insurance Co. to have the CIO Office and Professional Workers disqualified as bargaining agent for its insurance salesmen in the New York City area and New Jersey was rejected by the NLRB.

The company contended that although UOPWA had technically complied with the requirement of the T-H act that union officers sign non-communist affidavits, the real leaders of the union had not signed affidavits.

The board found that the affidavit compliance "is an administrative matter to be determined by the board, is not subject to attack by parties to the proceeding."

Bosses Shun NLRB, Denham Complains

NLRB "Czar" Robert Denham—who boasted to a Congressional committee that he registered Democratic and voted Republican—has been slapped down at least twice by the five-man NLRB Board which has felt that the General Counsel has been reaching out for too much power.

In a speech before the Society for Advancement of Management, in San Francisco, Denham had a new complaint. In the past he has wailed that many unions refused to do business with his office. Before the Management group he announced that "another problem that we have been experiencing has been the fact that employers and employer-organizations have apparently been reluctant to use the services of the Board . . ."

CIO And AFL Campaign For O'Dwyer, Lehman

By GLORIA CAPLAN

WHILE JOHN Foster Dulles, Republican candidate for senator, was campaigning in up-state New York and while Newbold Morris and Rep. Vito Marcantonio, Republican-Liberal-Fusion candidate and American Labor Party candidates for Mayor, were making promises to New York City audiences, something new was taking place in New York labor politicking.

For the first time in New York City history, the CIO and AFL united behind municipal and senatorial candidates, including William O'Dwyer for re-election as mayor and ex-Gov. Herbert Lehman for senator.

And all through registration week last week sound trucks, sponsored by the joint labor committee, covered the metropolis day and night, urging people to register — and (incidentally) to vote for the labor-endorsed Democrats.

Beginning up at the northernmost end of the Bronx, ten trucks, equipped with CIO and AFL speakers and a supply of spirit-rousing records, worked night and day until by the end of the week the whole city had been covered.

Meanwhile, radio listeners got wind of the joint labor campaign via spot announcements urging people to register, regardless of their political persuasions.

THE LABOR committee — more formally called The Joint AFL-CIO Committee for the Re-Election of O'Dwyer - Joseph - Impelliteri—was first launched several months ago as part of a "draft O'Dwyer" movement. At that time the mayor was rejecting all bids to run for re-election.

With O'Dwyer's acceptance of the Democratic nomination, the committee remained intact, broadened its activity, and last week proved its worth as registration figures hit record highs. As the CIO News went to press, the number of registrants was far outdistancing the figure for the last city election in 1945. Particularly large increases in registration were reported in heavily New Deal districts in Brooklyn and the Bronx.

Much of the joint Labor Committee's sound truck campaign was pitched on O'Dwyer's record in office. In addition, few speakers failed to take an angry sideswipe at Dulles for allegedly insinuating to upstate New York audiences that New York City voters are predominantly communistic.

Other remarks of his were interpreted as appeals to religious or class prejudice. One CIO sound truck speaker, for instance, noted bitterly that in his upstate talks Dulles had made such remarks as: "If you would see the kind of people voting for my opponent, Herbert H. Lehman . . ."

IN URGING people to register, then vote for O'Dwyer, many of the sound truck speakers stressed O'Dwyer's long-term battle with the landlords in an effort to keep rents in the city down.

Voters were reminded that O'Dwyer's administration had put through a city ordinance strengthening rent and eviction controls. "Before the ink was dry on that bill," one speaker said, "the landlords had gone into the courts to get an injunction against enforcing that law." (The case is still pending.)

"If you want to uphold Bill O'Dwyer's signature on that rent bill," the speaker continued, "let Bill know it by casting a ballot for him."

As the CIO and AFL—except for the AFL Garment Workers—campaigned for O'Dwyer, the mayor's two opponents were each making bids for the labor vote.

Morris—defeated for the job by O'Dwyer in 1945—was devoting most of his speaking time to efforts to connect O'Dwyer with the city's racketeers. Interspersed among such charges were promises that "we will begin digging the Second Ave. subway as soon as I have been sworn in as Mayor."

Marcantonio concerned himself mostly with nickels—the one-time nickel subway ride and the nickel telephone call.

In a radio speech Marcantonio complained that the newspapers had rung down a "curtain of silence" on his protests against the New York Telephone Co. in an effort to keep the public from knowing he was opposed to the company's petition for raising the coin box rate.

Part and parcel of this conspiracy, he hinted, was O'Dwyer. "You (referring to O'Dwyer) are Wall Street's boy and they are Wall Street's agents," he charged. "The agents are doing a good job for Wall St. They are protecting you, their white-haired boy."

Thus O'Dwyer was called a Wall St. boy while AFL and CIO members campaigned vigorously for his re-election.

There was no immediate reply from O'Dwyer to the two-pronged attack. His campaign was not scheduled to begin until this week.

In upstate New York — with Utica, Syracuse and Buffalo as the main concentration points — the CIO conducted a registration drive using every technique recommended by the PAC "know-how" literature.

Block workers, radio spot announcements, a 15-minute, professionally-produced radio show, complete card files and rallies all exhorted people in a non-partisan way to get out and register.

In Utica, the campaign even found its way into the schools. There the CIO Council obtained permission from the school board to distribute cards to the 15,000 school children. Headed "Take Home to Momma," the cards urged parents to register.

SOUNDING OFF: New Yorkers in all five boroughs of the city stood on street corners and leaned out of windows last week to hear labor representatives, perched atop sound trucks like, the one above, urge them to register. Morris Iushewitz, N.Y.C. CIO Council executive secretary; Dominick F. Paduano, AFL campaign director, and Jim Dugan, AFL Municipal Employes, (l. to r. above) participated in the joint AFL-CIO registration campaign which reached hundreds of thousands of citizens.

Committee For 'No. 1 Liberals'

Purpose of the young United CIO-AFL Labor Committee in New York was described this way by Michael Quill and Martin Lacey, heads of the New York City CIO and AFL:

"We set up a joint committee of AFL and CIO to draft New York City's No. 1 liberal, Mayor William O'Dwyer, to run for re-election. We established one committee to campaign actively for his re-election and of New York State's No. 1 liberal, Robert H. Lehman, to the Senate.

"We took these measures because we believe that it is vitally important for the people of New York City, New York State and the entire country that we retain leaders like O'Dwyer and Lehman who have always fought and will continue to fight for progress and liberal government."

Big Pain Causes Mike To OK Health System

SWEDEN'S national health system is O.K., and nobody can tell him it's not, says Mike Harris, CIO'er who now heads the ECA Mission in that country.

He unintentionally gave it a severe test a few weeks ago and it came through with a whiz that was startling.

Harris woke up at 2 in the morning at his present home in Stockholm, with a big pain in his middle—the kind that makes you want to yell bloody murder. A call to the State switchboard got an English speaking doctor on the phone.

In 15 minutes the doc was at the house, diagnosed the ailment as appendicitis, and in five minutes had an ambulance at the door. Harris, former Steelworkers district director in Philadelphia, says he was whisked to the Karolinska hospital, where he found a doctor and nurse awaiting his arrival.

After an examination that verified the first doctor's diagnosis, Harris was taken to a private room for a few minutes, then to the operating room, and almost before he knew it, he was minus an appendix.

By the afternoon of the next day, the docs had him up on his feet—for a few minutes. The next day he was up for half an hour, still longer on the third and fourth deys, and on the fifth day he was discharged.

Telling about his experience in letters to friends in this country, Harris says:

"I didn't know the surgeon who did the operation until several days after the operation. I found out later that he was one of the top-ranking surgeons in Sweden. I am certain, too, that the service which I got was not in any way different from the service which anyone and everyone obtains.

"The people in the hospital didn't know of my position until a couple of days after the operation, so that the excellent service which I got was not anything unusual. I am mentioning all this because so many of our people at home believe that a public health system results in inferior medical care."

Imagine, Harris adds, "a Swede in the United States, speaking no English, trying to get a doctor under similar circumstances at 2 in the morning."

N. Y. City Board Denies Rent Rise

By a vote of 13 to 3, the New York City Rent Advisory Board turned down a request for a general 15% rent boost in this area. The request was submitted by the Federal Landlords Committee, whose chairman expressed "shock and surprise" when told of the decision.

Mrs. FDR, Other Ask Truman Steel Talk

A group of 34 prominent Americans, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and five members of the Senate Labor Committee, are urging the steel industry to cease its stubborn opposition to paying for pensions for its 500,000 striking workers.

Otherwise, said the group, whose statement was made public through Americans for Democratic Action, the steel companies "must be charged with the economic consequences of their decision. They must accept the responsibility of pushing the country toward a depression."

They called on President Truman "to speak to the American people in support of the fact-finding board's findings and in explanation of the seriousness of the company's refusal to accede to them."

The union, they pointed out, has already conceded a great deal in agreeing to the fact-finders' report, since its recommendations would rule out all wage increases for 1949. Signers, besides Mrs. Roosevelt, included a dozen members of the House of Representatives and Senators Hubert Humphrey (D, Minn.), Wayne Morse (R, Ore.), Claude Papper (D, Fla.), Elbert Thomas (D, Utah), and James Murray (D, Mont.).

UE Board Secretly OK'd Merger Tactics

AN UNPUBLICIZED resolution passed by the General Executive Board of the CIO Electrical Workers on the last day of their convention in Cleveland secretly opened the door for mergers with such unions as the Farm Equipment Workers and the absorption of left-wing local unions.

The UE Board, which presently contains no right-wingers, met quietly after the convention was prematurely concluded on Friday, Sept. 23. The resolution established a committee of the national officers plus two other board members "with authority to explore and approve on behalf of the Board the affiliation with the UE of any local unions or groups that may voluntarily choose to become a part of the UE."

The extent to which this resolution was kept secret was indicated by the fact that it was withheld from the daily press and the UE News, which devoted almost its entire Oct. 3 issue to the convention, refrained from mentioning the GEB action.

UE right-wing leaders immediately denounced the resolution. William Snoots of Dayton, Ohio, secretary of the right-wing conference, declared that the resolution was "an obvious proposal to raid other unions, to encourage secession from other internationals, and to invite oher unions to surrender their charters and be absorbed by UE."

SNOOTS asserted: "This comes with particular irony from UE's Communist-controlled leadership which has repeatedly in recent months, and in convention, charged the national CIO with encouraging raiding and secession. This action by the GEB, which laid the groundwork for the merger negotiations with FE just four days later, is proof of growing Communist desperation.

"If UE secedes from CIO or is forced out at the CIO convention its left-wing leadership knows that it will be able to take with it only a small minority of the membership. The hundreds of thousands of UE members who are determined to remain in CIO are flatly opposed to converting UE into a catch-all organization for political splinter groups and Communist-dominated labor factions."

Meanwhile UE District 7, comprising Ohio and Kentucky, handed the UE's national leadership its first major setback since the convention.

A meeting of the District Council elected a complete slate of right-wing officers headed by Snoots as president and Wesley Steinhilber, of Dayton, as secretary-treasurer. The meeting was held after the District's left-wing leadership illegally ordered it postponed with the excuse that the trials of three suspended right wing leaders should be held first, Snoots said.

Claiming that such postponement was clearly unconstitutional, 60 delegates representing 80% of the district membership and 348 of the District's 496 votes met on the previously scheduled date in Columbus, Ohio.

The meeting also lifted the suspensions of the three right-wing leaders, all of whom are presidents of UE locals in Ohio. Finally, the meeting overwhelmingly rejected six resolutions passed at the UE convention several of which criticized national CIO policies and officers.

The left-wing leadership then announced it would hold its convention on October 30. Snoots, who is also president of the Montgomery County CIO Council, said that the duly elected officers may attend this "convention" and serve notice that the Oct. 30 meeting lacks authority or constitutional standing.

Demo Victory In Minn. Seen

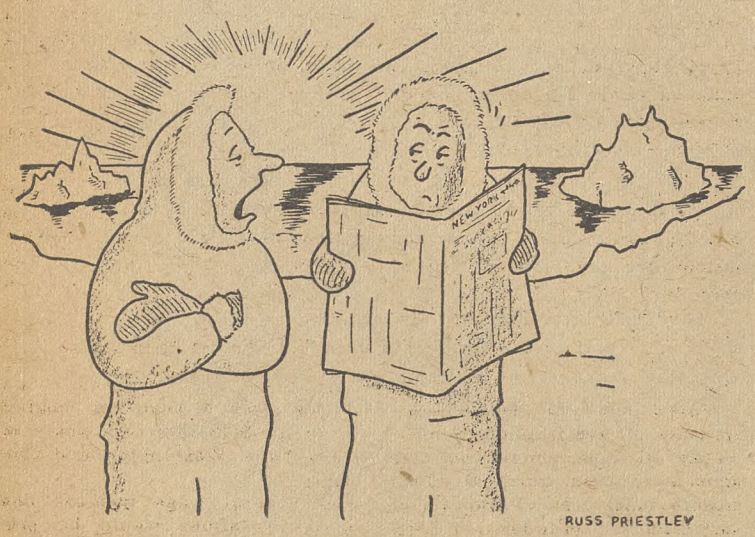
A DEMOCRATIC-Farmer-Labor victory in Minnesota next year was predicted by Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) in an address to a Democratic-Farmer-Labor conference at Alexandria, Minn.

Although only 300 were expected, almost 600 attended.

Among the speakers were Brendan Sexton, Detroit, CIO Auto Workers; Russell Berg, Minneapolis AFL leader; Adolph Karlsson, St. Paul, representing the Railroad Brotherhoods; Ralph Wright, assistant U. S. Secretary of Labor.

Humphrey declared that Minnesota has turned its back on its traditional Republicanism and is now in the Democratic column.

He said the Truman administration's policies have turned a threatened business recession into a period of expanding business. He predicted the 1950 basic issues will be a permanent, long-range agricultural policy; repeal of the Taft-Hartley act and enactment of a "fairer, more constructive national labor policy," and civil rights.



"Big shortage, eh—what's coal?"

"Don't you realize it's unpatriotic to ask for a raise? You wanna deprive your government of some of my income tax?"

Charges Filed On TWU Local

PRES. MICHAEL Quill has struck out again at the diminishing left-wing element in the CIO Transport Workers Union.

He filed charges against four officers and 10 of the 11 members of the Executive Board of Pan American Local 504 at Jackson Heights, N. Y. Then a five-man committee seized the property and records of the local, which it will administer at least until a hearing is held Oct. 18.

The committee reported the local was "in the red" for $1.31 as of Oct. 10 although it had about $1400 in the bank a short time earlier.

Quill charged the officers and board members with "conspiring to bring about the destruction of Local 504 and the destruction of the international union."

He also accused them of conspiring with persons "whose loyalty is to an organization or group antagonistic to the interests of the membership of our union and of our American democracy."

Officers against whom the charges were filed are Pres. Thomas Murray, Vice Pres. Robert Bacelli, Record. Secy. Nick Avellino and Financial Secy. Jeremiah Mele.

TWU officers say they're part of a group which attempted some time ago to take Local 504 out of TWU and affiliate it with the Machinists' union.

After charges were filed, TWU formation of Federated Airline Workers of America, unaffiliated reported, the group announced as a rival union of TWU.

Action taken by Quill against the 1,000-member local was similar to that taken in July against Pan-American Local 500 at Miami, Fla., when TWU Vice Pres. William Grogan was named the local's administrator pending an Executive Board hearing which resulted in explusion of four left-wing leaders and the clearing of four others against whom charges had been made.

316,305 Jobless In N. Y. City

New York City's relief rolls increased in August for the ninth straight month. reported Welfare Commissioner Raymond M. Hilliard. The figure was 316,305, a rise of 55,299 since last November. The August cost was $12,-882,716. The figures do not include workers whose unemployment benefits have been exhausted and who are still unemployed.

Wherry Stymies LPA Press Gallery Use

LABOR PRESS Association's fight for membership in the Congressional press galleries was seriously jeopardized last week, as it approached final victory, when Sen. Kenneth Wherry (R, Neb.) blocked action in the Senate Rules Committee at the request of a small group of press gallery members.

Wherry's action came as a complete surprise to members of the Standing Committee of Correspondents, which governs the press galleries and which had recommended a new rule under which LPA would gain membership in the galleries. Wherry's move was particularly serious because it blocked action at the last scheduled meeting of the Rules Committee this session

LPA immediately appealed to Chairman Carl Hayden (D, Ariz.) to call another meeting of the committee before adjournment to prevent a "gross injustice." It pointed out to Hayden that if the press gallery minority could overrule the recommendations of the Standing Committee, then any action of the elected governing body of the gallery could be vetoed by a single member of the gallery with a friend on the Rules Committee.

The Standing Committee also indicated it would fight for another meeting of the committee and friends of labor throughout Washington and the country were rallying to the fight. Members of the Committee to whom they are particularly directing their appeals were: Democratic Senators Carl Hayden (Ariz.), Theodore F. Green (R. I.), Francis J. Myers (Pa.), John C. Stennis (Miss.), Guy M. Gillette (Iowa), Garrett Withers (Ky.), and Republicans Kenneth S. Wherry (Nebr.), Wm. F. Knowland (Calif.), Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (Mass.), Wm. E. Jenner (Ind.), Irving M. Ives (N. Y.), Robt. C. Hendrickson (N. J.), and Andrew Schoeppel (Kan.).

WHEN THE Rules Committee met last Wednesday it had been expected to approve the new rule routinely. There had been no notice of opposition to the rule since it was modified by the Standing Committee to meet objections from within the gallery. But Wherry, to everyone's surprise, asked for delay, saying he understood there was opposition. The Committee agreed to authorize Hayden to approve the new rule providing Wherry's friends were satisfied.

Members of the Standing Committee immediately met with the dissident group which Wherry had been representing, but found they could get nowhere. The minority group, chiefly southern members of the gallery, seemed determined to block the Standing Committee and openly boasted it could beat the Standing Committee in a showdown.

Chairman William S. White, of the Standing Committee, served notice he did not intend to back down. He prepared to rally the committee and its friends for a fight in the Rules Committee. To White and the LPA, the maneuver of the Southerners looked like a filibuster, similar to those conducted by southern members of the Senate against civil rights legislation.

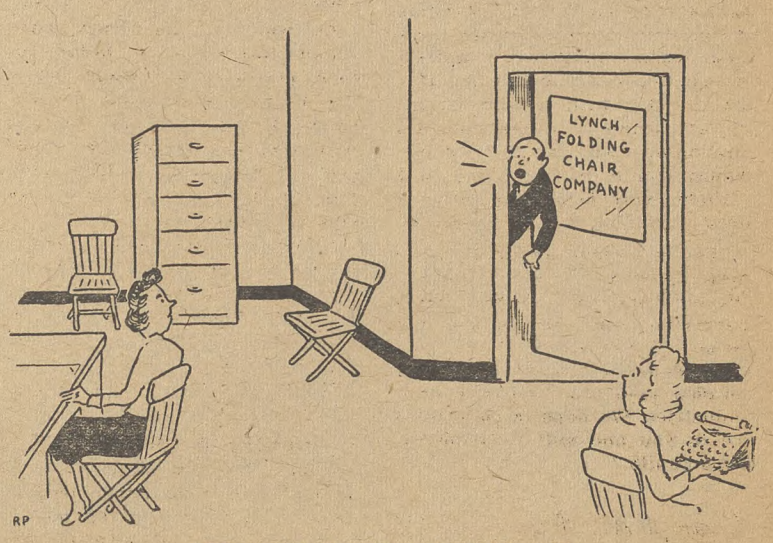
LPA, in a letter to Hayden said: "We applied for membership in the galleries last spring. The committee finally recommended a new rule because it felt it would be unjust to keep us out under the old rule . . . We feel in view of what has happened it would be a gross injustice to us if Congress should adjourn without acting on that rule, just because of the objections of a small minority of the membership of the press gallery who represent no one but themselves and have not even seen the evidence we presented justifying our application for membership."

In a telegram sent to members of the Rules Committee, Editor Allan L. Swim of the CIO News said, "It is extremely unfair that the Association, which represents strong anti-Communist viewpoint and services some 200 labor newspapers, should be denied use of the gallery and that its competitor, Federated Press (which serves the Communist Daily Worker and a number of labor papers), should have access to the gallery."

Southwestern Bell Pays Record Dividend

Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. is asking a second round rate increase from its Missouri customers of $5,000,000 a year. The same firm has paid to its parent company, American Telephone & Telegraph, the highest dividend of all Bell operating units in the last 11 years.

The figures were brought out at the current hearing before the Missouri Public Service Commission on the company's application for higher rates.



"Five o'clock—time to fold up!"

'UAW and Walter Reuther':

A Flesh and Blood Story of the CIO Auto Union

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

LIFE WOULD be intolerable for the workers in Detroit's giant auto plants if some catastrophe should suddenly wipe out the United Auto Workers, write Irving Howe and B. J. Widick in their penetrating new book, "The UAW and Walter Reuther."

"It alone brought a sense of human warmth into an area dominated by robots, pistons and dollars," the writers maintain, and it is from this viewpoint that they tell the story of the UAW—its history, problems and future.

Walter Reuther

Widick, a member of UAW Local 7 and chief steward at a Chrysler plant who has a long record of union activity, and Howe, a professional political and literary writer, made a good writing team.

The book has the feel of the labor movement in it, is full of information that only an insider would have, and is so interestingly written that it will hold the attention not only of trade unionists but also of anyone concerned with today's vital movements.

As a setting for this study of the UAW, Part I deals with life in the factory city of Detroit. Unions do not exist in a vacuum, as might be thought from some books written about them. They cannot really be understood if examined merely as separate and detached organisms.

The tensions and problems that have given the UAW such a stormy history in its 15 years of existence are the tensions and problems of Detroit, for the auto factory is the center of the city's life.

More than 300,000 of Detroit's residents are of foreign birth. Nearly half a million are Southerners who came north to find jobs, bringing their racial prejudices with them.

Many of the city's 286,000 Negroes live in dreadful slums, the heart of which is the section ironically called "Paradise Valley." From 1940 to 1942 alone, some 40,000 colored workers poured into Detroit.

In the terrible race riot of June 1943, 34 persons were killed, 23 of them Negroes, and 800 were injured, 500 of them Negroes.

THESE ARE some of the facts given in the book which help explain why the UAW emphasizes so strongly its program of anti-racial discrimination, and why racial groups and antagonisms play such an important role not only in the life of the city, "but also in the life of its most important institution—the UAW," write the authors.

"When slates for local leadership are made up, it is often necessary to think in terms of the Polish or Italian, or Southern vote. Of course, for long periods of time, Detroit seems—and is—quite peaceful; otherwise life would be completely intolerable. But the deep antagonisms simmer and are available in all crises."

Another main source of the unrest that underlies life in Detroit, is the desire strongly prevalent among auto workers to get out of the shop—to escape the assembly lines.

"It's driving me nuts," is a common saying among them. (Henry Ford is quoted as once calling the assembly line a "boon" for workers who have "no brains.")

Skill and pride of work have no place on the assembly lines, where the bulk of the workers do their jobs and where most of them are fated to spend the rest of their working lives, say Widick and Howe.

"How terrible life in such a city could be if the rhythms of the factory, the barren dehumanized process of production were to determine its total quality! How fascinating it is, on the other hand, to see the potential for good living which the city's immense productivity implies, and to see the dim but present potential for good living which the union's cooperative procedures suggest!"

B. J. Widick

So far, the UAW has been the "only significant force modulating the industrial quality of Detroit life," Widick and Howe assert. "Only the UAW has tried to grapple with the social problems outlined here. By the very nature of its existence and purpose, it has been unable to avoid them. For it faced the choice of either coming to grips with these problems or allowing them to tear it to pieces.

"When one measures the results of 15 years of its work, one is astonished to see what a revolution has taken place in the lives and minds of the auto workers."

In Part II, the book gives the story of the growth of the UAW from the stormy sitdown strikes of 1937 to the present, taking up such highlights as the rise and fall of the union's early president-Homer Martin—the conquest of Ford, the war period, and the bitter struggle to free the union from Communist influence.

This section concludes with an unusual and interesting portrait study of Walter Reuther quite uninhibited by any "official" point of view.

The writers trace the main influence in the UAW president's life and try to find how they molded his mind and character, coming up with the conclusion that in action he is disturbed by a "tension generated by a clash between the demands of power and the demands of vision.

"He remains thereby an unfinished personality and retains the possibility of dramatically drawing on the large potential of his talent."

Comparing Reuther with such famous labor leaders of the past as Eugene Debs and his "profound compassion" and with Bill Haywood and his "robust vitality," the authors question if there is not something "undeveloped and contrived in Reuther's personality."

There has always been, they add, "a fatal split in American character between the 'idealist' and the 'realist' which only a few Americans have ever succeeded in transcending; and Walter Reuther, still tied by a lax string of recollection to Debs after having abandoned most of his ideas, is but the latest in the long line of public leaders to be trapped in that opposition of character types.

"Yet in fairness, it must be remembered that Debs and Haywood lived in an era in which it was far easier, perhaps far more 'natural' to dedicate oneself to an idealistic objective than it has been in the past decade."

THE AUTHORS suggest that Reuther's unique importance "stems from the fact that in his career, as in few others, it is possible to find so many representative strands of recent American experience.

"Here is our new version of the labor leader—a product of the depression and New Deal eras; a man of unusually broad social interests and intellectual capacities; a former socialist trying to blend recollection of traditional radicalism with a power-conscious appreciation of business engineering techniques; and a bright young man of the 1930's who, rather than capping the usual socialist flirtation with the usual New Deal job, chose to work his way up in the CIO."

Irving Howe

A number of vital questions of general interest to all unions are discussed in Part III which is devoted to problems the UAW faces.

The most extensive treatment is given to the problem of discrimination and the hurdles that lie on the "road to equality." The writers emphasize the importance of meeting this head on, by educating the rank and file to an understanding of how the evil of racial prejudice weakens the union and interferes with its effectiveness.

"In no other field has the UAW made such an admirable contribution to bettering the life of American workers," the authors claim, "in no other field does so much yet remain to be done."

The danger of bureaucracy developing as the union matures; how and why leaders may become bureaucratic; the interaction of the forces of democracy and bureaucracy; the different schools of thought in the UAW on the question of political action are among the provocative subjects in the final section of the book.

The UAW and Walter Reuther, by Irving Howe and B. J. Widick; Random House, New York, price $3.

Chicago Typos Offer Aid

AN OFFER OF AID to the CIO Steelworkers and other CIO unions has come from the Chicago Typographical Union, AFL, which recently victoriously ended a 663-day strike against the Chicago daily newspapers with the signing of contracts.

In a letter to CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Pres. Joseph J. Pilch of the Chicago union wrote in part:

"The effective publicity given us by national, state and local CIO newspapers; the uniformly courteous reception given our strikers on speaking engagements before CIO bodies; the straightforward statements issued in aid of our cause by the CIO national Executive Board and by its president; the tremendous activity by CIO people in reducing the circulation of the newspapers whose plants we were picketing—these were helpful services indeed . . .

"For your fine help, and all the help of the CIO, we say a hearty 'Thank you!' It is our sincere hope that the CIO's unions will be equally successful in their current struggles with the feudal-minded owners of steel and other industries. We hope to be of service to you and will welcome the opportunity."

Give PAC Buck NOW For 'Luck' In 1950

Golden Tells Story Of Labor's Rule In The Success Of Marshall Plan

NOT MANY people realize it, but something very new in international relations is being quietly developed under the ECA program. It concerns recognition of the importance of labor's "fraternal kinship" in making the Marshall Plan a success in the participating European countries.

Clinton S. Golden tells the story in an article on "Labor in the ECA" appearing in the Autumn issue of the Virginia Quarterly. Golden, one of ECA's two top labor advisers, is a former vice-president of the CIO Steelworkers.

At least 50 prominent labor people are holding influential ECA positions in Europe today, two of whom are heads of missions in Sweden and Norway with the rank of minister. (Michael Harris, former CIO steel union district director, is mission chief in Sweden.)

Golden says that labor's participation in the program both in the U. S. and abroad "has given the best possible refutation to Communist charges that the Marshall Plan is Wall Street in disguise, or American imperialism on the march."

EXPERIENCE HAS clearly shown, Golden states, that to be effective, labor must participate not only in the top policy-making ranks, but also at key spots in the actual day-to-day administration of the program.

"Unless there are labor representatives involved in the flow of program development and operations, any top policy-making labor representative will be operating, so to speak, in mid-air," Golden said. "He will not have the necessary information on which he is required to act, nor will he have the instrument through which labor policies can be carried out effectively.

"It is for this reason that labor advisers have been appointed to ten of the country missions operating in the participating European countries. These missions provide the closest contact with the operating program. The labor advisers are responsible for maintaining a close relationship with cooperating non-Communist European trade unions and their leaders.

"They advise the Mission Chiefs on policy questions that have an impact upon labor in their country. Through them information is channeled to European labor. They keep the Paris and Washington headquarters as well as their own missions informed on the attitude and recommendations of labor in their respective countries concerning the European Recovery Program.

"Labor organizations in the participating countries have an estimated 29 million members. They represent a large segment of the people. They have their own influential political parties, and in some countries there are Labor Governments, while in others Labor and Social Democratic parties participate in coalition governments.

"In view of the efforts of the Communists to gain control of labor organizations, it is important for the success of the Marshall Plan that those that are still free from Communist domination be enabled to participate in the administration of the program in each country."

THE ECA Labor Advisers early took the position that labor should be called on to do more than merely give material help to Europe, Golden explains.

"The advisers viewed the problem as a psychological one," he says. They saw that people fatigued by war, hungry and desolate, could not make rational decisions, and they felt that along with measures to promote recovery should go certain therapeutic remedies. These were described under the phrase 'fraternal kinship.'

"Labor felt that conventional methods of carrying on international relations should be supplemented, that American labor leaders must meet European labor leaders face-to-face in their respective countries."

Guild Voting On AP Pact

FIFTEEN hundred Newspaper Guildsmen employed by the Associated Press throughout the nation are voting on a contract proposal giving them wage increases and other benefits estimated at $190,000 annually.

This is the first time that negotiations have been conducted for the AP employes on a nationwide basis. AP did not take to the idea graciously, preferring the old city-by-city negotiations.

AP employes last June in a NLRB election designated the Guild as its collective bargaining agent by a vote of 1166 to 212. During the course of the negotiations AP made one offer carrying increases estimated at $80,000.

Guildmen in a referendum rejected the offer. Then AP simply refused to bargain, daring the Guild to bring NLRB charges. When the Guild accepted the challenge, AP resumed negotiations.

The current proposals would establish top minima in five city classifications ranging from $87.50 after 4 years in smaller cities to $110 after six years in New York, Washington and Chicago.

A general wage increase and better vacations would be provided.

CIO TO Supreme Court:

Freedom Threatened By T-H Affidavits

THE CIO'S opposition to the provision of the T-H Law requiring union officers to sign non-Communist affidavits was laid before the Supreme Court last week.

The appeal to the high court was made in cases involving two CIO unions—the United Steelworkers of America and the American Communications Association. The Steelworkers appealed from a Federal Circuit Court decision upholding a labor board ruling that non-Communist oaths must be filed before the board's order to the Inland Steel Co. to bargain on pensions can go into effect.

The ACA's case concerns an election among employes of Press Wireless, Inc., in which the ACA was ruled off the ballot because its officers had failed to sign the required affidavits.

Thomas E. Harris, assistant counsel for the CIO and the Steelworkers, told the six justices present at the hearing that Congress had invaded the realm of political freedom and freedom of the speech guaranteed by the 1st Amendment to the Constitution in writing this requirement into the T-H Law.

IT WOULD BE justified only if a "clear and present danger" to the national security was involved Harris said. He denied that Communist activities constituted such a danger. Only if it could be proved that political strikes had caused industrial chaos, would such a provision be justified, Harris told the justices.

"Where there is an invasion of a right protected by the 1st Amendment, the burden of proof rests on the government," Harris said.

He maintained that Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman, who set forth the Government's position in support of the affidavits, had failed to prove that Communists were a national danger.

Harris explained to the Court that in July 1949, the steel union's executive board had directed Pres. Philip Murray and other national officers to sign the non-communist affidavits. They did so, stating at the time their opposition to the law, and their belief that the requirement was unconstitutional.

Officers of the locals directly involved in the case under appeal, however, have not complied. The law requires both groups to sign before the services of the NLRB can be obtained.

The Steelworkers counsel said that Murray's position and the official CIO policy of opposition to Communism were well known. The constitution of the USA-CIO bars Communists from holding office, and other steps to restrain them have been taken by the Steelworkers and other CIO groups.

The union does not disagree with the denunciation of the Communists expressed in the Government's case, but is strongly opposed to violation of fundamental civil liberties in the fight against them, Harris said.

ON THIS point, the union's brief submitted to the Court, states:

"Any system of free government must recognize the right of people to determine for themselves what they believe in—and to act on their beliefs. If political freedom is to be preserved in this country, these rights must be zealously safeguarded.

"Fear of a foreign police state must not be the excuse for degenerating into one here. It is not enough to hate Communism, as did the Congressmen who enacted Section 9-H. We must love democracy as well, understanding that its essence is the right of people freely to choose among competing political and economic beliefs.

"The question before the Court is the constitutionality of a statute which is designed to force unions to remove officers who do not foreswear certain proscribed political and economic beliefs, and which subjects unions to various onerous penalties unless they do remove such officers. Such a statute, we submit, infringes the most fundamental civil rights of unions, union membership and union officers . . ."

VICTOR RABINOWITZ, ACA counsel presented similar arguments to the Supreme Court in behalf of his clients earlier in the week. He said the non-Communist affidavit provision of the T-H law had deprived the ACA "of its right to represent the employes and its right to strike to secure recognition," and would ultimately lead to the destruction of the union if continued.

In reply to a question from one of the Justices, Rabinowitz said that the ACA officers who had refused to sign the affidavits for a long time, finally signed them a short time ago, "sacrificing their constitutional right to save the union."

Both the Government and the two unions involved concluded presentation of their arguments last week. It's now up to the Supreme Court to decide whether union officers will have to continue to sign non-Communist affidavits, or whether the requirement will be cut out of the Taft-Hartley law.

Sen. Miller, Idaho Fatally Stricken

Sen. Bert H. Miller (D., Idaho), a supporter of the Administration, died suddenly of a heart attack at Washington, D. C. The former member of the Idaho Supreme Court defeated Sen. Henry C. Dworshak, Republican, last November. Gov. C. A. Robins of Idaho is expected to appoint a Republican to succeed Miller.

Ad Answering A&P Refused

A Texas soap maker, E. O. Gillam, ran into rigid censorship when he sought to buy advertising space in Fort Worth's daily newspapers for the purpose of answering A&P's full-page ad blasts at anti-trust suits.

Amon Carter's morning and evening Star-Telegram and the Scripps-Howard evening Press rejected the Gillam ads, according to Texas CIO officials.

Gillam, an outspoken foe of monopoly, had to turn to radio and the Labor News for his ad outlets.

The soap manufacturer, a CIO-endorsed candidate for Congress in the 1948 primary election, charged in his ad that the welfare of independent businessmen, labor and American housewives demanded a united stand behind the Justice Dept. in its suit against the A&P.

Local Quits FTA, Joins Brewery Union

The CIO Food & Tobacco Workers local at the big Quaker Oats cereal plant at Akron, Ohio, repudiated, FTA's national red-tinged leadership and voted in an NLRB election to affiliate with the CIO Brewery Workers. The vote was 655 to 90.

The local was recently chartered by the brewery union after its members voted to get out of FTA. They complained that former FTA Pres. Donald Henderson used their dues money to go to Paris and make speeches claiming that American workmen would never fight Russia.

Henderson later resigned as president so the union could file non-Communist affidavits. He retained leadership, however, by creating a new position, National Administration Director, to which he was appointed.

CCL Permanently Suspends Mine-Mill

By JACK WILLIAMS

THE MINE, Mill and Smelter Workers Union has been permanently suspended by the Canadian Congress of Labor, central labor body in Canada for CIO unions. By a sweeping majority the 9th annual convention of the Congress at Ottawa upheld an Executive Council recommendation which amounted to expulsion.

The left-wing minority at the convention made an unsuccessful effort to disrupt the convention in a demonstration of their refusal to accept the majority decision.

The suspension of Mine-Mill earlier this year followed refusal of that union to accept an Executive Council decision that organization of Northern Ontario gold miners should be handled under direct CCL charter until jurisdiction is finally decided.

In that area Mine-Mill originally had 11 contracts covering some 7,000 miners. All these contracts were lost and Mine-Mill's membership was at the disappearing point.

The Steelworkers showed an interest in organization but withdrew its own efforts and gave full support to the CCL following the Executive Council decision.

Despite the most vicious attacks by Mine-Mill the CCL has since won certification in eight mines through labor department votes which gave the CCL a 10-1 majority. Negotiations are now underway in these mines and applications for certification is pending in the others. The convention pledged support to the miners in their negotiations with only left-wing delegates oposing the resolution.

Prior to the expulsion vote the left-wing groups had been allowed two speakers to one for the CCL local. Ivan Vachon, former president of the Mine-Mill local at Timmins, Ont., and now a member of the CCL local, spoke for that group and told how Mine-Mill had sent in Communist party supporters in a move which played directly into the hands of management and blocked efforts at sound organization.

"Thank God we have men in the CCL who saw their duty and performed it. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for coming in and organizing us," he said. Pres. A. R. Mosher was re-elected for his 10th term with 503 votes to the 147 polled by Robert Haddow, Fur Workers. Back into office with Mosher went a solid anti-Communist slate including Secy.-Treas. Pat Conroy and Vice-Presidents Alex McAuslane, Oil Workers, Sol Spivak, Clothing Workers and C. H. Miller, Steelworkers.

Members elected to the executive committee were: J. E. McGuire, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes; Sam Baron, Textile; Fred Dowling, Packinghouse; Joe MacKenzie, Rubber; W. Robitaille, Brotherhood of Municipal Employes; George Burt, Auto; Silby Barrett, Mine Workers; Harry Chappell, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes and Donald MacDonald, CCL.

J. Alesia HeadsPAC In Illinois

ILLINOIS CIO Council Pres. Joseph Germano has announced the appointment by the council's executive board of John Alesia as director of the Illinois CIO-PAC. The vacancy has been open since the appointment of Frank Annunzio last January to Director of Labor for Illinois.

"John Alesia is the natural replacement for Annunzio," Germano said, "because he was assigned directly to Annunzio during the 1948 election campaign and covered the state with him."

During the 1948 campaign Annunzio and Alesia made frequent trips to every region of the state where CIO has membership to mobilize the vote. They built up effective Political Action Committees throughout the state and led the Illinois CIO-PAC to the decisive victory of 1948.

Alesia has been a representative of National CIO under the direction of CIO Regional Director Michael Mann. He was formerly employed at the Chicago Screw Co. and was a leader of UAW-CIO Local 59.

Following the 1948 elections, Alesia assisted Illinois CIO Secy.-Treas. Maurice F. McElligott as a legislative representative in Springfield.

Give PAC Buck NOW For 'Luck' In 1950

Fact-Finding Board Named in Bell Strike

FOR THE FIRST time since the New York State labor law has been on the books, State Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi has appointed a fact-finding board to look into a strike.

This move in the strike of CIO Auto Workers at Bell Aircraft Corp. in Buffalo followed an attack on Bell by the Buffalo Common Council. The strike, the Commissioner said, "vitally affects the public interest in the Buffalo area."

The strike has been on since June 13. Bell has been accused by the union of sending armed scabs in groups to attack the picket line, working in collusion with the Niagara County sheriff to arrest union leaders, and presenting the sheriff with a helicopter from which he dropped tear gas and smoke bombs on union members and their wives.

Several days before Corsi acted, the Buffalo Council passed a resolution condemning Bell for its methods and declaring that a solution of the dispute "has been blocked by the management rather than labor."

Members of the fact-finding board are: Dr. Edmund E, Day, chancellor of Cornell University; Paul Shipman Andrews, dean of Syracuse University; Samuel P. Capen, chancellor of the University of Buffalo; Charles Garside, New York attorney; and Mrs. Elinor Herrick, personnel director of the New York Herald Tribune.

Union officials said they are prepared to appear before the board at any time.

1st N. Y. State FEPC Hearing Postponed

Edward W. Edwards, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, has announced that the first public hearing before the Commission, originally scheduled for Oct. 4, has been postponed to Oct. 31. Attorneys for the respondent, George H. Flinn Corp., requested postponement to Nov. 14. The three commissioners who will hear the case decided on the Oct. 31 date.

Complainant in the case is Walter Tannis of Brooklyn, who alleges he was discharged as a cement finisher by the George H. Flinn Corp. because of his opposition to discriminatory employment practices of the firm.

Steel Pickets Using Boats

Cabin cruisers and speedboats, including one owned by Mayor M. Warren Duncan of River Rouge, Mich., took to patrolling the Detroit River, to see that 1800 office workers of the strikebound Great Lakes Steel Corp. did not enter the plant or bring in supplies to those in the plant.

At East Chicago, Ind., Rudy Sweron heard strikebreakers might be moved to the Inland Steel Co. plant via the company's wharf, so he began patrolling the canal and lake adjoining the plant, in his outboard motor boat.

Georgia Will Have PAC Aide

PLANS TO put a full-time PAC representative to work in Georgia appear about to be realized, following the tenth annual convention of the State Industrial Union Council at Atlanta.

The body voted almost as a unit to name such a representative to work toward an eventual cleaning-out of anti-union representatives to both the state legislature and Congress.

No candidate has yet been named for the post.

The council voted heavily in favor of the full-time PAC representative but a resolution to increase per capita taxes as an additional source of income failed despite a strong recommendation by G. R. Hathaway, Georgia PAC chairman. (Hathaway, Packinghouse Workers regional director, devotes only part of his time to PAC work.)

DEFEAT OF James C. Davis, Congressman from the 5th Georgia District, which includes Atlanta, will be the main objective of the CIO in Georgia.

Hathaway blistered Davis in a scathing attack, and indicated that CIO and AFL may join forces to oppose this "viciously anti-labor representative."

The convention heard one of the finest batteries of National CIO speakers in its history. They included CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey; Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization; John Brophy, CIO Councils' Director, and Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers.

Rieve charged today that a "conspiracy of southern employers" to prevent union organization, and to destroy it when it arises, is the greatest threat to the development of the South.

Rieve called upon newly appointed sub-committees of the Senate and House labor committees to start their probe in southern states. The Committees were named to investigate impediments to peaceful collective bargaining.

Rieve cited examples of cases his union would offer in evidence. He assailed the Bibb Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga.; Avondale Mills, an Alabama textile chain; and the American Thread Co., particularly its Tallapoosa, Ga. mill, for preventing union organization by violence, intimidation, and other methods.

He attacked what he described as the inconsistency of the Georgia Supreme Court in handling the appeals of strikers convicted of violating in junctions limiting strike activity.

Charles H. Gillman was elected to his tenth term as council chairman. Lloyd Gossett was re-elected vice president, and other vice presidents chosen were Gladys Dollar, R. E. Starnes, Hugh Gammon and Oliver Nickula.

Funds For Phones

The Senate has voted $25,250,000 to help farmers get better telephone service, and $25,000,000 for repairs on the Government's mothball fleet of merchant ships. Both sums are part of a supplemental appropriation bill which now goes back to the House for approval.

Justice Department Says Complaints Prompted Trust Probe of AMA

By DONALD WOODS

THE JUSTICE Dept. has disclosed that it is investigating charge of monopoly practices by "the American medical associations" and should the charges prove well grounded will prosecute.

This statement came in reply to charges issued by the AMA in Chicago that the Justice Dept.'s anti-trust division was terrorizing doctors with "police state" methods in the Administration's campaign for enactment of national health insurance.

(The AMA made this charge in the face of the fact that David Brown recently resigned as $15,000 editorial director of its campaign against health insurance because he had investigated the AMA's contention that it was being terrorized and found it false.)

(The AMA statement was issued by its board of trustees through Dr. George F. Lull, AMA general manager, apparently to try to make its charge of terrorization stick in the face of Brown's attack.)

THE AMA statement called upon all other groups attacked under the anti-trust laws to join with AMA in opposing "politically-motivated attacks" by the anti-trust division. In effect, this was a call to battle by monopolists against the government. The records of the anti-trust division show that almost all of its cases are won in the courts.

In its statement, the AMA said the anti-trust division had "attacked" 16 state and county medical societies within the past 30 days and that the board of trustees room in Chicago was broken into early last February in a search for information.

(The implication was that the Justice Department had done this breaking in. It was over this charge that Brown resigned.)

"We are convinced," the AMA said, "that these are not bona fide anti-trust investigations and that the American people will not tolerate police state methods in this country."

OBSERVERS WONDERED how the AMA could be so sure these were not bona fide charges. The AMA itself already has been convicted once for anti-trust law violation. The Committee for the Nation's Health has published a report showing that in 22 states the medical societies have been fighting consumer-operated medical programs.

The Justice Dept. statement indicated it was these tactics that it was investigating. It said it had "received numerous complaints from doctors and the general public charging the American Medical Association and certain other medical associations with conspiring to restrain and monopolize the prepaid medical care field by preventing the operation of medical care plans not conducted under their sponsorship and operated in competition with plans controlled by them."

"Should the investigation disclose that the complaints are well founded," the department added, and a violation of law exists, "further action by the Dept. of Justice to eliminate such violations would seem to be indicated."

"We shoulda known better than to hire non-union labor!"

Two CIO Members To Go To Harvard

Two CIO members are among the 16 unionists who will study at Harvard this year as Labor Fellows under the university's trade union fellowship plan. They are Sam Mascarachia, Indianapolis, Ind., Steelworkers, and Harry B. Morrison, Morristown, N. J., Rubber Workers.

The 13-week program will include courses in labor law, collective bargaining, accounting and human relations. Formal courses will be supplemented by frequent seminars and dinners at which the union students will exchange information and views with spokesmen for labor, management and government.

The program, financed jointly by Harvard and the unions, began in 1942 under the auspices of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, the Littauer School of Public Administration and Harvard's Dept. of Economics.

16 Get Hillman Scholarships

Sixteen Roosevelt College students with outstanding academic records have been awarded Sidney Hillman Scholarships for the 1949 fall term, according to Edward J. Sparling, president of Roosevelt College, Chicago, Ill.

The new recipients will bring to 24 the number of students receiving full scholarships from the Roosevelt College Hillman Scholarship Fund. Eight students who received the original Hillman scholarships last spring have been awarded continuing grants for the fall semester.

New Labor Law Sought In Vermont

JOHN C. LAWSON at the closing session of the Vermont CIO Council convention at Barre responded to numerous appeals and reversed a previous announced decision to retire as council president.

Lawson, who is also secretary-treasurer of the CIO Stone and Allied Products Workers, was re-elected unanimously.

In accepting the nomination for president, Lawson asked for political unity among all CIO officials in endorsing candidates for state and local offices.

The two-day session also saw the official opening of the drive to bring Vermont telephone employes into the Communications Workers.

Besides endorsing the CWA drive the delegates backed state legislation to permit workers not coming under the NLRB to elect their bargaining agents and get official recognition.

The convention endorsed a strong national health program, federal aid to education, full civil rights, child labor legislation, regional development and a Vermont Power Authority.

The convention, in a strongly worded resolution, dedicated its entire membership to the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The delegates commended the leadership of Philip Murray and censured the action of those "little men whose curious behavior indicates that they are more concerned in following a strange ideological road than building a strong labor movement."

Speakers included Anthony Smith, assistant CIO Councils director; Walter Petry, CWA representative, and Peter Flyn, CWA organizer for Vermont-New Hampshire, and Henry Murray of PAC.

Elected to the Executive Board were: 1st Vice Pres., Frank Dumas; Clerks, Ruth Daigneault, Amagalmated; A. E. Tardiff, Steel; H. MacMillan, Stone; Francis Maloney, Electrical Workers; Henry Hicks, UE; Theodore Flack, Textile; Conrad Delorme and Jerome Racine, both Textile; James F. Christie, Stone; Burt Fleming, UE; John J. Walsh, Rubber; Albert Prairie, Auto; Georgette Lavallee and Elzor Hunt, Amalgamated.

Daniel Dyshlevich, UE, was re-elected secretary-treasurer and James F. Christie was elected delegate to represent the Council at the coming CIO convention in Cleveland.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Reg. Dir. Edwald Sandner reports the following union shop elections held in the following plants under contract with United Bakery, Confectionery, Culinary, and Food Service Employes Union, Local 262, affiliated with RWDSU-CIO: Charms Candy Co., Bloomfield, N. J., 528 in favor of union shop; 18 against. Mrs. Mac's Baking Co., Newark, N. J., 34 in favor of union shop; none against. California Packing Co., Swedesboro, N. J. (Del Monte), 374 "yes" in favor of Union Shop; 71 against. Anthony Auriema, President, and George Braveman, General Organizer, were in charge of these elections.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that in a union shop Election held at the Gates Rubber Co., Denver, Colo., Local 154, CIO Rubber Workers were victorious. The workers voted 1,670 for Union Shop; 61 voted against.

George Baldanzi, National Director of the CIO's Organizing Committee reports a great victory for the CIO Textile Workers. The workers of the Celriver plant of the Celanese Corporation of America, Rock Hill, S. C., have chosen TWUA as their collective bargaining agency.

This is one of the greatest textile mill victories, and one of the first in South Carolina. This was a run-off election, the AFL being eliminated in the first election in which some 1200 workers participated. The election was under the direction of Brother Baldanzi, who was ably assisted by Franz Daniel, CIO Director of South Carolina, and Charles Auslander and the staff of the CIO's Organizing Committee. The Celriver election brings a total of three Celanese Corp. plants unders TWUA banners.

The steel strike continues. The workers are solid in support of their officers and the strike, despite the luxurious propoganda indulged in by the gigantic steel corporations. The steelworker is entitled to and should receive every consideration and support.

The strike at the Bell Aircraft Plant in Buffalo, N. Y., continues. The company is using every means possible to resist the just demands of the UAW-CIO workers, including the law which is using every means possible to break down the morale of the strikers. These strikers are entitled to our full support.

The forces of big business and the electric and gas trusts are opposed to the reappointment of Leland Olds to the Federal Power Commission. This opposition stems solely from the desire of the monopolies to protect and extend their own selfish interests at the expense of the people. The CIO is in full support of Mr. Olds' reappointment.

Newspaper reports indicate that the AFL has decided to work alone on political action. Sounds like King Knute trying to stop the tided. Thousand of workers from the CIO and the AFL will be working together in the coming elections in spite of declarations to the contrary. We of the CIO are glad the AFL has started to get into political action which they denounced for great many years. It is a step forward anyway.

As Important As A Badge

They really mean it in Kentucky when they talk about unions engaging in political action.

The official convention call to the 1949 Kentucky State CIO convention, held in Louisville Oct. 15-16, contains this novel items:

"Your attention is called to the following resolution which was passed unanimously at the 1948 Kentucky convention:

"'That no delegate to any state CIO council convention be seated before he or she has presented to the credentials committee credentials proving their being registered to vote.'"

Olds Defeated For FPC; Utilities Lobby Victorious

THE UTILITIES lobbies have scored a victory over the American people through the Senate rejection, by a vote of 53 to 15, of the reappointment of Leland Olds as Federal Power Commissioner.

It was also defeat for President Truman, who used the pressure of the Democratic Party to get support for Olds, and for the CIO.

The fight was forced to the Senate floor after the Commerce Committee turned down Olds by a vote of 10 to 2.

Opponents of Olds—many of them representatives or spokesmen for utility interests—spilled thousands of words directed at Olds at the committee hearings. The burden of their argument against him was based on some stories he wrote for the Federated Press a quarter of a century ago.

An effort was made to show that he was a Communist. The argument ran that the Daily Worker was a Federated Press subscriber. Labor observers pointed out that if such standards were used all reporters for a wire service used by the Daily Worker could be called Communists.

This argument was answered by Sen. Murray (D., Mont.) on the Senate floor when he declared "that what Olds wrote about his ideas of the state of the nation in the 1920's is as of little concern to the Senators of 1949 as are the ill-fated prophecies of Andrew Mellon and of President Hoover in those same years.

"The Senate will recall the prophecies of the 1920's, so soon to be discredited by events, that we had arrived at a condition of permanent prosperity and that poverty had been abolished forever from the U. S.

"Mr. Olds has not repudiated what he wrote a quarter of a century ago, insofar as its purpose was at that time to inform and shock the American workers into an awareness of what was happening to them and to the country; he has stated that his ideas have developed and have undergone change.

"The immediate issue that will be before us in the Olds confirmation is the price of natural gas.

"The oil and the gas companies seek by the removal of Leland Olds to prevent the Federal regulation of their sales of gas to interestate pipe lines. The evidence proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that this is the purpose of the oil and gas companies and that this is the reason for the objections that have been raised to Mr. Olds' confirmation.

"The stakes in this case are of staggering proportions. Ten billion dollars is a conservative estimate of what the oil and gas companies hope to extract from the public when they get Olds out of the way."

The Montanan explained that oil companies now get about 4½c per thousand cubic feet when the natural gas is sold to the pipe lines.

Known natural gas reserves are 174 trillion cubic feet; multiplied by 5c a thousand cubic feet, this amount of the gas would bring $8½ billion, and by 10c per thousand cubic feet $17 billion, Sen. Murray said.

"Therefore, when I place a figure of only $10 billion on the question which is shortly to come before the Senate I am not assuming that the price of gas will rise to the limit of what the traffic will bear," Sen. Murray added.

Source of the opposition to Olds was summed up by Murray when he declared:

"All the witnesses who testified against Leland Olds were associated with the oil and gas industry, with colleges in oil producing states, or with public office in oil-producing states."

In his efforts to have Olds confirmed for a third term, Truman appealed directly to Congress and to the people through statements to the press. He told a press conference that opposition to Olds came from "powerful corporations."

But President Truman did not stop there. Through the Democratic National Committee and its chairman, William Boyle Jr., he sought to have leaders of the state party organizations let their senators know that the people wanted the confirmation of Olds.

CIO Pres. Murray wrote all Senators:

"The vote of the Senate on Leland Olds will determine whether oil will again stain the public record."

Those who spoke in behalf of Olds during the final debate included Sens. Humphrey (D., Minn.), Douglas (D., Ill.), and Aiken (R., Vt.).

'And Don't Pull A Hickenlooper, See!'

Sen. Aiken Scores Fulton Lewis' Role

During the closing debate on the confirmation of Leland Olds for Federal Power Commissioner, Sen. Aiken (R., Vt.) said:

"I have about 30 to 40 letters and telegrams from people who express opposition to Mr. Olds—practically all of them stirred up by the radio talk of Mr. Fulton Lewis Jr., the other night.

"I have a list of those. I find that most of these same ones also opposed the TVA steam plant . . . Federal aid to education . . . the so-called tax exemption for farm cooperatives . . . Mr. Lilienthal's nomination (for chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission) . . . and the nomination of Mr. John Carson (for the Federal Trade Commission."

Amalgamated Will Launch Union Label Campaign

"THE DIFFERENCE is in your pocket," the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers union will declare in a full-page ad in Life Magazine on Oct. 31, launching its half-million dollar advertising campaign. The ad will continue:

"The Amalgamated Label shows that your suit is manufactured to specific standards of quality in every price range by secure, skilled union workers, assuring efficient, economical, stable production that adds up to the best values for you."

The campaign has a two-fold purpose—to stimulate the buying of union-made clothing and to bring pressure against a half-dozen big non-union firms.

In addition to the ads in national magazines, daily and labor newspapers, the campaign will include radio spots on national networks, transit advertising, posters and pamphlets.

In order to take the Amalgamated Label message throughout the land, ACW is setting up local committees.

The union's theme in the advertising was expressed by ACW Pres. Jacob Potofsky, who said:

"The average American can get a better buy in any price range by getting union-label clothing."

Give PAC Buck NOW For 'Luck' In 1950

Senate Vote On Leland Olds

Here is how the Senators lined up when they voted 53 to 15 to defeat the re-appointment of Leland Olds to the Federal Power Commission. Votes for Olds are indicated by R, votes against Olds are marked W; O is absent; pairs are marked PW and PR.

ALA.	—Hill (D)	O	NEB.	—Butler (R)	PW
	Sparkman (D)	O		Wherry (R)	W
ARIZ.	—Hayden (D)	PR	NEV.	—Malone (R)	W
	McFarland (D)	W		McCarran (D)	O
ARK.	—Fulbright (D)	W	N. H.	—Bridges (R)	W
	McClellan (D)	W		Tobey (R)	PW
CAL.	—Downey (D)	R	N. J.	—Hendrickson (R)	W
	Knowland (R)	W		Smith (R)	PW
COL.	—Johnson (D)	W	N. M.	—Anderson (D)	R
	Millikin (R)	W		Chavez (D)	PR
CONN.	—Baldwin (R)	W	N. Y.	—Ives (R)	W
	McMahon (D)	R		Dulles (R)	W
DEL.	—Frear, Jr. (D)	O	N. C.	—Graham (D)	R
	Williams (R)	W		Hoey (D)	W
FLA.	—Holland (D)	W	N. D.	—Langer (R)	R
	Pepper (D)	PR		Young (R)	W
GA.	—George (D)	W	OHIO	—Bricker (R)	PW
	Russell (D)	W		Taft (R)	PW
IDA.	Taylor (D)	PR	OKLA.	—Kerr (D)	W
				Thomas (D)	W
ILL.	—Douglas (D)	R	ORE.	—Cordon (R)	W
	Lucas (D)	R		Morse (R)	R
IND.	—Capehart (R)	W	PA.	—Martin (R)	W
	Jenner (R)	W		Myers (D)	R
IOWA	—Gillette (D)	PR	R. I.	—Green (D)	R
	Hickenlooper (R)	W		Leahy (D)	W
KAN.	—Reed (R)	PW	S. C.	—Johnson (D)	W
	Schoeppel (R)	W		Maybank (D)	W
KY.	—Chapman (D)	W	S. D.	—Gurney (R)	W
	Withers (D)	O		Mundt (R)	W
LA.	—Ellender (D)	R	TENN.	—Kefauver (D)	PR
	Long (D)	W		McKeller (D)	W
ME.	—Brewster (R)	W	TEX.	—Connally (D)	W
	Smith (R)	W		Johnson (D)	W
MD.	—O'Conor (D)	W	UTAH	—Thomas (D)	PR
	Tydings (D)	O		Watkins (R)	W
MASS.	—Lodge, Jr. (R)	W	VT.	—Aiken (R)	PR
	Saltonstall (R)	W		Flanders (R)	PW
MICH.	—Ferguson (R)	W	VA.	—Byrd (D)	W
	Vandenberg (R)	O		Robertson (D)	W
MINN.	—Humphrey (D)	R	WASH.	—Cain (R)	W
	Thye (R)	W		Magnuson (D)	R
MISS.	—Eastland (S. R.)	PW	W. V.	—Kilgore (D)	R
	Stennis (D)	PW		Neely (D)	R
MO.	—Donnell (R)	W	WIS.	—McCarthy (R)	W
	Kem (R)	W		Wiley (R)	W
MONT.	—Ecton (R)	W	WYO.	—Hunt (D)	PW
	Murray (D)	PR		O'Mahoney (D)	PR

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Senate loaded repeal bill with crippling amendments, to reinstitute T-H law.	Taft amendments passed in Senate. No action pending in House.	Give PAC $1 and get ready for 1950 elections.
Wage-Hour Law Changes	Gifts minimum pay from 40c to 75c, extends coverage.	Conference Committee Compromise reported out.	Ask Senators and Congressmen to approve.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000.	Bill extends, improves old age and survivors benefits, etc. Lifts benefits by 80%, brings 11 million in security setup.	Passed by House. Senate to act next year.	Write Senators to vote for improvements recommended in social security.
Mundt-Ferguson Bill S. 2311	Endangers civil liberties, union rights—under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Senate Judiciary subcommittee has approved. Full committee due to act soon. CIO testified against bill.	Ask Senators to vote against bill as dangerous to basic civil rights.
Middle Income Housing Bill S. 2246	Bill provides long-term low-interest financing of homes; encourages co-ops, non-profit groups, etc.	House and Senate passed diluted bills, without provision for aids to co-op housing.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to aid housing co-ops next year.

(Address All Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address All Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

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VICTORY for the CIO Steelworkers union in its strike for non-contributory pensions and insurance was predicted at Bethlehem, Pa., by CIO and Steelwokers President Philip Murray. Murray (center with hand on chest) is shown surrounded by a group of strikers who met him when he arrived in Bethlehem for a rally. Latest group of Steelworkers to go on strike are employes of nine plants of Aluminum Co. of America. (For additional details on the steel situation, See Page 3.)

Labor Victory In New Minimum Wage Law

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE FEDERAL minimum wage will jump from 40 cents to 75 cents an hour next January—a clear-cut victory in labor's long battle to improve living standards of the country's most exploited workers.

CIO immediately hailed the 35c increase in the legal minimum—a raise that will affect at least a million workers.

Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, head of the CIO Minimum Wage Committee, said the new minimum "places a floor under wages which will make an effective contribution toward decent living standards for all Americans.

"The 75c amendment will go a long way toward eliminating cut-throat competition at the expense of labor. It will mean a substantial increase in buying power for millions of Americans, especially in the South, which will benefit all segments of our economy—farmers and merchants included."

HOW MUCH THE increase in wages will be, and how many people will be directly affected, is still in the "estimate" stage.

But William R. McComb, federal Wage-Hour Administrator—who hailed the new law as "a marked step forward"—predicted that wage boosts would go to approximately 1,500,000 of the 22,600,000 workers now receiving minimum wage protection.

McComb figured that the new 75c minimum will provide pay boosts for the people in the under-75c category averaging "from five to 15 cents an hour."

Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), a leading sponsor of the bill, predicted that its benefits will mean an additional $300 million a year being received by lower-wage-bracket workers.

Rep. John Lesinski (D., Mich.), head of the House Labor Committee, predicted that the total wage increases arising directly and indirectly from the bill will amount to a billion dollars a year.

The bill finally enacted by the 81st Congress now goes to President Truman for signature, and it will go into effect in 90 days—about the end of January.

WHILE IT drastically improves the minimum rate, the bill will also remove some 200,000 workers from Wage-Hour Law coverage, and some new language in it may call for court interpretations in the next few years.

In his statement, in behalf of the CIO, Potofsky pledged vigorous action "to press for increased coverage so that many Americans, not now included, may receive the benefits of the 75c minimum.

"The CIO Minimum Wage Committee," he added, "strenuously opposed the reductions in coverage which were included in the original House bill, and is glad to note that the final bill represents substantial improvement over that bill. The Committee recognizes the need, however, to do concentrated work in the future on extending coverage.

"The child labor, home-work and enforcement provisions included in the new law constitute a distinct step forward as compared with the 1938 law. The effect of certain changes in the overtime provisions, particularly with reference to workers on a weekly wage basis, will, however, need to be watched with care."

The bill, passed in final form just a day before Congress adjourned, was a compromise between a House bill that weakened enforcement and threatened to exempt up to a million workers from the law, and a much better Senate bill.

Legislative experts felt that the compromise leaned heavily toward the Senate version of the bill.

REP. LESINSKI, in presenting the compromise to the House, noted four major improvements over the current law, in addition to the increased minimum:

1. No employer will be able to employe "any oppressive child labor in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce."
2. The new bill "brings within the coverage of the minimum wage provisions employes of carriers by air," and employes engaged in the fish-canning industry.
3. It permits the Wage-Hour Administrator to issue orders regulating or prohibiting industrial homework if necessary to bar evasion of the minimum wage rates of the act.
4. It permits the Wage-Hour Administrator to bring suits, in behalf of individual workers, for back pay where the employer has violated the law.

Some groups of workers who have been protected by the wage-hour law in the past will no longer get that protection in the future, under the terms of the new bill.

In this group are telephone operators working switchboards with less than 750 connections; employes of logging firms employing less than 12 workers; employes of taxicab companies; employes of commercial laundries, which serve linen supply houses, hotels, etc.; and certain groups of workers in retail and service establishments.

It is estimated that about 200,000, or perhaps more, workers are thus cut out of the benefits of the law.

THE CONFERENCE committee of the Senate and House also played around with words in connection with determination of what types of workers in the production process would be covered.

The 1938 law provided that workers "necessary" to production would be protected by the wage-hour law. In later years, the courts interpreted this broadly.

The House Dixiecrat-Republican coalition, in an effort to cut down this number, changed "necessary" to "indispensable." Then GOP Rep. McConnell (R., Pa.) explained to the House:

"The conferees felt that the word 'indispensable' was too rigid, and so we substituted the words 'directly essential,' meaning that it was our intention that those in the direct flow of production in interstate commerce should be covered, and not side occupations that were not directly essential in producing goods."

It can be expected that employers will seek to broaden out all these exemptions, and that labor and the Administration will seek further changes in the law to increase its coverage.

NEVERTHELESS, as the CIO pointed out, "the new minimum brings the earning power of Americans in the most competitive industries more realistically within range of the present cost of living.

"It will create additional employment and will undoubtedly operate to improve all sub-standard wage levels, including those in non-covered employment as well as those in industries directly affected by the law.

"With the 75-cent minimum as a floor under the lowest wage industries, organized workers can build more security through their union strength.

"The CIO Minimum Wage Committee takes particular pride in the passage of the 75c minimum wage. The six million members of the CIO were mobilized behind the amendment and supported the federal administration's effort to make the amendment a reality.

"Special praise must be extended to Pres. Truman, Sec. of Labor Tobin and the gallant men and women in both the Senate and House who fought, with unremitting effort, to obtain passage of the measure."

Stalling In Michigan Election Probe Charged

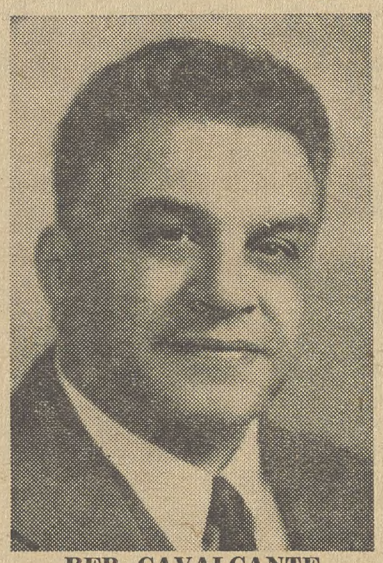
EXCESSIVE delay in conducting a probe of the election of Rep. Blackney (R. Mich.) was charged by Rep. Cavalcante (D. Pa.), in the House on the day before recess last week.

The election was contested by Blackney's opponent at the polls, George D. Stephens, Democrat, who ran with the support of the CIO.

Cavalcante is a member of the House subcommittee on elections which, he said, did not consider the case until Oct. 14 and then decided to hear oral argument next January.

Cavalcante said in a statement printed in the Congressional Record that documents in the case were in the hands of the clerk of the House last May 24 but that the clerk did not give them to Speaker Rayburn (D. Tex.) until Sept. 22.

Cavalcante—who represents the bituminous coal region of Faeyett and Somerset Counties—said that



REP. CAVALCANTE

Albert C. Hull, Flint city clerk, failed to obey a subpoena—issued by a U. S. district court—to produce ballot boxes at a deposition hearing.

Cavalcante said that the city clerk cited as justification for his failure to produce the ballot boxes a letter from Rep. Harrison (D. Va.), chairman of the House subcommittee on elections.

Cavalcante quoted the letter as saying:

"The subcommittee on elections has ruled that a recount of the ballots at this time is premature and irrelevant. There is no process under federal law whereby a notary public can be directed to take possession of ballots in an election contest."

Cavalante said that this letter constituted a flagrant violation of two U. S. Codes and that there was no doubt the legality of an examination of the ballots by the notary public, who was an officer of the House.

ASKED BY reporters to explain the delay in the election probe, Cavalcante said:

"I have reason to believe that there is opposition to Contestant Stephens because of his liberal opinions and especially because he was given such open support by the Congress of Industrial Organizations. On, the other hand, the Record shows that Blackney has voted consistently with the conservative side of the House and especially with the faction made up of Southern reactionary Democrats and Northern Republicans."

The Genesee County Board of Canvassers found, according to Cavalcante that in four Flint precinicts Blackney's plurality was reduced from 1217 to 784.

"If it is reasonable to assume that similiar errors exist in the remaining precincts of the city, is it not equally reasonable for the contestant (Stephens) to assume there was an error in judgment in counting the ballots of the remaining districts?" Cavalcante asked.

Other alleged irregularities brought out by Cavalcante were contained in the following testimony which was related by the board of canvassers clerk at the deposition hearing:

Bessie Jane Gretzinger, a paid worker, testified that in precinct 13 the checkers fell asleep and "weren't marking" the vote when the caller was reading the ballots.

Mrs. Mary Pohly, a paid city worker, testified that in precinct 68 a checker did not tally the vote while he was dozing.

Mrs. Pohly also testified that when the tally sheets failed to correspond tallies were arbitrariy taken from one candidate and given to the other.

Prior to the action in Federal court, there had been litigation in the Ohio courts over the election as a result of which the ballot boxes had been opened in the four precincts.

Cavalcante was former Democratic leader of the Pennsylvania senate.

Textile Leader Wins Libel Case

A trial unique in Canadian records was ended with the award of $3000 from one labor leader to another on a charge of libel.

E. B. Jolliffe, Toronto counsel for Sam Baron, Canadian Director of the CIO Textile Workers, announced that Val Bjarnason, one of the top officials of the rival and Communist-dominated AFL Textile Workers, had abandoned his appeal on a judgement rendered last May in favor of Baron.

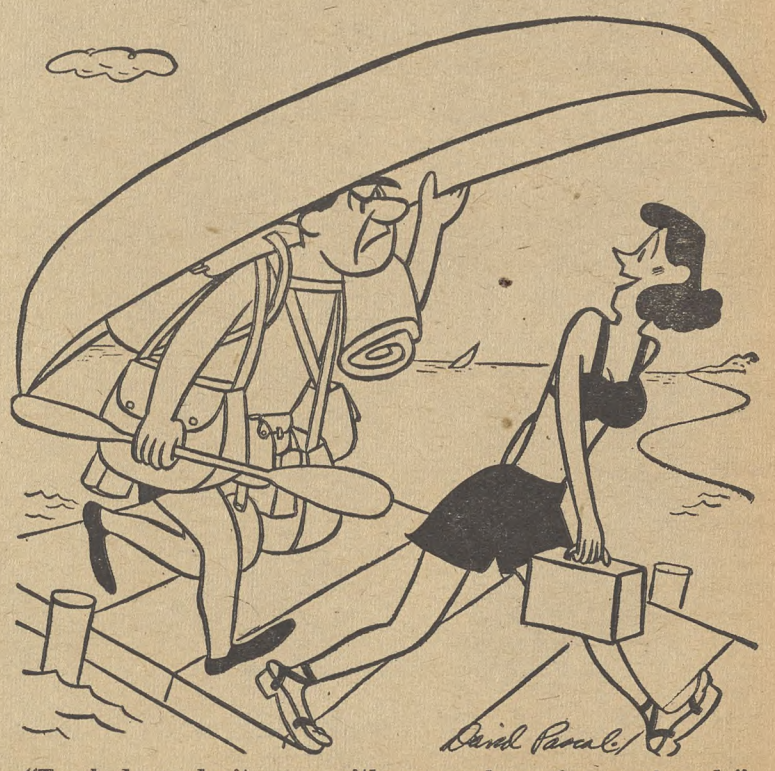
At the time, Bjarnason was hailed before a Toronto Assize Court accused of slander and libel.

Abandonment of the appeal means that Bjarnason will have to pay cost of appeal as well as original cost of trial.

Baron said that in accordance with his announcement following the verdict of the jury last May, he will contribute the award after costs to public charity.

Baron, an outspoken anti-Communist, commented "The outcome of the libel and slander suit is a major blow to the Communist movement which uses slander as a primary weapon to eliminate all labor leaders who will not bow to the party line. The result of the case should strengthen the democratic forces in the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Trade and Labor Congress."

For 'Luck' In 1950 Give PAC Buck NOW



"Too bad you don't agree with on equal pay for equal work."

Steel Industry Still Holding Out Against Strikers

THE BIG GUNS of the steel industry were still adamant last week as Federal Conciliator Cyrus Ching worked for peace.

More than 500,000 CIO Steelworkers were on the bricks in their strike for a non-contributory pension and welfare plan. Several more small firms signed up on the terms recommended by the President's fact-finders, but U. S. Steel and its satellites held out. A total of 16,000 Aluminum Workers are also out.

Industry itself was given a slap by one of its top publicists, J. Handley Wright, director of industrial and public relations for Monsanto Chemical Co., and board chairman of the Public Relations Society of America.

Wright, addressing the Advertising Women of New York, sharply criticized U. S. Steel. The firm's ad, "A Steel Strike Is Not Justified," was beautifull typographically, he said, but developed a theme of how "unreasonable" the union was. "Nowhere," Wright said, "was the public interest even mentioned, much less explained."

Wright went on: "When management attacks an established union it only helps to strengthen the union because it increases its determination and antagonism.

"A bitter truth, and seemingly the most difficult for any management to swallow, is this: In any dispute between management and employes, public sympathy, generally speaking, starts out on the side of the employe."

IN CONGRESS, Rep. Christopher C. McGrath (D., N. Y.), sprang to the defense of the Steelworkers. Said he:

"In the discussion of the current steel strike there has been much misunderstanding. When one knows the facts, the conclusion is inevitable that the workers in the steel industry were within their rights in declaring the strike.

"The record indicates that since June 15 the union has been endeavoring to adjust this matter. The steel workers demanded a wage increase. They also asked for a noncontributory social insurance plan costing 4 cents per hour and a noncontributory pension plan costing 6 cents per hour.

IRONIC: This is no idle gesture by Inland Steel, Chicago. This sign was set up before the start of the steelworkers' strike, which has shut down the plant completely. Union pickets have forced maintenance men to stay inside the plant.

"The Steel Industry Board, appointed by the President, held long and extensive hearings. The Board explored the questions and reached the conclusion that the steel workers could not receive a wage increase but they did provide that the 4 cents per hour and the 6 cents per hour on a noncontributory plan be established as requested by the steel workers.

"That should have ended the matter. The case at that point should have been marked closed. The union accepted the rejection of its wage increase but the steel companies, while willing to accept that part of the decision, rejected the part unfavorable to them.

Obsolescence of machinery has through the years prompted the intelligent businessman to lay aside out of profits a certain percentage of his net gains for the replacement of that machinery. That was good business; it was sound business and it still is today.

"But on through the years, no such consideration has been given to the human being who possesses a body and soul. Great care and solicitude has been shown by the industrial giants for their lifeless and soulless machines. Is not the dignity of man of more consequence to our Nation than the replacement of the parts of a machine?

"The 4 cents per hour as granted by the Steel Industry Board will be set aside to give to the worker social insurance so that when his body becomes broken or injured or its efficiency impaired he would not be placed upon the industrial scrap heap.

"The 6 cents per hour will be set aside so that when the human being no longer is able to keep up with the fast pace of the younger people in the industry, he would receive only the same consideration as was given to the mechanical man, namely, a pension.

"This is sound economics. It is good morals. It is the true American concept that a human being, the handiwork of God, is of more value than any man-made machine. It is good economics because it relieves society or the family of the worker of the duty of supporting him.

"It is justice because the worker who has created the profits for the corporation shares when he is no longer able to aid that corporation. It is good Americanism because it fills the heart and mind of everyone in industry with the thought that here in this land of opportunity we do not grind down our workingmen or make slaves of them, taking all they have to give and giving nothing in return, but here in America we say we recognize in you, the working men and women of America, that you are human beings with the dignity of your person and we relieve you of the worries and fears that come from insecurity.

"The steel companies have failed in this controversy. It is hoped that the high-paid executives who have all the protection which the worker now asks for will realize and realize quickly their duty to the Steelworkers."

Contributory Plan Signed By ILWU

The International Longshoremen's Union and the employers' Pacific Maritime Association reached agreement on a jointly-financed social insurance and welfare program to cover 12,000 West Coast longshoremen.

The longshore program—which will include life insurance, hospitalization, surgical benefits, and disability benefits for time lost due to injuries or illness—will be on a contributory basis.

Forty-five per cent of the cost of the program will be met by a 1% deduction from longshoremen's wages, according to a joint ILWU-PMA announcement, while the employers will contribute 3 cents per man hour to meet 55% of the cost.

Rubber Refuses

The executive board of CIO Rubber Workers has refused to approve an agreement recently reached by B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, and seven local unions representing 17,000 Goodrich workers. The refusal was because the pension plan is contributory.

"We'll Stay Out Until Murray Gets What He Asked For"

By MARY HEATON VORSE

A KNOT OF men, colored and white, stood outside the local Steelworkers' office in Braddock, Pa., the smoke-blackened town which gave birth to Carnegie Steel.

The Negro population brought in as strike-breakers in the 1919 strike has remained to see its sons become respected union members. An old gypsy woman whose gay clothes brightened the dull street, was chatting with some men. John Chorey, staff representative of the Local, was waiting for me.

"It's a pity you weren't here Saturday when we had a hundred kids on the picket line," he said. "You ought to have seen them, some as small as 3-4 years, up to 14. They were around headquarters all day."

A man busily painting more signs for Murray's big meeting. "Show her some of the signs," said Joe Parlak, president of the Braddock local. Chorey hauled some down. One read: "FAIR TO FAIRLESS, BUT UNFAIR TO US." There was a home-made sign which said, "MY DAD IS ON STRIKE, LET'S GET IT OVER WITH."

"We were to have had television but they didn't come. Anyway, we had moving pictures," said Chorey. I remembered the strike of 1919 when the State Constabulary in Braddock rode down the school children. They broke up a funeral. They searched houses without warrants and slapped women in the face. Sitting in the apartment with the wife of the County Detective, I saw the Constabulary, "the Cossacks" on their beautiful horses, ride people back into their houses when they came out to stare.

IN 1936 THE union couldn't hire a hall for a meeting. Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, had to speak from the steps of the Post Office. Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, the wife of Governor Pinchot, was refused permission to speak in these steel towns. She spoke without permission.

We went down and took a look at the soup kitchen. "Pretty good," said the head of Operation Eats, "when you think we began from scratch just a few days ago."

Everyone in the kitchen agreed that "Our men will stay out till Phil Murray gets what he's asked for."

"We're getting full cooperation, especially from the GI's; they are great Union men, the GI's," said Chorey, as we went the rounds of the picket lines. We made the tour of the great Edgar Thomson Works, passed the skull cracker and the new strip mill. At each mill gate sat a group of from six to 20 men.

Some of the men were playing cards, most of them were a little bored, for there is no tension to keep them on their toes—not yet. At each gate or near the gate was a company guard, hardly to be distinguished from the pickets in their shirt sleeves in the hot weather.

"They are not allowed to speak to us or even hand a man a glass of water. Sure, they're union men. Most everyone is who works in Edgar Thomson, we're organized over 90%," said Chorey.

THE ENORMOUS old mills towered over us without a plume of smoke anywhere. At the end of North Braddock, a beautiful span of bridge united two abrupt hills on whose sides clung small workers' houses. We paused at a mill gate where there were six pickets.

"This is where we let in the doctor, nurses, fire department and ambulance. No, I don't allow no maintenance crew, not until we get things ironed out. For the 16 open hearth furnaces, they had three workers each when they're working, now they want eight. In the 1946 strike, we had 48 maintenance men, now they are asking for close to 250.

"Here's where the management padlocked the shelter, where the workers could wait when it rains. We had to build us a new one. The first nights of the strike, it was cold, and the police brought us some wood to build fires to warm us by. The Burgess and Chief of Police are with us 100%. Eight out of the 12 Councilmen in North Braddock are Union members."

To anyone who remembers the steel strike of 1919, the organizing drive of 1936, when every official supported the mill owners, Chorey's talk is like a fairy tale.

Then he added, "I says to Management we'll talk about a maintenance crew when you get them deep freezes out of there, full of ham and chicken and distribute them to Institutions. Sure they began to put in deep freezes like they were preparing for a siege right in the beginning of negotiations."

After all, US Steel hadn't changed.

The Writer

The accompanying story was written for Labor Press Association and the CIO News by Mary Heaton Vorse, well known labor writer who reported the Lawrence textile strike, the grim steel strike in 1919 and the campaign of the Steelworkers Organizing Committee which resulted in formation of the CIO Steelworkers union.

She has written three books on American labor, including "Strike," which was translated into eight languages. She also is the author of numerous magazine and newspaper articles on labor.

Double-Dealing Commies On Their Way Out!

Average American Unionist Fed Up With Tripe Peddled By Party-Liners

By ALLAN L. SWIM

OVER A PERIOD of months the CIO News staff has devoted considerable time and space to a campaign against the Communists.

As was expected, the Commies struck back. Through the Daily Worker, resolutions, labor papers which adhere to the lefty line and in personal letters they heaped considerable abuse on me and the assistant editors.

While in Europe early this year I was lambasted by the Commie press all the way from Italy to Holland.

In several sections of this country the party-liners conducted concerted drives to keep the CIO News out of the hands of CIO members.

My staff and I have been accused of lying, cheating, faking, selling out the workers, race baiting, playing ball with the monopolists and with deliberately attempting to destroy the labor movement.

THESE THINGS are cited here merely because they are part of a big campaign to free the CIO of Communist influence and because they illustrate the tactics which the Reds employ.

I became familiar with these tactics back in the early days of the Newspaper Guild, when I served as a member of a group which heaved the Commies out of my own union.

I came into close contact with similar tactics over a period of months while investigating and writing stories about hatemongers such as Gerald L. K. Smith, the head of the Ku Klux Klan, Fight for Free Enterprise, Christian American, Inc., and the American Free White Gentile Army.

Such tactics were used to heap almost unbelievable slander and abuse on Philip Murray and other right-wing leaders of the CIO.

And the same tactics were employed in the rape of Czechoslovakia, the subjugation of Poland and the attempted grab for control of Italy.

THERE WAS A time when many Americans believed that Communism offered a remedy for some of the abuses practiced in the name of captalism.

Commies were often regarded as idealists, as reformers, as men and women who sought a better way of life for the downtrodden.

This illusion—and it was a grand illusion—was shattered by the behavior of the Commies at home and abroad.

The bloody purges in Russia, the despicable activities of the secret police, the phony trials of political opponents of those in power, the grab for control of Eastern Europe, the blockade of Berlin and the political strikes in Italy and France revealed the Stalinists practiced a brand of totalitarianism not unlike that of Hitler.

And the Commies and fellow travelers in the U. S., although pretending to fight for democracy, sanctioned every move the Reds made abroad.

THE CIO BECAME a member of the World Federation of Trade Unions because it believed there was a need for a worldwide labor organization in which men of all political beliefs could tackle the common problems of all workers.

The Commies sabotaged this effort and attempted to make the WFTU into a worldwide propaganda organization for the sole benefit of the Communist Party.

After making many attempts to convert WFTU into the type of organization which it was originally intended to be, the CIO withdrew in disgust.

This widened the already wide split in the CIO because a number of union misleaders had greater loyalty to the Red-dominated WFTU than to the CIO itself.

And the lefties, as usual, attempted to blame the CIO right-wing for "splitting the world labor movement."

THE CIO NEWS in recent months has printed in detail the charges made by the Commies against the CIO leadership.

It has carried stories about the fake "autonomy and democracy within the CIO" campaign of the party-liners.

It has told about the Communist practice of anti-semitism in Europe and lefty double-dealing at home.

It revealed the inhumane treatment accorded those unlucky enough to land in the Russian "work camps."

All of this was done in an attempt to place before the CIO membership a rounded picture of the men and forces who have been attempting to convert American trade unions into Communist organizations.

It was done in preparation for the left-wing battle that will be fought next week at the CIO convention in Cleveland.

IT HAS BEEN stated in this column several times that the Communists were on their way out as a force in the American labor movements.

That statement is reiterated now.

It is reiterated because there is much evidence to show that the average unionist believes in democracy and is completely fed up with the double-crossing, cheating, lying, totalitarian tripe peddled by the Commies.

When unionists feel that way things begin to happen!

And if they don't happen thick and fast at the forthcoming CIO convention I'll eat the front page of the Daily Worker—without any Russian dressing on it!

Wonderful -- and Then

Apparently it makes a whale of a difference who says "No."

That statement is based on a curious and rather disgusting series of events involving a large section of the nation's daily press.

We'll try to relate those events in their proper order:

There was strong feeling around the country's news and editorial rooms that the President's steel fact-finding board was going to let the industry have it with both barrels.

The board flatly turned down the union's wage demands but strongly recommended non-contributory pensions and insurance.

Within the next few days a major portion of the press hailed the recommendations and heaped editorial praise on the board.

The union reluctantly dropped its wage requests—and the editorial writers said that was fine.

Then the steel industry said "No" to the board's recommendations.

The editorial comment which followed immediately was conspicuous by its absence. Obviously the editorial writers had been "double crossed" by the industry.

Then, finally, the Steelworkers went on strike in an effort to obtain exactly what the board had recommended.

Frankly, it was a bad spot on which the editorial writers for many papers found themselves. But they soon began crawling off—in reverse.

Last week a large number of them were blasting away at Philip Murray and the union for fighting for what the papers had originally said was good and just.

We doff our hats to those papers which didn't flip-flop.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer

Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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New Rule Expected To End Curb On LPA

A NEW RULE governing admission to the Congressional press galleries which is expected to clear the way for Labor Press Association and Voice of America reporters was approved by the Senate Rules Committee last week.

Final approval, after long delays and bitter conflict within the press gallery, came after the Standing Committee of Correspondents had adopted a couple of amendments to the rule to appease objectors within the press gallery.

William S. White of the New York Times resigned as chairman of the correspondents' committee as a result of the adoption of the amendments, which he felt was a surrender by his committee to procedure which gave a small minority in the gallery a veto over the rule approved by the elected standing committee representing the whole press gallery.

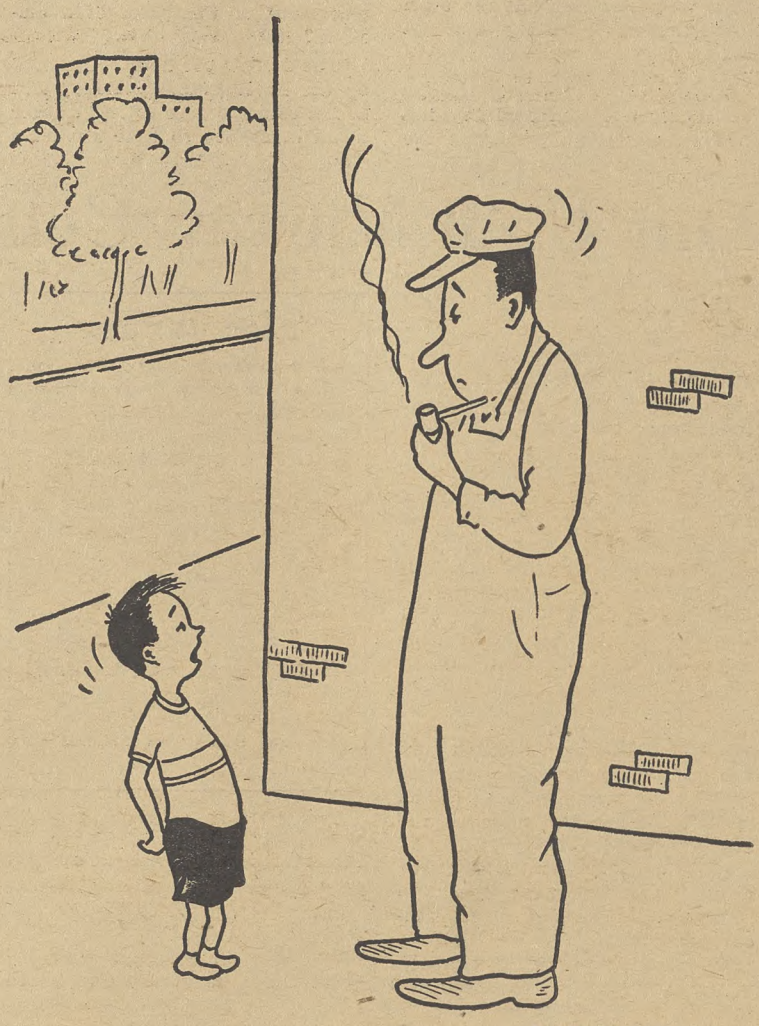
Labor Press Association immediately resubmitted applications for membership under the new rule. The applications have to be posted for 10 days, under the new rules, before they can be approved.

WHITE HAD fought hard for LPA's right to join the galleries, and had carried the ball for the liberal and up-to-date rule blocked in the Rules Committee two weeks ago by Sen. Kenneth Wherry (R, Neb.) on the request of three disgruntled members of the gallery minority.

The changes approved by the committee would require that in the future any changes must be petitioned by 100 members of the press gallery, and also provide for annual elections of the Standing Committee, with two elected one year and three the next—making it a continuing body like the Senate.

White's resignation was not caused by the nature of these amendments but by the committee's failure to back him up in the dispute before the Rules Committee. His resignation drew wide expressions of regret from other members of the Committee, from members of the press gallery, and from Senators.

In a letter to Chairman Hayden last week asking for a hearing, White had said he wanted to permit the Press Gallery dissidents to present their protests. He named as the dissidents: B. N. Timmons, long time Washington correspondent and a friend of former Vice President John N. Garner; Lacey Reynolds, an employe of Timmons, and "Billy" Sisson, of Memphis.



RUSS PRIESTLEY

"You said you work on a choo-choo—steam or Diesel?"

Smog In Donora

The U. S. Public Health Dept. says a new smog situation has arisen in Donora, Pa., where a score of persons died from smog exposure last year.

However, there is expected to be no danger to Donora's industrial workers this time. Only industry in the town is steel and the steel plants are shut down because of the Steelworkers' strike.

He Said They Did Not Have To Listen

THIS IS A story about some garment workers who figured that freedom of speech for the boss entitled them to freedom not to listen.

They acted accordingly — with the following results:

The "big" anti-union speech of the boss fell flat on its face.

A total of 168 ballots cast in a representation election were challenged.

The NLRB ruled there was no justification for the challenges.

The union was declared winner of the election and—later—it signed a contract with the firm which fought its organizing efforts.

ALL OF THE ACTION took place the past summer at Englewood, Tenn., where the CIO was attempting to establish an Amalgamated Clothing Workers union at Englewood Garment Co.

A pre-election meeting was attended by about 200 of the 250 workers eligible to vote. At this session union representatives told workers they probably would receive a last-minute appeal from the boss for them to vote against the union.

Somebody suggested that they demonstrate to management before the election that they really wanted a union—and also suggested the type of demonstration that should be staged.

The group voted in favor of the idea.

AT 10:20 THE NEXT morning the boss shut down all the machinery in the plant and announced that he was going to make a speech.

He said he understood there were some workers who didn't want to listen to what he had to say.

If such were true, he added, those who didn't want to stay were free to go. He said they should "clock out" at the door as they left.

At this point there was a movement toward the exits—and all but 29 workers left the plant!

THE NLRB election began at 11 a.m. and company observers challenged the votes of all workers who had "clocked out" at the invitation of the boss.

The boss contended that they had gone out on strike or had voluntarily quit. He argued that they were no longer employes of the company and, consequently, were ineligible to vote.

NLRB ruled a short time later that the "freedom not to listen" demonstration did not disqualify the votes of those who "clocked out."

When the ballots were counted the union had a substantial majority and was designated as the bargaining agency for the workers.

THE CIO representative who relates this story said the demonstration was staged "because we thought it was time to challenge this thing called 'free speech from employers' under the Taft-Act.

"There was no question about whether we would win the election and we knew the Clothing Workers would eventually be certified as the bargaining agent.

"The demonstration came off better than anybody expected.

"But let me tell you that 168 challenged ballots in an election of that size is one helluva pile of challenged ballots!" **A. L. S.**

IRRITATING ITCH!

St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

'Weight of the Case Is Against the Steel Companies'

The stand of the steel companies was strongly condemned in this St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial, which said in part:

Last week was the second week of the steel shutdown. Jobless pay claims increased by 63,000. This unemployment was known to be of the "secondary" variety, caused in plants which lacked steel and coal for operation.

Director Goodwin of the Bureau of Employment Security reported the national total of jobless pay claims to be 309,000, a figure representing increases in applications in every state except Maine. Nineteen states said the steel strike was a cause of the increase.

The weight of the case, as it stands now, is against the steel companies. The President's fact-finding board recommended against a fourth-round wage increase and the unions accepted that recommendation. In fact, the union yielded on one point after another, as the fact-finders recommended. The one issue that remains is who is to pay for pensions—are they to be contributed to by the employes or are they to be non-contributory?

THE OPPOSITION of the companies to non-contributory pensions is embarrased by the fact that many of the executives who oppose such pensions for union members are themselves beneficiaries of pension plans to which they do not contribute.

A further embarrassment to the steel companies is the fact that an increasing number of people regard the depreciation of workers as a responsibility of industry no less than the depreciation of machines. Industrial production wears out men just as it wears out machinery. This point was well made in a letter to the Post-Dispatch by former Gov. Henry S. Caulfield.

Expressing wonder that Benjamin Fairless of U. S. Steel should resist so firmly the idea of non-contributory pensions, Mr. Caulfield quoted the Steel Industry Board's statement:

"Social insurance and pensions should be considered a part of normal business costs to take care of temporary and permanent depreciation in the human 'machine' in much the same way as provision is made for depreciation and insurance of plant and machine. This obligation should be among the first charges on revenues."

With this the former Missouri Governor concluded that the stand of the steel companies, "which presently threatens the nation's prosperity, is contrary to reason and against the trend of the times."

If Mr. Fairless and his fellow executives in the steel industry have a strong case for their stand, they have failed to make it before the public. In the end, steel pensions will be paid for by the users of steel, just as steel wages and salaries are now paid. Pensions, therefore, should be established on the basis which will provide the most for the money.

FROM THIS POINT of view, is not the contributory pension the more expensive of the two alternatives? Under it, would not the employes have to pay federal income taxes—and probably state taxes, too—on that part of their earnings which they contributed to the pension fund? On the other hand, would not this tax be ligitimately avoided if the company directly contributed the full amount to the pension fund?

There are many intricacies and complications in the setting up of an actuarily sound pension plan. It does seem, however, that these are fair questions to ask with the steel shutdown in its third week. The industry ought to answer them.

East Gary Paper Sees Steel In Dog House

The stand of steel companies against non-contributory pensions has drawn criticism from business men, according to Edward R. Brennan of the East Gary (Ind.) Herald, who recently editorialized as follows:

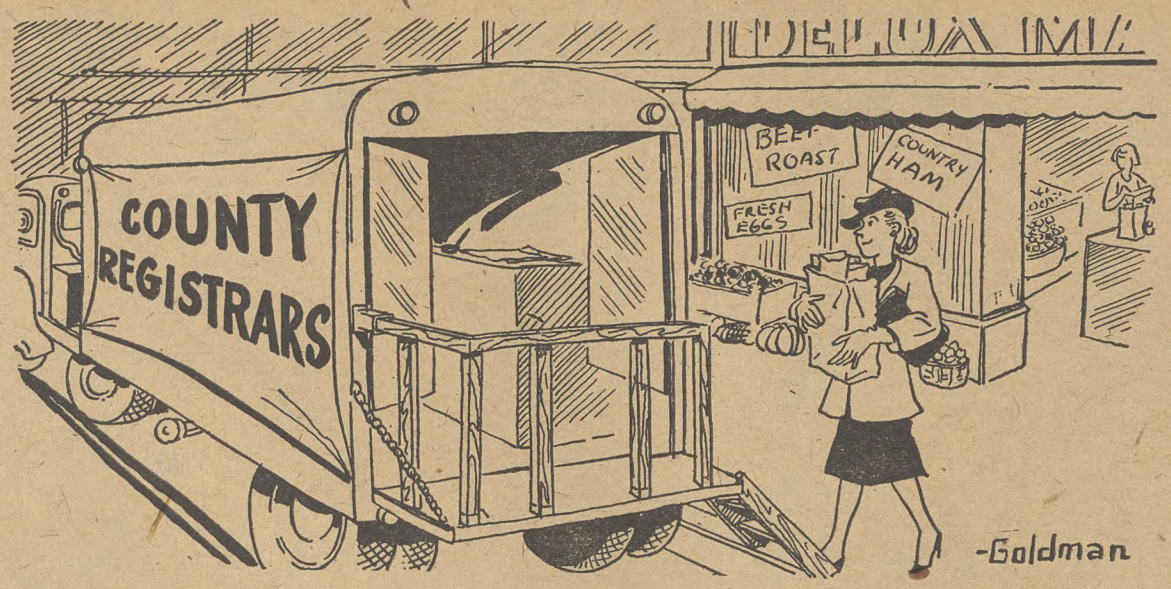
"The position taken by the steel companies in regard to the payment of pensions to their employes has probably done more to lower public esteem for the industry than anything that has happened since the Republic Steel massacre of strikers when the CIO was starting to organize the industry.

"Already, widespread condemnation of the steel companies' stand is being heard on all sides—not only from laboring men but from business men as well.

"Status of the union in the mills here has improved markedly. Many workers, formerly not much interested in the union and definitely cold toward the idea of a strike, are embittered by the company stand and are now willing to 'go to bat' on the issue."

In St. Louis County

Mobile Registrars Expected To Boost List



THE CITY of St. Louis, Mo., is one of two cities in the 48 states (the other is Baltimore, Md.), which are not parts of any counties.

But, to the north, west and east of St. Louis city is St. Louis County, one of the key political divisions in the state of Missouri. It is also the home of Sen. Forrest C. Donnell (R.), arch-conservative who is up for re-election next fall in President Truman's home state.

In 1944, it was the vote of St. Louis County that elected Donnell over Ray McKittrick for the senatorship. Donnell carried St. Louis County by 19,000 votes, the whole state by only 1900.

Last fall, Ray Karst, Democrat, carried St. Louis County for one of the very few victories his party has ever scored there. He took the county by 66,626 to 64,218. The rest of his 12th congressional district is in the city. There he ran ahead of Rep. Walter Ploeser (R.), a five termer, 65,000 to 42,000, for a grand total of 131,825 to 106,848.

Karst is not to be confused with Del Garst, CIO regional director; with Mayor Joseph Darst of St. Louis City, or with Rep. Frank Karsten (D., Mo.), also of the city.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY is run by a body known as the County Court, which, despite its name, is not a court. Its authority is somewhat equivalent to that of county commissioners in other states.

The County Court's authority is so great that if a new town or city is formed in the county, the "court" names its officials until the next election.

Last year, after Forrest E. Smith (D.), was elected governor along with Truman's sensational sweep of Missouri, the new governor's duties included appointment of county boards of election commissioners (two Democrats, two Republicans.)

New chairman of St. Louis County commissioners is John R. Mooney, whose sister, Mrs. Fanny Sellins, was slain in 1919 by the Pennsylvania Coal and Iron police at Breckenridge, Pa., in their warfare against unions in the mills and mines. Her name is revered wherever miners gather.

Mooney, a practicing attorney, found that far too many people are not registered to vote in the county. An obsolete system used previously by the commissioners had people registering in cubbyholes.

When the closing hour for registration came, those not inside the cubbyhole just wouldn't register. Also, the old system was costly and the inexperience of the temporary clerks disenfranchised many persons who had actually registered but who were put on the wrong lists.

So Mooney hit upon a new system. Mobile registrars sit in key locations throughout the county. Mooney hopes to lift the county's present 150,000 to 200,000 registration above the 300,000 mark.

A TRUCK has been loaned to the commissioners at no expense. Regular employes, who are not so busy at this season, do the registering.

The locations include such colorful names as Ferguson Loop, Edmondson and Natural Bridge, Black Jack, Lix and Stanza, Florissant and Highway 66 (about which a popular song was written a few years ago), Creve Coeur Lake, Gravois and Rock Hill, Bayless and Lemay Ferry, Hoffmeister and Military, Couch and Big Bend, Manchester and Des Peres, Dorsett and Fee Fee.

Missouri has permanent registration. Once you get on the books, you stay until you die or move or fail to vote at least once every four years.

Mooney points out that the county's 73 villages and towns are controlled by the GOP. Also the county's 93 school district. He feels that a big registration will make the various elective offices more representative.

In 1944, when Donnell was winning the state by carrying the county's 93 school districts. He county, Ploeser—who is every bit as reactionary as Donnell—took the county by 13,000 votes.

His 1944 opponent, who has the fascinating name of Phelim O'Toole, carried the city portion of the district by nearly 5000 votes, which obviously wasn't enough. So, Karst's 1948 victory showed what a job can be done in the 12th Congressional District if everybody pitches in.

DEL GARST, who is mid-western PAC director in addition to regional CIO director, is highly laudatory of Mooney's plan.

Garst's PAC territory includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.

Garst feels that Mooney has hit on an idea which will bring the registration system close to the people. He points out that Mooney has selected registration places for the mobile unit which are where people congregate most.

Another CIO leader, Oscar A. Ehrhardt, secretary of the St. Louis Industrial Union Council (in a venture in politics last spring, he was elected to the city school board, receiving the highest vote) says this:

"It is important to point out that regardless of where a person lives in St. Louis County, he may register at any of the listed locations. It need not be in his particular township."

IN A LETTER to local unions and other CIO sources, Ehrhardt wrote: "I urge you to place these leaflets (stating places of registration) on your bulletin board. This should be permissable under most contracts because of its non-controversial nature.

"Registration is the duty of good citizenship, and I am sure this point can be clarified with the employer."

Newspapers throughout the county and also in the city are carrying many stories in an attempt to promote registration.

While all this was going on, The Missouri Farmer, organ of the Missouri Farmers' Association, Inc., carried this editorial, which speaks for itself:

"READERS of the Missouri Farmer will recall that Rural Electrification Administration Cooperatives in the mid-West, along with the Missouri Farmers' Association, asked that $9,000,000 be appropriated for the Southwestern Power Administration, the money to be used by SPA to build transmission lines to various REA cooperatives and municipalities in Missouri and the mid-West.

"SPA, it will be remembered, is the agency established by Uncle Sam to market the power produced by dams built by the Corps of Army Engineers.

"The appropriation bill passed the House. But, when it came before the Senate Appropriations Committee, that committee apparently yielded to the wishes of the powerful utility lobby and drastically cut the funds proposed for SPA.

"The friends of REA in the Senate restored the funds on the Senate floor.

"You will be interested to know that Pres. Heinkel of MFA wired Missouri's Sens. James B. Kem and Donnell: 'You can perform a great service for Missouri agriculture if you will help out on the Senate floor.'

"But they didn't help. Both Kem and Donnell voted against us. Thus, the funds were restored by the Senate over the opposition of Missouri's two senators."

Kem, like Donnell, is a Republican.

Plot To Lead Locals Out Of Gas, Coke Reported Smashed

A PLOT to take District 9, of the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers out of the union and out of CIO has been smashed, union officers report. The District covers the South.

Under suspension and about to be tried for treason to the union are Vice Pres. C. W. Dannenberg and District Dir. Harry L. Zebal. Local after local voted to stay with the Gas, Coke Union. A few, which took action to leave the union, called meetings and asked the international officers to explain the situation to them. Six locals voted to reverse their stand came back into the union.

Two locals which refused to join the revolt were the atomic energy workers of Local 288, Oak Ridge, and Local 407, Mascot, Tenn.

Union Pres. Martin Wagner, Vice Pres. Joseph Joy and Secy.-Treas. Cecil Martin made personal visits to a number of Southern locals and explained the situation. The entire staff of CIO in the South was made available by CIO Vice Pres. and Dir. of Organization Allan S. Haywood and Southern Dir. George Baldanzi.

"There is not a single elected officer, with the exception of Danenburg and Zebal, who is not standing loyally with his union and with CIO," Wagner said.

"These two and these two alone, have chosen to betray their oath of office and their obligation to the union members to lead a foolish and hopeless movement.

"Any workers who chose to follow them would be left helpless against the attack of employers and without access to the fraternal support of a national union.

"All companies in District 9 with which UGC&CWA has contracts have been notified that the international will defend the contracts in the interests of the rank and file members. Arrangements are being completed to give full assistance and service to all locals in the district."

WAGNER answered charges by Danenburg and Zebal in this manner:

1. They accused Wagner of plotting to merge Gas, Coke with the CIO Oil Workers.

Answer: A. R. Kinstley, OWIU vice president, promptly wired Wagner: "This is to advise you that on more than one occasion Danenburg did discuss with me **his** plan for amalgamation of your union and OWIU."

2. That the Gas, Coke international is forcing an increase in per capita upon locals.

Answer: The international board, with Danenburg in attendance, voted unanimously to appeal to locals to increase **voluntarily** per capita payments in order to meet increased operating costs, provide expanded services and improve organization work.

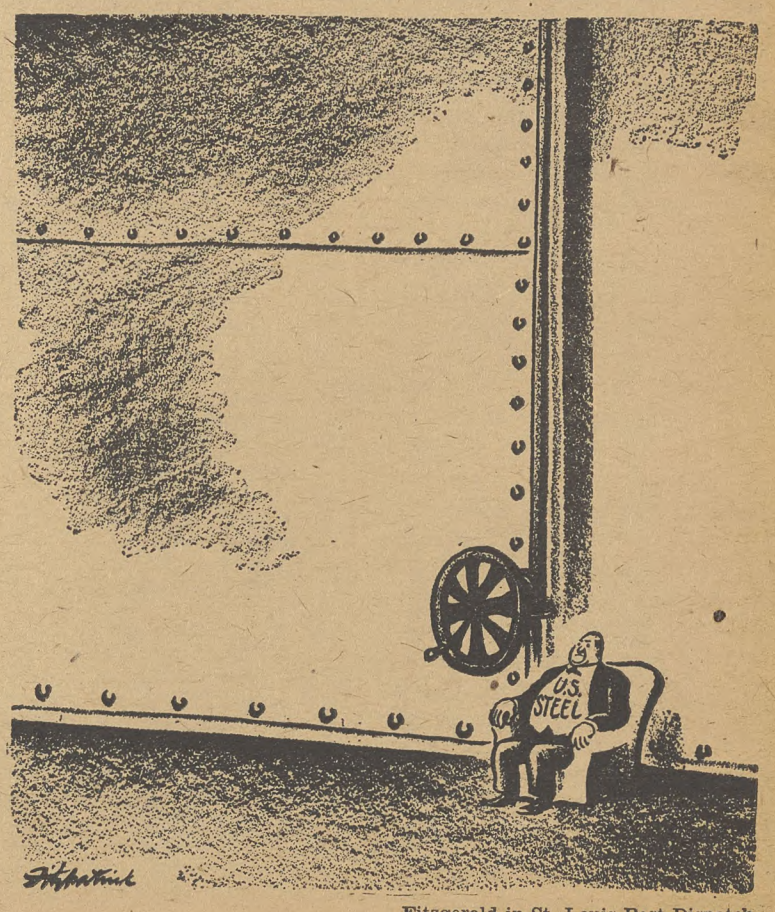
3. That the Southern District has been exploited and mismanaged by the international.

Answer: Danenburg and Zebal were in complete charge of servicing the Southern District with entire responsibility for providing full service, Danenburg recently released two men assigned to Oak Ridge because he said he did not need them.

4. Wagner was accused of plotting to split the South into three parts.

Answer, only the convention could do that.

America's Iron Curtain



Fitzgerald in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

A Regional Director's Life Is Varied But Tough

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

THERE ARE 41 of them scattered throughout the country. And they have duties enough for 10 times that number.

The 41 are CIO regional and sub-regional directors (36 of the former). They are CIO's link with local unions, with persons needing and desiring organization, with the community as a whole.

Theirs is the duty of preaching, talking, practicing and selling CIO in every nook and cranny of the land.

Regional directors form about a fourth of the 130 persons on the staff of CIO Vice President and Organization Dir. Allan S. Haywood. Others are Haywood's assistants, field representatives, organizers and office force.

This writer recently was in St. Louis. I spent quite a bit of time in the regional office there. So, it seems like a good idea to do a piece on a typical regional director in a typical regional office.

PARLEY: Del Garst, CIO Regional Director in St. Louis (behind desk) confers with Philip Weightman (right) and Phyllis Brown of his staff on the day's work.

ST. LOUIS is fairly close to the geographical center of America. It has a rather varied CIO membership. It has had a long and good labor history.

It would be impossible to do a story on all of the regional directors and their staffs and what they have accomplished—which is plenty. So, with no slight intended for anyone else, let's take a look at Delmond Garst.

Del Garst is regional director for Western Missouri and Southern Illinois (his region includes both the state capitals—Jefferson City, Mo., and Springfield, Ill.).

In addition, he is Middle West director for the CIO Political Action Committee, covering Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri.

And, he represents the Woodworkers in his area.

BIGGEST UNIONS in the area are the Auto Workers, the Steelworkers, the Electrical Workers (with the accompanying left-wing headache), Amalgamated Clothing, Textile, Brewery, Shoe, Gas-Coke, Newspaper Guild and, of course, the Communications Workers. Garst was extremely active in the drive which brought CWA into CIO.

Del Garst, like all the other regional directors, came up through his own union. He's a native of Kentucky. A member of Local 25, UAW, St. Louis, he served the UAW for six years as a board member. In 1942, he was named CIO regional director for St. Louis. In August of that year, he was called to Washington for a two-week mission—and didn't get back to St. Louis permanently until nearly five years later.

In the interim, he served CIO in various capacities during the war. His main work was on the War Labor Board. He signed the order which led to the famous forced removal by the Army of Sewell Avery from his Montgomery, Ward offices.

(This writer first met Garst during those days, when I was handling a WLB case for the Newspaper Guild. He had an amazing knowledge of the newspaper industry and its unions.)

That's the background of Del Garst. It could just as well have been almost any of the other regional directors.

NOW, JUST what does a regional director do?

Of course, there's close work with the locals and internationals in his area. Whenever Garst wants to make a policy decision, he confers with representatives of the unions. Philip Weightman, former vice president of the Packinghouse Workers, has been assigned to Garst by CIO and PAC, and attends in conferences with the various affiliates.

Garst says he gets full cooperation from the two state IUC's and the several city IUC's in his area.

Here's a typical schedule in the life of this typical regional director:

- A visit to the Unemployment Compensation office to make arrangements for quicker aid for CIO members.
- Conferences with Treasury drive officials. (CIO members are among the biggest investors in this drive).
- A meeting of Community Chest leaders.
- A conference with the CIO Community Services Committee.
- A safety campaign conference.
- Visits to city officials to discuss municipal policies.
- A meeting with state officials.
- Negotiations for the amalgamated local industrial union, No. 1643, at St. Charles, Mo. (The St. Charles Banner-News is the only newspaper in America published by an all-CIO staff, mechanically, business office and editorial).
- Negotiations for the Woodworkers. (One local is 220 miles from St. Louis).
- Negotiations for other unions when he is requested to enter the picture—which is often.
- Lots of organizational work, which has prospered under heavy handicaps in these Taft-Hartley days.
- Dictation and other office work with his secretary, Phyllis Brown. (Her father, James, a former miner from Revloc, Pa.—near Johnstown—is on the staff of the Steelworkers).
- Conferences with A. F. Kojetinsky, Steelworkers' District 34 Director, who has offices in the same suite, 313-14, Paul Brown Building.
- Speeches to college classes.
- Speeches to Kiwanis and other clubs.
- Speeches to church groups.
- Attendance at civic and union banquets.
- Participation in CIO and civic forums.
- Participation in such activities as the regional CIO summer school, held last summer at Camp Monticelli, 20 miles from the city.
- Doing everything possible to have unions in his area carry out the adopted policies of National CIO. As an aid in this, he holds meetings twice a month with the various representatives and functionaries of the unions.
- Constant PAC work.

Missouri last year had just about the best PAC record of any state in the country.

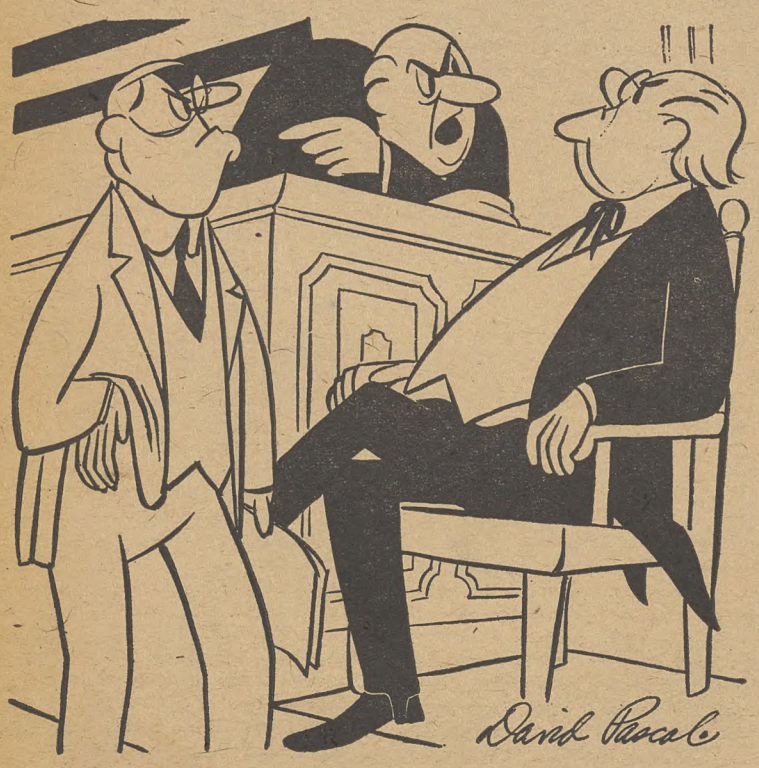
In Garst's big PAC district, the PAC-indorsed ticket of Truman and Barkley carried Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri. In all of the states, the liberal vote was vastly increased.

- A lot of trips to council meetings in East St. Louis, Granite City—both in Illinois—St. Louis and Hannibal, Mo.
- Dozens of phone calls on a wide range of subjects.
- An occasional trip to Washington, or some other city, for conferences with CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Haywood, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, PAC Chairman Jack Kroll and others.
- Lobbying in Springfield and Jefferson City for liberal measures.

All of which doesn't give Del Garst much time for his wife and son, the latter a student at the University of Missouri.

* * *

That's the story of Del Garst, typical CIO regional director in a typical CIO region.



"We are not concerned at the moment, Senator, with foreign aid, farm parity prices, or state control of utilities. Just answer counsel's question 'yes' or 'no.'"

Slick Management Magazine Says Take A Tip From CIO

MAYBE YOU never thought of it this way—but your worries can be a big headache for the boss. They're likely to hit him where it hurts—in the pocketbook.

The current issue (October 15) of Modern Industry, slick management magazine, tells why in an article on "Worry: Parasite on Plant Productivity."

Workers worried by personal problems — unpaid bills, sickness at home, other family troubles—are "an expensive luxury" for a company, it says. Worry can rob "management of productivity and efficiency" by picking "the pocket, mind and health of individual workers."

The article advises management to sponsor good counseling service as a means of reducing labor turnover and increasing production.

Unions are aware of the need to relieve workers of personal worries, hints the article, and mentions the counseling activities of the National CIO Community Services Committee carried on in some 58 industrial communities, including Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Wilkes-Barre, Kansas City and San Francisco.

CSC Director Leo Perlis is quoted as saying that the union counselor "often learns of a community's shortcomings and limitations, not only in health and welfare services, but in financing, budgeting, planning, administration and politics.

"It is reasonable to expect then, that the union counselor will soon take his place in the forefront of grass-roots political organization for the single purpose of building an economically just and politically free society for all."

"Farsighted management," adds the article, "will also realize that taking on the weight of workers' personal problems has more than the immediate advantage of increased productivity, morale and economy."

On the whole it's a very interesting article on a subject few bosses think much about — unhappy workers gut profits. A striking photograph of a worried worker has a caption underneath that may catch management's attention if the furrows in the man's forehead don't. It reads: "Management's hope for teamwork to beat rivals can be dashed by harassed workers like this man."

The article doesn't say that higher wages, substantial pensions, health and welfare plans set up by collective bargaining would do a lot to solve a big part of the worries which harass workers—and hinder efficiency.

For 'Luck' In 1950 Give PAC Buck NOW

'I Believe You Are Seriously Misled By AMA'

By NATHAN ROBERTSON

THE AMERICAN Medical Association has recently been catching much of the criticisms it has long deserved for the kind of propaganda campaign it is conducting against the national health insurance plan.

But it has not yet caught the criticisms it should from within its own ranks. The doctors have not learned how badly the AMA is misrepresenting and misleading them. They are being taken for a ride.

As evidence I want to cite my own personal physician — one of the finest men who ever practiced medicine. I have been in his care for almost 20 years and have long regarded him as the ideal physician—the kind the books are written about. But recently I got a letter from him, and on the back of the envelope was one of the AMA's stickers, saying:

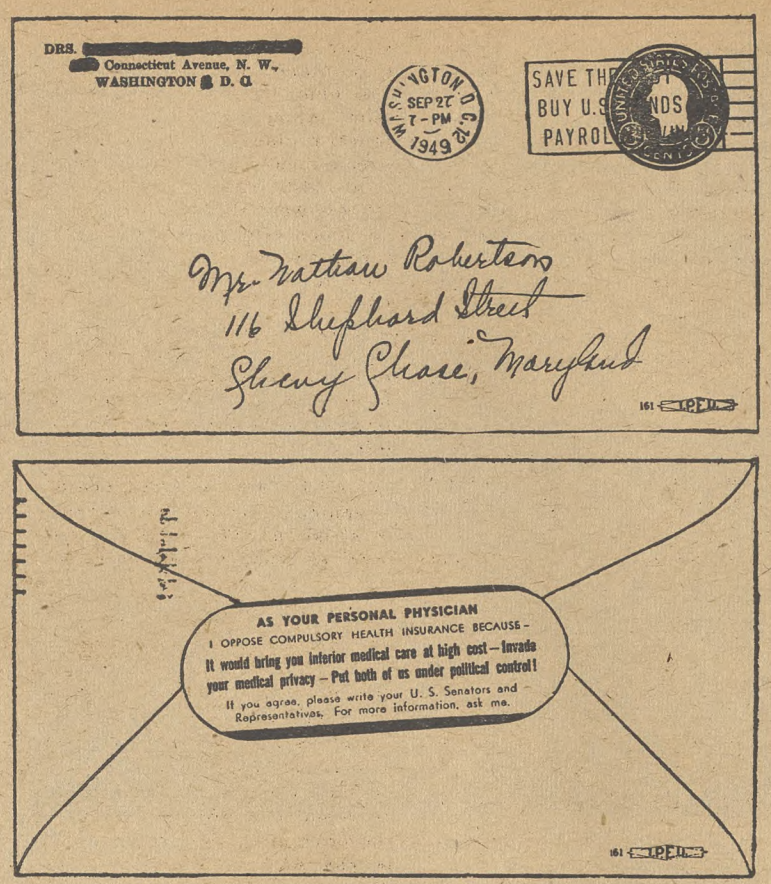
"As Your Personal Physician

"I oppose compulsory health insurance because—

"It would bring you inferior medical care at high cost—

"Invade your medical privacy—Put both of us under political control.

"If you agree, please write your U. S. Senators and Representatives. For more information, ask me.'



MILLIONS OF stickers of that kind are probably going out from doctors' offices to their patients, spreading propaganda which is at best highly questionable, at worst absolutely false. In an effort to do my part to stop it, I am writing my doctor the following letter:

"Dear Dr. ————:

"I was shocked to receive a letter from you with a sticker attached charging that compulsory health insurance would bring me inferior medical care at high cost, would invade my medical privacy, and would put both of us under political control.

"As I am sure you know, Dr. ————, I have a very high regard for you. Otherwise I would not write this letter. I am writing because I believe you have been seriously misled about this legislation which the American Medical Association is fighting so strenuously and so unprofessionally.

"YOUR STICKER shocked me, first, because I do not expect you in your role of my personal physician to attempt to propagandize me on political issues, even one so close to your heart as this one. It shocked me also, because it was so patently false in what it said about health insurance that I am sure it was prepared by the American Medical Association and not you.

"You have a right to think what you will about health insurance as a physician. I have an equal right to my own views as a patient. It happens that I have spent a good many months working for this program.

"I have studied it and feel that I am in at least as good a position to judge its effect as you, busy as you are with caring for your patients and keeping up with the swift advances of medical science.

"Let me take up your three statements about the program one at a time. First, you say it would bring me inferior medical care at high cost. Why should it? I would expect to continue coming to your office, as I do now, for the kind of medical care you felt I needed.

"Why should it become inferior because your bill was paid by the insurance fund instead of coming out of my pocket directly? I know you too well to accept your statement that the kind of medical care you dispense would be affected by where your money came from.

"AS TO THE cost, do you mean to suggest you would charge the insurance fund any more than you do me? I'm sure you don't really mean that. But if you do, you won't get away with it, because the fees will be fixed in advance by local committees composed of both doctors and patients. They probably will be somewhat lower than present fees on the assumption that you will do more business and thus not need to charge each patient so much.

"Next you say the program would invade my medical privacy. Why should it? You would either get a regular annual fee for handling me, in which case you would not need to report anything to the insurance fund; or you would be paid for each visit, in which case you would merely report that I came for an office visit, or you called on me at my home.

"That's all you would have to report unless there were operations or something more complicated. As a matter of fact, your private hospitals today keep more detailed medical case histories on each patient than anything you would have to submit to the insurance fund in order to get your payment. So how would my medical privacy be invaded?

"THIRD, YOU contend that health insurance would put both of us under political control. On that point I think I am better able to judge, as a political writer and student of politics, than you are. I feel sure you are wrong. There is nothing in the bill which even suggests it.

"Our relationship would be exactly the same as it is today, except for the method of payment. Why should there be any political control? Who would exercise the control? The whole program would be run by local committees and all medical questions would be handled entirely by doctors. The bill assures that. I'm afraid you've been taken in by the AMA propaganda, without studying the bill.

"Please believe me when I say this letter is written with the best of good will. I don't know anyone I respect more than you. But I believe you have been taken in by years of one-sided propaganda on an issue of great national importance. I wish, instead of sending around such misleading propaganda, you and the AMA would get busy figuring out a constructive answer to the problem of distributing medical care. Surely you are aware of the need for a better answer than anything the AMA has yet proposed.

Sincerely,
and with best regards,
Nathan Roberston."

Senate Shelves DP Measure Despite Widespread Support

THE SENATE VOTED to recommit the House-approved Celler bill on displaced persons, which was approved by 150 national organizations ranging from liberal to conservative.

The bill would have increased from 205,000 in two years to 339,000 in three the number of European refugees eligible to come to the U. S., extended the present DP act to June 30, 1951, eliminated restrictions based on point of origin or work pursued.

The measure also would have advanced from Dec. 22, 1945, to Jan. 1, 1948, the "cut-off date" for those who have entered Allied occupation zones in Europe.

The Administration fought hard for the passage of the bill, which was bottled for months in the Judiciary Committee headed by Sen. McCarran (D., Nev.) Pres. Truman declared that the measure would eliminate the anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic features of the present act.

When it reached the floor, Sen. Cain (R., Wash.) launched a filibuster, which was continued by Sen. Langer (R., N. D.)

The Democratic leadership on Saturday night, Oct. 15, sought a vote on bill in the hope of breaking the filibuster, which had been in progress since the preceding Thursday. When the vote was taken only 66 members were present and if the vote had been put off, attendance would have fallen even more.

The recommittal motion was offered by Sens. Cain and Eastland (D., Miss.).

DEMOCRATIC LEADER Lucas (Ill.), in a final bid to kill the motion, recalled how a minority on the Judiciary Committee to which it was recommitted with instructions to report back a bill on the subject by next Jan. 25—had fought reporting out the measure.

Lucas charged that Republican Leader Wherry (Neb.) had been "trying to get the bill recommitted ever since it came on the floor."

Sen. Dworshak (R., Ida.), appointed to take the seat of the late Sen. Miller, Democrat and Administration supporter, voted for recommital.

In Geneva U. S. officials with the International Refugee Organization said that the shelving of the bill virtually guarantees that Congress will be asked next year for an additional $25 million for refugee care and resettlement.

The priority classifications of the present act are difficult to administer, and if the bill had been passed administrative work could have been pushed ahead fast enough to clear up the remaining resettlement problem by mid-1950, supporters said.

A NEW YORK Times editorial headed "A Moral Duty Missed" declared "the decisive factor in the situation is that, while the United States has already accepted approximately 104,000 refugees, it excludes most of those fleeing from the Communists, for whose expansion we cannot wholly disclaim responsibility, and that even in respect to the wartime refugees the United States has thus far accepted far fewer than its proportional share as compared with some other countries, notably Great Britain.

"That is scarcely in line with either our moral duty or our tradition as the classic land of political asylum. It must be expected that Congress will find the courage and the energy to pass the bill as soon as it reassembles in January."

That hope also was expresed by Earl G. Harrison, chairman of the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons.

Harrison, former dean of the Univ. of Pennsylvania Law School and former Commissioner General of Naturalization, said that the shelved measure was supported by "approximately 150 national organizations including the CIO, AFL, U. S. Chamber of Commerce and three major religious groups."

"There is no further need for 'study' of the problem, as leaders of both the Democratic and Republican parties declared on the floor of the Senate during the recent debate while they pleaded with their collegues to act now. The DPs have been studied for four long years. Now action and resettlement possibilities are needed rather than further postponement or evasiveness."

Public Housing Authority OK's 13,700 More Units

APPLICATIONS for 13,700 dwelling units have been approved by the Public Housing Administration since Sept. 27 for participation in the low-rent housing program authorized by the Housing Act passed this session.

Many more thousands had already been approved by the PHA earlier in the year; 810,000 units can be built in the next six years under provisions of the act. They are reserved for families with incomes so low that they can't afford to buy or rent privately built homes.

The communities that came into the program during the past two weeks were:

Ecorse, Mich.; Lincoln, Neb.; River Rouge and Hamtramck, Mich.; McAllen, Mercedes, Fort Worth, and McKinney, Texas; Union City, N. J.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Barstow, Chino, Colton, Needles, Merced, Redlands and San Bernardino, Calif.; New Britain, Conn.; Annapolis, Md.

Mayaguez, Puerto Rico; Cambridge, Mass.; McComb City, Miss.; Kinston, N. C.; Gainesville, Selma, Rome and Augusta, Ga.; Danville, Ill.; Muncie, Ind.; Saginaw, Mich.; Bristol, Va.; Tuckahoe, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Farrell, Pottstown, Ambridge, Aliquippa, and Beaver Falls, Pa.

Springfield, Ill.; Waltham, and Lawrence, Mass.; Duluth, Minn.; Burlington, N. J.; Orange, N. J.; Urbana, Ill.; Daytona Beach, Fla.; Pontiac, Mich.

Klein Blasts Dulles Stand

U. S. Rep. Arthur G. Klein (D., N. Y.) has entered the New York Senatorial campaign with release of a blast at Sen. John Foster Dulles (R.)

Klein's statement:

"I have read with shocked amazement the news reports of the Columbus Day speech at Buffalo by the Dewey candidate for the U. S. Senate, Dulles, in which he falsely accused the Democratic national administration of 'imprisoning' certain Hungarian refugees and then claimed a credit, not rightfully his, for their release.

"I am shocked that Dulles should attempt to make political capital out of the human agony of refugees from the Nazi and Communist blight.

"I am shocked that he should claim political credit for the kind of simple humanitarian act which every decent Congressman performs day after day without fanfare.

"But, if the desperate plight of the victims of oppression is to be made a political football, I am doubly shocked that he should take credit for an act of mercy performed by the Democratic Attorney General, former Sen. J. Howard McGrath."

Give PAC Buck NOW For 'Luck' In 1950

Bell Strike Ends, But Fight In Court Continues

By CLAYTON W. FOUNTAIN

BELL AIRCRAFT workers started back to their jobs at Buffalo, N. Y., last Wednesday under a settlement ending their 18½ week strike, but the corporation stepped up its prosecution of strike leaders in the Niagara County courts.

Less than two hours after the first 200 members of UAW-CIO Local 501 returned to work for the first time since June 13, 23 strike leaders went on trial for contempt of court in Niagara Falls before N. Y. Supreme Court Justice Munson.

The strike settlement, which provides for submitting all issues in dispute to final and binding arbitration by a five-member fact-finding board, was reached Sunday night, Oct. 16. It was negotiated by members of the board in alternate meetings with Bell Aircraft officials and UAW-CIO Local 501 strike leaders. Ratification of the terms of the settlement was voted by the strikers two nights later.

"The terms of the agreement were a solid defeat for the corporation, which had previously resisted all attempts to arbitrate the dispute and had demanded total destruction of the union as the price of peace," union leaders said.

UNDER THE settlement all workers returned except 22 whose "employability" was challenged by the company on the grounds that they were "subversives" or had incited and participated in strike violence. The "employability" of these 22 leaders will be the first issue arbitrated by the fact-finding board. After that the board will act upon all the economic and other issues on which the corporation had refused to move in negotiations, including a pension plan.

The old contract, which expired on June 12, was re-instated, with a slight modification of the union shop clause until the board makes its final recommendations for a new contract. Seniority was suspended for one week, to expedite resumption of operations, after which it went back into effect.

The end of the long, bitter strike was brought about by one of the strongest demonstrations of militancy ever put on by a CIO union of 1700 members. Despite injunctions, mass arrests, police brutality, tear gas and a stream-lined back-to-work movement—1400 of the original 1700 strikers were sticking firmly with the union after nine tense weeks during which the corporation tried to get them back into the plant.

When its back-to-work movement failed, the company tried hiring strike-breakers — but that move was snubbed out by the fact-finding board when it went into action.

IN ADDITION to two separate contempt actions, more than 50 strike leaders are due to be tried on charges of conspiracy, rioting and second and third degree assault. It appears that the corporation is determined to continue its punitive action in the courts.

Thus the union faces three big jobs: first, maintaining and rebuilding the union in the plant; second, presenting the facts to the fact-finding board; third, defending the strike leaders in the courts.

The fact-finding board, appointed under the direction of Governor Dewey, includes Dr. E. E. Day, chancellor of Cornell; Chancellor Samuel Capen of Buffalo University; Elinore M. Herrick, New York Herald Tribune personnel director; Col. Charles Garside, New York attorney; and Paul Shipman Andrews, dean of Syracuse University Law School.

Open Books, Firm Told

A NLRB trial examiner recommended that a company be ordered to open its books to union inspection.

If the recommendation is approved by the five-man board itself, it may set a precedent of great importance to labor relations, said Paul Styles, NLRB regional director. He recalled that Pres. Walter Reuther, CIO Auto Workers, at Atlanta, raised the issue while bargaining with General Motors in 1946.

The recommendation was in a case arising from a wage dispute between the AFL Leather Workers and the Southern Saddlery Co. of Chattanooga, Tenn. The company during a year of bargaining contended that it could not pay the increase demanded, but refused to produce any evidence of its inability to pay.

Prof. Says Strikes Apt To Be Exaggerated

Because strikes are dramatic eevnts, their importance is apt to be exaggerated, Prof. N. Arnold Tolles of Cornell Univ. said last week.

Speaking at the opening session of a lecture-discussion series sponsored by the extension division of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell, Dr. Tolles said:

"Strikes themselves rarely cause a loss of production of as much as a week a year. Of course the indirect losses are much greater than the losses at the plants that are struck. On the other hand, much of the production that seems to be lost may be made up through greater activity before and after the strike."

For 'Luck' In 1950 Give PAC Buck NOW

Strike Wins Paid Birthday Holidays

Employes of Galat Packing Co., Akron, Ohio, will be off on their birthdays, with pay, under a new contract signed by Local 372, CIO Packinghouse Workers.

Easter Monday is added to the list of holidays, making a total of eight paid holidays a year. The contract was signed at the end of 37-day strike.

Other terms: 10-cent a week increase for work clothes; continuation of 36-hour week. Wages were left open, pending settlements with the larger packing companies.

Patman Says A&P 'Court' Fines Thieves

THE GIANT A&P grocery chain has set up a "court" through which it levies fines against customers accused of stealing, according to a statement placed in the Congressional Record by Rep. Wright Patman (D., Tex.).

"I am opposed to theft in any form," Patman said. "At the same time, if a kleptomaniac is on the loose in any town, justice is not served by a chain store manager levying a fine against him instead of using the courts—local and state—which are set up for that purpose.

"It is rather ironical that the A&P levies a fine and collects the penalty of $10 or $15 for every $1 the person is accused of stealing when at the end of the year that particular store has sold more merchandise than was billed to it; in other words there was an inventory gain instead of an inventory loss."

PATMAN said it would be "natural" for the store to collect from a person who had stolen a loaf of bread the actual price of the loaf "or to turn the customer over to the authorities for the proper punitive action."

But, he added, "A&P has a system all its own. It assesses and receives arbitrary sums of money to reimburse A&P not only for the price of the loaf of bread but to pay A&P for other merchandise which A&P assumes the customer has stolen on other occasions.

"The record in the criminal case again A&P in which A&P was found guilty shows, for example, in one case where an average of 70 cents of merchandise per person had been stolen from a particular store. A&P collected anywhere from $1 to $20 per person to cover the cost of the 70 cents worth of merchandise which the person had stolen."

Locals Leaving FE

Nine of the ten locals of District 6, CIO Farm Equipment Workers have voted to withdraw from FE and seek affiliation with other CIO unions, according to Pres. Peter Aversa of District 6. The nine locals two weeks ago voted against merging with the left-wing Electrical Workers-CIO.

FEPC First In January?

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) urged in a Senate speech that FEPC be the first bill taken up at the second session of the 81st Congress, and that the fight for it be pushed "until the last filibusterer is exhausted and until a final, democratic vote has been taken."

He pledged the support "of all those who agree that we must act now to redeem ourselves in the eyes of our own people and the rest of the world." He termed the failure of Congress to pass civil rights legislation "our most monumental failure."

Chicago Chest Unit Names Townsend

Willard Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employes-CIO, has been named a member of the budget committee of the Chicago Community Chest.

Townsend was the American member of the World Delegation to Study Labor Conditions in Japan and Korea. For the ILO and the State Department he did similar jobs in Cuba and Mexico. He is a member of the national committee of ADA and a vice chairman of the National Urban League.

Once There Were 11, Now There Are None

The Communists held 11 seats in Parliament — before Norway's elections. They lost 10. Then there was a recount, and it was found that 51 ballots counted for the Communists were Labor party votes. So, the sole remaining Communist, Party Chairman Emil Loevlien, is now also out.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Ben Nathanson, CIO Newspaper Guild representative, announces that in a union shop election held at the Huntington Park Signal, Huntington Park, Calif., out of a total of 22 employes eligible to vote, 20 cast ballots in favor of the Union Shop. This involved editorial, business and advertising offices.

Pres. Thomas E. Andert of the United Optical and Instrument Workers, reports the following elections: Hilberth Optical Co., Washington, D. C., 4 to 1 in favor of UOIWA; New York Jewelry Co., Washington, D. C., 2 to 1 in favor of UOIWA; Armstrong Daily Sports, Boston, Mass., 18 to 0 in favor of UOIWA. In an NLRB election held at the David White Optical Co., Milwaukee, Wis., the workers voted 106 to 93 in favor of UOIWA. Rep. Don Drobic was in charge of the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that clerical workers of the Texas Co., Casper, Wyo., cast 13 ballots for Local 230 of the Oil Workers and 8 against; 21 were eligible. Production and maintenance employes of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Casper, Wyo., gave 62 votes to Local 230. There were 141 eligible, 111 votes were cast, 44 voted no union. Dir. B. J. Rickey of the Oil Workers deserves a great deal of credit for these victories.

CIO Reg. Dir. Tim Flynn reports that Local 1304, CIO Steelworkers, won an NLRB election at the S. T. Johnson Oil Burner Co., Oakland, Cal. With all eligible workers voting, Local 1304 won 36 to 20. Business Agent William Van Curen was in charge of the campaign.

The writer addressed the Georgia Industrial Union Council convention, the largest and best ever held by the council. The telephone workers were well represented. CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne spoke to the delegates. CIO State Dir. Charles Gillman was unanimously elected. He is well thought of.

The writer also addressed a meeting of telephone workers in Indianapolis, Ind., who are proud of their affiliation with the CIO. From Indianapolis, I journeyed to Louisville to attend the Kentucky IUC convention. I was a guest of the IUC banquet, and on the following day in an address to the delegates I pointed out the CIO's problems and objectives. Under the leadership of Brother Whitehouse, the Kentucky Council has made great strides. The convention voiced full support of the CIO, its policies, and to President Murray, and condemned all those who by cowardly, vicious attacks are trying to discredit the CIO.

The UAW-CIO has agreed to a settlement of Bell Aircraft strike. This has been one of the most bitterly contested strikes in many years, and continued for 19 weeks. The company and Buffalo County authorities used every means at their command to break morale of strikers, who stood solid. Congratulations to Jack Livingston, his associates, and the members for the gallant fight made against terrific odds.

$25,000 For Sixteen

An estimated $25,000 in back pay is to be paid 16 former employes of the Cathey Lumber Co., Montgomery, Ala., as a result of the order made by the NLRB in a case bought by the CIO Woodworkers. The case resulted from a strike that began at the company's mill in October, 1946.

The ruling applies to all union members whose rights might have been interferred with and not just to the three named in the union's original charge. Robert Denham, NLRB general counsel, had argued that any ruling should apply only to the three.

In addition to the back pay, the company was ordered to pay reimbursement for losses suffered because of discharge, to rehire the men and to "cease and desist" from refusing to bargain with the union and from discouraging membership in the Union.

One of the former employes, Fred Smith, died several months after the strike and the Board ordered that his heirs be paid the difference between his actual earnings during the period and the amount he would normally have earned.

Union Counseling Pays Off In Chicago

Acme Steel at Chicago shuts down for two weeks a year, and the employes, members of the CIO Steelworkers, get a two-week paid vacation — if they have qualified by length of service. Newer employes are just laid off.

On their return to work, the newer employes thought they might be entitled to unemployment pay for those two weeks. The company had done nothing about it, so the Local's counselors went to work. They found out that claims could be filed, and those laid-off workers will soon get their benefits.

Place In CIO Urged For Anti-CP Locals

THE INDIANA CIO Council convention has called on the Natl. CIO Executive Board to set up an organization providing a haven for local unions which rebel against Communist domination by their international unions.

The resolution, which was passed unanimously, said that an organization should be created for those locals and members who may be expelled from their unions because of their loyalty to CIO and its policies. The convention was at Fort Wayne.

Other resolutions called for increased political action, an adequate federal retirement system and repeal of wartime excise taxes. A 12-point program recommended by the council's executive board was adopted. The program includes:

Support of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation at the Riley Hospital at Indianapolis, establishment of a NLRB office in Indianapolis; support of the Governor's safety Commission.

Enactment of legislation to provide a staff of at least 1000 field examiners for the State Labor Commission; support of the Indiana United Labor League; a reduction in labor-sponsored bills before the state legislature to five or six; institution of a public works program in Indiana, and full support of the Natl. CIO legislative program.

Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers told the convention that the steel strike was planned by Wall Street bankers and was forced on the union. McDonald called the contributory health and pension plans on which the steel companies are insisting disguised wage cuts.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender, Baltimore, Md., spoke in place of CIO Vice Pres. and Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood.

Rep. Madden (D.) flayed the steel companies for their insistence on contributory plans and commended the council and Indiana PAC for "an outstanding job" in the 1948 campaign.

Rep. Walsh (D.) hailed the passage by the House of a revised Social Security bill as "a step forward, although not a step far enough forward."

Other speakers included Indiana Secy. of State Fleming (who is a CIO member) and Lt. Gov. Watkins.

Ralph Meyers of the Utility Workers was elected to the council's executive board to fill a vacancy.

Indianapolis was chosen as the 1950 convention site after the council's anti-discrimination committee reported that it had been assured by the city authorities that there would be no discrimination against CIO members.

Discrimination against Negro delegates to a meeting of the CIO Clothing Workers at Indianapolis some time ago led to continuance of the parley at a union hall.

More PACtion Ala. Slogan, Officers Are Elected

"ONLY IF WE increase our own political activity can we hope to get from our legislative bodies, state and national, the measures that will benefit not just a privileged few but the people as a whole."

With these words, 274 delegates from local unions throughout the state placed the 1949 conference of the Alabama CIO Political Action Committee squarely behind the CIO's PAC program.

The delegates adopted a resolution calling on all locals to strengthen their PAC organizations by:

Full support for the PAC dollar drive for 1949 and 1950; all-out registration and voting efforts; active committees in each local.

W. J. Shewmake, Birmingham, staff representative of the Steelworkers, was elected president to succeed Sam Honey, Huntsville, staff representative of the Textile Workers, who did not seek re-election.

J. M. Van Houten, Montgomery, Communications Workers, was elected first vice president. Joe P. Bell, Birmingham, Steelworkers, was elected second vice president.

Eugene M. Wells, Birmingham, secretary-treasurer of the Alabama CIO Council, was re-named secretary-treasurer of the State CIO-PAC. The annual conference was held at Birmingham.

Red Workers Will Work Free For Joe

Joseph Stalin will get an airplane as a present from the Prague aircraft workers on his 70th birthday Dec. 21.

The employes of the Aero factory here will work Sunday, Nov. 6, not only at no overtime pay, but at no pay at all, to finance the gift.

Guild Eyes Canadian Windfall Wistfully

The Canadian newsprint industry will get a windfall of $42 million annually because of the devaluation of Canadian currency, according to The Guild Reporter, publication of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

It is explained that newsprint supply contracts stipulate payment in U. S. dollars, each of which is now worth $1.10 in Canadian dollars. U. S. publishers now pay a base price of $100 per ton for newsprint, which means that for each ton sold in this country Canadian mills will be receiving $110 in Canadian dollars.

U. S. publishers are importing newsprint in excess of 4,200,000 tons annually. The arithmetic of it is that the gross increase in annual receipts for the Canadian newsprint industry will be $42 million or more a year.

The Reporter speculates—wistfully, it is supposed—that if the entire $42 million were rebated in the form of price cuts, it would be sufficient to raise the pay of every newspaper worker in the U. S. and Canada by about 5%.

Standin' In Need Of Prayer

Readers of the Wage Earner are urged to set aside Oct. 31 as "Pray for Westbrook Pegler Day." In a page 1 story, captioned "Not Hated," and carrying a picture of Pegler, the Wage Earner says it views Pegler "not as an enemy to be hated, but as a fellow man in need of prayer."

The story asks all readers to "observe this date thenceforward in the earnest hope that Pegler will rejoin the forces working for social justice and economic democracy." The Wage Earner is published by the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

Pegler, who started in newspaper work as a sports writer, and later turned columnist, after expending his venom for years on the labor movement, recently announced in one of his columns that he is against all unions.

(Ed. Note: Pegler's repentance seems unlikely. In a recent column he brushes off the ACTU by saying that the organization does not speak for the Catholics and then launches into an attack on CIO Pres. Murray by saying he is unimpressed by Murray's moves against the Communists in the CIO.)

Mrs. Rapoport Gets New Post

CIO'ers who attended one of the several summer schools held this year at the Univ. of Wisconsin's School for Workers will be interested to know that Mrs. Gwen Goodrich Rapoport, popular instructor at the school, has a new job. She has just been appointed associate director of union programs at Univ. College, Univ. of Chicago. A. A. Liveright is director of the project.

Mrs. Rapoport will be in charge of the recruiting and development of the program, which is an experiment in long-term workers' education. She will also be associated with the workers' education training program being developed to train discussion leaders for local union education programs.

Before her appointment at the Univ. of Wisconsin in 1948, Mrs. Rapoport was executive secretary of the Cooperative Health Federation of America. From 1944 to 1947 she did educational worker for the Cooperative League of the U. S. A.

MRS. GWEN RAPOPORT

Ky. Council Asks Higher Compensation Rates

INCREASED unemployment and workmen's compensation payments were advocated by the Kentucky CIO Council convention which met at Louisville.

The convention, which was attended by 207 delegates, also recommended that the present state unemployment compensation law be amended to provide payments to strikers.

The delegates, in another resolution, urged the CIO to provide a haven for any locals in communist-dominated CIO affiliates. A companion resolution condemned CIO members and locals in Kentucky following the Communist party line.

Moral and financial support to the striking Steelworkers was pledged in another resolution.

COUNCIL PRES. Al Whitehouse's report to the convention stressed the importance of increased work prior to primary elections.

"The 1948 Kentucky election taught us in a very clear and forceful way," Whitehouse said, "how terribly important it is that we get out a large vote in the primary election.

"Twelve or 13 thousand more votes would have defeated Virgil Chapman and elected John Y. Brown and Kentucky would have had a U. S. Senator who would have voted and worked for both the CIO and Pres. Truman's program . . ."

COUNCIL officers were not chosen this year. (Elections are held biennially.)

Speakers included Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization; Mayor Charles Farnsley of Louisville; George C. Burton, Kentucky Commissioner of Industrial Relations; Stewart Meacham, administrative assistant to Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers; George L-P Weaver, director of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination; CIO Reg. Dirs. William B. Taylor and Robert J. Davidson.

ACLU Finds Greatest Threat To Civil Liberties in 29 Years

A FEELING OF "imagined insecurity" created by the cold war with Communism has given the world's strongest democracy a bad case of jitters which threatens to weaken our civil rights permanently, says the annual report of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Entitled, "In the Shadow of Fear," the report surveys the record of the year up to August 1949, and finds it pretty bad. "The present exceeds in its severity, intolerance and fears any such period in the Union's 29 years of activity," it states, "and the dangers of enduring damage are therefore the greater, as well as the obligation to combat them."

The report serves as an excellent reference book, giving a summary of the main issues involving civil liberties, such as the loyalty purge, the hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee, lynchings, freedom in schools and colleges, racial minorities, censorship, labor's rights under the Taft-Hartley law, wire tapping and other matters.

A "Balance Sheet of Civil Liberties" lists favorable and unfavorable decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court and lower courts, and gives chief issues pending in the courts.

Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y., for 25c a copy.

Strikers OK Singer Pact

A 24-WEEK strike at the Singer sewing machine plant at Elizbeth, N. J., was ended last week after more than 5000 members of CIO Electrical Workers voted to accept a contract which contained some improvements but continued an incentive piecework system that the union had charged was a speedup.

About 1000 workers not under the incentive plan will receive wage boosts of from two to six cents an hour, but no general wage increase was granted. Vacation benefits and work provisions were improved, with a three-week vacation for many of the employes. Better seniority and grievance rules were provided.

The contract covering the 9000 Elizabeth workers follows a pattern set recently at a smaller Singer plant in Bridgeport, Conn.

Hospital Employes Reject Public Workers

Left-wing remnants at Rochester, Minn., the Minnesota CIO took another shellacking when workers at St. Mary's Hospital rejected the left-wing United Public Workers as union representatives in favor of the newly-formed Local 600, CIO Optical and Instrument Workers. The vote was 144 to 36.

In the campaign, UPW officials charged Local 600 was inspired by Rodney Jacobson, state CIO secretary-treasurer. After Jacobson accused the UPW of disloyalty to the CIO, the left-wingers filed a $75,000 libel suit against him, but Jacobson refused to retract.

Public Workers Flay News, Swim

The CIO News and its editor, Allan L. Swim, are denounced in a resolution approved unanimously by the Executive Board of the CIO Public Workers.

Under the editorship of Swim, the resolution says, "the CIO News has become a partisan, factional newspaper and is being employed as a tool in raiding activities against the United Public Workers of America."

The resolution concludes by saying, "We condemn the factional, disruptive journalism practiced by Allan Swim in the CIO News. We insist that it be stopped."

Ohio Labor Cooperates Politically

FORMATION of a political action coordinating committee, which includes official representatives of all major labor organizations in Ohio, was announced at Columbus last week.

First official action of the newly-formed political arm of organized labor in Ohio was a blast at the so-called Massachusetts-type ballot, which it labeled "a deliberate attack on our two-party system and an attempt at political manipulation of our election laws by the Taft organization, trying for temporary political advantage without regard for the basic democratic principles involved."

This ballot lists candidates by office, makes it impossible to vote a straight party ticket by making one mark, and eliminates a ballot to which Ohioans have grown accustomed.

Included in the newly-formed United Labor League of Ohio are representatives of 1,200,000 Trade Unionists in the state.

They represent the Ohio CIO Council, the Ohio State Federation of Labor, the United Mine Workers, the International Association of Machinists, and the following Railroad Brotherhoods: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and Maintenance of Way Employes.

FOLLOWING an organizational meeting held in Columbus, the United Labor League of Ohio elected an executive committee composed of leaders of all of these organizations.

The executive committee includes: Co-chairmen, Secy-Treas. Philip Hannah of Ohio State Federation of Labor, and Secy-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Ohio CIO Council; Secy-Treas. Roland Owens, District 6, United Mine Workers; and Matthew De More, Machinists; C. H. Spangler, Railroad Brotherhoods, and Thomas Ryan, CIO Communications Workers of America.

Co-chairmen Hannah and Clayman, speaking for the executive committee, said that all of the organizations represented were in perfect accord and determined to work together in the field of political action. They added:

"We share the complete realization that the actions of Senator Taft and other reactionary leaders affect all workers in the same fashion.

"We are jointly convinced that the interests of all workers will best he served by all of organized labor working toward a common goal: getting every trade unionist in this state (and every member of his family) registered, acquainted with all the issues in the election and to the polls on Election Day.

"That shall be the goal of the United Labor League of Ohio. We are determined to achieve it in 1950."

For 'Luck' In 1950 Give PAC Buck NOW

CIO MOVIES: Here is the CIO's tent, one of the features of the midway at the Alabama State Fair. The three men to the right are members of the State Fair Project Committee of the Birmingham CIO Council. Shown are John J. Playfair, president of the Alabama CIO; J. N. Cason, member of the AFL Picture Machine Operators, and three committee members, Robert C. Lynn, E. L. Lindsey, chairman, and Joe Lindsey.

CIO Acts On Two Fronts Against Racial Bias

THE CIO HAS initiated legal action on two fronts against racial discrimination.

The CIO joined in the appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court attacking the validity of the segregated dining car regulations of the Southern Railway.

In a brief filed in the Supreme Court by CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, the CIO supported the position taken by Elmer W. Henderson in his suit against the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Southern Railway Company, in which the dining car regulations of the Southern Railway are assailed as discriminatory and contrary to the Interstate Commerce Act and the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

GOLDBERG asked the Supreme Court to overrule its decision in the case of Plessy v. Ferguson (163 U.S. 537) holding that a state statue requiring racial separation in public carriers was not a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. He contended that the Supreme Court's decision in the Plessy case was founded on the assumption that the Negro race was inferior and, given the freedom of choice, all whites would refuse to associate with Negroes. Commenting on this, he said in his brief:

"The assumption is false. The CIO is living proof that it is false. The time has come, we believe, for the court to disavow that assumption and the constitutional doctrine which rests upon it."

THE CIO ALSO initiated proceedings to revoke the corporate charter of the American Bowling Congress because of the discriminatory practices of that organization.

The proceedings were commenced by a Notice signed by Goldberg on behalf of CIO Pres. Philip Murray and other CIO officials, directed to Ivan A. Elliott, attorney general for the state of Illinois, and John S. Boyle, State's Attorney of Cook County.

It requests these officials to bring proceedings to oust the American Bowling Congress of its corporate charter. The American Bowling Congress is organized under the laws of Illinois.

In the Notice, the CIO General Counsel reviewed the background of the American Bowling Congress' activities and then charged "the American Bowling Congress has become big business. It possesses one of the most iron-clad monopolies in the United States, having over one million members and exercising an absolute control over the largest single competitive sport in the United States and the largest organized competitive sport in the world."

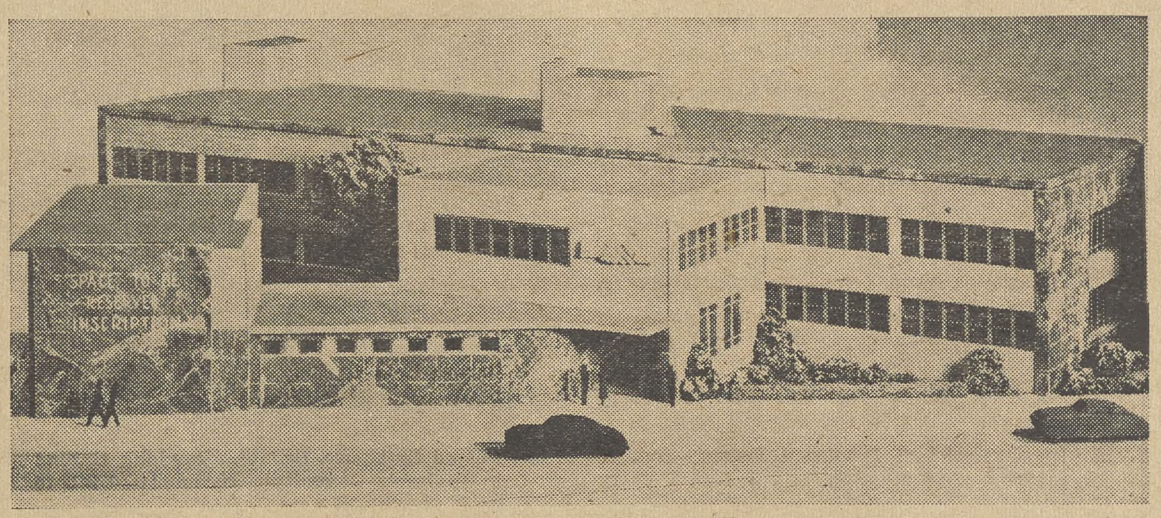
The CIO counsel pointed out the constitution and by-laws of the American Bowling Congress restricts its activities to teams "of the white male sex." Referring to those provisions, the CIO complaint said:

"These provisions of the Constitution establish the admitted discriminatory policy of the ABC and provide for its enforcement. In addition, this discriminatory policy has been carried into effective practice by the ABC and its affiliated organizations. As far as is known, no non-white bowler has ever participated in an ABC national tournament."

These provisions in the ABC constitution and by-laws and the discriminatory practices of the ABC, it was charged by the CIO, violated the Articles of Incorporation of the ABC, the Illinois Civil Rights statutes, similar civil rights statutes of other states, the Sherman Anti-Turst Act, the Illinois Constitution, and the U. S. Constitution.

The CIO's Notice requested the Attorney General of Illinois and the State's Attorney in Cook County to bring proceedings quo warranto to forfeit the corporate charter of the ABC. The Notice concluded by saying:

"In the event that you do not do so within thirty days, we hereby serve notice upon you that we shall apply to a court of competent jurisdiction of the State of Illinois for leave to file a quo warranto proceeding on our own relation against the American Bowling Congress because of the matters referred to above."



THIS IS the architect's model for the million and quarter dollar medical center in Philadelphia, the joint project of the CIO Clothing Workers and Philadelphia clothing manufacturers. Ground was broken last week. The center will offer free medical services to 25,000 clothing workers. Employers will contribute $350,000 annually for services and upkeep.

Says Local Will Oust Fitzgerald

A MEMBERSHIP meeting this week will expel Albert Fitzgerald, president of the CIO Electrical Workers from his own Local 201 at Lynn, Mass., Frederick Kelley, business agent for the local, predicted last week.

The Lynn executive board has recommended that Fitzgerald, Organizer Joseph Turkowski and Executive Board Members Leo Corcoran and Jerome Flynn be barred from holding office in the local for a year. For Fitzgerald, such a punishment would be meaningless because he holds no local union office.

A membership meeting of Local 201 several weeks ago suspended Fitzgerald, Turkowski, Corcoran and Flynn.

The four were charged by Kelley with acting "against the good and welfare of the membership" after they failed to follow membership instructions as delegates to the recent UE convention. In a referendum election, members of the Lynn local had voted 7778 to 3078 in favor of the pro-CIO convention slate headed by Kelley. Fitzgerald and the others disregarded the referendum and voted for the left-wing slate.

CORCORAN, THE only one to show up at the Lynn meeting, merely picked up a copy of the union constitution to give to his lawyer. Fitzgerald's reason for not appearing was that he was busy with Westinghouse and GE negotiations. "He spent two half-days altogether on those negotiations," Kelley said.

If the Lynn local expels the four men they can appeal to the district executive board and from there to the national UE Executive Board.

Kelley charged that UE leaders have been consistently violating CIO policy, their most recent such action being to accept Farm Equipment Workers locals voting to affiliate with UE. The CIO Executive Board had directed FE to merge with United Auto Workers.

Illinois State Unit Joins GWA-CIO

A large group of employes of the Illinois Dept. of Labor has rebelled against the anti-CIO policy of the United Public Workers and joined the CIO Government Workers, IUMSWA.

The new local, 1006, is busy organizing the remainder of the employes. It is conducting a training course for civil service examinations in clerical and stenographic classifications. V. L. Murphy is president of 1006.

81st's Record Solid—And Also Disappointing

THE 81ST CONGRESS has gone home, weary and almost talked out.

After 10 months of sessions, its 531 members had talked their way through nearly 15,500 pages of the Congressional Record. They passed a not unimpressive number of important bills.

A Congressional physician indicated, in polite and scientific medical talk, that members of the House and Senate were getting tired and punchy, and that they need a rest.

It was a Congress which passed a new 75c minimum wage bill, appropriated funds for European recovery, gave additional strength to the Labor Dept., and passed a long-needed housing act for slum clearances and home building.

IT WAS ALSO A Congress that passed H.R. 627, "an act for the relief of the Southern Fireproofing Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio"; H.R. 5305, "an act to increase the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service"; H. R. 4966, an act Enabling the Hawaiian legislature to authorize the city of Honolulu to issue sewer bonds; and a host of other bills, important and unimportant, necessary for the conduct of the government of the United States.

The 81st Congress started off in a blaze of glory, fresh from the impressive 1948 election victory of liberal Democratic candidates. Sworn into office amidst newspaper predictions of another "100 days" like the first F.D.R. Congress in 1933, the 81st almost got bogged down. Weeks lengthened into months before progress began to register on the basic elements of the Fair Deal program.

But at adjournment, its record looked both solid and promising in some respects, and disappointing in others.

TAFT-HARTLEY ACT repeal, a prime mandate of the 1948 elections, was sabotaged in both the Senate and the House. The House passed the vicious Wood Bill, then—in a surge of liberal voting—sent it back to Committee. The Senate rejected the Thomas bill to repeal T-H, then approved Sen. Taft's package of amendments which could only have strengthened Taft-Hartley on the statute books.

The 81st Congress took little action on health insurance. Promised changes in the Senate rules, aimed at blunting the filibuster weapon held by southern reactionaries, were watered down by the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition. As a result, the important civil rights program failed to get beyond first base.

Rent control, a prime need in terms of inflationary conditions, was extended—but in such form as to allow widespread rent increases throughout the country.

The record was better on many other bills, domestic and foreign. The housing program became law, after years of demand from labor and tenant groups, and Uncle Sam is getting set to tear down thousands of slums. New low-rent public housing units will go up in their place.

THE MINIMUM wage in interstate commerce—set at 40c in 1940—almost doubled, to 75c an hour, and some of the law's enforcement provisions were greatly strengthened. Coverage, however, was reduced.

Reciprocal trade agreements, necessary for international trade and economic recovery, were extended, as the President had asked. Congress gave additional funds to carry on the European Recovery Program, and approved the Atlantic Pact to back up the defenses of the democratic world.

Some bills made progress, but not enough—and they'll be high on the agenda when Congress comes back to Washington in January.

A social security measure—increasing coverage by 11 million workers and raising benefits by 70% to 80%—was passed by the House. It is almost certain to be adopted by the Senate next year.

THE DISPLACED Persons bill—to remove discriminatory features from the law passed by the 80th Congress and to increase up to about 300,000 the number of war refugees allowed into the country—was passed in the House. But in the Senate it ran into obstacles, both in committee and on the floor. It was put on ice until January, and may have difficulty then.

It was a Congress confronted at crucial periods by a tight and efficient Dixiegop coalition. The coalition threw its weight around heavily, and halted progress on many important pieces of legislation.

It was a Congress with many "freshmen"—the result of the 1948 repudiation of the 80th Congress. In both the Senate and House the liberals—newcomers and veterans alike—made their influence felt.

And, to an overwhelming degree, the men and women who had asked for labor's support at the polls carried out their pledges to the people.

Box Score on Congress

Here's a check list to show the progress of major points of the CIO's Legislative Program at the time of adjournment of the first session of the 81st Congress on October 19.

	CIO LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM	CONGRESSIONAL ACTION
1.	Repeal of the Taft-Hatrley Act; re-enactment of Wagner Act.	Unsuccessful. Senate passed bill with Taft crippling amendments. House passed Wood bill, as bad as T-H, but bill was recommitted without further action.
2.	Anti-inflation program.	No action.
3.	Passage of comprehensive housing bill.	Passed. Major low-rent, slum-clearance measure became law. Bill to spur "middle income" housing passed by House but in diluted form.
4.	Civil rights program—anti-polltax, FEPC, anti-lynching, non-segregation in armed services, Washington home rule.	Anti-polltax passed by House, not yet acted on in Senate. D. C. Home Rule bill passed by Senate; no action yet in House. FEPC and anti-lynching bills approved by committees, but no floor action yet in sight.
5.	Improvement of the Wage-Hour Act.	75c minimum wage approved, effective in January. Coverage provisions somewhat weaker than present law.
6.	Improvement of social security system.	House has approved H.R. 6000 to improve benefits, widen coverage by 11 million persons.
7.	National health insurance program.	Hearings held in Senate and House. No action likely this session.
8.	Federal aid to education; and a labor education extension service program.	Senate passed labor-approved aid to education bill. House Labor Committe in wrangle over bill; no action yet voted. Labor extension service bill approved by Senate Labor Committee and referred by House Labor subcommittee to full committee for action.
9.	Strengthening of Department of Labor.	Won increase in appropriation. Also, U. S. Employment Service & Unemployment Insurance Bureau transferred to Labor Department under approved Reorganization Plan No. 2.
10.	Adjustment of veterans' benefits to meet higher living costs.	No action. In addition, GI Bill's unemployment benefit provisions died in July.
11.	Support of TVA and other river valley and public power projects.	Congress passed TVA steam plant project. Hearings have been held on Columbia River projects. Senate killed power-trust efforts to bottle up U. S.-owned hydro-electric projects in south and west.
12.	A farm program geared to a full economy.	Administration's Brannan Plan sidetracked, and "compromise" measure adopted.
13.	Extension of power to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements.	Passed by both House and Senate.
14.	Adequate funds for European Recovery program.	Funds appropriated.
15.	Improvement of Displaced Persons Act, to remove discrimination and increase entry quotas.	Passed by House. Senate, after long stalling in Judiciary Committee, recommitted bill to committee until next January.
16.	Removal of oleomargarine tax.	Passed by House, pigeonholed in Senate.
17.	Improved tax structure.	No action.

Fair Deal Planned For Defense Unit

A fair deal for civilian employes of the U. S. Dept. of Defense is promised in a statement of policy issued last week by Defense Secy. Louis Johnson. The Department is responsible for the security of the country.

Here are some of the principles which the statement says will guide the department's conduct of human relations:

No discrimination because of race, sex, color, religion, national origin, lawful political affiliation or physical handicap.

Safe and healthful working conditions.

The right to join or refrain from joining any lawful employe organization.

Wants State To Aid In Jersey Housing

"While state aid for housing has not yet become an established practice in New Jersey, we may well emulate the successful experience of the State of New York in this matter," Harold S. Buttenheim of Morristown, editor of the American City Magazine, says.

"Starting under a Democratic administration and continued and increased under the present Republican administration," says Buttenheim, "New York state voters have authorized in recent years housing bond issues totaling $435,000,000 and seem quite certain to approve an additional $300,000,000 at the coming election. "It is to be hoped that the Garden State will not lag behind the Empire State in its concern for meeting the housing needs of its families of low and medium incomes."

CIO Marking UN Birthday

CIO members and unions joined other American citizens today in celebration of United Nations Day. October 24 is the UN's fourth birthday. The event was observed internationally by each of UN's 59 member nations in its own fashion and according to its own customs.

United Nations films, posters, and pamphlets by the thousands were sent to CIO unions by the National CIO's Dept. of Education & Research as part of a campaign to interest CIO members in sharing in the observance of UN Day.

It was on Oct. 24, 1945, that all the required ratifications of the UN Charter had been received, and the UN Charter became world law. But it was not until 1947 that the day was officially set aside for worldwide observance by a unanimous resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly.

In 1948 and again this year, Pres. Truman issued a proclamation calling on all Americans to honor UN day in a fitting manner. This summer the Secretary of State invited a representative group of American citizens and a number of national organizations to join together in a National Citizens' Committee for United Nations Day. CIO Pres. Philip Murray is a member of this committee.

Editorial Blasts Nod To Dworshak

The appointment by Idaho's Republican Gov. Robbins of former Sen. Dworshak, Republican, to succeed the late Sen. Miller, Democrat and Administration supporter, brought this condemnation from the Washington Post:

"Former Senator Henry C. Dworshak, with whose services the people of Idaho thought they had dispensed last November, will return to the Senate through appointment by Idaho's Republican Governor, C. A. Robbins. Senator Dworshak will succeed the late Bert H. Miller, a Democrat, who roundly defeated him at the polls and who died here 10 days ago.

"The Governor of Idaho has indisputable legal power, of course, to thumb his nose in this fashion at the people of his State. But we wonder if it is good politics or even good sense, let alone good taste, to send this unregenerate isolationist back to Washington against the express wishes of his constituents?"

Give PAC Buck NOW For 'Luck' In 1950

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"The CIO has the power to confer affiliation upon labor unions which wish to join our organization; it obviously has the power of disaffiliation of those organizations whose leaders' policies, statements and actions demonstrate their contempt and their hostility toward our general policies." — Philip Murray.

Photo by Cragg, Cleveland News

The Veep
Speaks at Rally

Mrs. Roosevelt
Rally Speaker

Herbert Lehman
Candidate for Senator

Mayor O'Dwyer
Seeks Re-election

Michael Quill
TWU President

Martin Lacey
N. Y. City AFL Head

Stockholder James Gerard Backs Steel Strikers

By GLORIA CAPLAN

MOVING INTO their fourth strike week, 500,000 CIO Steelworkers gained an unexpected ally in their battle for non-contributory pensions and insurance as federal mediators hammered away furiously on U. S. Steel's stone-wall adamance.

One of "Big Steel's" biggest stockholders, former ambassador to Germany James W. Gerard, vehemently attacked the corporation for its refusal to grant employer-financed pensions and social insurance, as recommended by the presidential fact-finding board and demanded by the union.

Gerard said he and his family owned more shares of U. S. Steel than "the combined holdings of a majority of the board of directors."

The attack on the industry stand was contained in a four-page statement issued from Gerard's law offices in New York City. It accused U. S. Steel of rendering a "disservice to the employes, the shareholders and the country," termed the strikers' demands "a modest concession to labor," backed the union's contention that employe contributions to pensions and insurance would constitute a pay cut, and demanded that U. S. Steel accept the non-contributory "six-and-four" plan immediately.

BUT U. S. STEEL executives—usually long on lip-service to stockholders—proved short on concern for stockholders this time. Day after the Gerard bombshell was released, U. S. Steel Board Chmn. Irving S. Olds was still singing the old refrain. To him the principle of industry's responsibility for worker depreciation—just as for machine depreciation—constitutes a "Santa Claus philosophy."

Meanwhile, U. S. Steel's attitude was severely riddled by a growing number of non-labor spokesmen, most vigorously perhaps by New York City's Mayor William O'Dwyer and the Catholic Commonweal magazine.

In a blistering letter to U. S. Steel Pres. Benjamin Fairless, New York's mayor, asked: "Is this a matter of principle or just bullheadedness?"

"You have told us that a great principle is at stake," the mayor wrote, and then proceeded to question that "principle."

In 1901, he recalled, Andrew Carnegie introduced a company-financed pension at U. S. Steel. (This was virtually wiped out by the company's directors in recent years.)

Jones & Laughlin, Bethlehem, Consolidated Edison and numerous other big companies have had company-financed pensions for years, he pointed out.

Even Iron Age, the steel industry organ, said editorially after issuance of the fact-finding report, "Steel Management now has a tremendous responsibility . . . Now it does not have too much to fight about—or at least not enough to plunge the country into a steel strike," O'Dwyer noted..

The Commonweal, in discussing the steel strike, peeped behind the curtain of contributory or non-contributory pensions—and reminded readers that U. S. Steel, pacesetter for the industry, is controlled by J. P. Morgan. And the list of top corporations controlled by this mighty house "reads like a history of labor trouble in the U. S.," Commonweal said. It listed a few, all seats of bitter anti-unionism: Pullman, General Electric, Montgomery Ward, Nalt. Biscuit, American Telephone & Telegraph.

Even though the fact-finders' report "was a considerable blow to the union's hopes," and even though U. S. Steel's top executives will receive $50,000 pensions, entirely financed by the corporation—U. S. Steel termed the non-contributory principle "revolutionary doctrine," Commanweal said.

Of course," it continued, "U. S. Steel (J. P. Morgan & Co.) assures us in fullpage ads that it 'favors proper programs of insurance, welfare and pensions for its employes'. Yes, indeed. And what is its idea of a 'proper pension'? Well, last year U. S. Steel pensions—for the workers, not the executives—averaged $7 to $8 a month, not week or day or hour.

"And this flows quite logically from the social philosophy of J. P. Morgan & Co., whose spokesman, Mr. Voorhees, testified before the President's fact-finding board as follows:

" 'Pensions can take from people jurisdiction over their thrift and saving and subject them to unwanted mass disciplines.'

"But of course," Commonweal concluded, "executives aren't people, or so it would seem."

WHILE THIS battle of words raged, there were these developments in the strike picture:

- Federal Mediator William Margolis, following prolonged talks with industry representatives, hinted they had granted some few concessions—but union Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg said the sum total of the talks was "no progress."
- The CIO Executive Board, in a pre-convention meeting at Cleveland, O., voted to raise a multi-million-dollar fund to back the strikers. A $100,000 contribution from the Auto Workers launched the project.
- Indications that the steel companies anticipated a long, bitter strike long before its beginning came in a story by Mary Heaton Vorse, written for Labor Press Association.

"In every steel town where I've been," she wrote, "the mills have been provided with deep freezes full of food. They are victualed as for a seize." In addition, all the mills are equipped with bunks, Miss Vorse reported. These preparations—which looked to steelworkers like accommodations for scabs—began as early as last July, one union international representative said.

- Despite its forecast, before the fact-finding panel, of a lean last-half of the year, U. S. Steel reported its third quarter profits topped those for last year's third quarter by $5 million. Total profits for the first nine months of 1949 were $133,223,409, compared with $88,042,150 in the same period last year.

On other CIO collective bargaining fronts there were these developments:

AUTO: As General Motors indicated a willingness to talk pensions, the UAW scheduled a strategy conference of 250 delegates from 92 GM locals for Nov. 10.

PACKINGHOUSE: United action of the CIO Packinghouse Workers and AFL Butchers broke the "Big Four" companies' solid wall of resistance, resulting in pay boosts of up to 15c an hour for 80% of the Swift employes. The new one-year contract provides higher job-rate differentials, three weeks vacation after 15 years, improved sick leave provisions, liberalization of severance pay, progress toward elimination of geographical differentials and improved seniority rules.

RUBBER: A tentative agreement with Goodyear grants the CIO Rubber Workers a 10c company contribution to a pension and insurance fund. A similar agreement was won by the union at Goodrich previously.

Glass Worker Wins Mayoralty Primary

Butler, Pa., may elect a Mayor next month who is a member of the CIO Glass Workers Union. He is Tomy Nicholson, who was nominated as Republican candidate at the primaries; defeating the present Mayor, W. C. Campbell.

Members of Local 15, Federation of Glass & Silica Sand Workers, to which Nicholson belongs, naturally are elated.

Murray Hails Lehman, O'Dwyer At Rally

AS MICHAEL Quill put it: "It proves that America is a great country when an immigrant like myself can introduce the Vice President of the United States to a gathering like this."

The "gathering like this" was a New York City united labor rally for former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who is running for the U. S. Senate, and Mayor William O'Dwyer, candidate for reelection.

In addition to Quill, two other immigrants starred at the Madison Square Garden rally, which was attended by more than 18,000 persons, admission free.

This gathering of persons who attended voluntarily was in sharp contrast to one held previously for Vito Marcantonio, "Labor" Party candidate for mayor against O'Dwyer, who has the backing of virtually the entire labor movement. At the Marcantonio rally, the Communist party forced 18,000 of its members and stooges to shell out admission fees from their meager funds.

The other two immigrants were CIO Pres. Philip Murray and O'Dwyer.

Murray, who was the feature speaker along with Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley, said he felt the issues involved in the campaigns of Lehman and O'Dwyer so important that he had left "the heart of a great industrial controversy"—the steel strike—to attend the rally.

Other speakers were Lehman, Quill, Martin J. Lacy, AFL city chief; Bernard Alderman, Brotherhoods; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, her son, Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., (D., N. Y.), Jacob S. Potofsky, president, CIO Amalgamated Clothing, and Richard F. Walsh, president, AFL Theater and Stage Employes.

Recalling a statement years ago by the late Samuel Gompers, Murray said: "Labor must look to its friends and defeat its enemies. The parallel between the fight against entrenched wealth that the steelworkers are making on the economic front and the fight the people of New York are making is so striking that I wanted to come to New York, not alone to lend my support to these two great public servants, but to bring it to your attention.

"Behind the steel industry are the same barons of wealth—the House of Morgan, to be specific—that are seeking to restore the reactionary type of government of a former era when the very lives of men were not free.

"You of New York will never let that happen again in government. I assure you that we in the Steelworkers and in CIO will never let it happen again in our economic life."

MRS. ROOSEVELT described as "childish" the action of Sen. John F. Dulles (R.), Lehman's opponent, in writing to Bernard M. Baruch to get a reply that he was not a bigot. "Herbert Lehman stands on his own feet and says 'My record will stand,' " she declared amid thunderous cheers.

Rep. Roosevelt assailed the GOP attempt to return to the "good old Republican days with two empty pots for every chicken, a mortgage on every home, to those good old days of the Coolidge bubble boom, to the reactionary philosophy of Hoover, Dewey and Dulles." (Dulles was appointed to the Senate by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, after the resignation of liberal Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D.) and after Dewey himself had been soundly repudiated by the American people last fall.)

Potofsky described Dulles as a standpat, reactionary Wall st. lawyer, a bigot against racial minorities and against social security, low cost public housing and extension of aid to health and education.

Picket Boat Crash Kills Local Head

EDWARD J. DUFFY, president of Local 39, CIO Shipbuilding Workers, was killed last week in a tragic accident while performing union duties.

Duffy, 37, along with Michael Anderson, 25, a shop secretary, was picketing in a motor boat off the struck Todd Shipyards in Erie Basin, Brooklyn, when a passing tugboat sideswiped the boat.

Duffy was thrown far out into the water, but Anderson was able to hold on to the overturned boat. The tugboat proceeded, the captain not knowing he had struck anything. Anderson's shouts, however, caused him to turn the boat.

The tugboat picked up Anderson. Another tug spotted Duffy and a seaman dived in and brought Duffy on deck. He died before they reached the hospital.

Duffy is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, and two children, Maureen, 8, and Edward, Jr., 2.

The IUMSWA has been on strike since Oct. 6 against Todd. Cause of the strike is a work classification dispute.

$1 For PAC Is Sound Investment

Murray Lambasts 'Small, Noisy Clique'

CIO Pres. Phillip Murray, in his annual report to the CIO Convention, predicted that the policy of "harassment . . . opposition . . . and obstructionism" created in CIO ranks by a "small but noisy clique of union officials" will soon give way to unified support of democratic policies reflecting the needs and aspirations of American workers.

In a 67-page document, the CIO president reasserted the organization's interest in economic, legislative and political advances in this country. He said that "the overwhelming proportion of the membership of CIO unions firmly and solidly support our policies . . . freely and without coercion because they know that CIO policy is developed through the democratic process."

Philip Murray

In a sharp attack on Communist union leaders in the CIO, Murray said he had examined at great length the "demands of the small group within the CIO who adhere to the program of the Communist Party. I have sought to assess that program in the interest of our members, of our organization and of our country. Only one conclusion can be reached. The Communist program for American labor is a program of destruction. Couched in terms of pseudo-militancy, it invites defeat for labor, rupture of our organizations, failure of attainment of even our most modest goals."

He charged that the "left-wing" program was set forth by a party interested not in the aims of American labor but in the "establishment of a retrogressive dictatorship in our life. I want none of that. The CIO wants none of that."

Recalling a series of bitter attacks upon him by both left-wing union leaders and the Moscow press and radio, Murray asserted that this type of propaganda is answered by "my open record of more than 45 years in the labor movement."

Murray further charged that the CIO's left-wing, which he said speaks for less than 10% of the organization's membership, has created a "dangerous divison" which "no self-respecting organization can long tolerate."

"If the leaders of this 10%, often against the desires of their own membership, disagree and sabotage the majority on every important aspect of policy, it is clear that the majority has the inherent right to protect its course of action and its future stability.

"The CIO has the power to confer affiliation upon labor unions which wish to join our organization; it obviously has the power of disaffiliation of those organizations whose leaders' policies, statements and actions demonstrate their contempt and their hostility toward our general policies."

MURRAY, NOTING "carping, unjustified criticism of the United Steelworkers of America and its leadership" by left-wing union spokesmen during the course of the steel fact-finding hearings and in the subsequent dispute in the steel industry, charged that this criticism—"diabolical, prejudiced and ill-founded in fact"—has constituted "the most flagrant approach to union strikebreaking that I have ever seen in the history of the CIO."

Murray expressed confidence that the Steelworkers would win its dispute with the steel industry and that other CIO affiliates "acting in their own interests and under procedures which are determined to be best for their particular industries, will also be successful."

The CIO president voiced approval of the legislative advances made by the 81st Congress. He charged that failures to carry out the full program enunciated by Truman in his State-of-the-Union Message last January are largely due to the "vicious, bi-partisan coalition of Dixiecrats and reactionary Northern Republicans."

But, he said, the CIO will continue to press forward toward "the complete enactment of our legislative demands which are so imperatively required in the interests of all the American people."

Nevertheless, Murray added, the record of the 81st Congress "represents real improvement not only by contrast with the record of the notorious 80th Congress but with a number of its predecessors."

He praised the work of the CIO Political Action Committee and predicted that it will play a major role in the 1950 elections.

The CIO president pledged continued support for the European Recovery Program and he opposed the efforts of certain American economic interests to interfere with the actions and policies of democratic labor union groups in England, France and other countries.

The CIO president said the new international labor federation to be formally established in London at a conference starting November 28, "offers a practical basis for working toward solution of the many problems that confront workers in every section of the world."

He said that the "now Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions" had been distorted by Communists in leading positions "into a meaningless and ineffective organization." He expressed pleasure that the CIO had been able to achieve "friendly and harmonious working relations" with representatives of the AFL in establishing the new international labor body.

IN A DETAILED analysis of current economic conditions, the President's Report emphasized that "we refuse to accept unemployment and lost production and above all, the loss of human dignity entailed, as permanent features of our society . . . we must master the intricacies of the business cycle and build permanent and lasting prosperity for all American people."

Murray's presentation to the CIO Convention contained reports from the various CIO departments and standing committees.

The report of the Organization Department, headed by Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, described as "the proudest accomplishment of CIO this year," in the organizational field, the affiliation of the Communication Workers, which was chartered by the CIO in July and already represents "appreciably more" than 300,000 telephone workers.

The Organizational report indicated that CIO unions in the period from July 1, 1948, to August 31, 1949, had petitioned for 2153 union security authorization elections and had won 2102 of these polls. Of 1850 union representation elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, 1017 were won by CIO affiliates. Similarly, CIO unions won 20 out of 25 elections sponsored by the National Mediation Board in which they were concerned, in the period from September 23, 1948, to September 27, 1949.

The CIO Legal Department, in a detailed analysis of the operations of the Taft-Hartley Act during the past year, charged that labor's predictions of the anti-union effects of the Act have proven correct.

PAC, IN ITS SECTION of the report, charged that the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition in Congress reflects the "waning strength" of reactionaries in both parties. The PAC voiced belief that the next problem for labor and the people of America is to "break the hold" of this coalition on the Congress, by electing additional senators and congressmen who will stand fast by their pledges and "by re-electing those who have fought valiantly for progressive legislation."

The report of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, headed by Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, called for a "major effort" to enact a federal FEPC bill and other civil rights legislation. It said that the moral and financial contributions of CIO toward the improvement of state anti-discrimination legislation have been "considerable."

The Housing Committee, headed by Vice-Pres. Walter P. Reuther, hailed passage of the Public Housing Act of 1949 as a "long step to meeting the needs of the most underprivileged portion of our population." The Committee called for further efforts to win government approval of the prefabricated housing program offered by the Committee's chairman earlier this year and for passage of legislation to facilitate construction of badly-needed housing for the middle income group of Americans.

Board Backs Steel Strike

FULL SUPPORT—"moral, organizational and financial"—has been voted to the nation's half million striking Steelworkers by the CIO Executive Board.

Meeting in Cleveland a few days before the opening of the CIO's 11th convention, the Board commended the Steelworkers and Pres. Philip Murray for leading "a courageous struggle on behalf of all labor and all the American people."

The resolution was passed unanimously. It was introduced at the Board session by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers.

"No amount of double talk on the part of the steel industry and Wall St. can hide the obvious conspiracy of the industry and the financial interests to deny security to the workers and to weaken their union," the resolution said.

The Board lashed out at what it termed "an immoral double standard" of industrial leaders, under which "fat pensions, on a non-contributory basis," are given to steel executives, while "modest pensions are denied to workers."

"In order to conceal this immoral double standard and to hide their calloused indifference to the needs of the workers and their families, the steel industry charges that the non-contributory pension principle, which the Board approved and for which the steel workers fight, is 'socialistic,'" the resolution commented.

"The monopoly steel industry would have the American people believe that to pay steel executives such as Fairless, Voorhees, Homer, White and others non-contributory pensions upward of $50,000 a year is sound business management, but to pay a worker a modest pension is 'socialism.'"

The resolution was the principal business at a brief two-hour meeting of the Executive Board on Oct. 25. Pres. Murray announced that the Board had adjourned subject to further call, but it appeared unlikely that any additional sessions would be held prior to the convention.

Acheson, Bradley, Ewing, Tobin Among Convention Speakers

A group of important government officials, headed by Sec. of State Dean Acheson, will address the CIO convention.

Acheson is scheduled to speak on Monday afternoon, Oct. 31. It will mark the second time that a secretary of state has addressed the national CIO meeting. Two years ago, at the Boston convention, Sec. of State George C. Marshall outlined his thinking on the need for a European Recovery Program.

Other speakers will be Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing, Tuesday; General Omar Bradley, head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin, Wednesday; Murray T. Lincoln of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation and Roy Wilkins of the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Thursday.

Dean Acheson
Secy of State

Gen. Bradley
Joint Staffs Head

Maurice Tobin
Secy of Labor

Oscar Ewing
FSA Head

Roy Wilkins
NAACP Leader

Murray T. Lincoln
Ohio Farm Leader

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald
John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P.
Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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A Good Start

You can always attract attention by throwing brickbats and, frankly, we feel like heaving some heavy ones at certain segments of the 81st Congress, which is now in recess.

But we think a better purpose would be served by trying to assess the work of the entire Congress—and we intend to distribute a few bouquets.

Here's the record on measures of interest to labor:

Our lawmakers passed a good housing bill and a modified rent control act.

They strengthened our defense program, approved the Atlantic Pact and continued the operations of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

They extended the reciprocal trade agreements program without restrictions, ratified the International Wheat Agreement, passed an agricultural measure designed to provide farmers a fair return on their work.

They increased the minimum wage to 75c an hour, provided badly needed raises for federal employes and reorganized a number of federal agencies. (The latter strengthened the Dept. of Labor.)

The House passed a bill providing major improvements in the social security system and the Senate is likely to follow suit at the next session.

The Senate approved a federal aid to education measure, but the program got snarled up in the House.

An anti-poll tax bill was approved by the House—and a similar bill is expected to come before the Senate next year.

Labor suffered a major defeat when it failed to obtain repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Liberals On The Offense

In sharp contrast with what occurred during the 80th Congress, liberal and labor forces have been on the offensive since the 81st Congress convened. They've been moving steadily—if not spectacularly—toward realization of the goals set forth in the Democratic Party platform.

One of the important things they accomplished was to force into the open the GOP-Dixiecrat coalition and expose it for what it really is.

Certainly there are gaps in the record—such as on T-H and the displaced persons bill—but the Congress as a whole has been heading in a direction which labor approves.

With few exceptions, lawmakers supported by CIO-PAC fought for labor's program. In no instance did more than eight of the 168 PAC--indorsed House members vote contrary to CIO's legislative program. The record in the Senate was equally good.

From these facts some general conclusions can be drawn. Among them:

The trend toward reaction so evident in the 80th Congress was checked by the elections last year and a trend toward liberalism started.

The present Congress, although it got off to a slow start, has been making considerable progress.

There are a lot of "good guys" on Capitol Hill who deserve a pat on the back from the trade unions.

The forces in Congress are rather delicately balanced, so the course of future legislation could easily depend on the amount of steam labor can generate in its campaign to get unionists to register and vote next year.

Convention Action Won't End Battle

If They Walk Out Or Are Thrown Out, Commies Will Still Be Around

By ALLAN L. SWIM

IT HAS BEEN a long, bitter, nasty fight and it won't end this week, no matter what action is taken by the CIO at its convention in Cleveland.

The Commies and fellow travelers may be kicked out of the CIO—or they may walk out—or the convention may pave the way for their expulsion.

Any of these three moves would mean the lefties were through as a force inside CIO, but it wouldn't mean the left-right battle in the trade union movement is over

Some of the skirmishes in the future probably will be nastier than any that have occured in the past—if that is possible.

So it would be foolish to regard what happens this week in Cleveland as anything more than it actually is—an important battle in a worldwide ideological war.

THERE WAS a time—not many years ago—when the average person in this country regarded the Communist Party as "just another political group."

Perhaps they had good reason to feel that way—but recent events have shown the domestic Reds to be, for all practical purposes, agents of a foreign power that seeks the overthrow of our form of government.

The close coordination of the Kremlin and the Commies in this country was illustrated recently when Radio Moscow injected itself into CIO's internal squabble.

Bitter and unfounded charges similar to those made by the Daily Worker were hurled at Philip Murray during an official Moscow broadcast.

The Russian government wouldn't have sanctioned such action had it not regarded the left-right battle inside CIO as an important one from the standpoint of worldwide communism.

LET'S GO back over a bit of history—just to review the steps leading up to the struggle slated to take place this week in Cleveland.

The Commies began infiltrating into the CIO as soon as it was founded, and in the early days they devoted a large portion of their energies to what were regarded as normal trade union practices.

During the Spanish revolution they began revealing that they had interests outside the U. S.

They began throwing their weight around — and throwing verbal brickbats at Philip Murray —during the period of the Hitler-Stalin pact.

When Germany and Russia began fighting each other, the U. S. Commies switched quickly from their "The Yanks Aren't Coming" campaign to their drive for the launching of a second front.

AT THIS point the Commies became super-patriots and they decided almost overnight that Murray wasn't the "dirty warmonger" they had been picturing him to be.

He became their hero, their leader, the man who could do no wrong.

But Murray was shoved back into the Commie doghouse as soon as the war ended and Russia began her campaign of conquest in Eastern Europe.

The open split within CIO came over the Marshall Plan and the candidacy of Henry A. Wallace.

Soon thereafter, Murray and his cohorts were being accused by the Commies of "cooperation with Wall Street," of playing footsie with the monopolists and of selling the workers down the river.

Since then the Murray forces have been "found guilty" by the lefties of nearly every trade union and political crime under the sun.

REGARDLESS of the specific action taken this week at Cleveland, the Commies will not fold up their tents and migrate to Moscow.

They'll still be around—making nasty noises, hurling unfounded accusations, striving to split the labor movement even further.

No action the convention delegates could take would make the Reds into good citizens and cause them to drop their campaign to make American trade unions subservient to the Politboro.

There will be a lot of fighting after the convention ends.

So those who believe in democracy and abhor totalitarianism should be prepared to roll their sleeves up a bit higher.

'We Refuse To Accept Unemployment'

The year 1949 brought the economic decline and unemployment rise which organized labor had predicted would be the logical outgrowth of excessive profit and price increases without comparable wage boosts.

Thus, CIO Pres. Philip Murray reported to the CIO convention, the CIO in the past year has thrown its efforts into a three-pronged battle to get the nation's economy back on an even keel:

- In order to restore purchasing power and revitalize production, CIO unions have pushed hard for wage increases through collective bargaining, and for higher social security benefits through federal legislation.
- To alleviate and help stem the unemployment tide, CIO pushed for federal action, calling for government purchases to be concentrated on most critical unemployment areas, for far-reaching public works projects, tax relief for low-income groups and improved anti-trust legislation.
- To alleviate individual suffering growing out of unemployment, CIO published a manual instructing CIO personnel on how to service families of the jobless.

THE MURRAY report took issue with the business theory that full employment depends on giant profits. This theory holds that such high profits encourage high investment, which in turn brings increased production, jobs and demand for goods.

Exploding this argument, Murray pointed out that each slump in the past 20 years was immediately preceded by record profit-taking by business.

What happened in each case, Murray reported, is that "the consumption side of our economy fails to keep pace with its productive ability. The unequal income distribution between the property groups on the one hand and the wage and salary groups on the other, leads to an eventual drying up of markets and the demand for goods falls.

"Many industries are confronted with the existence of 'excess capacity'. This adds to the already slowing-down rate of business investment, and the downturn of the cycle is intensified."

The report continues: "In contrast to the business theory that prosperous economy depends basically upon high profits in order to encourage high investment, the CIO argues that prosperity depends first upon broadened and rising consumption levels. For consumption can be expanded indefinitely, and by its very nature it fluctuates far less sharply than investment. It offers a more durable underpinning to an expanding economy."

UNTIL WE SHIFT our economic base toward greater consumption expenditures, with less dependence upon exorbitant profits and business investment, the booms and busts of the business cycle "will continue to plague us," the report warned.

Necessity for this shift was further emphasized in Murray's discussion of foreign trade and government expenditures.

As European recovery proceeds, he pointed out, American exports will decline. This will leave a vast vacuum in the demand for our products unless some other outlet is found for this volume of goods. To the 1948 CIO convention Murray had pointed out this same situation. At that time, he recalled, his report stated: "We must be in a position to maintain a full-employment-and-production economy when these temporary props no longer exist."

Turning to government spending, Murray noted that "one dollar of government deficit spending at a crucial moment may prevent the loss of $5 in national income over the next few years."

So long as inflation confronted the country, the CIO argued for accumulation of federal surpluses, Murray reported. But in a period of deflation, "when the private forces in the economy are not sufficient for full employment and maximum production," government spending can be used to prop up the economy.

With over 12 per cent of the labor force out of work in more than 30 labor market areas by last August—and with unemployment ravaging such industries as textile, leather goods, electrical supplies, shipbuilding, rubber, nonferrous metal mining and others—CIO urged immediate action, the report stated.

"We refuse to accept unemployment and lost production, and above all, the loss of human dignity entailed, as permanent features of our society," the report insisted. "Our trade union movement must fight on both the political and industrial fronts" to build a permanent prosperity for all the American people.

Film Firms Sued

Seven major film firms have been sued for $1,800,000 in Federal court at Philadelphia by the Mayfair theater on charges that they conspired to favor three other neighborhood theaters over six years in the distribution of films. The suit, brought under the Clayton anti-trust act, asks treble damages for claimed losses and damages of $600,000.

Work For FEPC Bill 'Should Be Major Effort'

"THE MAJOR effort in the 2nd session of Congress should be toward securing passage of a federal FEPC bill," the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination recommended in its annual report.

The committee, of which CIO Secy. James B. Carey is chairman and George L. P. Weaver is director, has intensified its civil liberties program since the last convention, it reported to Pres. Murray. The program:

1. Establishment of a permanent Federal Civil Rights Commission, a permanent Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, and expanding the Civil Rights Section into a Division in the Department of Justice.
2. Strengthening existing civil rights statutes.
3. Providing adequate federal protection against lynching.
4. Protection of the right to vote in federal and state elections for all citizens.
5. Establishment of an FEPC to prevent discrimination in employment based on race, color or creed.
6. Prohibiting discrimination in interstate transportation facilities.
7. Providing home rule and suffrage for the residents of the District of Columbia.
8. Providing statehood and a greater measure of self-government for our island possessions.
9. Equalization of the opportunities for residents of the U. S. to become naturalized citizens.
10. Settling the evacuation claims of Japanese Americans.

"The greatest obstacle to overcome in Congress before this program can be realized is that of providing limitations on the right of unlimited debate (filibuster) in the Senate," the report said.

"Time and again civil rights legislation has been stymied in the Senate by a few wilful men resorting to the techniques of unlimited debate, which is popularly known as 'filibustering a bill to death.'

"Fair employment practice legislation, in addition to legislation covering other phases of the Civil Rights Program, was introduced in 28 of the 42 states whose legislatures met this year.

"Four states, Washington, Oregon, New Mexico and Rhode Island, enacted fair employment practice legislation during the 1949 legislative session. Connecticut and New York enacted legislation ending segregation in their states' National Guard.

"New Jersey enacted legislation wiping out segregation in education, recreation, and places of accommodations, which include hotels, restaurants, taverns, theatres, swimming pools, bath houses, board walks, gymnasiums and bowling alleys. The New Jersey legislature also created effective enforcement machinery to carry out the intent of this legislation.

"Indiana passed legislation outlawing segregation in public schools and in the transporting of children to and from schools.

"In conformity with the recommendations of the President's Civil Rights Program, in which the CIO participated, the Department of the Navy and the Air Force have revised their personnel policy to eliminate discrimination and provide for equality of treatment and opportunity.

"The Air Force has revised its policy to guarantee that all members and recruits are to be considered individually for assignment and reassignment throughout the Air Force and in training schools, on the basis of ability, without regard to race, color or creed, on a completely integrated basis. This new policy of integration will eliminate the old, difficult policy of absorbing a Negro quota into a few specialized branches.

"On June 7, 1949, Secretary of the Defense Johnson approved the Navy proposals for equality of treatment and opportunity, which included the assignment of Negro officers without regard to race, color, or creed, throughout the Navy. It also ordered to active duty qualified Negro reserve officers; qualified Negro students will be urged to participate in the ROTC. Within the Marine Corps, the training of Negro recruits will be integrated with whites.

"The Secretary of Defense has repeatedly refused to approve, the Army's policy, as it is still unsatisfactory, and has ordered the Army to restudy its position, to consider carefully the suggestions of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces and the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights."

Members of Committee to Abolish Discrimination: James B. Carey, Chairman; Willard S. Townsend, Secretary; and George L-P Weaver, National Director; W. Richard Carter; Arthur J. Goldberg; Bessie Hillman; James J. Leary; William H. Oliver; Morris Pizer; Harry Read; M. Hedley Stone; Philip Weightman, and Boyd L. Wilson.

SIGN OF THE TIMES!

Efforts For Security Laws Increased

INCREASED public interest and demand for more realistic security measures added to the work in the past year of the CIO Social Security Committee.

The committee, which was headed by the late Van A. Bittner, felt that CIO's bargaining drives helped greatly to fan this public reaction.

The committee said: "Our unions have won substantial victories in improving their agreements in this regard, and the report of the President's Steel Industry Board was a notable vindication of the Steelworkers' contention that the employers should bear the cost of such programs. The CIO has continued to take the position that legislation and plans won through collective bargaining supplement each other.

"Unfortunately, many conservatives have not recognized the value of genuine social insurance. They prefer to keep payments to a minimum and to apply the needs test. They also wish to see as much as possible of the cost imposed upon the workers. Insurance companies have lobbied actively to prevent raising the wage base on which payments are made and in other ways raising social insurance above a minimum level. They have sought to increase the scope of their own activities through clauses in state disability legislation permitting contracting out to private companies.

"Some progress has been made in improving social security legislation during the last year in spite of these conservative forces, but too many of our proposals still are in the form of proposed bills rather than accomplished acts. Labor must elect more liberal legislators to attain its objectives.

Old age, survivors, and disability insurance. The Ways and Means Committee, after months of hearings and executive sessions, finally reported a bill, HR 6000, which would raise the pitifully low benefits now available and extend coverage by over 10,000,000 persons.

"Benefits for lower paid groups would be enhanced by about 100 percent, and middle-income workers by about 50 percent. A system of permanent disability insurance would be launched, although dependents' allowances are not included. These improvements are by no means all we wish, but under present conditions, even enactment of such limited improvements will require much effort.

"Public assistance. Experience with unemployment has demonstrated the need for Federal matching grants to the States for general relief, so that employable persons may secure at least minimum assistance as a last resort. This important proposal did not receive sufficient support in the House Ways and Means Committee and thus is not contained in HR 6000.

"Unemployment insurance. Our state CIO councils made vigorous efforts to improve the State laws, with some success, but they are still pitifully inadequate to meet the needs of jobless workers.

"Only seven out of ten employes are covered by unemployment insurance, and benefits average only one-third of weekly earnings because of the low legal maximums.

"We have urged the Administration and Congress to support a national law in line with CIO policy.

"Temporary disability insurance. We have not yet succeeded in securing Congressional support for a national system of temporary disability insurance. Four States have set up programs in this field, but they have many weaknesses and cause great confusion especially in connection with collective bargaining agreements covering workers in many states."

Social Security Committee: Van A Bittner, Chairman (deceased); Emil Rieve; David McDonald; Samuel Wolchok; Julius Emspak; Jack Moran; Emil Mazey; John Yancey.

Murray Tells How CIO Aided ECA In Making Marshall Plan Work

SOME 30 MILLION men and women are organized in the trade union movement of countries taking part in the European Recovery Program, according to the ECA.

"No group has a greater stake in the success of ERP, and no group has a more important part to play in making ERP a success," declared a statement of labor policy issued by the ECA, quoted in CIO Pres. Murray's report.

"The joint efforts of the free people of Europe toward the attainment of economic stability, self-reliance, and unity rests upon their democratic institutions, among the most important of which is the non-Communist labor movement," stated the ECA.

"Western Europe trade unions, except for those dominated by the Communists, have been among the leading champions of the Marshall Plan. They have mobilized their organizational facilities, and their press to give effective and aggressive help to the program.

"LEADERSHIP in this undertaking has been assumed by the European Recovery Program Trade Union Advisory Committee (ERP-TUAC) which was organized at the first Intl. Trade Union Conference on the ERP, held in London on Mar. 9-10, 1948.

(The conference now consists of representatives of 23 trade union federations in practically all of the participating countries and in the U. S.)

"On Dec. 28, 1938, this committee was recognized by the OEEC (Organization for European Economic Cooperation) as the official international trade union body to be consulted on those questions of direct interest and concern to labor which come before the OEEC."

Murray summarized ECA's labor policy as follows:

"1. To cooperate with the democratic elements in the trade unions in participating countries in securing their support and counsel in the operation of the recovery program;

"2. To share knowledge and experience with European labor in the field of labor-management relations toward the end of furthering industrial stability and democracy;

"3. To enlist organized labor's cooperation in each country in promoting industrial productivity leading to a higher standard of living in the participating countries;

"4. Through the OEEC and appropriate international organizations, to encourage, with proper safeguards programs for improved manpower utilization, including of workers from surplus to shortage areas, and the improvement of public employment services;

"5. Through an active labor information program, to help develop and maintain the understanding and active support of the European Recovery Program by free trade unions in the participating countries and by United States labor organizations; and

"6. To include labor's views and experience in the establishment of ECA policies and programs.

"SINCE THE last convention the Office of Labor Advisers has continued to function in Washington offices of the Economic Cooperation Administration," Murray's report continued. Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey has continued to fulfill his appointment by President Truman as a member of the ECA Public Advisory Board, which meets monthly under the chairmanship of the Administrator on high policy questions.

"Clinton S. Golden has been the Labor Adviser from CIO and Ted F. Silvey has continued through the year as Executive Assistant to the Labor Advisers, on leave from CIO headquarters staff.

"The 1949 convention of the American Newspaper Guild continued the leave of absence to President Harry Martin, who functions in Paris as Chief Labor Information Officer under Ambassador Averell Harriman, the ECA special representative in Europe. Numerous CIO officials, on leave from their respective union duties, are also serving ECA missions overseas.

Productivity Teams

"One of the aspects of the European Recovery Program that has come into operation during the past year is the 'technical assistance program.'

"Funds are allocated for the exchange of scientists, technicians, industrial managers, agronomists and veterinarians, labor union officers and other specialists to provide an interchange of many kinds of information by which productivity can be increased and recovery increased.

"The U. S. labor movement has been helpful in receiving 'productivity teams' made up in whole or in part of trade union officers and members who have come to the U. S. to visit manufacturing establishments and union organizations.

"THE FIRST team was seven trade union officers from Norway who were in the U. S. at the opening of 1949. A similar team of Norwegian trade unionists had been to the Soviet Union. Each team wrote reports of their experiences and observations. A booklet has been published giving the highlights of the two trips. It is distributed not only in Norwegian and English, but in the languages of Western Europe.

"Other teams of workers from Europe include one or more from United Kingdom, Denmark, Italy, France and Sweden.

"The largest number of teams has come from Great Britain under the program of the Anglo-American Productivity Council in which, on the British side, there are official representatives from the Trades Union Congress and, on the American side, official representation from the CIO and other labor organizations.

"Victor Reuther, Education Director of the CIO Automobile Workers Union, continues to serve. Since the last convention the Council held meetings in New York and Washington, with the British members reciprocating to the U. S. the visit the American members had made late in 1948 to London.

"CIO unions have been called upon to act as hosts for the trade union and other members of the visiting teams, and have been most generous in providing information about the functioning trade union movement in this country, in its collective bargaining relations with management, its community relations and its internal functions and work.

"Personal association with national and local union officers and members from other countries by their American counter-parts at the shop and community level has been most wholesome.

Isolationism Revived

"LIMITATIONS of time and funds have required that most of the visitors from abroad remain in that section of the U. S. east of Detroit and Chicago, and north of Atlanta and Knoxville. Only a few individuals have gone farther west and the union people there also have been enthusiastically cooperative.

"Many CIO local union people and representatives of national unions in the various cities and towns have been hosts to the trade union members from abroad.

"There is no question that trade unionists from abroad, after seeing CIO and other union people in their plants, in their union halls, in communities, and in their homes, carry back to Europe with them an understanding of the democratic labor union movement and its role in American life which gives the lie to the anti-labor statements made about the CIO by Communists and their reactionary allies.

"As the catastrophe of unemployment touches every segment of American life, so the rising number of jobless in the U. S. during the middle part of 1949 caused isolationist attitudes to revive with respect to the foreign aid program.

"In some circles there began to be raised questions if Marshall Plan money ought not be used to send Europe those articles which were in 'surplus' in the U. S.—that is, where plants were shut down. A corresponding idea was that Europeans who were supplied Marshall Plan money should be forced to spend their dollars with certain industries in this country, whether or not they needed the products of those industries as much as they needed essential commodities and equipment for recovery.

"The CIO has worked carefully with ECA

North Atlantic Pact

"The North Atlantic Pact was regarded by the CIO as a 'necessary development' to supplement the European Recovery Program, and the treaty received full support from the CIO," the CIO Legislative Dept. said.

"Secy.-Treas. Curey, appearing at the Senate hearings, urged endorsement of the Pact, and pointed out that the CIO would support no program 'which diverted money from reconstruction to military purposes, and it is our understanding that this Pact will not require any such diversion.'

"The Pact was overwhelmingly ratified by the Senate, as well as by the western European democracies, which see in that agreement a strong bulwark against Soviet infiltration and aggression."

DP's Friends Lose Bout

"Together with a number of liberal, church and civic groups, the CIO urged liberalization of the Displaced Persons Act voted by the 80th Congress." the CIO Legislative Dept. reported.

"That law, as passed near the close of the 80th Congress, permitted the entry into the United States of only about 200,000 war refugees. However, its provisions for eligibility, selection and qualifications constituted a serious and harassing form of discrimination against many displaced persons on grounds of religion or nationality.

"The CIO extended full co-operation to the Citizens Committee for Displaced Persons in that organizetion's earnest endeavor to achieve drastic improvements in the law. A bill approved by the House lifted the number of war refugees that this country will accept to over 300,000 and added a year to the two-year period in which they may enter the United States. In addition, the new bill removed the criticized discriminatory features of the present law.

"In the Senate, however, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee—Sen. Pat McCarran (D,. Nev.)—has exhibited a callous and cynical disregard for America's obligation to the people of the world and to the humanitarian needs of the displaced persons themselves.

"After refusing to call hearings on the bill until late in the session, Sen. McCarran made obvious his dislike for the displaced persons bill. A number of Senators from both parties who have filed a petition to discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the bill—a move rarely taken in the Senate—are to be congratulated for their efforts to remove discriminatory and un-American provisions from the 1948 law."

(Ed. Note: After this report was written, the Senate voted to recommit the House-approved bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee)

European Visitors

"As part of CIO's program to create better understanding among peoples of the world, the Education and Research Dept., has brought three European trade unionists of the local union level to the United States," the department reported.

"This project was made possible by a special grant. It was worked out in part by the quarterly meetings of CIO education directors. A number of them are co-operating in arranging schedules for the visiting unionists and making it possible for them to see as much as possible of union life at home and in the shop. The project will also help CIO members understand the problems of other countries."

'Our Na... Involv... With ...

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

WORKERS BEAR the heavy part... the burdens of war and when ... fighting is over, they are called upon... tighten their belts and toil still harder... speed the country along the road to ... covery and prosperity.

No group is more deeply concer... with peace and national economic sec... ty than are unions, the articulate v... of the nation's workers, and today m... than ever, peace and security depend, ... only on what happens in America, ... also upon what happens all over ... world.

As Pres. Philip Murray put it in ... report to the National CIO convent... "our national interest is involved dee... and inextricably with peaceful relati... among all nations."

The nation's foreign policy and the ... portance of establishing friendly relati... with democratic trade unions in fore... lands, therefore, constituted an import... part of the program to be laid before ... CIO national convention in Cleveland.

The European Recovery Progr... labor's role in the Economic Coopera... Administration, the plans under way ... set up a new world labor organizatio... replace the Communist-dominated W... Federation of Trade Unions were ... cussed fully in the President's repor... the convention, and the CIO's posi... clearly laid down.

The report also took up the importa... to labor of such questions as the N... Atlantic Pact, reciprocal trade ag... ments and President Truman's Point F... Program for the development of ba... ward areas of the world.

"We are gratified by the program... date of the European Recovery Progr...

through the Labor Division and thro... Secy.-Treas. Carey's work on the Public ... visory Board, to set forth the basic CIO ... licies in support of European recovery, ... at the same time to effectuate those de... cratic policies which would provide emp... ment.

"If a country most needs cement for ... struction of a hydro-electric power plan... would be a sabotage of recovery to force t... to buy peanuts, just because there was a ... plus' of that item in the U. S. Thus, the ... with full CIO support, has maintained its ... licy that the basic job is recovery in Eur... because that is the means to create w... prosperity and to help bring world peace.

"The developing international economic ... uation requires that the U. S. receive ... ports of commodities and manufactured g... from other countries in order to earn ... lars with which they buy from the U... those things they can get only in our c... try and which are imperative to main... a flourishing world-wide economy.

"Imports into the U. S. are not a hazar... the U. S. employment; rather the oppo... since jobs would be lost without sales ... American goods abroad. The only way t... sales can be made is to permit foreign c... tries to earn dollars by selling some of t... things to us.

"A healthy and flourishing import-ex... trade has always been a basic part of ... policy To restrict international trade on ... 'Buy American!' policy of the depres... years would only bring more depression. ... is for expansion in our economy both dom... cally and in our foreign economic relation...

"CIO wants a healthy growing foreign t... which stimulates sales and business for e... industry, and thus provides greater emp... ment opportunities, in mining, manufac...

tional Interest Is ed Inextricably eaceful Relations'

which we have supported from its inception," stated Murray's report. "We look forward to continued support of this great international humanitarian project, which is strengthening the economic foundations of our worldwide democratic society."

THE REPORT warned of the dangers involved in "the efforts of certain American vested interests to interfere, under cloak of the ERP, with the internal affairs of democracies," and stated that these efforts will be resisted in the future as they have been in the past.

Expressing sympathetic understanding with British labor's experiment, "while maintaining our own American approach to our own economic problems," the report said:

"We will use all our influence to halt the efforts of those groups in this country which seek to thwart the economic experiments, voted freely by British voters and supported by their labor movements to improve and protect the economic and social welfare of the British people."

The report also offered support and encouragement to the democratic unionists of France, and reiterated the belief "that the role of the United States should be to assist French workers in their effort to win attainment of their worthy economic goals."

It praised Truman's Point Four Program as being "an intelligent approach" to a problem calling "for far-reaching improvements in the economic, health and social conditions of many peoples in the so-called backward areas of the world," and adds:

"We will support it to the extent that it helps the people of those areas, but we will resist any efforts to distort this program into one of economic exploitation."

DISCUSSING THE first steps taken during the past year to create a new international federation of democratic labor unions, after ties with the WFTU were severed, the report stated:

"We join the new organization because it offers a practical basis for working toward solution of the many problems that confront workers in every section of the world.

"Our primary reason for leaving the WFTU was because the Communists in leading positions had distorted the WFTU into a meaningless and ineffective organization. We are interested in results and achievements that will benefit humanity.

"Through the new organization, we see a basis for establishing programs, policies and a field of action which can yield maximum results for labor in the world."

The report noted that in the preliminary conferences devoted to setting up the new international labor body, friendly and harmonious working relations were achieved with the American Federation of Labor.

"It is likewise heartening" said the report, "that in other aspects of our day-to-day activities, the fruits of cooperation in both legislative and political activity have borne out our predictions of many years' standing that such cooperation can be highly beneficial to organized labor.

"We look forward to the eventual unity of all American workers as the end product of this type of cooperation."

Sections of the report dealing specifically with various phases of our foreign policy and the CIO's program for friendly relations and cooperation with democratic unions abroad follow.

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ing, shipping and allied services.

"The official CIO policy is for economic expansion and growth which will help maintain full employment and high prosperity, of which international trade is a fundamental part.

"With American aid, Western Europe is recovering. The successful end of the program is not definitely in sight, but millions of little successes are adding up. These little successes are the cooperative effort of working people through their unions.

"The basic CIO concern with workers' welfare in Europe represents some progress but much more is needed. In France, for example, recovery is 130 percent of 1938, but workers' income is only 80 percent of 1938, and that is with 15 percent more working hours in a week. The democratic labor unions in France are alert, but need strengthening in the face of continued Communist sabotage of the democratic objectives of the unions to the policies of the Soviets.

"The workers through their unions in every country have a continuing struggle, through collective bargaining, through political and legislative activities, sometimes through collaboration, sometimes by conflict."

Two-Way Trade Aids World

"Our huge export surplus during the postwar years has been an important supporting prop in the economic life of the nation," CIO Pres. Murray reported to the convention.

"This export surplus has been paid for, in the main, by U. S. loans or grants. Foreign nations no longer have earnings from American investments or holdings of gold that permit them to meet their imports, nor do they as yet produce enough to export to us in exchange for our exports. Consequently, this is a crucial area for decisive foreign policy action as well as one that must be watched for its effect upon our domestic economy.

"In 1946, net foreign investment (the official measure of the contribution to total national production made by the country's foreign economic operations) accounted for $4.7 billion of the nation's total product. Under the stimulus of continued heavy European purchases of raw materials, fuel, machinery, etc., in 1947 this excess reached $8.9 billion.

"In 1948, as world recovery proceeded, our total exports declined considerably and, at the same time, our imports rose and the net surplus of exports was only $1.9 billion. This rate has continued on into 1949.

"As recovery proceeds in Western Europe, the balance between exports and imports should come even closer. This is a desirable goal since a high two-way flow of world trade can raise living standards in all countries.

"So far as our own economic budget is concerned, however, it is clear that some replacement must be found for the great surplus of exports which we have produced over the past few years. If no other market or outlet is found for this volume of goods, the net result could be a reduction in both production and employment in the United States."

New World Labor Group Plans Made

THE STORY of the CIO's determined efforts to help set up a world trade union organization, is told in full in the section of the CIO President's report on the activities of the CIO's International Affairs Dept., headed by Michael Ross.

James B. Carey

The report reviews the CIO's participation and brief sojourn in the WFTU, describes the reasons for the break with the Russian unions, and outlines the preliminary steps taken to set up a new international union organization.

Next step will be the world conference to be held in London, Nov. 28-Dec. 9, to take final action on a draft constitution drawn up at a preparatory conference held last June in Geneva.

The report said:

"The CIO has pursued its goal of furthering world peace and prosperity by working with like-minded trade union groups throughout the world. The last convention, after discussing developments in the world labor movement, resolved: 'The CIO officers and Executive Board are authorized, in consultation with the British TUC and other free trade union centers, to take whatever action in relation to the WFTU and the international labor movement as will best accomplish CIO policies and objectives.'

"THE 1948 Convention of the CIO adopted this resolution after a thorough debate on the situation within the WFTU and an account of the policies pursued by that organization. It was made clear during the debate that the WFTU Secretariat and administration had been permeated and taken over by adherents of the Soviet communist policy and that the organization had departed from the declarations adopted when it was organized with the assistance of the CIO and British TUC in 1945.

"Immediately after the Soviet Union opposed with all its power the projected plans for European Recovery, its agents within the WFTU followed this line regardless of decisions taken by the WFTU itself. WFTU publications began to carry abusive stories about trade union leaders—particularly the American, English and French trade union leaders who refused to depart from the WFTU policy and follow the Moscow line.

The trade union work of the federation was obstructed and hindered at every turn by the communists. The convention resolution was a last effort on our part to attempt to restore the WFTU to its original purposes.

"IN ACCORDANCE with this resolution a delegation consisting of James Carey, L. S. Buckmaster, Emil Mazey and David McDonald, proceeded to Europe in January 1949 and consulted with British and European trade union leaders.

New Labor Group

"When the WFTU Executive Bureau met, Jan. 18, the British TUC, having arrived at a similar decision, made an effort to save the WFTU by suggesting that a cooling-off period be inaugurated during which the WFTU would cease from this internal destructive strife. Thereupon the representatives of the CIO witnessed an example of the obstructive tactics of the communist members which had become so prevalent during the previous eighteen months.

"After consultation with Pres. Murray, Secy-Treas. Carey on behalf of the CIO, gave notice of the intention of the CIO delegation to recommend that the CIO sever its relationship with the WFTU. The British and the Dutch union served similar notices on the WFTU Executive Bureau.

"At the same time, Elmer Cope resigned as Assistant Secretary of the WFTU, opened a CIO office in Paris and continued to serve as European representative of the CIO, providing first-hand reports of developments there.

"Before returning from Europe, Secy.-Treas. Carey announced that the CIO, as always, stood ready to cooperate, in the future as it had in the past, with all bona fide trade union movements.

"Soon after the delegation returned to this country, Pres. Murray received letters from Vincent Tewson of the British TUC and Leon Jouhaux of the French Force Ouvriere. Both letters dealt with the problem of forming a new free, democratic trade union international and expressed the opinion that it was essential for both CIO and AFL to belong and the hope that our two organizations would be able to work together in such an organization.

"A top-level group of British trade union leaders came to the United States in March, 1949, on ECA Productivity Council business. When the British delegation arrived, they conferred separately with the AFL and the CIO. Mr. Tewson visited President Murray in Pittsburgh and had a frank talk on the perspective of the project.

"After the departure of the British delegation, the CIO representatives met with AFL representatives and held a friendly discussion which covered a number of points which may be expected to arise in connection with our joint participation in such a new organization.

"All the actions were reported to the CIO Executive Board which met in Washington, May 17-18, 1949.

International Conferences

"After consulting with national trade union centers in Europe and in the United States, the British TUC convened a Preparatory International Trade Union Conference in Geneva on June 25 and 26, 1949.

"The CIO was represented by Secy.-Treas. Carey and Michael Ross, with John Brophy and Elmer Cope as substitutes. A full report of the Geneva conference is being printed and will be distributed as soon as it is received.

"The Geneva conference appointed a Preparatory Committee of 16 members to draft a constitution and program for the international trade union organization and to convene as soon as possible a World Conference for the purpose of formally establishing the new international body.

"The committee, on which Michael Ross represented the CIO, met several times in London in July and August, completed a Draft Constitution and arranged for the World Conference to be convened in London, Nov. 28 to Dec. 9, 1949.

"This conference, at which the CIO will be represented by a full delegation, will examine the draft Constitution, amend it as necessary and then proceed to constitute formally the new body."

Hands Across Border

Friendly relations between trade unions of below the U. S. border and the CIO were promoted during the year through the CIO's Committee on Latin American Affairs which extended its liaison work.

The committee has given practical help to unionists in Latin America and supported them in their struggle for better working and living conditions and a freer life. Here are some instances of its activities reported by the committee:

It helped the Guatemalan banana workers get a satisfactory agreement with the United Furit Co., and aided Colombian banana pluckers in their conflict with U. S. companies.

Intervened with U. S. authorities on behalf of the Cuban sugar workers who asked for a higher U. S. sugar import quota.

Protested the discrimination exerted against Mexican migrant workers in the U. S. and the so-called 'silver' workers in the Panama Canal Zone.

After the recent earthquake in Ecuador, the committee sent $5,250 to the Red Cross fund for relief of the victims.

Two members of the committee—Martin Kyne and Ernest Schwartz, the committee's secretary,—made a four months' good will tour through a number of L-A countries during the past summer

The CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee: Jacob Potofsky, Chairman; Ernest Schwartz, Secretary; George Baldanzi; L. S. Buckmaster; Joseph Curran; Willard S. Townsend; Martin Kyne; David McDonald; Sam Eubanks; Lewis Clark; Sam Hogan (deceased); O. A. Knight.

Chartering CWA Year's Organizing Highlight

CHARTERING of the new Communications Workers of America, with 300,000 workers already represented and a total jurisdiction of more than half a million, was the crowning accomplishment reported to the 1949 convention by Allan S. Haywood, Vice President and Director of Organization.

The addition of this vigorous strong union to the roster of CIO internationals was the culmination of two years of effort. In June of 1947 the Telephone Workers' Organizing Committee was set up. In May of 1949, the CWA, largest of the independent organizations in the field, conducted a nation-wide referendum which resulted in a two-to-one vote for affiliation with CIO.

HAYWOOD

TWOC and CWA then each adopted the amalgamation program and the new international was born, with CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne taking over as president of the new organization.

"This organization can be one of the most powerful in CIO," Haywood said. "Its potentialities extend into every city, town and hamlet in America. Its influence can be of tremendous benefit to every worker in America."

THE NEW international, face to face with the world's largest monopoly—the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and its Bell System—was immediately subjected to vicious intimidation. Recognition was withdrawn from virtually every previously independent union which had voted CIO.

The CWA took up the challenge and won. It conducted a successful drive to get new signed membership cards, it asked—and got—from the NLRB a decision that existing contracts must be honored regardless of change in affiliation, and it sought and won a number of NLRB elections. Largest of these took in nine southern states and produced a vote of 26,216 to 4,264 for CIO.

"The organization of the rest of the telephone workers must and will be completed," Haywood stated.

The United Optical and Instrument Workers of America also was granted a charter during the year, Haywood reported. This likewise was the culmination of long work by an organizing committee.

FROM JULY 1, 1948, to August 31, 1949, CIO unions initiated 2,153 union shop authorization elections, the large number made necessary by the failure of Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley law, this T-H section has been repudiated even by its original proponents. Of these, 2,102 or 97% were won, Haywood reported. In the same period, the NLRB conducted 1,850 representation elections involving CIO unions, and of these, CIO won 1,017 or 55%.

"The National Mediation Board from September 23, 1948 to September 27, 1949 conducted 25 elections in which CIO unions participated. Of these the CIO rolled up 20 victories covering 4,109 employes," Haywood confirmed.

Here are excerpts from the reports submitted to the Organization Department by the various internationals on progress since the last convention:

AUTO: " . . . won 102 NLRB elections involving approximately 40,000 workers. There are 1,025 active Local Unions now chartered. The UAW now has approximately 2,800 plants under contract."

TEXTILE: "Successfully organized 74 additional plants employing 8,000 workers . . . Thirteen of these employ 1,200 workers in Canada. A total of 157 plants signed their first contract with the union."

CLOTHING: "Continues its active participation in organization of the South and has had considerable success in organizing some of the important non-union plants in that area."

SHIPBUILDING: " . . . participated in 13 collective bargaining elections, of which 11 were won. Also won 17 union shop elections. Relative membership in all ship yards under contract has been increased and all attempted raids have been successfully repelled."

WOODWORKERS: ". . . has chartered 22 new local unions since November, 1948. The greatest progress was in the South, where 12 new locals were chartered. Four new locals were established in Canada." IWA reports reactionary employers forced strikes against wage cuts from Deep South through to West Coast—some still going on, all others victoriously concluded.

STORES: "The conditions which existed . . . and which necessitated reassignment of a portion of its jurisdiction and self-imposed internal reorganization have in less than a year been alleviated. The union has liquidated its indebtedness and has attained financial stability and a surplus . . . locals are being serviced efficiently and organizational drives are in progress."

OPTICAL: "Became an international union on April 1 . . . has shown an increase in per capita tax payments and has made organizational gains."

PLAYTHINGS: ". . . has continued to win increases and to raise the work standards of its membership . . . has also won significant elections. The union has plans for a vigorous organization drive during the coming months."

GAS, COKE: ". . . has won 35 elections covering 6,067 employes. Cases pending before the NLRB involve an additional 10,000 members. The organizing efforts of this union are being constantly expanded."

BARBERS: Five new locals organized during the past year. "The union now has 39 local unions in 16 states."

BREWERY: "The union is making constant progress."

LITHOGRAPHERS: ". . . has 75 locals in the United States, Canada and Hawaii, encompassing 25,000 members."

ACA: "ACA has renewed its contracts with the Western Union Telegraph Company and with RCA Communications, gaining improvements." Contract gains also reported in the broadcasting industry.

No Comment

In the report of the Organization Department, the section devoted to the activities of the United Public Workers starts off as follows:

"This union has continued to function in its usual manner during the last year."

FUR AND LEATHER: "The overwhelming majority of the membership . . . has obtained wage increases ranging from 5 to 12c an hour. Negotiations and strikes for increases are still going on." Other improvements obtained include "bringing practically all locals up to 6 or more paid holidays; improved vacation system; improved health and life insurance systems."

FURNITURE: "An intensive organizing drive is being carried on . . . with a number of important elections already won in Benton, Ark., and Baltimore, Md."

COOKS AND STEWARDS: ". . . has organized five new steamship companies on the West Coast. With the assistance of the Organization Department . . . contracts were obtained with the Pacific Maritime Association which embraces all major ship owners on the Pacific Coast."

SHOE: "3,000 new members have been brought in . . . as a result of 20 NLRB elections. The organization is troubled with runaway shops but is keeping its staff of organizers consistently on their trail and is showing excellent results."

ENGINEERS: "A steady drop in employment due to the severe curtailment of American flag shipping has resulted in the loss of 3,843 members."

RUBBER: ". . . has won 19 NLRB elections during the fiscal year as well as having made notable progress in plants where Local Unions were already established. . . very definite inroads in the South."

RADIO: "During the past year ARA defeated the IBEW-AFL and ROU-AFL in attempted raids on ARA's West Coast organization and contracts. ARA's first convention, in February, 1949, completely supported CIO policy."

STEEL: ". . . has about a million members in 2,200 locals. There are 2,053 collective bargaining agreements in effect, covering employes of 1,670 companies . . . Faced by a strike at the time of writing, the USA-CIO had conducted an intensive organizing drive to achieve 100% membership in basic steel plants, with a resultant substantial increase in membership."

TRANSPORT SERVICE: ". . . has made considerable progress since the last convention." Two major campaigns in progress on large rail lines; won elections in three plants and have three others pending; taken over representation of 15 other plants.

ELECTRICAL: ". . . 61,102 workers have joined the UE (during the fiscal year); 40 new plants have been organized; UE has won recognition in 128 companies since Taft-Hartley was enacted." At the end of the year, UE was bargaining agent for 1,369 plants covering more than 555,000 workers; of these, 105,000 are unemployed.

FISHERMEN: "Continued organizing . . . has more than made up losses due to a number of economic factors, and membership this year is equal to last year . . . Three new locals were chartered during the past year."

PACKING: ". . . won 49 NLRB representation elections covering over 22,000 workers. A wave of raiding attacks was launched against UPWA . . . in early 1948 . . . not a single one of the 23 raids against major plants resulted in a loss for the CIO. In fact, UPWA rolled up a grand total of 13,975 votes to a combined total of 3,993 for all its opponents including the 'no union' vote."

UTILITY: ". . . has participated in and won 18 NLRB elections. In additions, 106 locals petitioned and won union shop elections."

STONE: ". . . has chartered 19 new branches . . . have participated in 16 NLRB elections which they have won. Fourteen union shop elections have been held and won."

PAPER: ". . . has chartered 12 new locals. Organization campaigns are being continued."

OFFICE WORKERS: ". . . has won the first national contract covering all insurance agents . . . in the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. and has won significant election victories in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Following a setback in an NLRB election the union has launched a program of reorganization of employes of the Prudential Insurance Co."

PUBLIC WORKERS: Continuing its campaign for improvements in the Panama Canal Zone.

GLASS: ". . . approximately 6,000 new members in 21 new locals in the past year. This has been one of the most successful years in organizing for the Glass Workers."

MINE, MILL: "In its report, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers reported no gains and a number of set-backs, which it sought to attribute to 'raiding'."

MARITIME: ". . . has signed agreements with 23 freighter companies operating 46 vessels on the deep sea . . . and 27 new companies operating 32 vessels in the tanker field, one each on the Great Lakes and the rivers."

NEWSPAPER: " . . . won bargaining rights for 2,800 newspaper workers either in NLRB elections or by voluntary recognition. Included was an election on the Associated Press covering 1,500 eligibles. The Guild's first contract in Canada was negotiated with the Toronto Star, largest newspaper in the Dominion." ANG reports more than two-thirds of its members won salary increases averaging $5.26 a week.

TRANSPORTATION: " . . . chartered 8 new locals, renewed 20 contracts containing wage increases of from 4 to 25 cents an hour; established and improved pension plans . . . Among the collective bargaining elections won, we consider the election involving 1,200 transit workers in Houston, Texas, and 200 bus workers in Tampa, Florida, a valuable contribution to CIO's Southern Organizing Campaign."

Experience in South Stresses 'Need for Repeal of T-H'

BASED UPON THE solid foundation laid by the late Van A. Bittner, the CIO Southern Organization Drive now enters into its second phase, headed by George Baldanzi, executive vice-president of the Textile Workers, the Organizing Committee reported to the convention.

CIO's first task, started three and a half years ago, was to acquaint the workers of the South with the program and objectives of the CIO, the report stated. "It is clear that the Southern drive must, from now on, be based on a new approach and on new techniques aimed at greater concentration and greater intensification."

"Every organizing campaign must be planned in the minutest detail. . . . There is no one single formular for success, but . . . each particular situation has its special and specific demands," the report continued.

"It would be folly," the report said bluntly, "to minimize the effects of the Taft-Hartley Act on the drive. Our experience in the South underscores dramatically the need for outright and total repeal of the Act.

"Reactionary Southern employers, working with other reactionary elements in the South, have combined to prevent either the establishment or the extension of the trade union movement. The Taft-Hartley Act is currently serving as one of management's most potent weapons in the prevention of the orderly organization of Southern workers.

"An atmosphere of open and active hostility, accompanied by company-inspired intimidation, coercion and violence, strongly reminiscent of the pre-Wagner Act era, has re-established itself. The Taft-Hartley Act has stimulated open, violent resistence to peaceful, legal union activities."

The report concluded on the note that, while organizing will not be easy, "the future of the Southern organizing campaign is bright. . . . We are adequately equipped with trained personnel able to cope with any situation that may arise."

The report was submitted through President Murray by the CIO Organizing Committee: Allan S. Haywood, chairman; David J. McDonald, secretary; George Baldanzi, director; James B. Carey, Jacob Potofsky, Charles Lanning (deceased), Albert J. Fitzgerald, Pietro Lucchi, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve.

'Monument' To Van A. Bittner

"Since last we met, death has taken from us the man who, from its inception in 1946 until his untimely passing in July of this year, had guided our Southern organizing campaign. Van A. Bittner symbolized the determination of the entire CIO to organize the South in order that the Southern worker might enjoy all the rights and privileges to which he is entitled and which are possible only through his union.

"Brother Bittner, whose passing was an irreplaceable loss, laid a splendid groundwork upon which we who remain will build and go forward, re-dedicating ourselves to the great task still confronting us, certain that attainment of the goal which animated Brother Bittner is the finest monument we shall be able to erect to his memory."

—from the report of the CIO Organizing Committee on the Southern Organizing Campaign.

PAC: 'Dixiegops' Existence Tribute To Our Work'

THE POLITICAL arm of the CIO has informed Pres. Murray that "while the coalition of Dixiecrats and Republicans has been temporarily successful in blocking important items of legislation, the very fact of its formation is a tribute to the effectiveness of labor's political action."

"The next phase of this action, clearly, is to break the hold of the coalition on the Congress by electing additional Representatives and Senators who will stand true to their pledges, and by reelecting those who have fought valiantly for progressive pieces of legislation," states the Political Action Committee, of which Jack Kroll is director.

Jack Kroll

The report started by remarking that "the 1948 presidential election, which resulted in the victory of President Truman and a large number of liberal and progressive representatives, marked the high point of labor political action. But in terms of labor's political potential, it was merely an indication of the distance we have yet to travel.

"In 168 cases men and women supported for the House of Representatives were elected, but of these 59 were elected by a very small margin. In 36 instances men and women supported by your PAC failed of election by 5% or less of the vote cast.

"As a result of the victory of the progressive forces in the 1948 elections, the reactionary forces in the Congress formed a coalition that was effective in blocking a substantial portion of the Fair Deal program.

"Formation of this coalition, your CIO-PAC believes, has hastened the realignment of our political parties in the country. Issues, and the stand of candidates upon those issues, are becoming the major factor in political campaigns, rather than irrelevant questions of personality, ballyhoo, and appeals to emotion."

REFERRING TO the Dixiecrats, PAC said, "An equally important task is the defeat of those members of the coalition, whether Republicans or Democrats, who worked to thwart the will of the people as expressed at the last election.

"This task can be accomplished only by growing organization.

"And, as has been pointed out before, the growth must be at the local level. For the test of election day—the only test that counts—must be met city by city, district by district, state by state. A strong and active PAC in one district can do little or nothing to elect a good representative in another district.

"It is already evident that unlimited sums of money and energy will be spent by the reactionary forces in 1950.

"Immediately following the November 1948 election your CIO-PAC foresaw this danger and declared that in political action there are no 'off years.' The unprecedented interest in politics on the part of other labor and liberal groups this year is evidence that PAC has succeeded in awakening people to the challenge of reaction.

Faithful

PAC reports:

"Of the 157 Democrats and 11 Republicans elected to the House with PAC support, no more than 8 have departed at any time from the policy and program backed by CIO."

"It is significant that the Congressmen that have been elected with PAC support have, with few exceptions, contributed largely to the work of the Congress not only in the field of labor legislation, but in the broader field of social legislation.

"They have been able champions of the people's cause and they have contributed, more than any other single group in Congress, ideas for the solution of our country's problems."

THE REPORT noted that the calibre of candidates backed by "your PAC proves the wisdom of the CIO policy of local or state endorsement within the framework of both major political parties. It proves as well the wisdom of endorsing each candidate on the basis of his platform and record and underlines the great care that is to be exercised in giving slate or blanket endorsements.

"Endorsements, however, must be backed with activity if they are to carry any weight. PAC this year, therefore, has emphasized the importance of registration, and in a number of states registration campaigns have been carried on with marked success.

"Activity during the past year has also been directed at cementing relations with other groups whose interests are in accord with those of the CIO. The importance of the farmer as a customer for industrial goods has been stressed as has the fight of the small businessman to remain free from the pressure of monopolies and cartels.

"In several states and in many communities United Labor Committees have been formed to present coordinated views to the state legislatures and city councils as well as give united backing to candidates wherever possible."

NEXT YEAR will see, the report points out, "each of the 435 members of the House and 34 Senators facing the voters.

"The tendency of the press and the public has been to single out certain of these races as 'key' contests. Inasmuch as each Congressman casts one vote, your PAC regards each election in the coming year as a 'key' contest.

"Each Congressman with a good record deserves and will receive support. Each Congressman with a record of opposition to the program of the CIO and the people deserves and will receive opposition in the primaries as well as in the general election.

"Upon the international unions of the CIO has fallen the burden of conducting the drives for voluntary contributions which finance the work of CIO-PAC. Some of the unions which have consistently ignored or opposed CIO policy in other respects have failed to take part in this work.

"Among the organizations supporting CIO policy many have done an excellent job of collecting PAC dollars while in others there remains considerable room for improvement."

The CIO-PAC Executive Board: Philip Murray, David McDonald, secretary-treasurer; Walter Reuther, Emil Mazey, Emil Rieve, William Pollock, Jacob Potofsky, Frank Rosenblum, L. S. Buckmaster, Desmond Walker; Jack Kroll, director.

81st Betters 80th, Legislative Dept.

THOUGH there is a natural disappointment over the failure of Congress to carry out the full Fair Deal program, the CIO Legislative Dept. said "despite the tremendous obstacles under which it has had to operate, the 81st Congress constitutes an improvement over the 80th."

The department, whose head is Nathan Cowan, noted that there is an improvement of calibre of those who make up Congressmen; that the loyal band of liberals who voiced a minority position in the 80th were bulwarked by top-notch freshmen.

The report traced the development of liberal support for passage of legislation. It traced the long and hard fight which ended in the House recommitting Taft-Hartley legislation and the Sennate passing a few Taft amendments.

The department pointed to outstanding success for labor and the people as a whole in these fields:

Wage-Hour: (The report went to press before the Congress took final action on the new wage-hour bill.) The CIO backed the provisions of this bill which raised the minimum wage from 40c an hour to 75c an hour. However, it criticized the provisions which removed some persons from coverage. The bill as a whole is a great improvement.

Social Security: "HR 6000, finally passed by the House, is less adequate than the CIO's proposals, but does make substantial improvements in the Social Security program. In view of current emergency conditions, it should be passed (by the Senate) as quickly as possible with the understanding that other needed reforms will be adopted in the near future."

More details on Social Security on another page of this issue.

"There is considerable satisfaction to be derived from the passage of the Public Housing Act in July."

More details on housing and rent control legislation on another page of this issue.

Labor Dept.: Strengthening of this unit "was realized to some degree during the first session, although the department still needs to acquire many functions now outside its jurisdiction."

Improved State Laws

IMPROVEMENTS IN labor laws laws in a number of states because of some victories in the 1948 election and the activities of the State CIO Councils were listed by the Industrial Union Councils Dept.'s report. These included:

1. Provisions bettering workmen's compensation laws in 34 states.
2. New York and Washington laws providing benefits for loss of income because of sickness and injury not connected with work.
3. Constant gains in state laws on hours of labor for women, equal pay laws, child labor, school attendance, wage and hour, and safety and health.

"The dangerous attacks of a few years ago on the right to organize and bargain collectively have been stopped, and the tide in some degrees has been reversed," the report continued.

"For this the State agencies of organized labor, and in particular our CIO State Industrial Union Councils, must be given the major share of the credit. Together with their PAC's, they have changed the political climate in a majority of the states.

Progress was reported in the education and public relations work of the councils through the cooperation of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research and of the CIO Publicity Dept. respectively.

The Councils Dept. also stated that it was cooperating with the CIO Community Services Committee in combating unemployment. John Brophy, Councils Dept. Director, is also CSC treasurer. Anthony W. Smith is assistant director of the Councils Dept.

The department report continued ". . . whatever action is taken looking toward the development of our river basins for hydroelectric power, navigation, irrigation, and flood control, and for re-forestation and soil conservation, must be carried out in the area by the State CIO organizations primarily involved.

"A number of new certificates of affiliation were issued during the year and a few certificates were withdrawn on one ground or another. The certificate of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council was revoked by action of the CIO Executive Board, and thereafter a conference of CIO locals in New York City was called under the authority of Director Brophy and a new Council established.

"The total number of State organizations is now 39 and of our City and County Councils is 245."

LABOR VICTORY: President Truman bears down on one of 17 pens he used to sign the bill raising the minimum wage from 40 to 75c an hour. L to r., Labor Secy. Maurice Tobin; the President; AFL Pres. Wiliam Green and Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers. Back of Pres. Truman is Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers

'Before You Turn This Page, Look In Your Pocket'

Samples Of Ads For ACW's Union Label Drive

"STOP! Before you turn this page, look in your pocket!"

The current issue of Life carries this eye-catching cutline on a full-color advertisement prepared by the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers as the kick-off in its $500,000 publicity drive to popularize the union label.

This is the first drive of such magnitude ever conducted by a union on behalf of its label. The Life ad will be followed by others in leading national magazines of general circulation, in the larger newspapers, in nation and local labor publications, in radio announcements, and in "car cards"—advertising trade name for plugs run in street cars and buses.

ACW Vice Pres. Charles Weinstein of Philadelphia is in charge of the campaign. The purpose of the drive, in the words of Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, is to "eliminate the last remnants of non-union products in the men's apparel industry."

Because the men's clothing industry is 95% organized, the first emphasis will be on that. The Life ad carries a picture of a man's suit coat, its right lapel turned back to show the inside breast pocket; a large black arrow points to the place inside the pocket where the label is attached.

THE AIM of the drive is frankly organizational, and the appeal throughout is frankly practical. "That label is valuable," the Life ad reads, "because it guarantees the suit or overcoat was constructed . . . every step, every stitch . . . by skilled craftsmen, master tailors who know how to put the most wear into a garment, how to get the most out of fabric and style."

"When you demand the union label, it cost you no more!" a forthcoming advertisement states. " . . . Those low wages don't mean lower-priced suits. Non-union manufacturers aren't fighting unions out of charity—the last thing they want to do is pass on their high profits to the consumer. Most of it they keep for themselves. The rest goes into the retailer's pocket. . . . For fair value—in every price range—stick to clothes with the union label."

Among the unorganized 5% of the industry, Amalgamated says, are the Merit Clothing Co. of Mayfield, Ky., makers of "Merit" and "Garfield Ace" clothing; the Curlee Clothing Co. of St. Louis and Mayfield, and the Richman Bros. Clothing Co. of Cleveland, who own their own retail outlets throughout the country.

The union label drive is specifically not a boycott of the unorganized shops; it is aimed at making the consumer label-conscious so that when he goes to the store to buy a new suit he will ask, as a matter of dollars-and-cents value, for the union label.

This approach, the Amalgamated figures, will make the owners of unorganized shops see the practical advantages of unionization without giving them undue publicity, good or bad, and will also keep the union out of trouble with NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham, who is quick to see a boycott where none exists.

ON SEPT. 20, the Daily News Record, bible of the garment trade, carried a direct appeal from the Amalgamated to the industry itself.

The industry was called on to show the union label in its own advertising, and to make sure that the label was on every garment. Amalgamated also asked the industry to "acquaint your sales force with the label promotion—and prepare them to make the most of the increased consumer preference for garments bearing the Amalgamated label."

"Every Amalgamated message," the trade ad continued, "is keyed to build ever-increasing consumer preference—easier sales—for your apparel carrying the Amalgamated label. To more than 16 million Americans, the union label is already a familiar friend."

The Amalgamated campaign will convert the existing goodwill into buying action. And to the many more millions of value-conscious Americans, the Amalgamated campaign will bring home the advantages which skilled union workmanship brings to styling and fabric."

To fellow-unionists throughout the country, Potofsky emphasizes that "great dependence will be placed upon local trade-union and consumer committees, in all industrial cities and towns in the country, to promote the Amalgamated label. These committees will visit their local clothing and department stores and urge the sale of men's and boys' clothing bearing the label."

"The ability of the Amalgamated not only to serve its own 375,000 members through the years but also to render service to other labor groups has been due, in the largest measure, to our ability to maintain union standards in the clothing and allied industries," Potofsky continued. "The Amalgamated label is a perfect symbol of our work for our own members and our fellow-men.

"Every American should demand the Amalgamated Union label every time he purchases men's and boys' clothing. Union label goods is always available if you insist upon it."

THE CIO convention will be asked to pass a resolution supporting the union label drive. Already three State CIO conventions have adopted resolutions of support—Vermont, Missouri, and New York. Each of these calls on every affiliated local union to set up committees, and asks each CIO member to demand the union label. Amalgamated is also asking every International to push the drive.

Later on, the drive will be extended to other fields. Amalgamated's total jurisdiction includes men's and boys' clothing, department stores, shirts, work-clothes, sportswear, underwear, gloves and neckwear. Organization in these fields is progressing against heavy obstacles, and the Amalgamated staff is convinced that the union label campaign will have a direct—and helpful—effect on membership drives in these related industries.

The problem existing in neckwear is typical of what the union faces. According to Secy.-Treas. Edmund Gottesman of the Neckwear Joint Board of New York, neckwear manufacturers under contract with the Amalgamated are letting out work to low-paying, non-union shops, because of a business slump now being felt generally throughout the field. The union has informed the manufacturers' associations, through their lawyers, that Amalgamated stands ready to take "drastic action" against manufacturers who do not live up to the letter of their contracts, which of course forbid the letting of work to sub-standard shops.

THE PROBLEM is not simple, because during the war, with the huge pressure of business, the union reluctantly and occasionally countenanced sub-contracting to open-shop manufacturers in order to avoid the appearance of impeding the war effort.

In the neckwear industry the union label used to be extensively carried, before the war, but the practice has gradually gone out of fashion.

All of this the Amalgamated proposes to help remedy through its union label drive. And it is because of problems similar to the above that Amalgamated says frankly, in its appeal to fellow unions:

"We have helped to bring peace to the nation's clothing industry through many years of constructive relations with over 6000 employers, and at the same time we have improved the working conditions and raised the standard of living of our 375,000 members.

"Beyond this, as you can see by the record below, we have done more than our share to support the services so essential to everyone in the community.

"Now we are asking your help in our fight to prevent the return of sweatshop conditions and sub-standard wages in the clothing industry. You can do your part by demanding the Amalgamated label whenever you shop for suits of overcoats.

"We will appreciate your help."

27 From CIO Serve The Community

THE NATL. CIO Community Services Committee reported that there were 27 full-time CSC representatives working on the staffs of community chests and councils of social agencies and 40 full-time CSC representatives in a number of cities.

"Last year there were about 6,000 CIO men and women serving on the boards and committees of the voluntary agencies. Today there are approximately 7,000 CIO men and women serving in this capacity.

"During 1949, CIO-CSC worked with many international and local unions in the organization of strike relief programs. In this connection, the Committee paid special attention to the possible needs of the Steelworkers, Auto Workers and Rubber Workers in the event of a strike.

"The recession this year found the CIO prepared—as a result of the community services program—to help meet the personal needs of our unemployed members and their families." Working on the principle that the CIO has a responsibility for the welfare of all its members — whether employed or unemployed — the Committee, working with the CIO Full Employment Committee and Department of Education and Research, gave guidance and staff assistance to affiliates in helping them meet the needs of their unemployed members and families for jobs, homes, food, clothing, medical care, hospitalization and other services. To promote guidance along these lines, the Committee prepared and distributed a pamphlet, "When Unemployment Hits."

"THE COMMITTEE, working through city and state industrial union councils, sponsored training institutes and conferences during the past year in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Georgia, Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Illinois, Michigan and other places. Many of these conferences were attended by both CIO and other community agency leaders.

"To promote community-wide understanding and organization, the Committee worked closely with a number of national agencies and their local affiliates.

"The lack of a national health insurance program and a more comprehensive social security system made it necessary that greater attention be paid to the out-of-plant needs of members and their families for available health and welfare services.

"The Committee continued its oversea relief program through 1949, largely through CARE and the United States Committee for the International Children's Emergency Fund. The chairman of the Committee this summer visited Italy, France and Czechoslovakia to review Committee and CARE operations.

"In 1946 the Committee established an annual award in the name of President Murray. The first award, in 1947, was given to Gen. Omar N. Bradley, then head of the Veterans' Administration. The 1948 award went to Senator Robert F. Wagner. The Committee has decided to present the 1949 award to the person who has done the most outstanding job in the field of health and welfare. With this award, as in the past, will go a grant of $10,000."

Rise In Unemployment Adds To Research Dept. Work

THE INCREASE in unemployment and in part time work earlier this year called for the mobilization of all the facilities of the CIO's Dept. of Research and Education.

The report to Pres. Murray of the department, whose director is Stanley Ruttenberg, says its work included "not only critical analysis of CIO economic data, but the presentation of CIO economic and legislative policy through various field conferences and publications. The work of both research and education was very closely integrated."

The report is divided into two main sections:

Research

"Events of the past year demonstrated need for continuous analysis by labor of workers' problems and methods of solution. Efforts by unions to secure wage increases and social security through collective bargaining had to be bolstered by facts on wages, needs, profits, and many other factors. Increased unemployment required study of methods of overcoming existing evils and seeking to prevent repetition of past depressions.

"The Department has served as a clearing-house for our affiliates in discussion of such matters as union research methods, procedures for bolstering labor's wage demands, and problems that arise in collective bargaining on social security. By means of general meetings of research directors, to which outside economists were frequently invited, major economic problems have been explored and policies developed.

"In addition to furnishing information of many kinds in response to special requests, the department continued monthly publication of the *Economic Outlook*.

"'The Truth About CIO', which has had a circulation of over a million, has been reprinted in up-to-date form (called *"The CIO, What It is and What It Does)* and new pamphlets have been issued on the need for passage of federal and local fair employment practice acts, farmer-labor cooperation and housing.

"Staff economists assisted in the preparation of numerous articles and speeches and participated in many meetings and radio programs dealing with current issues.

"THE DEPARTMENT was called upon frequently for preparation of testimony before Congressional committees. Topics covered include taxes, public assistance, old age, survivors' and disability insurance, reciprocal trade agreements, monopoly, and appropriations for the Department of Labor and the Federal Security Agency. The Department continued to carry responsibility for the staff work of the Social Security Committee and the Tax Committee. It has also cooperated closely with the Full Employment Committee, the Health, Safety and Welfare Committee, and the Guaranteed minimum Annual Wage Research Committee.

"The department served as the central point of contact between research representatives of CIO affiliates and the major government statistical agencies.

"The Department's economists served on the Executive Committee of the Productivity Conference, the Economic Statistics Advisory Committee for the 1950 Census of Population, the Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security Programs, the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the U. S. Women's Bureau, the Labor Committee of the National Planning Association, and the Advisory Committee to the U. S. National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Education

"The educational work was carried on through the training at six CIO Summer Schools, the stimulation of local education programs at four Regional Education Conferences; the reaching of more than 75,000 people with sound movies; and the development of visual techniques including sound filmstrips, the wall map, turnover talk, posters, etc.; through the effective utilization of printed materials, the preparation of discussion guides, and the work of coordinating over-all CIO education programs of international unions and state councils.

"The CIO Leadership Training Courses included labor economics, labor history, and problems of union security and union leadership. Workshops gave practical training in techniques of political action, public speaking and parliamentary procedure, preparing union newspapers, problems of union meetings, etc. Evening programs covered topics close to CIO's program such as conservation and regional planning, farm-labor relations, state legislation, etc. A recreation director was hired for the school series.

"The program of the department's film division has responded to the growing demand from local unions for films, filmstrips, and information on film programs, equipment, etc. The CIO Film Library now circulates over 100 prints of 16mm sound films.

"During the past year, the film library handled some 600 rentals of 16mm films. This indicates considerably more than that number of showings, since unions frequently plan several showings for each film. Through these showings CIO films reach 75,000 people.

"The *Economic Outlook* has wide coverage both from the daily press and the labor press; mats of selected *Economic Outlook* cartoons are sent regularly to some 80 labor papers and are reproduced widely, accompanied by excerpts or the complete text.

"A social concern of the department is the preparation of materials for distribution at state and county fairs, for mailing to farmers, etc. The pamphlet, *Forward Together*, was prepared for this purpose in 1949; over 80,000 copies were distributed, including special editions with the imprints of five state councils.

"CIO has provided active leadership in the campaign for the Labor Extension Service bill in cooperation with other labor, education, and community groups, and many CIO international unions, councils, and locals are giving financial aid to the National Committee for the Extension of Labor Education on which the department is represented."

New CIO Pamphlet On Employment

A pamphlet, "When Unemployment Hits," has been issued by the CIO Full Employment Committee and the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee.

Emil Rieve is administrative chairman of the first committee; Irving Abramson is chairman of the second. The pamphlet outlines functions the various arms of CIO and its affiliates can perform for CIO members.

The pamphlets—10c a copy; 100 for $8.50, 500 for $40.00—can be obtained from the CIO Publications Department, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Houston School Board 'Protects' Young Minds

The Houston, Tex., school board has voted to drop a high school civics textbook because one paragraph on capitalism "might have a bad effect on a child's mind."

The book is "American Government," written by Prof. Frank A. Magruder of Oregon State Univ.

House Unit To Probe Charges Of Forced Labor in Ky. Plant

A CONGRESSIONAL investigation will be conducted into alleged enforced labor at the Bond Brothers' railroad tie manufacturing plant just outside Louisville, Ky.

A hearing will be held at Louisville in mid-November by a House Labor subcommittee consisting of Reps. Burke (D., Ohio), Wier, (D., Minn.), Perkins (D., Ky.), who will preside at the hearing; McConnell (R., Pa.) and Werdel (R., Cal.).

Arrangements for the hearing were made after Rep. Lesinski (D., Mich.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, read a story in the CIO News telling about conditions at the plant where the CIO Woodworkers have been on strike since last May 2.

CIO Reg. Dir. William B. Taylor and CIO Woodworkers Rep. Emil Luther claimed that a score of parolees from the La Grange Reformatory were forced to work at the Bond Brothers plant.

Some of the parolees, all of whose terms have now expired, testified to being forced to work at the plant, at a hearing before George Burton, Kentucky Commissioner of Labor Relations.

Oregon CIO Steps Up PAC Work

IN A MOVE to strengthen its political activity in Oregon, the Oregon CIO Council has set up a state-wide political action committee consisting of members from each congressional district.

Committee members, elected at the twelfth annual convention of the council at Bend, Ore., will carry on their activity within the area they are elected to represent and will work under the direction and supervision of the officers and executive board of the council.

Duties of the committee, as outlined in a resolution submitted by Chester C. Dustin and John M. Brost of the CIO Regional office, will be to increase registration, get out the vote and provide information on legislation and proposed legislation "which affect the principles and objectives of CIO for the promotion of the general welfare of all people."

George Brown who resigned his office as Director of Organization for CIO Woodworkers to become Council secretary-treasurer when Stanley Earl accepted a ECA post last August, was nominated without opposition for his present position.

For president the delegates nominated H. E. Geiger, Klamath Falls Woodworker, and staff member of the Oregon CIO Regional Office, and John Brost, Portland Longshoreman. Geiger presided at the convention as president, succeeding to that office upon the resignation of Neil Griffin a few weeks prior to the meeting. The president will be elected by referendum.

CIO Reg. Dir. Tim Flynn, for northern California, told the delegate:

"The communist problem in the CIO will be in the past tense following the National CIO convention in Cleveland."

Other speakers included Pres. J. E. Fadling of CIO Woodworkers; Pres. Donald Jones of the Oregon Farmers' Union; George Roberts, Western PAC director; Vice Pres. Tom Jones of the Oregon Communications Workers, CIO; and Intl. Rep. Matt Meehan, of the Longshoremen's Union.

A statement on policy adopted by the convention called for the abandonment of the practice of indorsing people for political office on the "lesser of two evils" theory and for recommending support to only those candidates who will "forthrightly" support the legislative program of the CIO.

Resolutions adopted indorsed the proposed Columbia Valley Administration legislation, upheld the withdrawal of the CIO from the WFTU; called for reapportionment of the state legislative and congressional representation in Oregon, and urged continued support of a "truly progressive" legislative program for the people of Oregon.

Other resolutions demanded the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and called for the passage of a national anti-poll tax law.

Local Adopts Weekly

A 70-year-old weekly at Wilson, N. Y., the Star, has become the official publication of Local 686, CIO Auto Workers, and henceforth will be mailed each week to the homes of the 3000 Niagara County members of the local. In each edition of the Star hereafter there will be a special section devoted to news of Local 686 and general labor news.

Legal Dept. Indicts T-H and NLRB

By DOROTHY ROCKWELL CLARK

THE CIO LEGAL Dept., in its annual report to the convention, turned in as damning a recital of evidence against the Taft-Hartley law, in theory and application, as has been collected in one place since CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg presented his testimony to Congress last Spring.

The indictment applied particularly to the NLRB, which the Legal Division declared had "strained law and logic" in a series of "retrogressive . . . shocking . . . almost unbelievable" decisions "which vie with the provisions of Taft-Hartley themselves in their strangling effects upon labor."

As for NLRB General Counsel Robert N Denham, whose ouster was demanded by President Murray on Oct. 26, the Legal Department found once more that the Maryland lawyer had acted in an "arbitrary and irresponsible," as well as an "anti-labor," manner.

The Department found that no compromise was possible with the basic Taft-Hartley provisions, particularly the revival of government by injunction. It noted that on the crucial Senate vote on the injunction power, labor came within two votes of winning its point, and called for redoubled efforts "to return a Congress in 1950 which will follow the will of the people by repealing Taft-Hartley."

Based on answers made by CIO Internationals to a lengthy questionnaire, the Legal Department found and submitted facts to prove that the act and the NLRB had:

1. "Hampered and obstructed the organization of the unorganized . . . *Organization of new members has slowed down to a rate where it scarcely equals the loss of members* due to death and retirement from industry . . . Employers have been encouraged to commit unfair labor practices. In January, 1949, the number of unfair labor practice complaints issued by the Board were double the monthly average for the past seven years."

2. "Precipitated three classes of otherwise unnecessary strikes: (a) Organizational strikes . . . (b) Strikes forced by the very terms of the Act (such as the provision making unions sueable for unauthorized acts of their agents); (c) Many disputes over economic issues which would ordinarily have been easily adjusted. These have resulted in employers forcing strikes in order to take advantage of the strike-breaking provisions of the Act."

3. "Maintained the gap between workers' living costs and earnings, and encouraged industry to deny wage increases, despite soaring profits and continued high prices."

4. "Encouraged employers to cut contract standards and to become un-cooperative and adamant in the settlement of grievances."

These were the effects which CIO predicted while the Act was under discussion, and after it was passed. These were the predictions which the Natl. Association of Manufacturers soothingly told the public were nothing but the anguished screams of labor czars about to lose their stranglehold on the American public.

The Legal Dept. commented that "tragically enough for our unions, time has proved the predictions of the CIO to be correct."

The most detailed presentation of facts to back up the CIO's indictment of the Act itself, was made in Goldberg's report to Congress; the report to the convention refers only briefly to some of the most spectacular instances, such as the nation-wide strikes in the printing industry, the atomic energy dispute, the mine workers' cases, the longshore disputes on East Coast and Great Lakes.

BY NOW THE provisions of the Act itself, confusing as they are, have through hard experience become familiar to most union officers, and its effects are apparent. The startling new material presented by the Legal Department in its report has to do with the record of anti-labor activity which the NLRB has built up even in interpreting those provisions which did not change the Wagner Act.

The Department pointed out that the Board had many opportunities, because of the confusing and contradictory nature of the T-H hodgepodge, to undo by administrative ruling the most damaging effects of some sections, to choose the more liberal of possible interpretations, and to counteract to some extent the Denham one-man rule.

Instead, the Department said, "we have witnessed an outpouring of rulings from the Board, albeit by divided votes in most instances, which vie with the provisions of Taft-Hartley themselves in their strangling effects upon labor."

Here are some of the instances cited by the Department:

1. T-H provides that economic strikers who are not entitled to reinstatement may not vote in representation elections. This restriction does not apply to men who are on strike in protest against unfair labor practices. But in the **Times Square Stores** case the Board "enunciated a rule which results in employes who are actually unfair labor practice strikers, being called economic strikers, which means they are not eligible to vote if they have been permanently replaced." *Here was an instance where the Board actually stretched the language of one section in order to apply the more severe restriction of another,* and the decision also had the effect of giving Denham additional powers.

2. In the **Pipe Machinery Co.** case the Board *"issued an open invitation to employers to replace economic strikers as quickly as possible,"* by deciding in an anti-labor fashion a problem left open by the Act itself—the question of when an economic striker is deemed to have been permanently displaced.

3. In the **National Electric Products** case, contrary to "past implicit principles and the plain will of Congress," the NLRB *decided that unfair labor practice strikers were bound by no-strike clauses, in spite of the fact that Congress had refused to adopt an amendment outlawing any strike "to remedy practices for which an administrative remedy is available under the Act."* Board chairman Herzog, who voted with the majority, nevertheless recognized the sweeping nature of this finding, and said that blanket application of the rule would "encourage commission of unfair labor practices of such provocative magnitude that . . . employes can reasonably be expected — or intended — by their employer to turn to what would prove to be suicidal self-help."

4. The **Board** gave sanction to "a powerful anti-union weapon—rewarding workers for not participating in a strike," in the **General Electric Co.** case.

The NLRB said that strikers should retain seniority but could be deprived of vacation and retirement benefits, commenting that "an employer whose operations are strike-bound should be permitted to compensate non-strikers for their involuntary loss of time for the purpose of holding intact that portion of his working force." Nothing in the Taft-Hartley law covers this point explicitly.

5. Foremen were protected under the old Wagner Act, yet in deciding a case which arose under that law, the Board held that supervisors had violated their duty to "forestall destruction of key plant facilities" when they refused to take over work normally done by striking members of the United Steelworkers at the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co.

The foremen had not refused to do their normal work and were not on strike. Yet the NLRB found "a crude analogy between the refusal of foremen to do maintenance work and the criminal actions of company employes who wilfully damage company property during a strike, and for that reason refused them reinstatement after they had been fired." This was clearly beyond the scope of the Wagner Act which protected the concerted activities of foremen.

6. In a "shocking" decision, the NLRB in the **United Elastic Corp.** case *exonerated an employer from all charges of unfair labor practice by penalizing a union for a wildcat strike which its international representative had tried to stop.* The strike was in violation of a no-strike clause and was occasioned by "an accumulation of unsettled grievances," in the Board's own words.

The employer, two days after the strike started, cancelled his contract with the CIO Textile Workers. He also solicited strikers individually to return to work, handed out unilateral wage increases, fired strikers who failed to return to work, and discriminated against strikers in its re-employment policies.

From all of this the Board exempted him, on the "narrow and tenuous" grounds that the International Union had not appealed directly to the strikers themselves but only to their leadership.

7. By contrast, the Board "strained law and logic to absolve" the employer of all responsibility for statements made by his supervisors, in the **Beatrice Foods** case, in spite of the fact that the NLRB majority found the statements unlawful. The employer had posted notices disavowing responsibility for what the supervisors said, and therefore could not be held responsible, the majority said. This finding, the Department commented, "flies in the face of reality."

'Ready Device'

NLRB minority member Houston, commenting on the infamous *United Elastic Corp.* decision: "We must be aware that if an unauthorized strike can be attributed to a union so simply, and an employer is permitted thereafter to disregard both his contract and the representative of his employees by individual dealing with strikers, then the board itself has contrived a ready device for dissident employees and collusive employers to subvert honest collective bargaining."

The Legal Department cited several other examples to show "the disparity of treatment accorded employers and unions" in cases involving responsibility.

8. In an "outrageous" decision, the NLRB found that a union had undertaken an illegal boycott simply by picketing a non-union employer and placing him on its "We Do Not Patronize" list. The picket signs did not urge anybody else not to patronize the establishment; they simply stated that the union members did not do so. *This was found to be an illegal secondary boycott in spite the fact that T-H specifically states that "the expressing of any views shall not constitute an unfair labor practice under any section."* The minority of the Board said flatly that in this case the majority was "rewriting legislation for Congress."

9. "Apparently motivated by a mechanistic search for 'equalization,' the Board (in the **Continental Southern Corp.** case) held that an employer may challenge a claim of a union to representation of a majority *even if he has no 'reasonable basis in fact' for the challenge."* Such a "bad-faith" challenge has by long precedent been considered an employer unfair practice, and Congress held that the employer must have at least some reasonable basis for believing the union claim to be false before he challenged it. Now, comments the Department, "the Board has forged an additional union-busting weapon."

Murray Demands Denham's Ouster

CIO Pres. Murray has demanded the ouster of NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham. "I am advised," Murray said, "that the President has ample power to remove Mr. Denham."

"Ample justification exists from Mr. Denham's removal. He has overstepped permissible bounds of discretion in administering his office. He has utilized his vast powers to aid employers bent on destroying free trade unions.

"Denham has refused time and again to issue complaints against employers on well-founded charges of unfair labor practices brought by unions. This has encouraged unfair employers to violate the law with impunity.

"On the other hand, Mr. Denham has issued complaint after complaint against labor unions based on frivolous and unfounded charges by employers. Moreover, he has used his injunctive powers in a reckless and vengeful manner in order to suppress legitimate strikes and other concerted activities of unions. No less than approximately 60 injunctions have been sought by the General Counsel under the T-H Act. Fifty-eight of these have been against unions and only two against employers.

"On a number of occasions the NLRB and the courts have found that the complaints issued by Mr. Denham, which form the basis for the injunctions, were baseless and should never have been issued in the first instance.

"This man Denham has even sought to enjoin peaceful picketing of a worker's own employer. The entire NLRB rejected this vicious attempt as a direct violation of the constitutional protection of free speech and as unwarranted even by the infamous T-H Act."

Denham, in Washington, had no comment.

WE WISH THE NAM WERE RIGHT

"Back in 1947, the CIO vigorously protested that Taft-Hartley was the handiwork of reactionary employers and legislators who aimed ultimately to destroy labor unions. Not only does it place untold restrictions on the legitimate activities of unions, the CIO warned, but it provides employers with the very anti-union weapons with which to forge a campaign of destruction.

"Employers, suddenly cloaking themselves in a most suspicious solicitude for the interests of workers, retorted that the Act would actually benefit the rank and file, and that its restrictions were aimed only at a few allegedly dictatorial labor czars. Labor's fears, said the NAM, were based on slogans and generalities which were unsupported by specific facts.

"Tragically enough for our unions, time has proved the predictions of the CIO to be correct. As early as a year ago, a host of specific facts had accumulated to blast the irresponsible statements of employers that labor's fears were purely imaginary. These facts, which attest to the wicked anti-union nature of Taft-Hartley, were set forth in detail in my last annual report to the CIO.

"Since last year new specific facts have been added to this scandalous record. A complete documentation of these facts was made available to Congress by General Counsel Goldberg, who testified on behalf of the CIO before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and the House Committee on Education and Labor in support of the Thomas-Lesinski bill to repeal Taft-Hartley."—quoted from the report of the Legal Department to the convention. Goldberg's statement to Congress was 127 pages long.

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The CIO News

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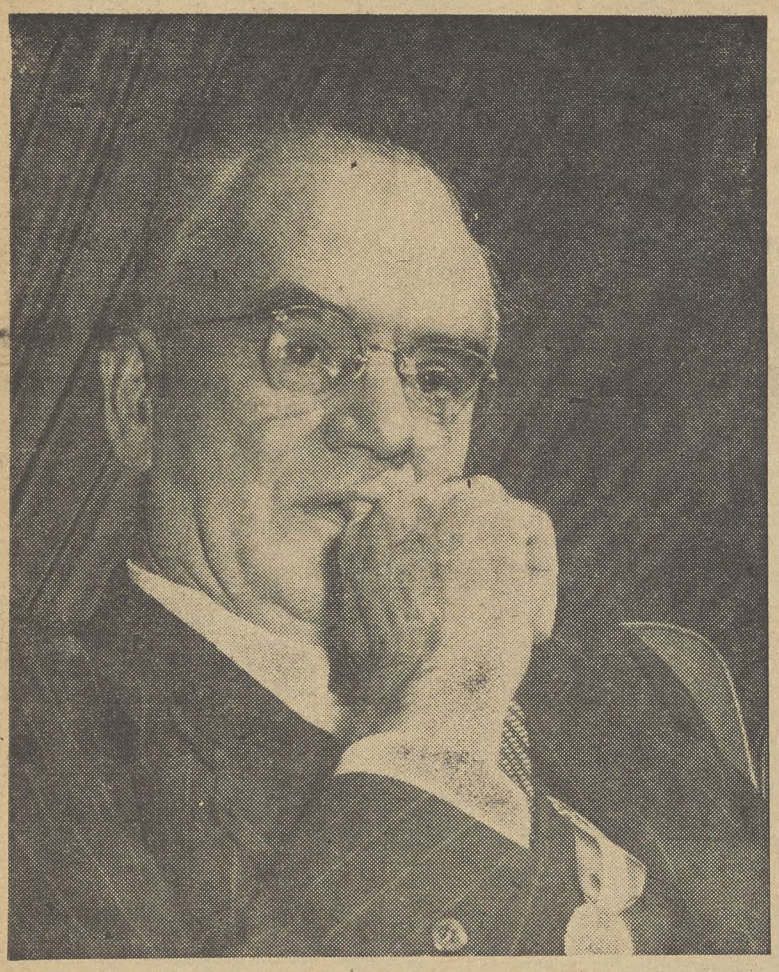
UE AND FE EXPELLED BY CIO

10 Unions To Be Tried On Communist Charges

The 11th constitutional CIO convention dealt crushing blows designed to make it impossible for Communists ever again to gain a beachhead within the organization.

These actions were approved by the CIO convention and executive board last week at the public auditorium in Cleveland:



CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY

- **A constitutional change barring Communists, Fascists or their consistent followers, from holding the post of officer or board member in CIO.**
- **A constitutional change giving the board power, by a two-thirds vote, to remove any officer or board member who follows the Communist party line.**
- **A constitutional change allowing the board to expel any union for pro-Communist actions.**
- **The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America was expelled.**
- **A new union, the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, was chartered.**
- **The Farm Equipment Workers Union was expelled.**
- **The board authorized trials for nine board members and 10 unions accused of following the party line.**
- **The per capita was increased to 10 cents.**
- **Pres. Philip Murray, Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey and Vice-Pres. and Organization Dir. Allan S. Haywood were reelected unanimously. Joseph Beirne of CWA replaced Albert Fitzgerald of the old UE as a Vice President.**

Sharp, harsh words were exchanged on the convention floor as Murray led the fight to oust the Commies and fellow travelers. No effort was made to pull punches or to avoid calling the Communist-anti-Communist fight by its right name.

It was obvious as the session opened that the majority of delegates were fed up with the lefties, that they wanted them thrown out of the CIO. Feeling against CP followers heightened as the convention progressed.

When the last session was over the backbone of the left-wing in the CIO had been broken beyond repair.

CIO forces are now girding for the battle expected to be waged between unions inside the organization and those now out or on their way out. Attention centers now on the struggle taking place between the left-wingers loyal to the leadership of ousted UE and the right-wing group that is loyal to CIO policy.

New Electrical Union Chartered By Convention

Bethlehem Pact Breaks Solid Steel Front

"WE BROKE the solid front of the steel industry!"

Although the morning papers were already carrying the happy news, and the announcement had been made 13 hours earlier at a press conference attended by over 200 newsmen, CIO Pres. Philip Murray's dramatic statement to the CIO convention sent a thrill down each delegate's spine.

Bethlehem Steel Co.—second largest steel producer in the world—had settled. Its 80,000 CIO Steelworkers, on strike for 31 days, were going back to work. And the remainder of the steel strikers—420,000 of them—felt it would be only a short time before they, too, returned to work as victors in the nationwide struggle for pensions and social insurance.

The Bethlehem settlement broke many precedents. It was the first time a major steel company had acted independently of U. S. Steel, traditional pace-setter. It was the first time a major steel company had agreed to the principle of an employer's responsibility for its aged workers. It was to mark the first time in history that a uniform Blue Cross hospitalization plan had been negotiated by a union on a nationwide scale.

PHILIP MURRAY, CIO and Steelworkers' president, shakes hands with Joseph R. Larkin, Bethlehem Steel vice president, after they have signed an agreement ending the strike against Bethlehem. Terms give workers $100 company-paid pensions, social insurance.

TO THE CHEERING conventioners, Murray reported: "It is with a degree of pride that I report to the Convention here this morning the perfection of this collective bargaining contract with the Bethlehem Steel Corp.—the first time in the history of the steel industry the so-called solid front of the industry has been broken . . .

"As late as 12 o'clock last night the striking workers, members of our union, at the properties of the Bethlehem Corp., all the communities in which their properties are located, were having giant celebrations, celebrating what they and I believe to be the greatest victory of the Union."

Triumphantly Murray termed the Bethlehem victory "a great moral gain, a great material gain, for the Steelworkers . . . I am proud of the Steelworkers."

CIO presidential bouquets also went to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, whose executive board had voted financial aid to the strikers; to the Textile Workers who had pledged $250,000 in support of the steel union; and to the Auto Workers, who, Murray said, "do not limit that support to $100,000, but they are prepared to go to any extreme, together with the other organizations, in support of our cause."

MURRAY'S remarks were made after introduction of Resolution 1, "Support of the Steel Strike."

The resolution, unanimously adopted, described the strike as a fight "to end the double standard, which provides fat pensions on a non-contributory basis, to high-paid steel executives, while delaying modest pensions to the workers . . .

"We congratulate Pres. Philip Murray and the United Steelworkers of America for their courageous struggle on behalf of all labor and all the American people," the resolution continued. "We accept this challenge of Wall St. The Steelworkers' fight is our fight. We shall fight side by side with them until victory is won."

The convention—on behalf of CIO's six million members—pledged "full moral organizational and financial support" to the steel strike.

One of the first effects of the Bethlehem settlement—other than the employes' return to work—was to set into motion negotiations in other companies. So far as the union was concerned, there would be no settlement which did not at least match the Bethlehem plan—and the Bethlehem plan was considerably more costly than the presidential fact-finding board's recommendations.

As the CIO News went to press, the industry's third largest pin appeared ready to fall. Talks with Republic, which employs 54,000, began almost immediately on the heels of the Bethlehem settlement and were reported working their way toward final agreement.

Meanwhile, much the same situation was reported of contract talks with Jones & Laughlin, fourth largest member of the industry.

Two smaller concerns—Lukens, with 5,000 workers, and McLouth, with 500—came to terms along the lines of the Bethlehem plan. Estimated cost to McLouth will be 1½c more than Bethlehem's expenditure.

Throughout the week following the Bethlehem peace pact, U. S. Steel, in its new role as follower instead of leader, sat quietly in the background. "Big Steel" was reportedly "studying" the Bethlehem formula.

While the steel companies were falling into line one by one, the Timken Roller Bearing Co. started swimming in the opposite direction. Rather than grant union demands for a Bethlehem-type contract, the company attempted to buy off the Steelworkers indefinitely with an offer of a 6c hourly wage increase beginning Jan. 1, 1950 and extending until conclusion of an agreement on pensions.

The 10,000 Timken employes turned down the proposal and joined fellow Steelworkers on the picket line.

HERE ARE the main provisions of the agreement which put Bethlehem employes back to work:

Minimum pensions of $100 a month are assured all workers at age 65 after 25 years seniority. This includes federal social security benefits. The plan is wholly company-financed. No maximum is placed on the amount of the pension benefits. The union estimated some of the higher-paid employes may draw as much as $250 a month.

After 15 years with the company, a worker may qualify for pension benefits. In such cases, payments will be a minimum of $4 a month for each year of service.

The average pension, including Social Security, will be about $110 a month. This is more than twice the amount workers receive under Bethlehem's 26-year-old pension plan, installed unilaterally.

Under the agreement, at least 1500 workers who were previously eligible for pensions, but instead were thrown on the "Bethlehem Relief Plan" which was entirely financed by the workers will receive the $100 minimum pension the rest of their lives.

These aged workers, the union explained, were denied pensions by the company's General Pension Board, which had absolute right to deny payment for any reason.

Rules governing the company's previous pension plan contain this statement:

"The General Pension Board shall have the absolute right to cancel or suspend payment of the pension of any pensioner whenever it shall consider such pensioner is undeserving for any reason."

These 1500—now drawing $48 a month from their own relief plan—will begin receiving their new pensions as soon as the program goes into effect. The plan is slated to begin operating Jan. 1, 1950, but actuarial difficulties may push it a few months late. In any event, it must be in effect by March 1.

An additional 3500 pensioners, now receiving a $50 minimum pension, will be eligible to receive twice that much when the new plan gets into motion.

Exact cost of the pension formula to the company has not yet been worked out, but both union and industry spokesmen expected it to cost at least 10c an hour.

In his address to the CIO convention, Murray said the union's estimates placed the figure "considerably in excess of 12c an hour."

THE SECOND part of the Bethlehem agreement will guarantee for every employe a minimum life insurance policy of $2100. The maximum runs as high as $4500. The average will be about $3000.

Each employe, his wife and dependent children are covered by a Blue Cross hospitalization plan, which will provide hospitalization up to 70 days.

In addition, employes will receive $26 in sick benefits up to 26 weeks.

Unlike the pension program, which is non-contributory, this phase of the agreement will be financed by a 2½c hourly contribution from the company, matched by equal payments from the workers.

FOR ABOUT 90% of Bethlehem employes, now financing their own insurance program, the new plan will mean a reduction in expenditures and a great increase in benefits.

Present cost to workers of this plan is 3½c to 4c an hour, Murray said. The new plan will cut down this expense by 1 to 1½c.

All told, the Bethlehem settlement is expected to cost the company a minimum of 12½c an hour—2½c above the price recommended by the Presidential fact-finders.

But to the union, the strike had already brought an even more important victory. Murray expressed it to the convention this way:

"The position of the United Steelworkers of America is now completely vindicated. We shall carry forward until the entire industry negotiates with our union similar plans for members of our organization . . . "

Unified Action For Jobless

THE CIO reaffirmed its belief that only a national system of unemployment insurance, geared in with a national employment service and a unified national social insurance system, can properly discharge the responsibility of the national government to deal adequately with the national problem of unemployment.

As a preliminary step, the convention supported President Truman's proposal for national minimum benefit standards.

The resolution added that "such standards cannot really give assurance of proper performance and cannot overcome inherent difficulties in relying on separate state laws.

WEAKNESSES cited in the crazy quilt of unemployment insurance and public employment services were noted:

- Because of low minimums set by state laws, benefits are too low, averaging only a third of weekly earnings.
- Duration of benefits is too limited.
- Discriminatory laws and rulings deprive thousands of workers of benefits to which they are entitled.
- Workers employed in more than one state lose their rights partly or completely.

Proposing a series of recommendations to protect workers and their rights, the resolution adopted by delegates favored, as an interim measure, immediate provision of benefits up to 52 weeks in a calendar year out of federal funds, provided states meet certain minimum benefit standards.

Voice Asked On NSRB

EMPHASIZING the necessity of maximum civilian control of our economy in case of war, the convention called for the appointment of a top policy National Security Resources Board upon which labor is properly and adequately represented.

The resolution pointed out that labor's interest in our industrial mobilization program is broad and all-inclusive, going far beyond interest solely in manpower problems to encompass the proper utilization of natural resources, the proper location and establishment of plants, adequate conversion of civilian production and a continuing interest in major economic policies relating both to peacetime and wartime.

Establishment of the NSRB as a civilian agency was commended by the resolution as a welcome improvement over exclusive military control of essentially civilian operation. But the convention pointed out that continuing domination by the Board by the military and by industrialists and bankers is not consistent with our democratic way of life.

CIO Convention Cracks Down On Left Wing

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

IN CLEVELAND'S huge Public Auditorium, a lot of people cried for joy, hundreds were on their feet cheering and shouting in glee, scores pounded tables happily—and a small band of diehards remained in their seats glowering.

The CIO had clamped down—and hard—on Communists within its ranks. No more would party liners use the good name of CIO to advance their causes. No more could a CIO leader put party loyalty above his obligations to his union and to his membership. This was the 11th annual CIO convention.

In six earth-shaking days, the CIO heard and did these things (all in the Public Auditorium, except where noted):

1. Heard Pres. Philip Murray declare in his keynote: "There is no way, no decent way, by which we can hope to resolve these (Communist) issues in the CIO's International Executive Board. It cannot be done. There will be recommended certain definite, constructive, constitutional changes designed to put an end to these practices within CIO."

2. Barred from membership in the CIO Executive Board anyone who is a "member of the Communist Party, any Fascist organization, or other totalitarian movement, or who consistently pursues policies and activities directed toward the achievement of the program or the purposes of "those organizations."

3. Expelled from membership in the CIO the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, charging that organization with following the Communist Party line in detriment to members.

The leadership of the old UE didn't choose to stand up and fight at the convention. On the contrary, a few of the delegates —but not its top officers—sat only through the first day's sessions. On the second day, the old UE announced it had decided to withhold per capita from CIO.

4. Issued a charter to a new union, the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, which will be directed temporarily by an Administrative Committee chaired by CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, President of UE before it became Communist-dominated, and which committee includes Fred Kelley, Michael Fitzpatrick and John Dillon, who ran against the left wingers at the recent UE convention.

The new IUE-CIO will have offices on the 10th floor of the Walker Bldg., 734 15th St., NW, Washington 5, D. C. Phone: Executive 6096.

This writer will be publicity Director for the IUE-CIO. He takes this occasion to thank all who have cooperated with him in his work for the CIO News and urges them to continue to cooperate with Publicity Dir. Pete Swim and the other staff members. When my leave is over, I'll be back with CIO News.

VICE PRES. ALLAN S. HAYWOOD in charge of organizing congratulates Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey on the granting of a charter to the International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers which was given jurisdiction over the field formerly held by the expelled UE. Carey is chairman of the administrative board of the new union.

5. Expelled the United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of America which several times refused to obey a CIO order to merge with the CIO United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers and which instead voted to merge with the old UE.

6. Set up, through board action, trial boards to try nine individuals and 10 unions on charges of having consistently followed the Communist Party line.

The charges were brought against the following unions and board members:

Longshoremen and Pres. Harry Bridges.

Marine Cooks and Pres. Hugh Bryson.

Food & Tobacco and Pres. Donald Henderson.

Furniture and Pres. Morris Pizer.

American Communications Association and Pres. Joseph Selly.

Fishermen and Pres. J. F. Jurich.

Public and Pres. Abram Flaxer.

Mine-Mill and Pres. John Clark.

Office and Pres. James Durkin.

Fur and Leather Workers.

In the last case, Pres. Ben Gold was not charged because Pres. Murray ruled Gold, an admitted member of the Communist Party, was not eligible to sit on the board.

Now, back to the convention—

7. The above was done by a new constitutional rule, adopted overwhelmingly by the convention, which allows the board, by a two-thirds vote, to remove any officer or board member and expel any affiliate for Communist activity.

8. Adopted a new per capita rule. The old 5-cent tax and the extra 3 cents approved last year were merged as the basic tax. A non-recurring 2-cent levy was added which shall be earmarked and applied "to advance the interests of the CIO and its members." This makes a total per capita of 10c.

9. Admitted into CIO membership the 150,000-member Puerto Rico General Workers Confederation (CGT).

10. Adopted a series of broad resolutions covering all phases of domestic and international CIO activity.

* * *

High up in the galleries sat a pretty, dark-eyed girl. She wept unashamedly, in joy.

And, she had plenty of reason for being happy. Her husband had been an active anti-Communist in the old UE. The company for which he worked and the old UE conspired to have him fired. For almost a year he was unable to get work. Things were tough until Carey was able to secure him a job of Organizational Dir. on Allan S. Haywood's staff.

Now, the long dream had come true. A real American union had been set up in the electrical industry.

No wonder she cried in joy.

* * *

A CALL FOR an organizational convention of the new IUE-CIO has been issued by Pres. Murray, Haywood and Carey. The convention will open Nov. 28 at the Broadwood Hotel, Philadelphia.

Already, locals representing thousands of workers have notified the administrative committee that they are remaining in CIO and will attend the convention. Carey and the other committee members have warned workers in the electrical industry that the old UE will make further use of attempts to win restraining orders, injunctions and other legal devices to thwart the will of the workers.

The committee also warned that slander and libel will be resorted to by the outcast "union."

Haywood told the convention that every man and woman on his staff is available to IUE-CIO in its drive for true American trade unionism. Later, he called his staff together and repeated the pledge after an address by Carey.

(Continued on Page 10)

THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY of delegates rose to their feet, cheering and applauding when CIO Pres. Philip Murray pledged in his keynote speech that he would rid the organization of a "small group of unions" responsible for "harassment, opposition and obstruction of the CIO program." UE delegates remained seated.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE of the newly-chartered International Union of Machine, Radio & Electrical Workers took the place of the expelled UE delegates. CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey who heads the committee is at the extreme left in this picture. Next him is Fred Kelley Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization, is in center seated on another man's lap. IUE headquarters is in Washington, D. C.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Joseph A. Beirne, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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UE Expulsion

The resolution expelling UE stated:

"NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

"1. This convention finds that the Certificate of Affiliation heretofore granted to the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America has fallen into the control of a group devoted primarily to the principles of the Communist Party and opposed to the constitution and democratic objectives of the CIO, and in particular to the following declaration in the Preamble of the Constitution of the CIO:

> 'In the achievement of this task we turn to the people because we have faith in them; and we oppose all those who would violate this American emphasis of respect for human dignity, all those who would use power to exploit the people in the interest of alien loyalties.';

and, in conformance with the provisions of Article III, Section 6 of our Constitution, this convention hereby expels the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America from the Congress of Industrial Organizations and withdraws the said Certificate of Affiliation.

"2. This Convention recognizes that the overwhelming majority of the membership of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America are not members of the Communist Party, and further, recognizes the desire of the working men and women in the electrical and allied industries for a free and autonomous union affiliated with the CIO and devoted to the constitutional principles and policies of the CIO.

"3. This Convention hereby authorizes and directs the Executive Board immediately to issue a Certificate of Affiliation to a suitable organization covering electrical and allied workers which will genuinely represent the desires and interests of the men and women in those industries.

"4 This convention calls upon the working men and women in the electrical and allied industries to join in the building of a strong, autonomous union affiliated with the CIO that will fight on a sound trade union basis for the interests of its members as workers and American citizens and which will join wholeheartedly with the CIO in its struggle to obtain the benefits of collective bargaining, including higher wages and better working conditions, to safeguard the economic security and promote the social welfare of the workers of America, and to protect and extend our democratic institutions and civil rights and liberties.

"F This convention calls upon all the affiliates of the CIO to support with all their strength the determination of the electrical workers to free themselves from Communist domination and to create a strong, aggressive and democratic union affiliated with the CIO.

"With the full support of the CIO, the organized workers in the electrical and allied industries will win their campaign for freedom from the degradation of automatic obedience to a foreign dictatorship.

"A victory here for democratic unionism will strengthen the constant drive of all American labor against economic monopoly and against all those forces which would deny to American working men and women the economic security and the democratic liberties which belong to all Americans.

"We salute the rank and file members of the UERMWA as the way is opened for them to walk out of the shadows of Communist conspiracy, double-talk, division, and betrayal, into the sunlight of democracy to be enjoyed in the CIO and cherished and made equally available to all men and women who prize freedom, honesty and loyalty to their ideals and their union brothers and sisters.

"In this cause and with this faith, we of the family of CIO shall defeat our open and our secret enemies; we shall grow stronger in numbers and in moral stature. Thereby the mission of the CIO, as stated at its founding, shall be realized in happy men and women, secure in their jobs, in their homes and in their trust in one another."

Constitutional Amendments

Complete Text Of Changes Adopted By The Convention

THE CIO constitution was amended as recommended by the Committee on the Constitution in the following report:

"A. Page 10:—Article IV concerning **Officers and Executive Board** is amended by the insertion of a new Section 4 which reads as follows:

"'Section 4. No individual shall be eligible to serve either as an officer or as a member of the Executive Board who is a member of the Communist Party, any fascist organization, or other totalitarian movement, or who consistently pursues policies and activities directed toward the achievement of the program or the purposes of the Communist Party, any fascist organization, or other totalitarian movement, rather than the objectives and policies set forth in the constitution of the CIO.'

"Page 10:—Article IV, Section 4 in the 1948 edition of the Constitution now becomes Section 5.

"Page 11:—Article IV, Section 5 now becomes Section 6.

"B. Page 15-16: — Article VI dealing with **Duties of the Executive Board** is amended by the **addition** of the following two new sections:

"Page 15:—1. A new Section 8 reads as follows:

"'Section 8. The Executive Board shall have the further power to refuse to seat or to remove from office any member of the Executive Board, or to remove from office any officer, who is found by the Board, by a two-thirds vote after notice and hearing, to be ineligible to serve under the provisions of Article IV, Section 4. Any action of the Executive Board under this section may be appealed to the Convention, provided, however, that such action shall be effective when taken and shall remain in full force and effect pending the appeal.'

"Page 16:—2. A new Section 10, which reads as follows:

"'Section 10. The Executive Board shall have the further power, upon a two-thirds vote, to revoke the Certificate of Affiliation of or to expel or to take any other appropriate action against any national or international union or organizing committee the policies and activities of which are consistently directed toward the achievement of the program or the purposes of the Communist Party, any fascist organization, or other totalitarian movement, rather than the objectives and policies set forth in the constitution of the CIO. Any action of the Executive Board under this section may be appealed to the Convention, provided, however, that such action shall be effective when taken and shall remain in full force and effect pending the appeal.'

"Page 15:—3. Section 8 in the old Constitution now becomes Section 9.

"Page 16:—4. In the printed copies of the Constitution, Sections 9, 10, 11 and 12 now become Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14.

"C. Page 8:—Article III dealing with **Affiliates** has been amended in Section 6 by the addition of new language.

"The proposed amendment of Article III, Section 6 would read (the new words are in black type):

"'Section 6. National or international unions and organizing committees may not be suspended or expelled except upon a two-thirds vote at the convention, **or, without limitation on the foregoing powers of the convention, by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board in the cases specified in Section 10 of Article VI.** This provision may not be amended except by a two-thirds per month.'

"D. Page 21:—Article VIII, dealing with **Revenue** is amended in Section 1 by changing the last six words from 'five cents per member per month' to 'eight cents per member per month.' As amended, it would read as follows (the new word is in black type):

"'Section 1. Each national and international union and organizing committee shall pay, on or before the 15th of each month, for the preceding month, a per capita tax of **eight** cents per member.

"E. Page 21:—A new Section 1(a) is proposed in place of Section 1(a) in the 1948 Constitution. The new Section 1(a) reads as follows:

"'For the 12-month period commencing with the month of November 1949, each National and International Union and Organizing Committee shall pay, on or before the 15th of each month for the preceding month, an additional and non-recurring special per capita tax of two cents per member per month which shall be ear-marked and applied to advance the interests of the CIO and its membership. The provisions of Section 4 of this Article shall apply to this Section 1(a).'

"F. Page 22:—Article VIII, dealing with **Revenue** is amended by the addition of a new Section 3 which reads as follows:

"'Section 3. Any affiliate which is in arrears to the Organization for per capita tax for two months or more shall not, unless exonerated in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, be in good standing, and shall not be entitled to representation on the Executive Board until restored to good standing by the payment of all per capita tax due under the provisions of this Article.'

"Page 22-23:—Article VIII, Section 3, 4 and 5, in the printed copies of the 1948 Constitution are renumbered to be Sections **4, 5** and 6."

Amnesty Is Asked For War Objectors

The convention asked that prosecution of men soley on account of their conscientious objection to war cease. Delegates also urged the immediate release of those conscientious objectors now in prison.

Amnesty also was urged for all conscientious objectors previously convicted for violation of the 1940 and 1948 selective service acts.

Board Instructed

The convention by resolution instructed the CIO Executive Board as follows:

"WHEREAS: This Convention has amended the Constitution to empower the Executive Board to take appropriate action to maintain the integrity of the CIO and to protect it against those who seek to pervert it from its constituional objectives and purposes.

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: THAT

"This Convention hereby instructs the Executive Board immediately to exercise its powers under Article VI, Section 10 of the Constitution and to take appropriate action to protect the CIO and to prevent the use of the good name of the CIO by those who insistently direct their policies and activities toward the achievement of the program or the purposes of the Communist Party, any fascist organization or other totalitarian movement."

245 Newsmen At Convention

Handling the press in connection with a big convention is a big job in itself and the CIO convention was no exception.

It took much equipment for the 245 reporters, radio and newsreel men attending. The publicity department made available 25 telephones and 75 typewriters for the use of reporters; Western Union installed five teletypewriter machines and seven Morse telegraph circuits.

Two mimeograph machines were kept busy. And it worked. For example Pres. Murray delivered a 45-minute speech and within 23 minutes after he had finished speaking, the publicity department delivered the last page of a 3,000-word digest of his talk.

PAC Gets Set For Battle In 1950

THE CONVENTION passed this resolution on political action:

"Economic democracy and political democracy live or die together. The weakening or destruction of political democracy, whether by totalitarian conspiracy and aggression, or through the indifference of its citizens, is always followed by the weakening of economic democracy and collective bargaining.

"Since 1943 the CIO Political Action Committee has been in the forefront of the battle to elect to public office men and women who represent their constituents faithfully and ably and who fight for the welfare of all the people of the United States. It has worked untiringly to keep before the people of the country the issues facing the nation and the records of their public servants on those issues. It has stressed without partisanhip the urgency of registration and voting as a duty of citizenship and it has labored to make clear the vital role of elections for city, state and national office in our democracy.

"Today, due largely to the pioneer work of the CIO-PAC, more men and women than ever before are interested and active in the political processes of the country. Issues are taking the place of personalities. The political double talker is passing from the scene. Political parties have come to realize that they must take a stand upon the issues of the day and that they will be held to strict accountability for their platform pledges.

"Faced with a substantial increase of genuine liberals in both Houses of the 81st Congress, the illicit Dixie-gop liaison of Southern Democrats and reactionary Republicans had to come out in the open. In the Senate filibuster vote last March, reinforcing the veto power of the filibuster over civil rights, a majority in the Republican Party formalized the ten-year Dixi-gop liaison in a shameful political marriage of convenience with a minority of the Democratic Party.

"This identification of the Dixie-gop coalition and its members is progress. It clarifies issues. It stimulates political education, organization and action. It is another step forward in the fundamental political realignment that is under way.

"**MUCH REMAINS** to be done to perfect the political processes of our country. Many barriers to the hard-won right of the people to control their own destiny through the ballot box have been erected by the agents of the vested interests who fear the will of the people.

"These barriers must be torn down.

"The basic political task before us is to develop a strong working consolidation of farm, labor and all liberal forces in a genuine, progressive, democratic political action program which rejects the totalitarianism of Communism on the left hand and the reckless anti-social policies of Wall Street monopoly interests on the right. The political power of people must prevail over the political power of entrenched privilege and monopoly. We must plan our course toward that goal.

"The first step is to bring farm, labor and all liberal forces together in an alliance for political action that is independent of any party but gives support to those parties and candidates which are pledged to an aggressive, liberal, democratic purpose and program.

"**WE MUST FACE UP** to the political realities of our time by recognizing that the forces of privilege are presently and powerfully represented in Congress and in state legislatures by an open actively working coalition of reactionary elements in both political parties. This we must overcome by supporting and electing true fighting liberals, regardless of party, and by demanding that they, like the reactionaries, act openly and aggressively together to translate into legislation the progressive measures to which they are pledged.

"**WE CALL UPON ALL** members of CIO in all parts of the country to work and fight, through their political action committees, for legislation that will:

"1. Revise our registration laws to eliminate cumbersome requirements designed to prevent the expression of the popular will and provide only such regulation as is necessary to prevent fraud.

"2. Pay state legislators and state officials enough so that able men and women and young men and women, anxious to make their contribution to the political life of their community, may be attracted to the service of the people.

"3. Provide for direct and open primaries in which all the people can choose the candidates for public office and in which all persons desiring to become canddiates can file without undue restrictions.

"4. Remove from our political life the disgraceful practice of juggling election districts—both state and national—whereby voters in one community exercise more influence than voters in another and where representatives of a few hundred thousand people can outvote millions.

"It is our further belief that the American democratic process, now undergoing its trial by moral strength with totalitarianism ideologies that degrade and destroy human values, must be further strengthened by legislative action to:

"1. Eliminate the outmoded electoral college and provide for direct election of President and Vice President so that there will be no danger that a minority candidate can gain office by a technicality.

"2. Abolish the senority system in Congress by which wisdom is stifled and age takes precedence over ability.

"3. Abolish the Senate filibuster.

"The mercenaries of monopoly must be driven from our temples of government. The power of finance to select the officials who rule the people must be broken. The unholy coalition of reactionaries from the Republican party and the Democratic party which has sought to throttle the will of the people must be defeated. The sinister forces in our political life who seek power by use of appeals to racial prejudice and ignorance must be unmasked.

"To this battle we pledge ourselves. To those of a like mind we issue a cordial invitation to take their places in the war against poverty, in the battle for security, in the dedication of our hearts and minds to the war for a free and happy America.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved:

"1. The Congress of Industrial Organizations calls upon each member of the CIO, together with his family, to register and to vote on election day.

"2. We call upon each member of the CIO to contribute without stint his and her energies to the furtherance of political action work in the block, ward and precinct.

"3. Each national and international union, state and city council and directly affiliated organization is hereby directed to make the utmost use of its energies and resources in building our political action committees and should undertake immediately the systematic check of their respective membership lists to insure that each member and his adult family is registered.

"The collection of voluntary contributions for PAC should be continued on a regular yearly basis within each affiliate of the CIO. This convention authorizes the launching of the 1950 campaign for voluntary contributions at such a time as will permit their full use in the 1950 political campaign.

"The CIO Political Action Committee, as now constituted, shall continue to direct the work of political action and political education of the CIO and service, advise and coordinate the work of political action committees of the state and city bodies.

CHEER MURRAY'S RE-ELECTION

Soil For PAC

Comment by Organization Director Allan S. Haywood on the relation of organizing to political action:

"Considering the whole aspect of our situation, we are bitterly aware that the attacks upon organized labor have continued this year. Out victory in the 1948 elections failed to bring about repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. We must look to intensified organizing activities and multiplied successes to complete the victory.

"Organizing the unorganized is our most essential task. To defeat the enemies of labor and place in office those whose broad policies will aid the extension of true equality of opportunity and industrial democracy to all citizens, we must first create the political soil of a vast army of workers organized into our unions."

More Political Action Can Repeal T-H, Tobin Says

By WILBUR E. BADE

CITING the failure of Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin warned that "organized labor will have to be more active than ever on the political front."

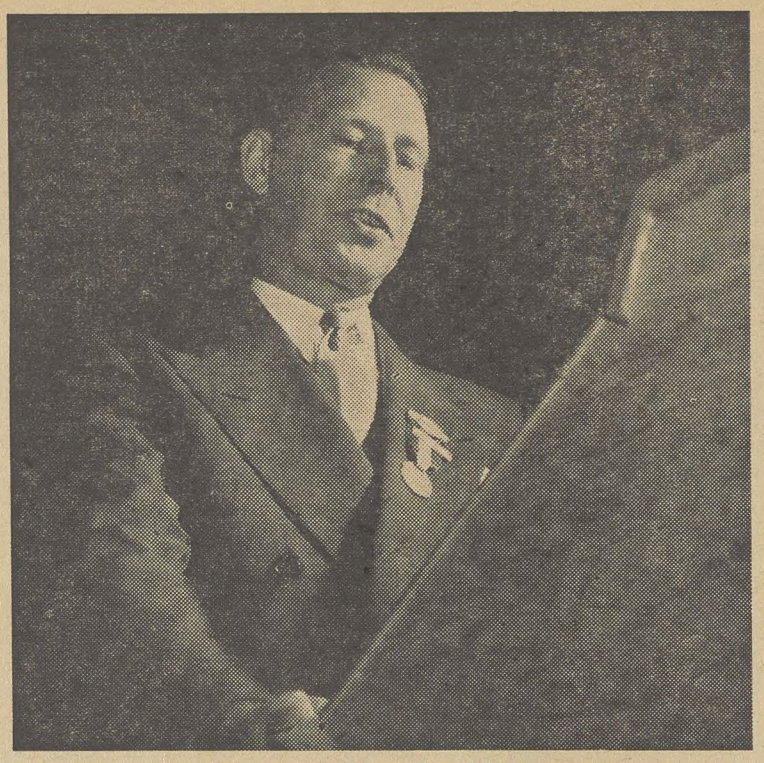
Tobin, in an address to 11th CIO constitutional convention, stressed the need for a firm mandate to congress. Urging labor to get away from factionalism on state and local levels for political co-operation, the labor secretary asserted:

"Labor united must see to it that the promise to repeal Taft-Hartley which the American people approved in November 1948 will be regarded as a binding commitment by a majority of both houses of congress."

At the same time Tobin noted that congress did go forward making good some other extremely vital proposals of the Democratic platform.

The amendments to the fair labor standards act, providing a 75c minimum wage, are a triumph, he told delegates, congratulating CIO leaders who fought for higher standards.

"The 75c minimum wage amendment is a godsend for the 'little people' among our wage earners," Tobin declared. "It is a bulwark for unions affected by the cut-throat competition which comes from plants with low wages. It protects and benefits honest and enlightened management."



Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin Speaks

THE 75c minimum wage will increase buying power, particularly in the South, Tobin stressed, and thereby will boost the general economy. It also will benefit farmers and merchants, he pointed out.

"It will establish for many workers some sort of relationship between earning power and living costs," Tobin told the convention. "It will not only serve to raise sub-standard wage levels, but also will provide a fresh foundation on which organized workers can build their security."

Tobin stated that President Truman, while saying the amendments to the law were a marked social advance, was justified in pointing out that coverage of the law is not satisfactory.

CONGRESS exempted some workers who were covered under the old law, and "a great body of poorly paid workers who belong under the umbrella of the fair labor standards act have been left out in the cold."

Tobin was applauded when he added: "I intend to press with all the force at my command for a correction of this unfortunate situation."

A discussion of fair labor standards naturally leads to a consideration of the employment problem, Tobin pointed out.

He thanked the CIO and its officers for their efforts to strengthen the Dept. of Labor by working for the transfer to the department of the Bureau of Employment Security, now accomplished under the president's reorganization plan No. 2, approved by congress.

"We are now infinitely better able to achieve for wage earners what the Department of Labor was set up to do for the workers of America and the well-being of the general community," Tobin said.

His greatest concern today, Tobin declared, was to attain and maintain full employment in the United States.

IN THE FALL of 1948, Tobin said, we came as close to reaching this goal of full employment as we have ever come in peacetime, with less than 2 million jobless, or only three out of every 100 who were unemployed.

Tobin contrasted this with the 25 out of every 100 who were jobless when President Roosevelt took office. The nation has gone far toward achieving the aim of full employment, he pointed out.

While the downward movement in the economy that set in last fall was reversed last August, Tobin said there is still much to be done before we will have licked unemployment.

He lauded the Michigan plan of Gov. G. Mennen Williams to help distressed areas to help themselves, having recommended this procedure to other states.

Under the Michigan plan thousands of jobs have been saved by persuading citizens of hard-hit communities to tackle the unemployment problem on their own level.

The key to success, he added, is the degree of co-operation which can be brought into action.

"If everybody concerned first at the federal level, and second at the state and local levels will really get out and work together, the industrial cities of the country which have felt the blight of unemployment are certain to regain their prosperity," Tobin stated.

"American trade unions are their own masters, but only as long as they speak for their members and so long as their members put ahead of all else their support of American institutions," he concluded.

Greater Voice Is Asked For Labor In Plant Safety

ASSERTING THAT industrial hazards which kill 16,000 workers every year and injure 2,000,000 more are the joint responsibility of all those involved in industry, the convention demanded elimination of jurisdictional disputes in the field of industrial safety and for a broad program to make the work places of America safe and healthful.

The resolution renewed CIO's insistence that labor be brought into full joint participation at the plant level in safety and occupational health projects. Also urged were authority for the Labor Department to formulate standards of safety and health, legislation to enable the Labor Department in cooperation with State labor departments to promulgate and enforce national health and safety codes, legislation to provide Federal assistance to State agencies administering labor laws and facilities for the Bureau of Labor Statistics to compile records on accidents and disease in industry.

The convention applauded the calling of the President's Conference on Industrial Safety for June, 1950, and noted with satisfaction the participation of 75 CIO delegates in the 1949 conference. Affiliates were urged to send qualified delegates to the 1950 meeting.

"Thank goodness, the employes are still striking, Botts—our golf's improving!'

CIO Will Bring Benefits To Many More Thousands

TO THE CIO the Democratic victory of 1948 represented confirmation of its belief that the people wanted both Taft-Hartley and state anti-labor laws stricken from the books. As a result, stated the resolution on organizing the unorganized, the CIO "drew new inspiration from the election results and intensified its organizing drive."

Particular emphasis was given the organizing activities in the South, "where thousands of unorganized workers are still living under substandard wage and working conditions and are denied the strength and security of union contracts."

Under the leadership first of Van A. Bittner, then, following Bittner's recent death, of George Baldanzi, the CIO Organizing Committee brought the benefits of unionization to thousands of workers.

"It is a tribute to their leadership that the organizing activity of the CIO in the South and in the North has made substantial progress despite determined opposition of unscrupulous employers who have resorted to methods of terror and repression," asserts the resolution.

To CIO Organizational Dir. Allan S. Haywood—whose work in establishing "a new, strong and unified international union of telephone workers within CIO" received special commendation—and to Baldanzi and his staff, delegates expressed gratitude and approval.

And the CIO pledged to continue its efforts to improve the economic lot of the unorganized by bringing them the benefits of a union.

"Organization of the unorganized is a sure guarantee that the principles of trade unionism will be achieved," the resolution said.

Voluntary Health Plans 'Are Not Geared To Needs'

HEALTH IS a national problem of vital concern to the welfare of all citizens and to the strength of the nation, the CIO convention declared in a resolution calling upon Congress to pass legislation setting up a coordinated and integrated national health and insurance program.

The CIO resolution called attention to the distorted story which the American Medical Association has been spreading throughout America in its campaign against national health insurance.

The AMA, it said, "has refused to face the fact that the majority of the people do not have access to the best medical care and that where it is available they cannot pay for it out of current earnings."

Voluntary plans, once opposed but now advocated by the AMA "are not geared to the needs of workers," the resolution stated. They fail to provide comprehensive benefits, have not been made universally available, and cost too much, according to the resolution.

"We believe that all Americans acting together through the instrument of their government have a right to decide how the costs of medical care shall be met," the CIO said. "We believe that a nation that can meet the exigency of war and defense can meet its national health problem through the democratic process."

The program adopted by the convention outlined the main points of the National Health Bill and deplored the failure of Congress to adopt it. It urged the full use of the CIO's facilities "to further a program of public understanding of the real issues in the fight for an adequate and comprehensive national health program . . . so that all may know that the AMA in rejecting democratic methods for resolving the public policy questions on health insurance does not speak for the workers in the factories and on the farms."

Safe Airlines Asked

Finding that "over-ocean airlines . . . have embarked on a penny-saving campaign at the expense of passenger and crew safety," the convention passed a resolution condemning "companies operating over-ocean flights without Radio Officers and 500-kilocycle equipment, and governmental administrators and agencies who aid and abet these subsidized airlines in their efforts to increase their profits at the expense of safety."

LPA Is Indorsed By CIO Convention

The convention, declaring that only a news service free of ideological slant is suitable for use by newspapers which reflect American trade union policies," went on record as:

"Supporting Labor Press Association, which was created recently by representatives of a large segment of the labor movement to serve the entire labor press.

"Be it resolved that the convention urge CIO affiliates to lend their support to LPA and to subscribe to LPA services for their newspapers wherever possible."

Acheson Says Point Four Next Blow For Freedom

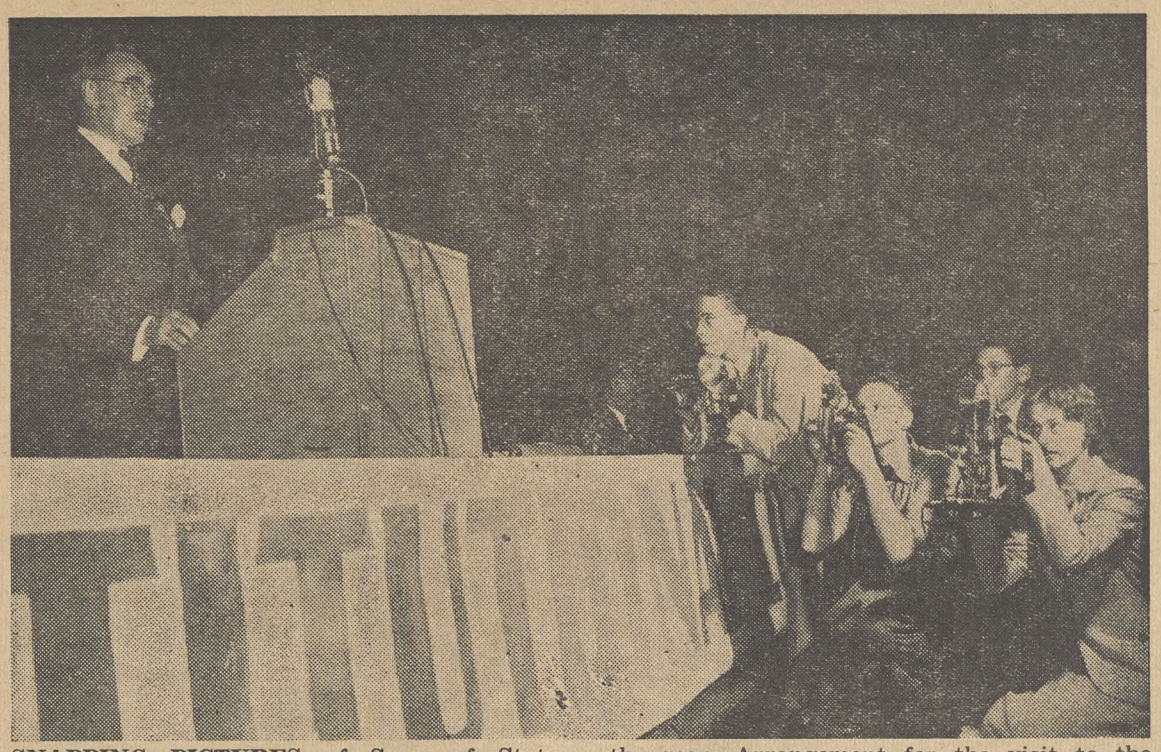
By HOLLACE RANSDELL

FULLY appreciative of the dependency of democracy throughout the world on the support of organized labor in the United States, Secy. of State Dean Acheson told the CIO convention in straightforward language that President Truman's Point Four is the next step toward the creation of more free nations.

Applause received by Acheson showed that the delegates approved Point Four.

Acheson said "you have not always agreed with those in the Government who have had the responsibility of forming our foreign policies. On occasion your criticism has been sharp. But the very fact that you sometimes have been critical is most important.

"This criticism is proof of the complete freedom of the American trade union movement. It means that when you do give your support, as you have to the major undertakings of our foreign affairs, the influence of your support is all the more powerful abroad.



SNAPPING PICTURES of Secy. of State Acheson for their college papers are (l. to r.): Robert Belcaster, Ohio Wesleyan Univ.; Dan Baer, Antioch College, and Marlowe Anderson, Oberlin, with Michael Berla, Oberlin College, in the rear. Arrangement for the visit to the convention was made by the Students for Democratic Action, of which Miss Anderson is the regional secretary-treasurer. She covered the event for the SDA publication.

"THE FIRST few years of the Point Four program will see a great expansion of technical assistance. The results achieved by this means alone should encourage American investors in time to venture their capital abroad.

"There is no direct profit in freeing a country of malaria, or in improving the health of masses of people, in teaching millions of people to read and write, or in gradually increasing the production of food crops that are consumed by the people themselves.

"Private investors cannot be expected to undertake such projects; they have to be carried out by governments as public services. But these things help create the conditions which make private investors willing to risk their money abroad. Similarly, public loans and investments for roads and harbors, hydro-electric power, communication systems, and the reclamation of land should open new areas to development by private capital."

The Secretary of State began his speech to the convention by praising "the contributions that American labor has made to our foreign policy."

"You have supplied able personnel from your ranks to assist Government—men like Clint Golden and Harry Martin. All of these contributions have been vital to the promotion of our interests."

(Clinton Golden, former Steelworkers' vice president, is an ECA labor adviser, and Martin, president of the CIO Newspaper Guild, is labor adviser to Roving Ambassador Harriman.)

Acheson then launched into a general statement of the high ideals inherent in America's desire to help hard-pressed peoples of other lands. He said that the "common denominator that brings American labor and Government into agreement on most international issues, is to be found in our mutual concern with the effect that our international policy has on the daily lives of people.

"We all want the people of other countries, as well as our own, to have the widest possible opportunities for political, economic and social development along the lines which they themselves desire. We all believe that to the extent that this aim is realized all over the world, the people of our own country will be able to achieve the greatest measure of security and well-being."

ONE SET OF problems which arise in working toward this goal, Acheson said, "derives from the attempt of the Soviet Union to extend its control over the people of other countries, and where it cannot control, to interfere with the lives of others. Much of the strength and energy of those who want to remain free has been devoted in the past few years to resisting the threat of Soviet imperialism."

It was about another of the two main sources of problems, the Secretary said, that he wanted to talk. "We are living in one of the great transition periods of history," he said. "A large part of the world is in ferment. And this ferment is of great importance to everyone, because it is taking place in the most dynamic source of power that we know—the human mind.

"Hundreds of millions of people, inhabiting large areas with great natural resources, refuse any longer to accept the notion that hunger and poverty are their natural lot. They are aware that other people live more abundantly. They are impatient to close the gap between their status as 'have-nots' and the status of the 'haves'.

"In many cases the desire for better living conditions coincides with striving for self-government. These people are no longer satisfied with promises of a better life; they want it here and now."

"In the President's Point Four concept," he declared, "there is something of profound significance for all these people who desire a better life. The basic idea is so simple some people can't believe it; they try to read into it a lot of things that just aren't there.

"To suppose that people are to be supplied with gadgets to make them happy, or that steel mills will spring up in the wilderness, or that billions of dollars will be handed out, is sheer nonsense."

The real underlying principle of the Point Four program, Acheson said, "is the use of material means for a non-material end. What we are really concerned with is what happens to people as individuals."

HE ACCUSED the Russians of promising "hungry, distressed people food and material comforts, if only they will accept slavery to the state in return."

The alternative offered these people under the President's program, Acheson said, "is a way to improve their material welfare and at the same time live as free men, retain their personal dignity and independence, and develop to the full extent of their individual capacities."

The Secretary listed some of the practical problems of underdeveloped countries which the U. S. can help them solve:

- More than 1½ billion people—two out of every three persons on earth—live in areas where great resources lie unused. Two-thirds of the world's people receive only one-fifth of the world's income. The U. S. with 150 million inhabitants receives one-fourth of the world's income.
- At least three-quarters of the people of the underdeveloped countries are engaged in agriculture, yet they are underfed. "The 'haves' eat half again as much as the 'have-nots'."

ACHESON THEN described how the advanced technology of the U. S. could enable the people of underdeveloped areas to "take a short cut to progress that will enable them to by-pass centuries of laborious effort." They can learn how to build and organize schools; construct roads; fight disease; produce more food.

"In the age-old struggle of man with nature for the daily bread," Acheson said, "there are many places where the battle has been going against him, or where he maintains his life so precariously or so meanly, that he has no time or energy to develop the things of the mind and the spirit."

It is the purpose of the Point Four program, he concluded, "to aid these people in winning that struggle and winning the time and energy for the things of the mind and spirit . . . It is to gain them in such a way that their possessors may be free men and not slaves of the State—to gain them so that the victory over nature sets minds and spirits free."

Visiting Students To Tell SDA Chapters of CIO Convention

ON THE CAMPUSES of three Ohio colleges they will be discussing the CIO convention.

That is if the score of students who came to the convention from Oberlin College, Antioch and Ohio Wesleyan Univ., near Columbus, have anything to do with it.

Their leaders not only brought their eyes, but copy paper, and three of them brought cameras to record the events for their college papers and the publication of the Students for Democratic Action.

Most of the students were SDA members, and they will take their reports back to meetings of their chapters.

THE LEADERS were favorably impressed by the first day's proceedings.

Dan Baer, a pre-medical student at Antioch College, who was one of those using a camera to cover the meeting for his college paper, The Antioch Record, said he "didn't expect the convention to be so orderly." He said that it was more orderly than other union conventions he had attended.

Baer expected more noise and demonstrations, he said, such as occurred when the delegates arose after Murray castigated the Communists while the members of the Electrical Workers delegation remained seated.

Baer, who took time off from classes and preparations for examinations to attend the convention, hopes to work for the U. S. Public Health Service.

Robert Belcaster of Ohio Wesleyan liked the "smoothness" of the operation of the convention. Armed with a camera and a pen, Belcaster was covering the parley for his university's paper.

Michael Berla, Oberlin sophomore, was not only an SDA observer but was taking pictures for his college paper and annual publication. He started to explain how the trip was arranged when a couple of the students said, "Let Anderson tell about that. That's her job."

IT TURNED OUT that "Anderson" was Marlowe Anderson, a very attractive blonde who is the regional SDA secretary-treasurer and was in charge of the arrangements. She was impressed by an exhibition on national health insurance and said that she was going to try to arrange for a showing of a CIO film at Oberlin.

"We were treated very courteously by CIO Publicity Director Swim," Marlowe concluded.

Deborah Webster of Oberlin College was interested in the section of Murray's speech telling of the intention of the CIO to participate in the founding of a new world labor organization to replace the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Don Austin, Oberlin junior, who is taking a seminar on labor, saw a parallel between the CIO convention and 1936 AFL conclave at Atlantic City, when the CIO unions were expelled because they defied the AFL policy of organizing by crafts.

Austin realized, however, that the ouster moves against some of the left-wing unions at the CIO convention were prompted by a conflict of ideologies.

MARY HEATON VORSE, veteran reporter who has covered some of the most outstanding events in American labor history exchanges reminiscences with Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization who helped make labor history.

Per Capita Increased To 10 Cents

ONE OF THE issues that the dwindling CIO opposition at the convention raised their voices against — somewhat feebly—was the increase in the per capita tax from five to eight cents per member, with a special per capita tax of two cents for a one-year period. The constitutional amendment was adopted by an overwhelming vote—only a few weak "No's" were heard.

The special tax is to be "earmarked and applied to advance the interests of the CIO and its membership." The communist-dominated group took this to mean (quite correctly) that it would be used to fight them, and opposed it bitterly.

The overall increase in per capita since the 1948 convention will actually be only two cents—from eight to ten cents. The 1948 constitution provided for a five cent per capita tax, with a special one-year tax of three cents, or a total of eight cents.

Under the new constitutional provisions adopted at this convention, the regular per capita is increased from five to eight cents, and the special per capita tax is two cents, a total of ten cents.

Delegate John Tisa of the Food and Tobacco Workers said his union was vigorously opposed to the increase unless an anti-raiding resolution was also passed.

A WITHERING reply to Tisa's charge came from Pres. Philip Murray.

It "ill becomes" a representative of the FTA, Murray said scornfully, "to make a case against the National CIO increasing its per capita tax when that national organization has lived by virtue of loans and subsidies, salaries, expenses and so forth . . .

. . . That organization should be the last in this convention to contend that the National CIO has not cooperated with them."

Praise Move Against ABC

PROCEEDINGS to revoke the Illinois charter of the American Bowling Congress were commended by the CIO's recent convention because of the ABC's policy of discrimination.

The American Bowling Congress' restriction of membership in its affiliated associations to "individuals of the white male sex" practically excludes Negroes from this sport.

The adopted resolution urged "all CIO Councils and International Unions to discourage participation by their members in ABC leagues and tournaments, and to support bowling establishments and leagues and tournaments where all people may bowl without discrimination."

Proceedings to revoke the Illinois charter which have now been instituted by John S. Boyle, State's Attorney, had been urged upon the State of Illinois and Cook County by President Murray, Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey, Illinois IUC President Joseph Germano, Regional Director of the United Auto Workers Pat Greathouse, and CIO Regional Director Michael Mann.

Cleveland Area Steelworkers Cheer Philip Murray

District 28 Steelworkers Cheer Murray As He Promises Victory

A WEARY but happy Philip Murray was given a boisterous reception by District 28 members of the Steelworkers at the Cleveland CIO headquarters as he told them of the Bethlehem Steel settlement and pledged a union victory in the strike against the other companies.

Muray came to the meeting direct from a press conference where he had announced the settlement. Just prior to the conference he and Joseph Larkin, Bethlehem vice president, had signed the contract—the culmination of a series of meetings with the Bethlehem officials which Murray had sandwiched between presiding at the CIO convention and other duties.

The featured speaker at the meeting, he was an hour late, but his tardiness did not dampen the enthusiasm of the thonsand or so workers who jammed the hall to see and cheer him.

Murray's promise of victory was welcome to the members of District 28, who are employed by the American Steel Wire, Republic, Jones & Laughlin, Valley Mould & Iron, and National Tube, a U. S. Steel sibsidiary, at all of which plants the strike continues.

WHEN MURRAY entered the hall, the strikers rose as a man, applauding and cheering. The ovation continued until he reached the platform, where he was introduced to the audience by District 28 Director William Donovan.

Murray's speech was literally punctuated by applause.

"I have been negotiating a contract tonight," Murray said. "About a half-hour ago I affixed my signature to an agreement (here his speech was first interrupted by applause) embracing 90,000 Steelworkers."

He reviewed the attitude of the steel companies that precipitated the strike, telling of the contemptuous attitude that they showed to the President's Fact-Finding Board.

Murray got a laugh when he said: "You know, Mr. White?" after telling how Pres. E. M. White of Republic Steel had told the Board which was trying to pave the way for a settlement—that strikes "are a helluva good way to work it."

"The steel industry is badly managed," Murray continued. "Its stockholders are badly represented. Here in this city and elsewhere the bankers control the strings, but we're going to win this strike." (More cheers and applause.)

"In the eyes of God Almighty, the Steelworkers are justified in fighting for this cause. I believe it to be a noble cause. The young people are going to fight for the older people because the young people of today are the old people of tomorrow."

ALL EYES WERE riveted on Murray as he told of the settlement, details of which are given elsewhere in this paper.

Then he told of the hectic manner in which the Bethlehem contract was negotiated, during a trip to New York City to address a political rally, during the CIO convention.

"But during all this you give me strength. Without you I would not be strong," Murray continued. "You give me strength to espouse your cause. I am conscious of the sacrifice that you are required to undergo.

"You have in you the belief that anything that is worthwhile having is worthwhile fighting for. Your organization has the priceless heritage of devotion to the principles to which your government adheres.

"THEY ARE NOT all Communists who would destroy our democratic way of life. Some of the enemies of democracy are in the banking houses and sitting in the directors' chairs in the steel companies.

"I have no more use for atheistic capitalism than I have for atheistic Communism. Both lead to the enslavement of the people.

"Tonight we broke their line—from here we move on with a firmness of conviction that victory will attend our efforts. As far as God gives me strength, I pledge you eventual victory with your support."

Here there was applause and cheers and the orchestra struck up "The Bear Came Over the Mountain."

MAYOR THOMAS BURKE, who welcomed the convention to Cleveland, is no doubt extolling the virtues of the Ohio city to Philip Murray and James B. Carey, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the CIO, as they sit together on the speakers' platform.

CIO Vows Fight For Betterment

THE CIO will continue its pursuit of higher real wages, security benefits, a shortened work week, a guaranteed annual wage and improved working conditions for its members.

Two resolutions — one dealing with wages and security, the other with security and other collective bargaining objectives — cited the necessity for constant improvements along these lines as part of a full employment program designed to prevent serious recessions and depressions.

The first resolution noted that "a disproportionately larger share of our national income has been and is going to corporations and business and professional people and a lesser share to wage and salary earners."

To stimulate demand, production and employment, this disparity must be corrected by continual improvement of workers' living standards — without increased prices.

"Wage increases and improved security benefits can and must be paid by corporations without increasing prices, that is, through reduction of exorbitant profit margins by corporations," the resolution insisted.

THE CIO Steelworkers were given credit for bringing to the fore the issue of pensions and insurance benefits for workers.

The steel union's contention that pensions and health and welfare benefits must be considered an integral part of operating costs, solely financed by the employer, was indorsed by the fact-finding board in the steel dispute.

Such non-contributory programs should be continually sought by unions in collective bargaining. This is necessitated, the resolution said, by the inadequacy of governmental benefits.

FE Revolt Against Its Leaders Preceded Ouster

By GLORIA CAPLAN

THE FARM Equipment Workers-CIO is no more. Having worked its membership down from a one-time high of 70,000 to a present-day 30,000, after using the name CIO to attack the parent organization's policies and officers and to further its own left-wing concepts, FE received the heave-ho out of CIO last week.

In its seven-year history as an international union in CIO, FE had spent four years in defying the parent organization's orders to merge with the CIO Auto Workers. Except for the war period, when "unity" was the password, FE had been in continual conflict with Natl. CIO policies.

At his union's 1949 convention, FE Pres. Grant Oakes had delivered a bitter attack on CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

"I say further to Phil Murray," he told conventioners, "it ill behooves him and other leaders to continually carp about free unions throughout the world and at the same time not only condone but actually assist in efforts to smash freedom in the organization of which he is president, the CIO."

CIO SECY.-TREAS. JAMES B. CAREY receives the charter of the new International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers from CIO Pres. Philip Murray. Carey is head of the administrative committee of the new union which will have jurisdiction over the industries formerly held by the expelled UE. The new union expects quick gains.

LAST WEEK the convention put an end to FE-CIO and to seven years of intra-CIO squabbling over jurisdiction in the farm implement field. To FE went the notification that its charter was revoked and it as a union was expelled from CIO. To the UAW went unchallenged jurisdiction in the farm tool field—and the blessings of CIO.

The resolution—passed without a single dissent from the floor—recounted the events directly leading to the expulsion. It recalled that on Nov. 27, 1948, acting on instructions of the 10th CIO Convention which had just adjourned, the CIO Executive Board ordered the FE "to take immediate steps to affiliate with" the UAW. If the merger was not completed after 60 days, the board warned, it would "act to implement this decision."

A special committee appointed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray to help bring about the merger met in Chicago in January. It was able to meet with the FE leaders long enough for the latter to tell the committee members, "Your committee carries absolutely no status with our organization"; then FE walked out.

The next official action recounted by the resolution occurred May 18 of this year, when the CIO Board voted to recommend revocation of the FE charter for three reasons:

1) By refusing to merge, FE had defied the Executive Board.

2) The union had "carried on a campaign of vilification, slander, misrepresentation, distortion, race-baiting and other anti-democratic activities in a consistent plan designed to defame and to injure the CIO."

3) FE had—by its refusal to unite the organized workers in the industry—"deprived the workers . . . of the opportunity of achieving maximum benefits and protection through collective bargaining."

BUT THE FULL story was too long to be crammed into a resolution.

There was a time, for instance, when FE leaders were head-over-heels in love with the merger idea.

Skipping over the war years which followed FE's chartering, the story begins in 1945. At that time a CIO Jurisdictional Committee recommended an FE-UAW merger.

Two years later — 1947 — UAW Pres. Walter Reuther was facing a crucial battle for control of his union. Saddled with a left-wing executive board, his first year as head of the union had been marked by continual conflict with the board. He found his every move blocked.

Wise to the growing support for Reuther within the union, the left-wingers hit on a plan to use the Jurisdictional Committee's recommendation to save their skins. Shortly before the 1947 UAW convention, they made a secret merger pact with the FE leadership. There were all sorts of catches in the deal.

FE WOULD have come into the UAW convention with full voting power — without having paid a cent in per capita. These votes, the lefties hoped, would be enough to swing the pendulum for them.

Once in UAW, FE would have retained its full autonomy; its president was to be free to name his own organizing staff—something no other UAW unit was permitted. This amounted to a union within a union.

In case the left wing failed to win out in the convention, FE would have been free to take its membership—intact—back out of the UAW.

Then followed a bitter campaign in both unions leading to a referendum. FE's leaders — along with the anti-Reuther crew in UAW—spoke lustily of the necessity for giving farm equipment workers the strength of a single union and the backing of a mighty UAW.

But the UAW membership — though it obviously wanted the farm equipment workers in its union—didn't want a union within their union. Nor did they want a new group coming in and immediately taking over the political reins of the union. So the UAW turned down the proposal, two-to-one.

Quitting WFTU OK'd

The withdrawal of CIO from the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions was approved by the convention.

The withdrawal had been voted last May by the Executive Board.

Immediately after the November convention, which handed Reuther an overwhelming victory, Reuther wired FE's Grant Oakes an invitation to talk merger. But —there being no political future in it—Oakes wasn't interested.

With Reuther firmly in the UAW saddle, Oakes hasn't been interested ever since.

THE FOLLOWING year the battle took on added heat. In May, 1948, the AFL's UAW petitioned for an NLRB election in the giant Caterpillar plant at Peoria, Ill., then organized by FE.

At that time FE was still "fighting" Taft-Hartley by refusing to sign the non-communist affidavits. Unable, therefore, to participate in the election, FE began campaigning for a "no union" vote. To most observers it looked as if the big plant was on its way out of the CIO— until the UAW-CIO intervened, seeking a place on the ballot.

It was a UAW-CIO victory—and shortly thereafter the new Caterpillar union was signing an agreement providing a 13c hourly increase with fringe gains bringing the total to an estimated 21c an hour.

Came the deluge. UAW was besieged by pleas from workers in other FE plants who, under their left-wing leadership, had been unable to get anywhere in negotiations. UAW's membership in the industry surged upward, and UAW began carrying the ball in Int'l. Harvester negotiations.

FE, too, saw the handwriting on the wall, tried to erase it by renewing its Int'l. Harvester agreement with no improvements, but with a wage reopening clause. This would permit FE to stall off any NLRB elections for a while—and to take advantage of any nationwide pattern which might be set by the steel and auto unions.

Today the UAW has 100,000 farm implement workers; FE has 30,000.

A MONTH BEFORE the CIO convention was to meet in Cleveland, FE's executive board held a secret session in Chicago to make another flip-flop. Forgetting its loud proclamations of a few days before about preserving FE's "autonomy" and battling to the death for retention of a separate union for farm equipment workers, the Board voted to merge with the similar-striped United Electrical Workers.

But FE officers had overestimated the strength of their leadership and underestimated their rank-and-file's loyalty to CIO.

Rank-and-file rebellion was immediate, beginning with ten FE locals in upstate New York, after the district's FE director, Peter Aversa, let the cat out of the bag. The New York locals repudiated the FE leadership, voted unanimously to enter the UAW.

Then Aversa and three FE local presidents sought court protection against FE-UE attempts to carry out the merger.

In their suit, Aversa; Julia Large, president of Local 194; Robert Kilmer, Local 194-A president; and Floyd Loper, Local 210 president, asked for an injunction preventing FE or UE from trying to merge their locals into UE or from attempting to take over the locals' property or contracts.

The plaintiffs charged that FE's referendum on the merger issue was illegal and termed it "a step in the conspiracy by the defendants to cause the withdrawal from the CIO of the FE-CIO and its membership and thus to continue the domination of the Communist Party over its affairs, interests and property."

The only method provided by the FE constitution for such a conversion is by majority vote at a convention, the suit contends.

THE MASTER plan revealed at the secret board session, Aversa said, was to create "a left-wing federation" which would consist mainly of UE, covering the hard metal industry and including the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; the Fur & Leather Workers, which would absorb unions in the light industries; and the Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's union, slated to take in the left-wing outfits on the West Coast.

"The officers of the FE present at such meeting," Aversa's affidavit charged, "bluntly stated it to be their purpose to bring about such absorption as part of a plan to effect disaffiliation from the CIO regardless of any constitutional or other legal barriers."

Meanwhile, FE officers, smoked out of secrecy by Aversa's public announcement of the plan, conducted a quick referendum, and announced the results as "80%" for merger. The exact vote remained a big dark secret.

UAW's vice president in charge of the Agricultural Implement Division, Jack Livingston will give you one of those "How-naive-can-you-be?" grins if you ask him what he thinks of the announced referendum results. He and his organizers have been petitioned by too many disgruntled FE workers . . .

"They're not the dopes the FE leadership thinks they are," he says. "They know being lumped in with a union of electrical workers isn't going to do them any good. The only way they can strengthen their bargaining position is to get into one union with the rest of the workers in the industry. Management isn't divided, and as long as the workers are, the companies will take advantage of it."

Senate Action On DPs Is Urged

THE U. S. SENATE was called upon by the convention to "stand firmly by its mandate to the Senate Judiciary Committee that it report out a Displaced Persons Bill not later than Jan. 25, 1950."

The resolution denounced "the attempts that have been made to enlist CIO members in opposition to the admission of DPs on the false and contemptible charges that they would take away jobs from American workers.

"We are determined that the U. S. shall make good on its pledge to absorb 400,000 of the refuges from Fascist and Communist terror and mass murder."

The resolution then called on the Senate to "carry out without further shameful delay the three-year-old pledge made by the government of the U. S. to the UN that it would contribute to the international solution of the DP problem by approving the Celler Bill, or any similar bill which conforms with the position of the CIO on the admission of displaced persons to this country and which eliminates the un-American, reactionary and restrictive provisions of the DP act of 1948."

UE And FE Expelled; New Electrical Un

(Continued from Page 8)

DON'T LET anyone tell you that the CIO convention was like a three-ring circus. Rather, it had nine or ten rings and that makes it tough to write a complete picture of what went on in the five days of the convention itself and at the board meeting which followed it by one day.

Perhaps the best way to do it all is in chronological order.

The convention opened on Monday, Oct. 31. Sam Sponseller, CIO regional director, was acting as temporary chairman.

Sponseller introduced, in rapid order, Most Rev. Edward T. Hoban, Catholic Archbishop of Cleveland; Patrick O'Malley, president of the local CIO council, Mayor Thomas Burke of Cleveland (not to be confused with Congressman Thomas Burke, of Toledo, who also attended the convention as a CIO member); Jacob Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio State CIO; Jack Kroll, Ohio CIO president and president and chairman of PAC, and finally, Murray.

Murray reviewed the year in CIO, thanking the vast majority of the affiliates for their cooperation in advancing CIO's broad policies.

He devoted some time to the steel strike and then hit at the issue which was going to highlight the entire convention:

"This is a fundamental question that touches the lives of not only the members of the labor movement in the U. S., but its effects are felt in the homes of almost every citizen. No subtlety that might be engaged in by representatives of these organizations to the effect that they are not serving the interests of the Communist Party in this convention will be sufficient to meet the requirements of this delegation.

"We have thus thrust upon our shoulders great and very grave responsibilities, obligations that not only run to the memberships of our own unions, but grave obligations and responsibilities that run to our people and our country.

"This convention has a prime interest in protecting the welfare and the well-being of our people and our nation. We seek the preservation of the CIO as a forward-looking, militant, constructive, democratic trade union movement.

"We will lend our services in that direction to not only the members of our own organization here at home, but to the new world labor movement which will undoubtedly be created before the end of the year."

THUS, THE theme was set for the big event.

That first day saw also a major address on American foreign policy by Dean Acheson, Secretary of State.

All of the left wing unions—except RE, which sent no delegates—were in the hall. They showed obvious distaste for Murray's statements.

One ironic touch was present. John Gojack, a delegate from the old UE—he's a vice president—was noted in the press room helping himself to releases and other materials available there for the press.

When told that he couldn't have them, that there were just enough for the press and that he should ask the ushers for delegates' materials, he got indignant and insisted he was a delegate and had a right to help himself here.

NMU PRES. CURRAN
Against Communists.

At the recent convention of the old UE, delegates were forbidden to enter the press room or press gallery, photographers were barred—in true Pravda style.

Came the second day and the UE delegation was absent. An hour later, the news came that the old UE, unlike the other left wing unions, had decided to run away from the fight. It announced it was withholding per capita from CIO.

That second day heard an invocation by Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., grandson of Pres. Woodrow Wilson.

A resolution on support of the steel strike brought stirring speeches by Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and by Murray.

Oscar E. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, delivered an address on the vast program of his department, including health insurance.

THEN, THE Communist issue hit the floor with a bang.

George Baldanzi, secretary of the constitution committee, read that group's first report (Frank Rosenblum, CIO vice president, was chairman.) This was the bar on any Communist, Fascist or sympathizer holding the post of officer or Executive Board member in CIO.

The line of the opposition was first put forth by Delegate Stanley of the Office Workers. Cried he: "I cannot believe that the members of the CIO and the workers who today in steel and in other industries are struggling on the picket line conceive that the issue of Communism is the issue which confronts them. The paramount need for the working people is to unite, and legislation of the type proposed here would prevent them from uniting against their enemies."

Having disposed of what he called the "hokum and baloney about the non-existent Communist menace," Stanley advanced the other part of the left wing line: "If we are to amend this constitution, such amendments would provide punitive measures for raiding, scabbing, finking, for discrimination against Negro workers."

Murray then alternated pro-CIO and left-wing speakers:

Oil Workers' Pres. Jack Knight: "I say these people have interferred with our organizational efforts, they have interfered in the administration of the affairs of our union, interfered in a way that is absolutely contrary to the principles of organized labor.

"I know of no single portion of CIO's very fine program in behalf of the people of America but what will be better off once we have divorced ourselves from these parasites who do not know the difference between CIO unionism and Stalinism."

Pres. Ben Gold, Fur: "When I came into this union, I was not hiding that I was a member of the (Communist) party. You are practically paving the way for the reactionary monopolists and the fascist-minded monopolists to follow your example."

Pres. Emil Rieve, Textile: "I have waited for this opportunity for many years. I don't think we ought to fool ourselves any longer by talking a lot about unity, about democracy, because those who talk the loudest do the least about those things. To me, Communists and Fascists are like two peas in a pod, and they always have been, there never will be any difference between them.

"I am perfectly willing to give them the type of democracy that they are willing to give me if they were in power. I don't care if a guy belongs to the Communist Party, but I do refuse him the right to use the name of CIO in order to spread his propaganda. Let us have a clean, progressive CIO and make it appeal to the workers on that ground."

The debate was interrupted by a warm memorial tribute to the late Van A. Bittner, Southern Drive director. Then, it was resumed:

Pres. Harry Bridges, Longshoremen: "To get rid of us, you are going to have to throw us out. I am not afraid of the ILWU's ability to stand up alone. We'll get by! We'll get by!"

Pres. Joseph Curran, Maritime: "It comes with very bad grace from some organizations to rise on the floor and say to this convention that they have made all gains without any help from CIO particularly when the record points out that they themselves pleaded with the CIO to send help to them.

"I have been around this old world a few times; I have been in the Soviet Union. I am sure that in the union movement in the Soviet, once the top leadership has taken a position, the membership does not go out if they object and commence a great slander campaign around the Soviet against the leaders of the trade union movement.

"Well, in the past two years, this is what has taken place in CIO."

He referred to the CP decision in 1944 to end the class struggle and oppose post-war strikes.

"This cured me quick," Curran declared. "In 1946, the maritime unions, the NMU and ILWU, broke over the question of how a strike and a settlement should be conducted. I broke with the gentleman (Bridges) who speaks so openly of his rank and file and the fact that they vote on everything before it is acted upon. I broke with this gentleman, if you please, because he said that I should have no right to submit any proposition the employers might make to our rank and file. I will break with any man who tells me that.

"The amendment speaks for itself. The records of the Executive Board of this organization and the records of its conventions and of its departments speak of the activities carried on by these organizations in the past two years, and it is a certainty that the patience of the leaders of this great organization should be exhausted.

"The patience of Pres. Murray is the patience of Job, and it finally has worn him. We are about to adopt rules, if this amendment is concurred in, under which this union can declare dual and hostile those people and organizations who place their loyalty to a foreign power above their loyalty to the movement to which they are always giving lip service as being something they have helped to build."

Pres. Joseph Selly, ACA: "We are considering here the enactment of a loyalty pledge."

Pres. Walter Reuther, Auto: "It is a question as to whether or not the majority, in whose hands the responsibility lies for the very existence of our organization, has a right to protect this organization against destruction by the minority.

"Abe Lincoln said that a nation cannot exist half slave and half free. Nor can the CIO exist part trade union, dedicated to the ideals and objectives of a trade union movement, and part subservient to a foreign power. We had better make up our minds. The body politic has a bad case of cancer and we have either got to save the cancer or the body.

"The noisy minority believes that we ought to throw away the body and save the cancer.

"The Communist minority in our organization, like the disciplined Communist majorities throughout the world, want the rights and privileges without the obligations and responsibilities, and we are saying here and now that those people who claim the rights and privileges must also be prepared to accept the responsibilities and the obligations.

"There is room in our movement for an honest difference of opinion. Sincere opposition is a healthy thing in the labor movement. But, there is a fundamental difference between honest difference of opinion and the kind of obstructionism and sabotage carried on by the Communist minority, because the Communist minority is a trade union opposition group who disagree with CIO policies, because they believe that there are more sound trade union policies that ought to take the place of our current policies.

"They are not a trade union group. In one sense they are to be pitied more than despised, because they are not free men, they are not f
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Camera Study

The camera speaks for itself in this series of pictures of Pres. Harry Bridges taken while he spoke against passage of the resolution barring Communists and other totalitarians from the CIO executive board. These pictures like most in this issue of the CIO News were taken by Charles Smith, Gary, Ind.

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in one hand and the Soviet flag in the other hand.

"Let them peddle the line, let them stand up wherever they can get an audience and peddle the CP line to their heart's delight, but we say, if you are going to peddle the line, don't put the CIO label on it."

Pres. Morris Pizer, Furniture: "The sooner they get away from this kind of nonsense and covering up a violation of trade union principles with political issues, the better off we all will be."

Pres. Michael Quill, Transport: "I discussed this with the leaders of the Communist Party as far back as eight years ago.

"To be more exact, since I could not discuss it in a reasonable manner with Bill Foster and Gene Dennis, I sat down and wrote a letter to the party—they still have it in their files—and I have written them since. I stopped in 1949.

"I told them that the tactics of the Communist Party members within the union movement would one day lead to this clash and it would either wreck the CP within CIO or it would wreck CIO. When this decision is made in a democratic manner, CIO will be bigger and better and stronger than it ever was.

"When Harry Bridges says the issue is not Communism, he lies like hell. As long as they stay in CIO and peddle the party medicine with the label of CIO it was easy, but when they are forced out and have to take off their outer coats and show their real underwear, they will not be able to hold their membership.

"After passing this amendment, we can say to the world: 'there is a home here for all workers who want to organize along industrial lines.'

"Yes, that we are the people who brought real democracy, and not talk out of both sides of the mouth at one time, that we are the people who believe in equality and will not let them get away with the story that they are the friends of the Negroes and Jews and of the oppressed. Hell, CIO has done more in the last 10 years for equality and oppressed people than all the other hundred movements in the U. S."

Pres. Murray: He recalled 1940, when John L. Lewis, then president of CIO, supported Wendell Wilkie against FDR for President. Left wingers followed this one-man decision, Murray recalled. Murray declared he himself thought more of the nation's welfare.

He retraced the history of the split within CIO which started with the end of the war. He told of the many fights within the CIO Executive Board and at the last CIO convention.

"Why do they raise false issues upon the floor of this convention?" he asked. "Why do they drag so-called red herrings across the face of this constitutional amendment? They say, in the course of the debate, that the CIO is trying to subjugate them to the political dictates of other groups within CIO.

"Why don't they state the facts? Why don't they say openly, bluntly, frankly and truthfully, that what they are attempting to do with CIO is to make it subject to the political dicta of the Soviet—the Communist Party. That's the issue—that's the issue in its pure, raw, unadulterated form.

"They make reference upon this floor to raiding within their unions. Ninety percent of these alleged raids have not been raids, they have been insurrections within their unions, insurrections against the Communistic dicta of the leaders of these unions.

"Talk about taking orders from the rank and file. It is subterfuge. It is a lie. They resort to the subtleties and the cleverness of their leaders within this movement to create the impression that the rank and file have something to do with the decisions their organizations make.

"As a matter of fact, when an order comes from the CP—or it comes from Moscow — they then propagandize their membership in the hope that they may be able to convert their membership to the thinking of the Soviet Government and the CP.

"Who could have been more tolerant over these issues than I have been? How many years have I expended a futile effort to resolve these differences?

"How many days and countless hours have I expended in that futile endeavor, meeting with the leaders of these left-wing organizations in my office in Pittsburgh, in my office in Washington, in my hotel room in Washington and in hotel rooms in other cities throughout the U. S., attempting to prevail upon them to recognize the fact that there is a trade union line to be respected in the USA, and that it must be an independent, democratic trade union line.

"I have failed in every single, solitary endeavor in that respect—wholly unable to resolve these important matters.

"I am aware of the fact that since the fall of 1945 I have been subjected to a great deal of vilification, slander and abuse, not only at the hands of the Communist Party, but also at the hands of a number of these left-wing unions. But, despite these attacks, I have nevertheless attempted to resolve the issues.

"What they want is a shamble, a pretense. They don't want a constitution, they don't want laws to govern them. They are not interested in a thoroughly stabilized, forward-looking, democratic trade union movement in the USA.

"I heard Mr. Bridges state upon the floor that he is a firm believer in democracy.

"I have no dislike for Harry Bridges—none whatever. But, I remember in 1945, Bridges attending a CIO board meeting and proposing this kind of stupid proposition, that the CIO and all of its affiliates agree not to have any strikes for five years following the war.

"I don't know where Bridges got the proposal, but maybe it was just another screwy thing that occurred to him at that time. He may have gotten it from Moscow; I'm damned sure he didn't get it from his rank and file. I am sure he didn't, but he had the nonsensical stupidity to appear before the board.

"For God's sake, God help us if we are to accept that kind of nonsensical leadership, that kind of stupid advice.

"We must discontinue the practice of permitting the dissemination of Communistic propaganda within our membership. The rank and file of these left unions have been already decimated, if not destroyed. I have received countless hundreds, yes, thousands of protests from members of these unions proclaiming to the high heavens that unless CIO afforded them constitutional protection of this description they were going to join some other organization and leave the movement entirely."

Curran Trial

On motion by Harry Bridges, the Executive Board set up a Trial Board to investigate Joseph Curran, NMU, and William Steinberg, ARA. Curran insists a hearing be held.

The Board: David T. McDonald, John Green, Jack Moran.

ON WEDNESDAY, the invocation was given by Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, Euclid ave. Temple, Cleveland. The convention then swung back into constitutional changes. A provision allowing the board to expel, by a two-thirds vote, any union which follows the party line was passed with no debate.

The increased per capita brought howls of protest from the left, but passed going away.

Various resolutions passed and then Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin took the mike. Following him, another dramatic moment arrived. It was the resolution expelling the old UE.

No one was surprised when **Bridges** took the floor first.

Baldanzi: "If I were a minister, I would title my text something along the line of the ancient prophets when they said something about ripping the masks from the faces of the deceitful. I think if I were a writer on satire, I would talk about the monkey on the stick.

"This issue is clear. We have an obligation, a solemn obligation to the working men and women of this country. They want unions, but they want decent, clean unions, and we are not going to build the kind of a labor movement in America as we visualize in Europe.

"Let's not kid ourselves about one basic fact. We haven't kicked UE out of CIO; that decision to get out of CIO was made a long time ago by the Cominform and they have conducted themselves in such a way as to encourage CIO to kick them out—and I am in favor of accommodating them.

Haywood: "A few weeks ago, there was a convention here in Cleveland, a UE convention. The CIO had a trial there. We were ousted from the convention, but we did not go out of the convention.

"They lied consistently about CIO and I am going to quote from a tirade by James Matles (UE organizational director) at that convention. He says in a demand on Pres. Murray: 'Tell your paid dogs to stop undermining from within.' Our staffs are dogs, according to Matles. Well, I would rather be a good dog than a lousy rat.

"Mr. Bridges, I had the pleasure the other day to tell Matles to his teeth that he lied. I also told him he was too yellow to come here for trial.

"We are going on the offensive. We are going to champion the CIO everywhere. If these boys want to pay attention to old Joe in Moscow, let them do it. We are going to pay attention to unions in America that will speak for American workers in the American way."

Reuther: He traced several recent publications by left wing unions attacking the integrity of Pres. Murray, of other officers, of the CIO itself.

"I say brothers, this is a matter of simple decency. You cannot work with people who are dishonest, who are devoid of the elemental simple elements of decency and integrity, and these people by the record prove that they are bankrupt morally and that they are not interested in working honestly and sincerely and constructively with other decent trade union elements.

"We have no choice."

Pres. Abram Flaxer, Public: He didn't like the resolution.

Murray: He told of conferences with Fitzgerald, Emspak and Matles more than two years ago, trying to straighten out this situation.

"At the same time," he remarked, "I directed their attention to the fact that the payroll of the old UE, virtually padded by and through the employment of many Communist agents in the field, and I suggested to them that unless UE was prepared to change this policy, in all likelihood, their union would have considerable difficulty over matters of insurrection against Communist domination. The UE leadership did not change its line.

"In the past two years there have been widespread uprisings within UE. A great many locals have been communicating with me. Delegates here talk about a trial for UE. What do they want me to do, subpena the delegates who walked out of this convention?"

He then assailed the old UE for its ultimatum to him. He said UE was given a chance to argue this before the convention, but hadn't shown up.

He then went into UE's history of collective bargaining this year. "According to the Dept. of Labor, UE negotiated 98 contracts, covering 85,050 employes during the past five months. Of these contracts, 56 provided no general increase. These 56 cover 50,825 employes, more than 60% of the total.

"Thirty-two agreements covering 27,425 employes for pay raises of 25 cents or less. In 33 of the 56 contracts that provide for no pay raise, UE was at least able to get wage-reopening clauses. In this way the leadership figured it might to able to obtain some additional benefits after another CIO union had succeeded in establishing a 1949 pattern.

"If UE had the courage of its convictions, it would have remained and fought the issue on its merits. They left like slinking cowards and left these apostles of hate (the Golds, the

(Continued on Page 13)

Murray Lincoln

'People Have Tools to Fashion Their Own Destiny'

By AL HERRINGTON

FULL UTILIZATION of America's resources in a "mixed economy" was proposed as an economic solution by Murray D. Lincoln, president of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A., in an address before CIO's Cleveland convention.

"For the first time in recorded history," he said, "we now have the natural resources and the technical know-how to eliminate want in every field of human need and desire.

"People have in their own hands the tools to fashion their own destinies if they will just use them. This is the revolution going on in the world."

Lincoln asserted that people of the world, including America, "will turn from one form of political and economic organization to another until they feel they have their fair share of the potential economic abundance of the world." "And they should," he added.

Lincoln said that democracy and abundance are interdependent. "Abundance cannot flourish under regimentation; democracy can't flourish without abundance," he said.

Outlining his program for achievement of abundance, Lincoln said:

"A HEALTHY, resourceful people is a country's most valuable asset. We must improve and conserve our soil and other resources and direct our attention to creating an ever-increasing standard of living.

"This we can do—and we must—and at the same time maintain and improve our democratic processes.

"Under democracy we can have what has been termed a mixed economy. The individual has the right to choose his own course.

"He can go into business for himself, he can join with others in a private profit corporation, or he can join with others to set up cooperatives, or he can join with other citizens in using government to establish public ownership enterprises such as the Tennessee Valley Authority.

"Under democracy each economic form is free to make its own way and to rise or fall as abilities enable them to do, competing one with the other."

LINCOLN DAMNED our present restrictions on production as "social and economic suicide."

He urged further use of cooperatives as "instruments of a more abundant life." He said farmers have been "going down the cooperative road for years" and that labor has more recently begun moving in this direction. He cited the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers as a pioneer in the cooperativ field. "The Amalgamated has proved beyond a doubt that such co-ops can be successful," he said.

"You in the CIO have long been interested in progressively raising standards of living," Lincoln said, "not only for those in your own organization—but also for people everywhere. You have been quick to recognize that free men working in a free society are the best insurance of social progress.

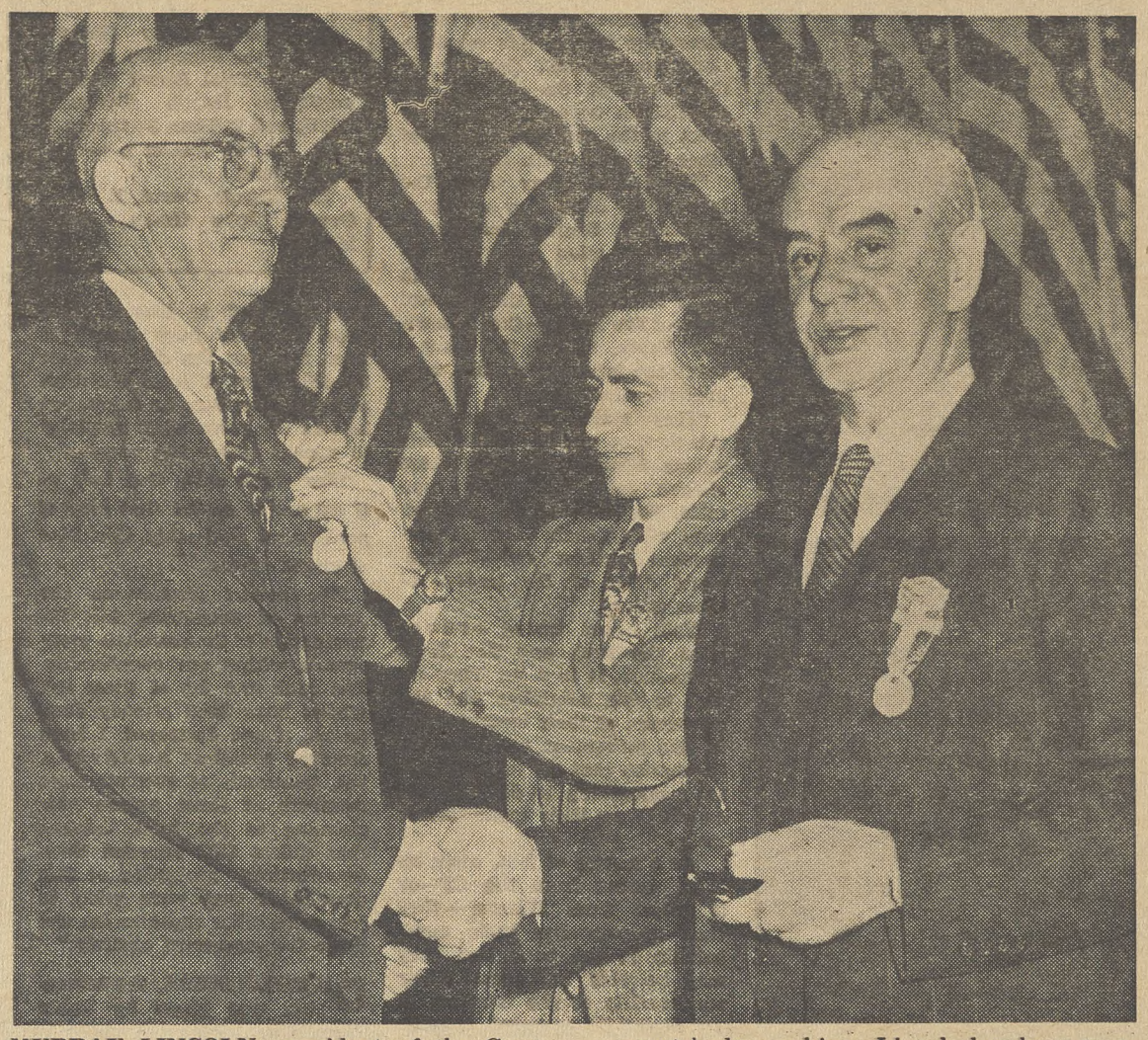
"PEOPLE HAVE decided in their own minds—if not legislatively—the direction in which we are going. You are marking the boundaries of this road.

"We live in one world today—whether we like it or not. There are those in our society—and particularly in our political life—who would have us, by default, give up our stake in world peace.

"These are the people who can't comprehend the idea of one world. We must not let them deceive the American people.

"If we can convince the world that what we really mean is not to exploit them—as has been done by other nations before—but to help them raise their standards of living—eliminate want in every phase of human life—I am sure they would rally to our leadership as nothing else would make them do."

Lincoln, who has had a long period of leadership in Farm Bureau Federation work, the farm cooperative movement, and service on governmental committees, has been mentioned as an opponent of Senator Robert Taft in Ohio's senatorial race next year. The strong sentiment for his election results from his understanding of farm problems and his firm belief in farmer-labor cooperation.



MURRAY LINCOLN, president of the Cooperative League of the United States, is welcomed to the convention by CIO Pres. Philip Murray while Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey pins a guest badge on him. Lincoln has been mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate to oppose Sen. Robert Taft, who is seeking re-election in next year's senatorial race.

Industry Planning Is Approved

THE convention reiterated its support of the industry council plan, which has long been advocated by CIO and Pres. Murray.

The resolution declared "The CIO joins with other organizations which represent and speak for the people to demand that the government take immediate steps to establish practical machinery for the application of economic democracy to meet the social needs of the American people.

"We insist that public planning for the public welfare must prevail over private planning by monopoly for its selfish interests.

"The free world is looking to America for leadership. We must demonstrate that we can combine freedom and security, and establish lasting prosperity."

PRES. MICHAEL QUILL of the Transport Workers is bending over to confer with CIO Pres. Philip Murray. Quill formerly headed the Greater New York City Council.

Foreign Policy Resolution Adopted Over Left Opposition

THE CIO'S policy of favoring the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact, of opposition to aggression wherever it occurs, of support for democracy was approved by the convention almost unanimously.

The resolution brought sharp opposition from the Left. Harry Bridges, of the Longshoremen, as usual was the Left's spokesman. Main CIO-policy speakers were Vice Pres. Joseph Curran, the Textile Workers' George Baldanzi and the Newspaper Guild's Harry Martin, who is with the Economic Cooperation Administration in Paris.

Baldanzi asked the convention, "What does the resolution mean? I think it represents the point of the CIO very explicitly. First, we say we are in favor of creating a UN that will be the means and the vehicle by which nations can learn to live in peace together. No reasonable person can disagree with that policy."

"No. 2, we say that the CIO is in favor of the Economic Recovery Program. The ERP is an instrument by which we pay more than lip service to take care of the needs of those people in Euhope whose countries have been devastated by the war against Fascism. That is the least decent people can do to help those people readjust their economy.

"We do not subscribe in what is happening in many parts of Europe. We do not believe our foreign policy should turn over the Saar or Ruhr Valley to the big steel interests of America. We denounce those kinds of tactics."

Bridges, "I tried to have the committee insert a section urging that we do business with China, so that we can exchange the products of China for the products of the U. S. and thereby help cure the unemployment situation that is growing here.

"Then there is the question of trade with Russia. Anyone who wishes to go to the port of Portland, Ore., right now can find railroad equipment stored there rusting away. It is built to certain specifications, because of the railroad guage. Originally, it was supposed to go to Russia. There is a change of policy and it doesn't go to Russia."

Curran's reply to Bridges came during the debate over aid to democratic trade unions overseas. He said:

"Every trade unionist knows the habit of guys like you to beat your way around the world to evade the issues. You know you cannot talk to the issues in this resolution. This resolution calls for the solidarity of trade unionists in the world against control or supervision of any government, behind the Iron Curtain or elsewhere, free trade unionists, and we are glad to be a part of it and the NMU will be proud to participate in the building of it."

UAW Station Makes Public Convention-Conscious

FOR A GOOD half hour one day last week, the telephone wires at FM Radio Station WCUO, Cleveland, were jammed with calls from irate listeners. Why, they demanded to know, had the station interrupted its broadcast of the CIO convention to resume some of its regularly-scheduled programs?

The station, operated by the CIO Auto Workers, had only planned to broadcast highlights of the proceedings throughout each day of the convention. Certainly it didn't expect listeners to find interest in the steady drone of voices, much of it devoted to routine resolution-passing and for-the-record orations.

But WCUO hadn't correctly assessed the convention's appeal—to its own pleasant surprise. The radio station quickly put the convention back on the air—and kept it there from 9:30 a.m. until the regular 5:30 p.m. adjournment each day therafter.

And WCUO's switchboard operator drew a sigh of relief.

ACTUALLY the station's staff was responsible for bringing portions of the high-voltage convention to thousands of radio listeners from coast to coast.

Each day WCUO recorded the entire proceedings. These were then carefully melted down into a half hour of highlights, interspersed with explanatory comments by Guy Nunn, UAW radio commentator, international representative and administrative assistant to Walter Reuther.

VOICE OF CIO: Seated to the right of the platform throughout the convention, this UAW radio department crew each day patiently recorded the long and sometimes stormy proceedings, and broadcast convention highlights direct to Cleveland FM radio audience over UAW radio station WCUO-FM. Left to right: George Folts, WCUO sales manager; Mildred Jefferies, UAW radio department; Don Neiman, WCUO engineer; Guy Nunn, UAW commentator; and Ralph Wallace, WCUO manager.

To Guy also went the tedious job of telescoping six hours of speeches into 30 minutes. That kind of job has all kinds of hazards. Obviously, many of the speakers have to be left out. Union members want to know why their particular hero was given the silent treatment. Others draw some kind of political significance from the use of one part of a speech, the omission of another. All this added to the pressure of getting the show ready by 8 p.m. broadcast time.

In addition to its Cleveland airing, the half-hour show was used by more than 75 stations around the country, with an undetermined number of smaller stations piping in for rebroadcast at a later time. Parts of the broadcast were used by each of the major networks as well.

To bring the live broadcast direct from the huge convention hall to its Cleveland audience, WCUO's station manager Ralph Wallace and an engineer manned a microphone and the other necessary contraptions set up at the right of the speakers' platform. Wallace injected whatever explanatory comments were necessary to make the proceedings intelligible to his listeners.

NOW SIX months old, WCUO is the second of UAW's FM stations. The other—only three months its senior—is WDET, Detroit. Policy of each is controlled by a public advisory board. Both are non-profit, devote most of their time to public interest programs. When the UAW wants time to air its own views, it, like anyone else, must buy it.

The sister stations work closely together, and form part of a network of union and cooperative FM stations. The other three members of the chain are WCFM, Washington, D. C.; WFDR, New York City and the AFL Garment Workers' station in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Unlike commercial stations, both WCUO and WDET cover local union meetings and union executive board meetings of particular interest. These broadcasts not only have listener appeal, they found, but stimulate attendance and participation at union meetings.

Once a week Guy Nunn produces a 30-minute documentary broadcast on some current problem. Among these was one on the critical unemployment situation in Muskegon, Mich.

Lefties Get The Works At 11th CIO Convention; Per Capita Up To 10c

(Continued From Page 11)

Bridgeses, the Flaxers, the Sellys) behind them to defend them.

"This is not a fight over unionism and these hypocrites who pretend to tell you that it is a fight over trade union policies are lying—they are lying out of their mouths and from the pits of their dirty bellies—and they know it, they know it, they know it! I wonder ofttimes if they have a conscience.

"There is enough room within the CIO movement to differ about many subjects, many ideas, questions of reform within the CIO, economic, social and trade union policy—yes, plenty of room, plenty of room, but their is no room within CIO for Communism."

That day, the convention also heard an address by Gen. Omar Bradley, top man in the U. S. Army. A number of European Labor people were introduced to the delegates.

Then, the convention passed, without a ripple of opposition, a resolution expelling FE.

It is reported that Bridges was so busy expounding his personal views to a reporter that he did not hear the FE resolution read and expressed great indignation for his failure to talk.

The rest of the afternoon was devoted to resolutions.

THE FOURTH day opened with an invocation by Rev. Joseph E. Evans, pastor, Mt. Zion Congregational Church, Cleveland. More resolutions passed, with a left wing attack on the CIO's civil rights program.

Murray D. Lincoln, president of the Cooperative League, was heard. Arthur Goldberg, general counsel of CIO, spoke on labor legislation and the CIO's general legal experiences.

Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the Natl. Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, was a featured speaker. More resolutions passed, with another left wing attack, led by Bridges, on the foreign policy of CIO.

The CIO board met in a brief session and issued a charter—over a few "nays"—to the new International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.

That night, with the CIO board having chartered the new International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine workers, CIO, the IUE-CIO's administrative committee sent out night letters to more than 1300 companies which had contracts with the old UE, informing them that the new union now claims jurisdiction over the workers and that the contracts now were with IUE-CIO.

FRIDAY, the last day of the convention, opened slowly, with a number of non-controversial resolutions on tap. The Puerto Rican delegation was introduced. Its spokesman was Ramos Antonini, the CGT's secretary of foreign relations. He is also speaker of the Puerto Rican house.

Then Murray called a special order of business and introduced Carey. In his capacity as chairman of the IUE-CIO committee, Carey read a number of wires from former UE locals pledging loyalty to the new organization and to CIO.

He then recalled for the delegates the history of the od UE, which began in 1933, with organization at Carey's home plant, Philco.

He recalled that in 1941, at the UE convention, the "presiding officer"—that is, Carey—was defeated for re-election because he had told a local it could bar Communists, Facists or Nazis from holding office.

"Now we see a strange situation, where these opponents of autonomy, these opponents of democracy, now claim they defend the autonomy of unions."

He then began an introduction of the leaders of IUE-CIO.

"Despite what you see in the papers," he declared, "there is no division whatsoever within the ranks of that group. Let me tell you that they built a movement under extreme circumstances. These men are men of courage.

"They came to a convention in this very hall recently, and they fought to defend the policies of CIO, and they did not walk out of any of those fights.

"And so those Red leaders, Fitzgerald and Matles and Emspak, have red polluted with yellow. In that eight-year fight within UE a group of men and women have solidarity among themselves, brought together through conflict, brought together through opposition to the Communist party doctrines, and they fought vigorously on the floor of the convention."

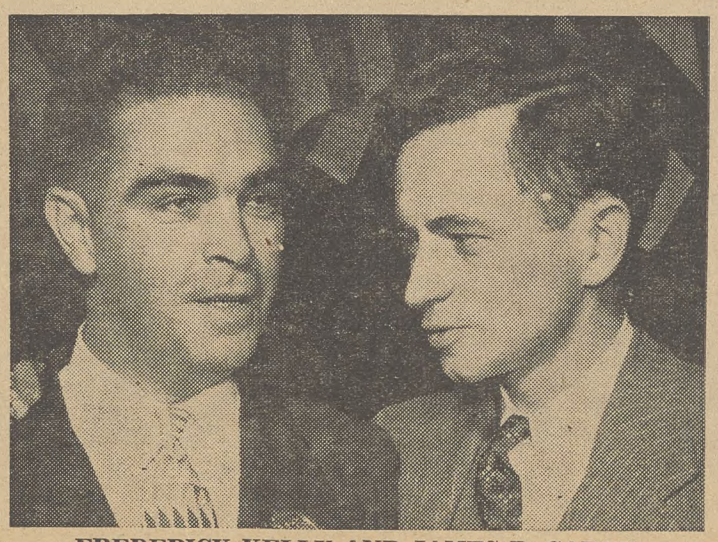
He introduced Fred Kelly, William Snoots, Michael Fitzgerald, John Dillon, Anthony Cimono, John Callahan, James Kraft, Joseph Hawkins, Robert Elsner, Dallas Smith, Al Lowenthal, Paul Jennings, Harry Block, Al Hartnett and Bill Emery.

Carey then warned industry: "We are not going to expect the companies to do our organizing for us. We are not going to permit these companies to feel that they are going to get special consideration because they have a contract that has not yet run out, with the Communist Party."

Murray, referring to the Communist Party and to industry, said: "we are ready to meet, combat and repeal all kinds of opposition in this fight. We are going to win.

"I want to pay my respects and admiration to these young men who appeared on this platform for their stand and their courage in leading this fight against Communism.

"I say to you, Secy. Carey, Fred Kelley and all your associates, all that I can say is that we are with you, we are for you, and we will stand shoulder to shoulder with you in this fight against all kinds of opposition until victory finally attends your efforts."



FREDERICK KELLY AND JAMES B. CAREY

THEN CAME the election of officers, with the colorful demonstration for Murray. Next excitement came when left wing unions nominated their board members.

As each union nominated (the names appear earlier in this story), some pro-CIO policy delegate would take the mike and express doubt over the person's eligibility to serve. However, each said, he did not wish to hold up the work of the convention, so he would leave the decision to the board. In the meantime, he said, his delegation would abstain from voting.

On Ben Gold, Murray ruled he was not eligible.

The convention closed with a heartfelt "thank you and God bless you" from Murray.

Next day came the board meeting.

So that was the CIO convention. It was exciting. And this writer expects a lot of excitement in his new post with the IUE-CIO, too.

Convention Cheers Murray Nomination

By JACQUELINE BROPHY

THE BURST of applause, whistles and cheerful noise-making that broke forth upon Philip Murray's nomination for the presidency of CIO for another year was, strangely enough, not altogether expected.

Murray opened the final session of the 1949 Convention Friday afternoon with a request that the delegates refrain from any demonstration during the nomination of officers, The groan that came from the delegates came from their depths.

Hadn't groups gathered early at the tables in Cleveland's giant Public Auditorium and happily torn sheet after sheet of newspaper into tiny bits to be prepared with homemade confetti to join in a happy and uninhibited demonstration of their loyalty to CIO, to their about-to-be-elected officers, and to the sipirt of release after the week-long grueling sessions of serious business and long speechmaking?

BUT THE CIO President's request, so firmly put and so obviously sincere, created problems. Would the nice mounds of newspaper bits and pieces have to remain in their neat piles? Should the band which was hired be dismissed? No! Let nature take its course!

Nature decreed that the delegates were not to be deterred in enthusiastic expression of their approval of the convention and Phil Murray. In fact the only people who abided by his wishes were a few isolated groups who chose this opportunity to observe the admonitions of the National office—for the first time in many a long year.

They were so few, however, that they practically went unobserved as toy whistles blew, confetti flew, vari-colored streamers floated over the hall, and a snake dance of enthusiastic delegates, gathering length as it went, weaved through the hall and filed up onto the stage where each member of the chain personally greeted Murray.

Each time Pres. Emil Rieve, of the Textile Workers who was chairing the meeting at this moment, called for order, he was met with louder cheers and more vigorous noise making. But the resourceful CIO leaders were not to be outwitted—and the orchestra played the Star Spangled Banner.

No matter how wild your enthusiasm, the national anthem has a sobering effect—whether because of its dignity or its difficulty no one will say— so at its conclusion, with a mighty effort the meeting was brought back to order.

BUT THE nomination of James B. Carey, head of the new UE-CIO, as Secretary-Treasurer of National CIO, was a signal for renewed demonstration. Again the confetti flew. Representatives from the newly chartered UE were the first to bounce to their feet and lead the cheering both when Jim Carey was nominated and when, after the vote was taken, President Murray declared that Carey would again serve as secretary-treasurer for the ensuing year. It might be noted that Carey was among the select company of those good fighters Walter Reuther, Emil Rieve and Joe Curran (who were elected as vice-presidents of CIO) who had the honor of hearing the most vociferous nays when nays were called for. The negatives were loud, but they were few.

The commercial confetti, which joined the newspaper variety, added color to the scene as it flew through the air, Much of it landed on the old black rainhats the ladies present had brought out to wear through the freezing rain that fell in Cleveland that day, and made them as gay as the latest Lily Dache model. A large bunch of vari-colored streamers fell on the broad shoulders of a Steelworker and lodged there like an epaulette, which combined with the cheerful expression on his face could have cast him in the role of an officer from an oldtime operetta.

SECOND FROM THE LEFT is Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People and convention speaker. In the picture are Mrs. Bessie Hillman, member of the CIO Committee to Abolish discrimination; Wilkins; Pres. Willard Townsend of the Transport Service Employees, who is also a member of the committee; and George Baldanzi, director of the CIO Organizing Committee.

Congressmen Who Voted For T-H Also Foes Of 'Rights' Bills—Wilkins

THE WORKER in Youngstown or Yonkers may have his rights taken away from him by a Congressman from Georgia or a Senator from Mississippi, declared Roy Wilkins, Acting Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as he pointed out the unity of NAACP and CIO program and interests at the Thursday afternoon session of the National CIO Convention.

"With few exceptions," he said, the men whose filibusters damage the civil rights program are the men who passed and retained the Taft-Hartley Act; "the men who oppose an anti-lynching law also oppose low-cost housing."

NAACP welcomes the aid and experience of the CIO, he said. The fight against injustice and for a better life which both organizations are engaged in "is rooted in the American dream and with no foreign mumbo-jumbo to confuse and divide our people. Like the CIO, we reject the compromising of the battle for our Constitutional rights through any tie-up with the ideology of international Communism."

Wilkins described how his organization is working with CIO's Anti-Discrimination Committee to obtain fair employment practice legislation. More hard work has to be done in this direction, he emphasized, because while eight states have passed FEPC legislation, the heavily-populated and heavily-industrial states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan still do not have these needed measures on their books.

The NAACP is fully conscious of the struggle it takes to elect liberal legislators. In an effort "to remove the barnacles from our Ship of State," Mr. Wilkins continued, "the NAACP is distributing the voting records of legislators, ringing doorbells, and seeing that registration instructions are fully understood."

It took 20 years of effort by NAACP before the white primary in the south finally was ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, Roy Wilkins stated. "Last year, due to this victory and to the battering at the poll tax by many organizations, nearly a million Negroes voted in the South. If we do the right things—your CIO and our NAACP—two million will vote in 1952."

VICE PRES. ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, Pres. Philip Murray, Vice Pres. Walter Reuther and Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey wave to the delegates demonstrating the re-election of Murray to the presidency of the CIO. The others also were re-elected. Murray's son, Joseph, appears in the background between his father and Reutehr. The demonstration was long and loud.

Conclave Praises CSC Activities

Some 600 delegates to the CIO convention reviewed the work of the CIO Community Services Committee and found it good.

On the basis of that review the convention resolved:

"This Convention commends the activities of the National CIO Community Services Committee, its union counselling and community health and welfare programs; and

"This Convention urges all CIO affiliates to establish community services committees to develop and promote this program for the benefit of our membership and the community at large."

AMA Publicists Meet

Physicians who occupy propaganda posts in the American Medical Association and its affiliated societies will meet Nov. 5 and 6 in a medical public relations conference at Chicago.

Presiding over a panel discussion on state society public relations projects will be Dr. A. E. Cardle, St. Paul, Minn., chairman of the health education committee of the Minnesota State Medical Association. It was Dr. Cardle and his group which sponsored the now-notorious medical-press conference in Minneapolis after which Minnesota doctors threw previous ethical standards overboard to allow advertising in papers. Minnesota editors, they explained, had urged a "reciprocal arrangement" in return for opposing national health insurance.

Bradley Says Trade Unionism In National Interest

By RAY DAVIDSON

TO ASSURE peace in the world, the American people must act with courage and decisiveness.

And CIO is acting with courage and decisiveness in the task of building a peaceful world.

So said Gen. Omar Bradley, America's No. 1 soldier, in addressing the CIO convention.

General Bradley, chairman, joint chiefs of staff, told the delegates that the destiny of the United States lies in decisions yet to be made. 'This is unnecessary counsel for the members of the CIO," the general commented. "In labor and trade unionism, more than any other democratic endeavor, the arrow of progress points forward. Having earned and won a significant place in the evolution of our industrial society, labor knows that its ultimate destiny lies in its future decisions, rather than in the glories of its past.

"And so it is with our nation."

GEN. OMAR BRADLEY, convention speaker, was also the guest of honor at a luncheon given for him by the CIO. Here are Bradley and CIO Pres. Philip Murray talking things over between bites.

GENERAL BRADLEY pointed out that the people of the United States are sometimes doubtful of the course to follow in securing domestic and international prosperity.

"With demands for aid, and food, and rehabilitation pouring in from every corner of the world, we are apt to seek refuge in the old proverb: 'Charity begins at home,'" said Gen. Bradley. "The international demands for leadership toward political stability and the end of wars are great. We are besieged by doubters who whisper, 'Is Democracy the best way?'

"For every good, and humane, and inspired idea, there is the paralyzing suggestion: can we afford it?

"The only answer acceptable for Americans is more courage, and new decisions. Our history is one of deeds, not words. Our heritage is action, not supplication. And our spiritual fibre is freedom, not fear."

IN EMPHASIZING the point that courage is the keynote of prosperity and of the securing of peace, General Bradley hammered on the point that in America the individual — and his opportunity to make decisions—is supreme. He pointed out that our armed forces are not professionals who fight for any cause under any flag.

"There are jobs and paychecks in this country for every able person, and this competition springing from a free economy offers a continual challenge to the Army, the Navy and the Air Force," he pointed out.

"Only so long as the man supersedes the machine, and regard for human dignity is not sacrificed to the attainments of results through harsh command, will the American citizen sign up for the armed forces."

General Bradley pointed to some of the difficult decisions made since World War II by the government.

The United States has decided to support the United Nations.

"Your own CIO has supported the United Nations organization," the general pointed out.

The United States has established the European Recovery Program.

"Your (CIO) resolution has been added to that of other Americans for the European Recovery Program as an instrument for the peace and prosperity of the peoples of Europe and the world," said Bradley.

The United States clings to hope for world peace.

"Again, the CIO has added its strong voice to the will of all other Americans against the inevitability of war," commented the general. "The vigorous condemnation of war, as voiced in your resolution on foreign policy at last year's convention, has been a maker of courage and of untold encouragement to your governmental leaders."

"I, for one, am deeply grateful for that resolution," said General Bradley. "It coincides with my own belief that war is not, must not, be inevitable."

The general then pointed out that in America the reward for leadership is the public scrutiny of a man's decisions. It is the same among organizations. The reward for a strong, progressive effective organization is the continued examination by the public of the actions and results accomplished by that membership.

"The actions and results obtained by the CIO is always subject to this critical examination," Bradley added. "As an organization, it is a leader in its field and shall always remain a leader as long as it can bear the close examination of the public conscience.

"We all make minor errors and brief deviations which are readily tolerated. But in the democratic process which encourages such virile trade unionism, the long-range results must be in the national interest, and in the American democratic pattern."

General Bradley closed his address with a plea that democracy not be allowed to lose by default.

"Democracy cannot lose if given the chance to work," he insisted. "But we must admit it could lose by default. It can lose through the fears of its people, through their failure to trust in its strength, through timidity in meeting problems at home and confusion in solving problems abroad."

'Van Bittner Devoted His Life To The People'—Murray

A FAMILIAR figure was missing at this year's CIO convention. Van A. Bittner, one of the CIO's outstanding leaders, who died at his post as director of the Southern Organizing Drive, was missing but by no means forgotten. The convention paid high tribute to him in a moving ceremony during which a portrait "of the great warrior" was unveiled by CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey.

The usual convention hubbub had died away into a deep silence as Pres. Philip Murray stepped forward to tell the delegates something about his 35 years close association with this "beloved friend."

"It is difficult for the younger men of today to understand and appreciate the struggles of men like Mr. Bittner to build up this great labor movement back over a period of 30 years," Murray said. "His was a life of service devoted to the people. He was a man of great heart and great intellect, a man of great executive capacity, endowed by our Lord with great wisdom.

"He was a courageous figure, who conscientiously devoted an entire lifetime to the service of his fellowmen, both in the field where he had to organize and in the office where he had to administer the affairs of an organization after it was brought into being."

PRES. MURRAY recalled the many jobs and responsibilities Van Bittner had shouldered during the years after he left the United Mine Workers to give his services to the CIO. "His crusade to organize the unorganized workers in the steel industry is well known to all of the people throughout the Midwest, the Southwest, and the far West," he said.

"His activities in organizing the unorganized in other industries are well known to many other people, particularly in the packinghouse industry and in other industries where he devoted his time, his talents and his energies to building up those great organizations now affiliated with the CIO . . .

"Many of the successes that have attended the efforts of the CIO are directly attributable to the genius of our departed friend, Van A. Bittner. My close association with him, my deep personal friendship for him prompts me to take the rostrum this afternoon and join with you in paying honor to his memory.

"May his soul rest in peace—a great leader who had lived a great and full life in the service of humanity, our friend, your friend, my friend, Van A. Bittner."

DELEGATES arose and stood for a moment in silent tribute to Mr. Bittner, at the conclusion of Pres. Murray's speech.

Earlier the convention passed a resolution voicing its esteem for the late CIO leader and his "career of service to labor and to all the American people."

"He knew no fear," the resolution declared. "He could not be intimidated by violence or threats of violence by employers or their agents or provocateurs. He had dogged determination to achieve his goals. He refused to become discouraged when progress was slow; but when opportunity beckoned he was able to move quickly, shrewdly and skillfully to strengthen labor's powers.

"He had tremendous capacity for hard work. During the course of many organizational campaigns he worked day and night, speaking to workers in their homes and at meetings, directing staffs of organizers with skill and imagination, negotiating with employers. Van Bittner was available at any moment day or night to carry out his assignments."

Following the reading of the resolution, each delegate was presented with a copy of a citation in memory of Mr. Bittner, "a truly American citizen," who "fought injustice, prejudice, exploitation of people and disloyalty to truth wherever he found them and regardless of whence they stemmed."

TRIBUTE WAS PAID to a fighter in labor's cause when a memorial portrait of the late Van A. Bittner, director of the Southern Organizing Drive, was unveiled at the convention. CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who paid a glowing tribute to Bittner, and Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey are seated in front of the portrait.

Honor Two CIO Leaders

THE MEMORY of presidents of two International unions who died during the past year were honored at the CIO convention as delegates rose to their feet and stood for a moment in silence. The deceased members were Samuel J. Hogan of the Natl. Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., and Rocco Franceschini of the United Shoe Workers.

The resolution honoring the late Pres. Hogan spoke of him as "a man who well knew the problems of the men in the maritime industry," and who "did much to improve the status and security of the members of his union."

The late Pres. Franceschini who died in December 1948, just six months after becoming president of his union, "was a sincere trade unionist of many years' standing, who contributed much to the formation development of the United Shoe Workers," the resolution stated.

Give PAC $1 Now, For 'Luck' In 1950

Attacks On CIO Civil Rights Program Lambasted

THE CIO convention called for strengthening of civil rights enforcement measures wherever needed. A resolution declared.

"Preservation of civil liberties is the highest duty of every government, whether it be federal, state or local."

It was in recognition of these facts that President Truman created the President's Committee on Civil Rights on December 5, 1946, the resolution pointed out.

(CIO Secy.-Treas. Carey was a member of the committee.)

"The finding and the recommendations of this committee, in the form of the report, 'To Secure These Rights,' will rank in history as a charter for human dignity and freedom," the report continued.

"With courage and devotion to these principles, the President has moved steadily forward in implementing them."

Delegate Richardson, who is a vice president of the Public Workers, precipitated a debate on the resolution. He said that government employes were "confronted with a mass of red-tape regulations," when they tried to have Executive Order 9835 enforced. The order bars discrimination in government employment practices.

Richardson moved for an amendment to "protest the discriminatory practice in federal agencies," to call on President Truman to end discrimination in federal hiring practices.

CIO SECY-TREAS. James E. Carey, chairman of the CIO Committee to abolish Discrimination and a member of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights, replied:

"I don't think that we should long tolerate the undermining of this important institution, the CIO, in its efforts to eliminate discrimination.

"Certainly we expect no support from Richardson in carrying out and implementing the President's Civil Rights Report, which the CIO helped write. In fact, the representative designated by Pres. Murray on that committee wrote more of the civil rights report than any other committee member . . .

"If Brother Richardson supports this resolution, I think Brother Richardson should understand that nothing in this resolution calls for the kind of criticism and condemnation of the CIO that he has given it—the only organization that will carry out the program so necessary to the interests of all minorities and all majorities in this nation."

CIO Pres. Philip Murray said any delegate who "seeks to create division between the members of the National CIO on this issue is rendering a distinct disservice to the CIO . . .

"I hope that in the course of our deliberations that representatives from some of these so-called left wing organizations will cease in their willful and malicious attacks upon the Natl. CIO about issues of this description, because they are absolutely false, they are without basis in fact."

THE DELEGATES recommended: "That each CIO affiliate create a Civil Rights Committee or Department on Fair Practices within its respective organizations; and that each international union seek to have incorporated in its collective bargaining agreements non-discrimination clauses particularly pertaining to hiring."

The delegates demanded:

"1 The passage of federal and state fair employment practice acts.

"2 The enactment of a federal anti-lynching bill.

"3 The passage of federal and state legislation outlawing poll taxes and other restrictions on the right to vote.

"4 The abolition of segregation in the armed forces.

"5 The passage of measures to ban segregation in interstate travel.

"6 The enactment of safeguards against racial discrimination in federal appropriations for state aid.

"7 The enactment of civil rights laws in all states which now do not have such laws eliminating segregation.

"8 The abolition of the Wood Committee.

"9 The enactment of laws protecting aliens long resident in the United States and regularizing their status.

"10 The establishment of guarantees to protect the freedom of thought and the freedom of political views of government workers, and the revocation of Executive Order 9835."

CIO Officers Lauded For 75c Pay Bill

CONVENTION delegates commended CIO officers and staff and all cooperating organizations for their work in the successful fight to obtain an increase in the legal minimum wage from 40 to 75 cents.

"This victory will strengthen the whole wage structure of the nation and will encourage states to modernize their minimum wage laws, and it offers protection to fair employers signing new contracts for higher wages against sweatshop competition," asserted a resolution approved by delegates.

At the same time, the convention warned that while a victory had been won in boosting the floor on wages, the CIO cannot relax its efforts.

"The greed of business and industry lobbies seeking the destruction of wage and hour standards" already have started a drive against the Walsh-Healy act, the convention noted.

SINCE 1936, UNDER this act, the Labor Department, through hearings, has determined the prevailing minimum wages for work to be performed under government contracts of $10,000 or more.

Noting that the CIO has given leadership in the fight to boost the floor under wages, the resolution, approved by the convention, pointed to the need for effective political action, illustrated by the bitter see-saw battle to boost minimum wages, to reduce exemptions and to increase coverage of the wage-hour act.

But, delegates concluded, "we are not satisfied."

"We regret the hard political fact that there are not enough uncompromising liberals in this congress to defend a beneficent law . . . we draw from this experience fresh determination to elect an 82nd congress better than the 81st."

CIO Asks Transit Vote

The Milwaukee Union Council, CIO, has voted unanimously to demand a referendum vote on public ownership of transportation facilities in the county. The transit firm has recently asked for fare increases.

Five Steps Urged To Aid Jobless

"CIO organizations should be rallying centers in the struggle to aid the unemployed," the Cleveland convention declared in a resolution.

"To shirk this task would play into the hands of unscrupulous totalitarian groups who will try to organize and exploit the misery of the unemployed."

There are, the resolution said, 3½ million jobless, many additional millions partially employed, 30 important labor markets where 12% of all workers are unemployed with unemployment as high as one-third of all the workers in some industries.

"From its outset, the CIO and its constituent unions have been devoted to the cause of all oppressed and downtrodden workers," the resolution continued. "It is only natural, then, that unemployed CIO members and their families should turn to their unions for help in time of greatest need."

TO DEAL WITH the situation the convention decided that:

- The CIO Full Employment Committee has "the continuing responsibility of developing policies to establish lasting full employment.
- CIO Councils "must take the lead" on the state level, seeking better unemployment compensation and public assistance laws, public works programs and other necessary legislation to help the unemployed.
- The Councils and their Community Services Committees must be prepared to represent the jobless "before all local agencies, public and private, to see that they obtain just treatment."

The resolution called for "policies which guarantee full employment at all times," but, meanwhile, urged that the following steps be taken:

"1. National unemployment compensation system with increased benefits and duration of payments.

"2. Public works programs to absorb the unemployed directly and strengthen the rest of the economy indirectly.

"3. Local, state and federal non-construction work programs in the fields of public health, recreation, education, the arts, and conservation to provide jobs for the unemployed, while at the same time improving American life. These programs should be of a broad and flexible character, capable of expansion and contraction as the general economic situation may require. In planning such projects special consideration should be given to the needs of younger workers just entering the labor force as well as older and women workers, large numbers of whom have been already victimized by this recession.

"4. Special consideration should be accorded to workers unemployed in areas of declining economic opportunity. President Truman's program of concentrating government procurement in areas where unemployment is most acute should be continued and broadened. In addition, loans and technical assistance should be available for small businesses and for new enterprises in order to expand job opportunities in these areas.

"5. To carry out effective work planning to aid the unemployed, both for the immediate recession and possible later needs, a special office should be established. It should have an adequate staff and funds to meet this great responsibility."

Atoms' Usefulness For Peace Stressed

Too little attention has been focused on the development of atomic energy for constructive scientific and industrial uses, the convention asserted in a resolution.

Delegates called on the Atomic Energy Commission to establish labor relations similar to those which have recognized the role and function of free labor unions as democratically chosen representatives of the employes, and which have proved successful.

Cash For Olds Smear

Two members of the staff of Sen. Robert Kerr (D, Okla.) were paid by the Oklahoma Waterways Development Assn. to collect the Daily Worker's reprints of articles written in the 1920's by Leland Olds for Federated Press, presented to a Senate committee which turned down Olds.

Kerr, a millionaire oilman himself, told the St. Louis Post-Dispatch that he didn't pay his staff members for the smear job, which achieved the aim of the utilities lobby—to block confirmation of Olds for another term on the Federal Power Commission.

Labor Unity Goal

Heartened by the good fruits of friendly relations with the AFL, the Railroad Brotherhood and other bona fide unaffiliated unions particularly on the legislative and political fronts, the CIO convention resolved:

"We look forward to the eventual unity of all American workers as the end product of the wholesome cooperation between all branches of the free trade union movement."

Democracy Asked In Peru, Venezuela

DELEGATES turned their attention, too, to workers in other lands, seeking to assist in improving their conditions.

Protesting the throttling of civil liberties in Peru and Venezuela, where the labor movements were the first casualties, the convention demanded the immediate restoration of free and democratic governments by ballot in these two countries.

Unconditional return of those exiled because of trade union activities also was demanded.

Seeking elimination of discrimination and segregation in the Canal Zone, a convention-adopted resolution asked for equal pay for equal work for all workers in the Canal Zone; elimination of segregation; educational, health and recreational facilities for local rate workers equal to those for American citizens; full civil rights for all; citizenship rights for local workers.

Hitting at general conditions of employment of thousands of Mexican immigrant workers in the U. S., the convention approved a resolution seeking to wipe out exploitation of this group.

Federal and state laws were urged to provide a better way of life both for Mexican and other agricultural workers.

"Involved in this subject are such fundamental matters as the undermining of the standards of American workers, domestic and foreign, and a racial discrimination which breeds resentment to the United States and bodes ill to our future relations with Mexico," the resolution warned.

Convention Calls For Stronger Labor Dept.

RESTORATION of and extension of powers of the Dept. of Labor were asked by the CIO convention so that the department can carry out the policy for which it was created "to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States."

A resolution told of sabotaging of the department by the 80th Congress, and called for additional Congressional action in behalf of the department.

The resolution called specifically for giving the department authority and funds adequately to perform the following services:

Labor relations, settlement of labor disputes, manpower problems, job placement, unemployment compensation, federal employes' compensation, establishment of standards of safety and occupational health, guidance of the respective State Depts. of Labor, vocational education and rehabilitation, labor education, immigration and naturalization, research statistics and other information on labor problems.

Legislation also was called for to give the department authority "to collect proper, adequate and more extensive facts, figures and statistics."

N. Ireland Accused Of Breeding Bigots

The convention accused the government of Northern Ireland of "breeding bigotry and (it) tends to destroy the unity of a race of people."

Praising the Irish people for having contributed, "over the centuries, aid to the freedom of oppressed people," the resolution went on record as opposed to "the continuation of the partition dividing all of the people of Ireland."

FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR Oscar Ewing and Archibald McDonald Gordon, counsellor and labor attache of the British Embassy, have a chat at the convention.

'Murray Is Great Guy,' Convention Declares

"PHIL MURRAY is a great guy. We're proud of him and we're 100% behind him." In their own words this is what delegates to the CIO convention plainly felt as they shouted their approval of the formal resolution expressing "deep and undying appreciation" for the services rendered by the CIO President.

"During 1949, Philip Murray has given another year of his inspiring and courageous leadership to the CIO, and indeed, to all of American labor," the resolution said, in praising him for his "humanitarianism, wisdom and militant action."

Singling out his leadership of the current steel strike for special mention, the convention declared that "as a spokesman for the steel workers, Philip Murray is fighting to win the elements of security against want and old age, of human decency and dignity. He knows that the future of the labor movement is involved in the outcome of the steelworkers quest for security.

"In engaging in mighty combat with the economic royalists for non-contributory pensions and welfare programs, Philip Murray is seeking to bring about social justice and human morality in an industry which has always given prime protection to high-salaried executives, which has always spent millions of dollars for the upkeep of its machinery, and which has always looked upon its workers as men and women to be exploited and cast aside in their later years.

"There is no greater challenge in our contemporary life than the redress of the just grievances of the workers, old and young, in the steel and other industries of America. It is fortunate that the CIO, as well as the United Steelworkers of America, has at its helm the man whose abilities and devotion to the democratic cause are the best guarantee of success in meeting the challenge of poverty and social injustice."

But Murray's talents are not limited to the collective bargaining table, the resolution continues. "In every field of concern to labor and the American people, he has been an outstanding exponent of humanitarianism, of justice and of social progress.

"He has made significant and lasting contributions toward the achievement of stronger guarantees in support of the fundamental civil rights of the American people. His philosophy has been constructive and influential in the development and enactment of progressive legislation.

"His wisdom and experience have contributed mightily to the growing stature of labor's political action in our country. His leadership in helping shape the course of a democratic foreign policy, a forward-looking European economic recovery program and a sound international labor movement, has been of decisive importance."

Expressing confidence that he will continue in the future as in the past, to contribute greatly to the progress of the CIO and the general welfare of the American people, the resolution concludes:

"We look forward to many long years of continued service by our president—an outstanding leader of labor, a great citizen of the United States, a fighter for decency and progress and democracy."

No Minority Housing

Private enterprise has failed in the "tremendous, relatively untouched market for minority group housing," Franklin D. Richards, Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration, told members of the New York Savings Bank Assn. If private enterprise doesn't do the job, the government will start direct mortgage lending without using the banks, he added.

Prayers Of All Faiths Go With CIO

ALL FAITHS were represented in the invocations and prayers which opened each day's session of the CIO convention.

The Most Reverend Edward F. Hoban, Catholic Archbishop of Cleveland, addressed the convention on Monday. He stated that unions were motivated by "the principles that put justice and rights ahead of selfishness and personal gain," and added:

"You must repudiate those enemies of God and man who seek to pervert your efforts and to enlist your great forces to fight on the side of evil."

The Reverend Francis B. Sayre, jr., President of the Greater Cleveland Ministerial Association, speaking Tuesday morning, said: "We are all naturally mindful of the good things of life, and of the need for fair distribution of those things among all men. But, in a deeper way, the Church and the union are brought together by our common care not so much for things as for people who produce and use those things . . .

"LABOR IS not a commodity to be bought and sold, harnessed and forgotten. Labor is people—people who have to work together and find meaning together for the whole of their lives; people whose work becomes their prayer . . ."

Rev. Mr. Sayre is a grandson of Pres. Woodrow Wilson.

Dr. Barnett R. Brickner, Rabbi of the Euclid Avenue Temple of Cleveland, told the Wednesday morning session: "There is no contradition between what is spiritually right and what is economically good . . . We all understand, I believe, that the crisis of our times is not so much a political and economic crisis as it is a social and moral one. It is not enough to attain more creature comforts and satisfy more physical wants, for man does not live by bread alone . . ."

The Reverend Joseph H. Evans, Pastor of the Mt. Zion Congregational Church of Cleveland, addressing the Thursday morning session, said that "one of the most ennabling motives that can grip a man is the consciousness that he has been the recipient of such good will and sacrifice from others that he owes it to the world to pay back a little of what he has received."

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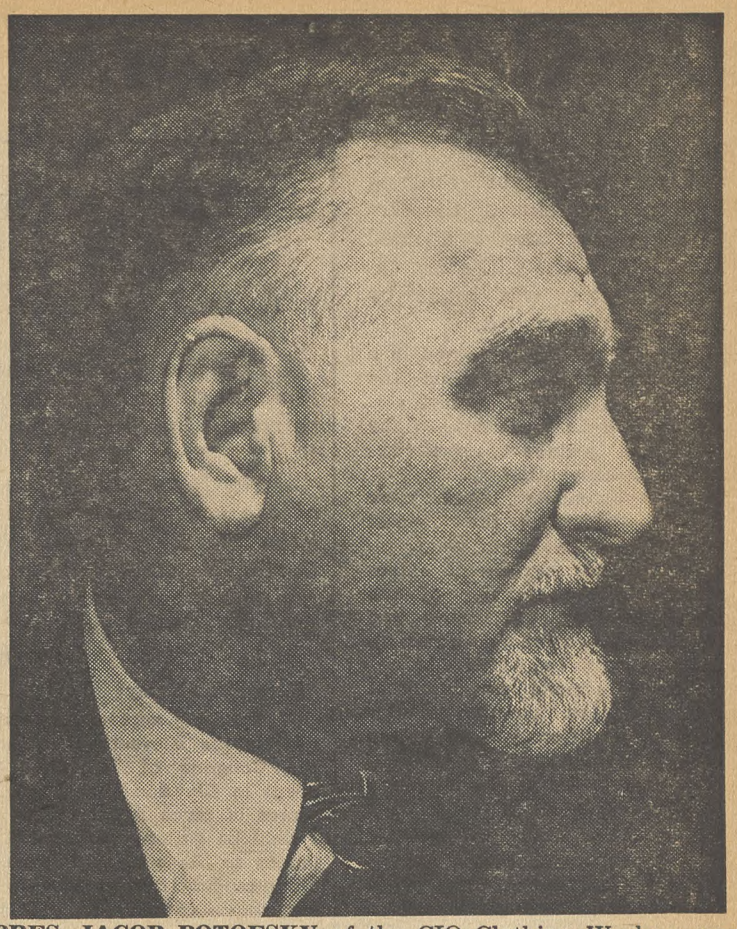


PRES. JACOB POTOFSKY of the CIO Clothing Workers was one of the speakers for the resolution supporting the steel strike, which was adopted overwhelmingly.

LPA Wins Fight For Press Gallery Cards

LABOR PRESS Association, after a long and bitter battle, has finally and officially been admitted to membership in the Congressional Press Galleries.

Acting under the new rule approved by the Senate Rules Committee and Speaker Rayburn in the final moments of Congress, the Standing Committee of Correspondents at a week-end session voted unanimously to admit Alvaine Hamilton and Nathan Robertson, of LPA, to membership.

But at the same time the Committee unexpectedly turned down the application of International Press, the State Department's news service, for membership. This was a surprise, as the Committee had been expected to approve the application to give International Press equal status with Tass, the Soviet News Service, which already has access to the galleries.

Chairman William F. Arbogast explained to LPA, however, that the application of Tass, for renewed membership for the session beginning in January had not yet been approved—so there was no discrimination yet against the State Department's news service.

THE NOTICE under the applications of the State Department reporters as posted on the Gallery bulletin board said: "The above applications were rejected unanimously under a motion: That the applications did not come within the rules governing the Press Galleries."

LPA submitted its application for membership last May 31. The Standing Committee, after months of delay, turned the application down by a 3-2 vote under the old rule. LPA quickly appealed to the committee to reconsider, contending that a gross injustice had been done. The Committee promptly recommended a new rule—the first in 70 years revising th basic gallery adminission rule—that would allow LPA to get in.

ANOTHER long delay followed, with a minority of the gallery trying to block action. But finally, on the last day of Congress, the Rules Committee and the Speaker approved the new rule, only, however, after Chairman William S. White, of the New York Times, had resigned as chairman in protest over the tactics of the minority. Under the rule, LPA's application had to be posted 10 days, then was approved promptly.

Membership in the press galleries will enable LPA to give labor and liberal papers faster and more accurate coverage of Congressional news than ever before. It marks a new era in the history of labor journalism.

The convention passed a resolution urging all labor papers to subscribe to LPA, which, the resolution stated, is free of "ideological slant."

'Labor Owes Great Debt To Striking Coal Miners'

The convention passed the following resolution in support of the striking coal miners:

"The coal miners of America are locked in economic warfare with the coal operators in a struggle to win some measure of security for themselves and their families.

"All American labor owes a great debt to the coal miners for the long and gallant fight they have conducted to improve the working conditions and living standards of all workers. The miners pioneered in the historic fight to organize the great mass production industries and to win for the millions of workers in those industries the benefits of collective bargaining.

"The present demands of the mine workers are rooted in justice and equity. In this most hazardous of industries, the long roll call of crippled and killed miners—martyrs to the greed of the operators and the financial overloads of the coal industry—gives eloquent testimony to the urgent necessity for the relief for which the miners are fighting.

"Meanwhile, the coal operators, who shun the dangers and hazards of the coal pits to sit safely in their comfortable offices, show their contemptuous disregard for the welfare of the nation and of their employes by arrogantly and stubbornly denying the just demands of the miners.

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

"We extend to the striking coal miners the complete solidarity of the whole CIO membership and we pledge our full support to their righteous and heroic struggle against the united power of entrenched industrial and financial interests."

Pledge Fight To Enact CIO Program

A PLEDGE to fight "with renewed vigor" during the second session of the 81st Congress for the unenacted measures in the CIO's legislative program was made by convention delegates.

The pledge was contained in a resolution which reviewed the progress made by the first session of the Congress toward the legislative goals set up at the 1948 CIO convention.

Accomplishments listed were the law providing for low-cost housing, 75c minimum wage, reciprocal trade agreement extension, and the transfer of the U. S. Employment Service and the Unemployment Insurance Service to the Dept. of Labor.

Failure to make more progress was blamed on "a reactionary bipartisan coalition serving vested interest groups."

The enactment of the following measures was urged:

1 Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and reenactment of the Wagner Act with improving amendments. "We stand solidly against any provisions which would impose the use of injunctions to break strikes or which would impinge on other basic principles."

2 Strengthening and improvement of our social security program, including extended coverage, substantial increases in benefits, addition of permanent and temporary disability insurance, and an improved public assistance program.

3 A progressive tax program which shifts the burden of taxes from those least able to those best able to pay.

4 Enactment into law of the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Specifically we call for:

a. Passage of a Fair Employment Practices bill;

b. Passage of legislation outlawing poll taxes and other undemocratic restrictions on the right to vote;

c. Enactment of a federal anti-lynching bill;

d. Passage of measures to bar segregation in inter-state travel;

e. Enactment of safeguards against racial discrimination in federal appropriations for state aid;

f. Abolition of the Wood Committee;

g. Enactment of laws protecting aliens long resident in the United States and regularizing their status;

In addition, we oppose all bills and Executive Orders to limit constitutional rights of American citizens and curtail the right of organization and association.

5 Extension of rent control for period of the housing shortage.

6 Passage of an adequate housing program for families of moderate income, with provisions for loans to housing cooperatives.

7 Enactment of legislation to protect tenants in war housing from real estate speculators.

8 Improvement of the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide a minimum wage of at least $1.00 an hour, and to extend coverage to all workers whose employment is within the jurisdiction of federal legislation. "We believe that at least an additional 7 million workers could and should be brought under the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act."

9 Development of an economic program which will promote and maintain a full-employment, full-production, and full-purchasing power economy.

10 Improvement of unemployment compensation and the public employment service through more adequate benefit provisions and extended coverage in a nationalized system.

11 A national unified health insurance program.

12 Federal aid-to-education, properly financed, and an effective labor education extension service program.

13 Strengthening of the U. S. Department of Labor and the return to it of all its legitimate functions.

14 Establishment of a Cabinet-status Department of Welfare to coordinate the health, welfare and social service functions of the government.

15 Veterans benefits adjusted to meet present high costs, and the enactment of an adequate veterans' readjustment allowances program.

16 Legislation to extend the displaced persons program and eliminate the discriminations of the 1948 Act.

17 A comprehensive forestry program, including direct federal regulation of timber-cutting on all timberlands.

18 Support for the integrated regional development of rivers and natural resources, utilizing the experience gained in TVA.

19 A farm program geared to a full economy, including reasonable price and income support, farm credits, soil conservation, and improvement of rural living standards.

20 Adoption of the International Trade Organization's Charter which extends the principle of reciprocal trade.

21 Adequate appropriations for the Economic Cooperation Administration.

22 Retention under full federal control of "tidelands" oil resources.

23 Defeat of proposals to protect monopolistic basing-point practices from action by Federal Trade Commission.

24 Approval of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project.

25 Enactment of legislation with appropriate safeguards to implement President Truman's "Point Four" proposal for assistance in the development of human and technical resources of under-developed countries.

26 Provisions for the development and maintenance of a U. S. merchant marine of size and status commensurate with this country's role of leadership in world affairs.

Truman Certain Of T-H Repeal, Blasts Extreme Right And Left

President Truman told the CIO convention that he is confident that the T-H Act will be repealed with the help of his Administration.

The President was unable to be present at the convention, but he sent a two-page letter attacking both the extreme right and the totalitarian left as standing in the way of the socially progressive program to which his Administration is pledged.

The text of the letter follows:

"Dear Mr. Murray:

"I deeply appreciate your cordial invitation to address the Eleventh Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which opens in Cleveland on October thirty-first. It is a source of much regret to me that I cannot accept. I shall be grateful if you will extend my congratulations to the officers, delegates, and members who are attending this meeting, which is of such vital importance not only to labor but to the Nation as a whole. I wish to express to you and to them my very best wishes for a successful convention.

"Your organization last November joined with other labor groups, wage earners, farmers, and citizens from every part of our population, in expressing a firm determination to make the Government of the United States increasingly more responsive to the needs and aspirations of all the American people. During the first session of the Eighty-first Congress which has just adjourned we made real progress toward this goal. Major items of forward-looking legislation were enacted, and long strides were taken on other measures which will be pressed to enactment in the second session of this Congress.

"All the advances we want have not yet been made, but this does not mean defeat, only delay. You have my assurance that it is the firm intention of your President and his Administration to fight through to victory on every point in the program to which we are pledged, and the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act is at the top of our list. In this fight I know that I can depend upon the untiring support and assistance of industrial workers, wage earners, farmers and other forward-looking citizens.

"Our Government will continue to be successful only if it serves ever increasingly the needs and aspirations of all our people. That is sound American doctrine. That is the purpose of our program.

"There are two groups which in their different ways seek to defeat our progress.

"One of these is the selfish interests who, in their blind shortsightedness, do not realize that, in the long run, reaction is a far more expensive formula than progress. They are now refusing to accept, as they have always refused to accept, the decision of a free people expressed at the polls. They no longer stand victoriously astride the field as they did in the Eightieth Congress, but they are nonetheless fighting a determined rear guard action.

"Lately, they have fallen back on the device of trying to tar our progressive program and measures with scare words, some of them new. They talk of "statism" and the "welfare state," but they are not frightening you and they are not frightening me. We are going to win our fight despite their opposition. We are going to move ahead. The ironical part of it all is that they, too, will be better off in the long run because of our victory.

"There is another group of a very different character which is also fighting us. It contains elements which give lip service to many of our progressive measures, but that is only a tactic in their efforts to destroy the things we believe in. They claim the protection of all our civil rights and liberties, and this would not be America if we did not accord that protection event to them.

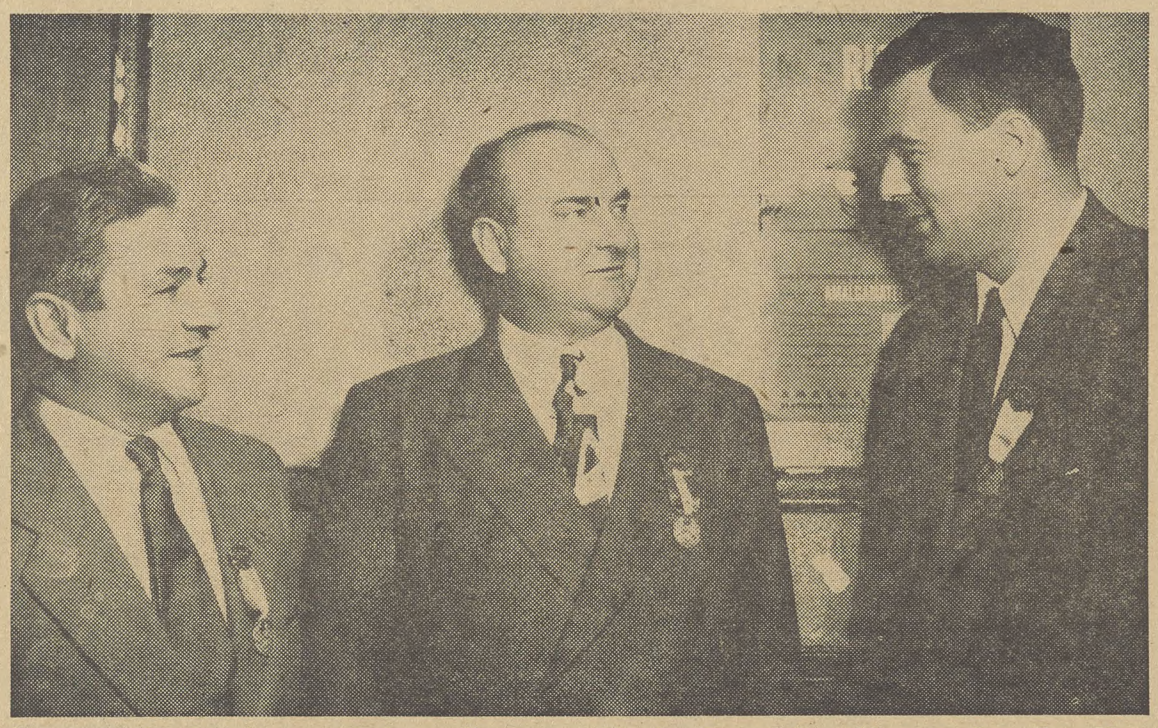
"But if they should ever win the victory they seek, they would deny the same rights and liberties to all those who oppose them. They would destroy the labor movement along with our other democratic institutions. Even the Taft-Hartley Act would seem beneficent in comparison with what labor might expect to receive from these pretended friends if they should ever attain domination. But this they will never do. One of the many things that reinforces my firm conviction that their efforts will fail is the knowledge that your organization and other labor groups are fully awake to the dangers which they represent.

"I am confident that your Government and your own organization will be able to meet and defeat the challenge presented by these two disparate groups, joined only by their selfish and destructive purposes.

"The working men and women of the United States have demonstrated their willingness to make whatever sacrifices are called for to attain the objectives of the peace for which have fought two great wars in the last generation. They have shown, and I am counting on them to continue to show, that they place the national interest above any particular interest, even their own.

"I am confident that the Congress of Industrial Organizations will continue to be, as it has been in the past, a dynamic and constructive element in our national life, and that it will cooperate with other groups and citizens and your Government in formulating and supporting farseeing liberal measures to promote the general welfare of all the American people with peace at home and abroad.

"Very sincerely yours,
"HARRY S. TRUMAN"



THEY HAVE doubtless met before: Herman Cooper, counsel for several New York City unions; TWU Pres. Michael Quill and Ted Kheel, impartial arbitrator for the New York City transportation industry and former head of the city mediation bureau.

Co-Ops Called Aid To Buying Power

The CIO convention in a resolution declared that cooperatives are "an effective weapon in the fight to increase the purchasing power of workers' wages," "a growing defense against monopoly and depression" and a field of common action for workers, farmers and others to "unite to advance their mutual welfare."

On that basis the convention "urged the support of all CIO affiliates for the Council of Cooperative Development which has been established, with CIO representation, to coordinate the efforts of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., and the American labor movement in developing cooperative enterprises."

Campaign Opened For U. S. Curb On Phone Rates

A DRIVE to bring all American telephone telephone rates under control of a single federal regulating agency—the Federal Communications Commission—was set in motion by the convention.

A resolution approved called on Congress to expand the authority of the FCC so that regulation of all telephone rates will be within its jurisdiction. At present FCC controls only long distance rate matters.

Congress was asked to appropriate sufficient funds to this agency "to employ the personnel needed to establish proper telephone rates which will guarantee a fair rate to the subscriber, a good wage to the worker, and a proper return on investment."

The CIO resolution pointed out that rates at present are regulated by state commissions in all but two states. It further commented that the Bell System, which controls 90% of the nation's telephone business has been said by an association of these same rate regulators to have developed techniques which "make it practically impervious to even the most energetic types of rate regulation."

IN THE INTEREST of the public, "more efficient regulation of industry can be achieved" if regulation is placed in a single federal agency," the resolution said.

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, of the Communications Workers of America, CIO's newest affiliate, speaking on the resolution, reviewed development of rate regulation in the telephone industry.

"Regulation of telephone rates by the states," he said, "has resulted in a crazy quilt, patchwork situation where rates charged to telephone customers bear no sensible relation to each other."

Beirne said that under complete federal regulation such inequities could be matched against each other and eliminated.

"State regulation of telephones is an expensive business to the taxpayer," Beirne said. "Unnecessarily high rates in many sections of the country are a direct result of laxness on the part of state commissions, their lack of understanding of the complicated barrage of statistics expensively prepared by the Bell System when it asks for higher rates, and even worse, commissions which lean over backward in a far too friendly consideration for the pocketbooks of telephone investors."

Only a federal agency can do an adequate job of protecting the telephone user from exorbitant rates, he said. One big company dominates the industry; one federal agency should regulate it."

CCL Helped By CIO's Struggles—Conroy

BRINGING greetings from CIO members in Canada, Secy.-Treas. Pat Conroy of the Canadian Congress of Labor, told delegates at the Cleveland convention that "what happens in this convention is not only of importance to you in this country, but is likewise of the greatest importance to trade unions in every part of Canada.

"Since our Congress represents members of the same unions as are in the CIO, our problems in Canada by and large are the problems of CIO. Wherever you gain, wherever you make progress we gain and make progress as well. Where you suffer losses, where your progress is set aside, it is quite noticeable on the other side of the international boundary line."

THE CANADIAN labor leader assured the delegates that "our faith is your faith" and defined that faith in these terms:

"We believe it is not enough to achieve economic security. We believe that, side by side with the establishment of material progress, we must insist on maintaining the spiritual and individual freedom of every human being. Without these two gains, without these two freedoms, if, for instance we gain in a material sense and lose our heritage of individual freedom, we haven't made much progress in any respect, because man must be a free soul to enjoy the material benefits that must come to him as an individual.

"On the other hand, we also insist with you that it is not enough to have spiritual, political, and individual freedom. That can become an illusion if, side by side with it the bodily and physical requirements of human beings are not attended to as well. And so we stand side by side with you on your basic problems, that the whole man as a social being must be attended to, that the ills that affect his progress must be eliminated, and there must be substituted for them a spiritual and a physical health that will lay the foundation for a healthy community, a healthy country, and a healthy world in general."

Conroy and his wife, Esther, received distinguished guest badges from CIO Secy-Treas. Carey.

Equal Pay Indorsed

"THE ECONOMIC and political strength of a mass labor movement depends on the unity that results from equality of treatment," the convention declared in stating its stand on equal job rights, equal opportunities and equal pay for women workers.

Failure to defend fairly the job rights of women members of the union plays into the hands of labor's opponents and weakens the movement, the resolution on women workers stated.

The resolution called the so-called Equal Rights Amendment which is included in both the Republican and Democratic platforms, "a menace" for it would outlaw hard-won state legislation protecting women's special needs as workers and mothers.

The convention reaffirmed the CIO's support of the Women's Status Bill, "as a far more reasonable move towards advancing women's rights," and urged the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination to intensify efforts to oppose discrimination against women on the job and in the community. It also asked all affiliates to renew their efforts to draw women into more active participation in unions, both as members and officers.

Two Million Homes Yearly Set as Goal

TO SECURE decent homes and suitable living environment for every American family, the convention demanded a national goal of two million new homes a year.

The convention's resolution acknowledged the beginning made by the Government by enactment of the Truman housing program which provides for 810,000 units of public housing to be built in the next six years and for the destruction of an equal number of slum housing units. But the resolution pointed out that this program does almost nothing for the people with incomes between $2500 and $5000 a year.

"Sixty per cent of America's families," said the resolution, "are forgotten people in terms of basic housing needs."

To meet this need, the convention urged the Public Housing Administration and local housing authorities to accelerate construction of the public housing provided by the Administration's 1949 bill to the legal maximum of 200,000 units a year, and that States and cities supplement the Federal program as has been done by Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York City.

Other measures to alleviate the housing shortage urged by the CIO were adoption by Congress of the REA principle of direct government loans at low interest rates to cooperative housing enterprises and provision for direct loans to veterans unable to get money for homes in the mortgage market without making side payments.

The CIO resolution pointed out that Congress recognizes the inability, and the unwillingness, of the real estate industry to fill the need for housing both from a quantitative viewpoint and particularly in respect to price.

THIS CONVENTION statement also recalled that Federal guarantees to the real estate industry for its ordinary operations have been signally misused and have resulted in the erection of a great deal of flimsy and badly planned over-expensive housing.

It was noted that FHA insured units recently have averaged over $11,000 in price, a level which puts them out of reach of the families of working people

The CIO resolution was directed toward fulfillment of the recommendations of the CIO Housing Committee, which were given Congress last spring. To carry out the terms of the resolution, CIO industrial union councils were instructed to take leadership in their communities, and to repel efforts of the real estate lobby to obstruct and scuttle the national housing programs. The councils also were instructed to set up committees on cooperative housing and to work for appointment of a CIO representative on each local housing authority.

2 Resolutions On Education

LABOR'S traditional role of strongly supporting efforts to obtain more and better educational facilities for the workers of America was voiced at the CIO convention again this year. The convention adopted two resolutions on the subject.

One called for the enactment by Congress of the Federal Aid to Education Bill. This proposed legislation would provide improved facilities on every educational level, from nursery to university, "so that every child shall have a good education, every class a good teacher, and every teacher a good salary." At least 75% of funds appropriated would go for teachers' salaries.

The bill also calls for at least $3 billions in federal funds for a comprehensive, nation-wide school building program during a five-year period.

Passage of a bill to provide a Labor Extension Service Program was urged in the other resolution on education. This bill (S. 110 and H.R. 1380) would set up a Federally-supported extension service program in the Dept. of Labor for the nation's wage earners to be operated through the cooperation of unions and universities within the various states.

SECY.-TREAS. LEWIS J. CLARK of the Packinghouse Workers looks at the union label in his suit which won him a new suit in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers contest. With him is Reuben Bloch, ACW regional director from Chicago, where Clark also resides. Contestant having the highest serial number in his suit won the contest which was part of the ACW's union label campaign.

War Housing Razing Flayed

The program of destruction of temporary war housing projects at a time when they are gravely needed because of the great housing shortage was condemned by resolution of the convention.

The convention called on the Public Housing Authority to resist and rebuff efforts of the real estate industry to have war housing torn down and urged Congress and the PHA to give preference in the sale of war housing to non-profit groups of tenants now in occupancy.

Pending such a disposition of the project, the convention urged the PHA to provide adequate and safe maintenance. Most of the temporary housing was built under the Lanham Act which provided for destruction of the units after the passage of the war emergency.

General Counsel Goldberg:

Hope For T-H Repeal Placed On 1950 Elections

ALTHOUGH THE CIO will carry its fight for T-H repeal to the next session of Congress, it is placing most of its hopes for repeal on next year's Congressional elections.

"We can do the job," CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg told the convention. "The job has to be done. The law is a discredited law which no longer has any defenders; even Taft does not defend it. What remains is for us to get into the next Congress a majority so safe and so overwhelming that no misguided coalition of Taft Republicans and Dixiecrats can block us."

Between the harshness of the law itself and the severity of its enforcement by the Natl. Labor Relations Board and its General Counsel Robert N. Denham, "every labor organization already has felt the crippling effects of the creeping paralysis unleashed by one of the most vicious anti-labor laws on record," a convention resolution said.

Since the law's passage, CIO efforts to gain its repeal have been hampered by the CIO left-wing, Goldberg said. Although he did not identify the dissidents—other than to mention an incident involving Longshoremen's Pres. Harry Bridges—he made clear to whom he was referring.

Goldberg charged the red union leadership with circulating false rumors against the CIO during its T-H repeal efforts. On one occasion, he said, Bridges disseminated a document prepared by another union, which "didn't have the courage to present it themselves," indicating that the CIO General Counsel had drawn up a proposed amendment which included an injunctive feature.

Goldberg said he asked Bridges "whether he believed when he published that libel that it was true. I also asked him at the time why he didn't get on the telephone and ask the General Counsel of CIO whether that story which appeared in the Times-Herald was true. He never answered it there and he cannot answer it here."

Attacking the law's co-author, Goldberg noted that Sen. Taft, in campaign talks, is telling Ohioans that no case has been made against T-H by union spokesmen.

To squelch the Taft claim, Goldberg repeated a challenge he made while testifying before the Senate Labor Committee. He offered to debate the issue with the Ohio Senator in a public meeting or nationwide radio hookup with the CIO paying all expenses.

Strong indictments of the law and its administrators were carried in the CIO's resolution pledging continuation of the battle for T-H repeal and restoration of the Wagner Labor Act.

In at least eight ways, listed by the resolution, the Act has been destructive. The resolution charged:

1. ". . . its most direct effect has been to hamper and obstruct the organization of the many millions of unorganized workers in America."

2. It has "encouraged the wholesale commission of unfair labor practices by employers bent on resisting union organization and recognition."

3. It has precipitated "wholly unnecessary" organizational and recognition strikes by encouraging employers to repudiate unions and to evade collective bargaining obligations.

4. "Other strikes have been caused by the refusal of employers to agree to reasonable terms which unions, in self-defense, have sought as contractual guarantees against the most destructive provisions of the Act."

5. Still other "otherwise unnecessary" strikes were forced by employers' refusal "to conclude equitable agreements in order to take advantage of the strike-breaking and union-busting provisions of the Act."

6. By encouraging employers to deny wage boost and security for workers, the law helped maintain the gap between workers' living costs and earnings.

7. Even where established collective bargaining relationships existed, the law encouraged employers to cut contract standards and to become uncooperative in settling grievances.

8. Reactionary employers, "given a new lease on life," have used the law to smash unions, break living standards, restore exploitation, the open shop and "yellow dog" contracts. These were attempted through use of the decertification petitions, company unions and "spurious charges of unfair labor practices against legitimate unions."

Toward the law's administrators, Denham and the Board, the CIO was equally bitter. By going the law one better in most of their interpretations, Denham and the Board subjected workers and their unions to greater repression than the law itself provided, it was charged.

"Glib propaganda," said the resolution, has not fooled either the workers or the American people. "It is the rank and file who have suffered because of the use of the law to force down living standards."

Sen. Taft and the Republican-Dixiegop coalition in Congress were then lambasted for their repudiation of the 1948 election mandate to repeal T-H.

Of Taft's proposed amendments to the law—advertised as "liberalizing" measures—the CIO said:

"Sops to labor of the Taft variety cannot minimize the tremendous industrial unrest which the Act has bred, the chaos and resentment at the plant level which it has brought into being, the time and energy which it has compelled employers and unions to expend in a common effort to avoid its disastrous provisions."

WIDESPREAD USE of injunctions by both federal and state courts prompted the CIO to comment in a resolution on injunctions: "Once again the dark days of the anti-labor past have returned to haunt unions."

In addition to the ease with which employers can obtain injunctions against unions in federal courts under T-H, the convention pointed out, injunctions have been issued in state courts despite the existence of anti-injunction laws.

Such restrictions have been clamped on strikers "even though picketing has been peaceful and no basis for injunction was present..." the CIO charged. "Judges have issued injunctions without permitting unions and their members an opportunity to be heard and to defend themselves."

Resulting from the return of the injunction, the resolution continues, union members and officers have been jailed without trial, others imprisoned and fined for violating injunctions they didn't know existed because they did not receive adequate notice. Others were the victims of anti-labor judges who "have devised farfetched theories of union responsibility in injunction and contempt proceedings."

To eliminate these repressive devices, the CIO pledged to continue its fight for restoration of the Norris-Laguardia anti-injunction act "to its original effectiveness" and to seek enactment of anti-injunction laws in all states which do not already have them.

SNAPPED AT CONVENTION: Mrs. Philip Murray; Mrs. Lee Tierney, wife of the CIO Comptroller, and Mrs. R. J. Davidson, wife of CIO Regional director and the convention's chief usher, are exchanging comments on the convention.

Tide is Turned In The States

IN CONTRAST with its disappointment at Congress' failure to strike Taft-Hartley from the books, was the convention's satisfaction at the reversal of the anti-labor tide in state legislatures.

Except for enactment of a ban against mass picketing in Nebraska, no new restrictive legislation was passed by the states this year. On the other hand, three states — Delaware, Missouri and New Hampshire repealed existing anti-labor statutes.

The CIO resolution on state anti-labor laws warned, however, that such heartening developments must not be a cue to labor to sit back and relax. Most of the restrictive legislation is still on the books, it said, and state lawmakers have turned their back to the need for wages and hours legislation, protective measures for working women and children, and improvements in workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance laws.

CIO AIDE JOHN BROPHY greets some of the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries, which held its convention simultaneously with that of the CIO. L. to r. Dolly Wilson, board member, Lansing Mich.; Lillian Sherwood, president, Lansing, Mich.; Bertha Perrin, Warren, Ohio, secretary-treasurer, and Evelyn Smith, office secretary.

Parley Backs Israel

THREE RECOMMENDATIONS of the CIO delegation which visited Israel some months ago were adopted by the convention and are expected to spell substantial aid to the infant nation in the future.

The convention authorized the creation by Pres. Philip Murray of a CIO Israel-American Committee to further the CIO's relations with Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor.

It also pledged "to support in any way possible the granting of further loans by the U. S. Government to the Republic of Israel" and to encourage efforts by "legitimate American organizations" to raise funds for the struggling democracy.

Specifically indorsed was the current campaign of the American Trade Union Council of the Natl. Committee for Labor Israel which is trying to raise $10 million for Histadrut's program of rescue, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

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ON JOB AGAIN: CIO Steelworkers all over the country are returning to their jobs as company after company signs contracts with the union granting insurance and company-financed pensions. Jack Metz, a union member, watches the temperature gauge rise after fires are started again on a hearth at the Bethlehem Steel plant at Vernon, Cal.

EVERY DAY brings news of several locals of the expelled United Electrical Workers voting to join the newly-chartered CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Here the members of Local 116, employed at the Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, are voting to affiliate with the new right-wing CIO union for electrical workers.

Kroll Says Election Shows

'People Standing By Demand For Liberal Government'

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

THE RECENT elections gave a conclusive demonstration —if a further one was needed after 1948—that where labor is politically united and organized it makes its strength felt and its wishes prevail.

The outstanding labor victory was the election of ex-Governor Herbert H. Lehman to fill the unexpired term of Robert F. Wagner as U. S. Senator from New York.

The number of elections was small and the vote did not go entirely labor's way. But in general the results showed, in the words of PAC Dir. Jack Kroll, that "the people of this country are standing by their demand of last year for liberal, progressive government on the city and state levels as well as the national level."

More people turned out to vote, in the states and communities where elections were held, than had ever gone to the polls in previous off-years; and in several cities, where the campaign of labor was particularly intense, voting broke all previous records including those rung up during the hottest Presidential campaigns. And there is little doubt that labor can take the lion's share of the credit for this turnout.

"We are proud of the part CIO-PAC workers played in these magnficent victories for honest, decent government," Kroll says. "It is due to their year-round efforts that this year saw an unprecedented number of voters at the polls and that people demonstrated a keen awareness of the issues before them."

IN THE New York Senatorial race there was no question or confusion as to the identity of labor's candidate; he was Lehman, and he won, by 195,000 votes out of nearly 5,000,000 cast. His Republican opponent, John Foster Dulles, whom Gov. Thomas E. Dewey had appointed to be Senator pro tem upon the retirement of labor's great friend, Wagner, dropped his "bi-partisan" mantle in the campaign and his political future is now unsure.

In New York City, politically the most confusing municipality in the U. S., CIO and AFL united in back of Democratic Mayor William O'Dwyer for re-election, while the Liberal Party and the AFL Garment Workers went out for the Republican candidate, Newbold Morris, and the ALP ran its own Vito Marcantonio. Out of all the hoorah, O'Dwyer emerged the victor by 1,264,600 to 956,170 for Morris and 356,432 for Marcantonio, and the Democrats took all but one of the 25 city council seats. In Manhattan, Robert F. Wagner Jr., son of the ex-Senator, became burough president.

(The GOP also lost eight mayors in Upper New York State, including Syracuse where a record-breaking vote put a Democrat, Thomas J. Corcoran, in power for the first time in 24 years.)

IN NEW YORK'S tenth Congressional district, Mrs. Edna Kelly, Democrat, was elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Rep. Andrew Somers (D), with 48,769 votes to her nearest opponent's 24,505. Her total was larger than the combined vote for all her opponents, and the total vote cast was the largest ever recorded in an off-year.

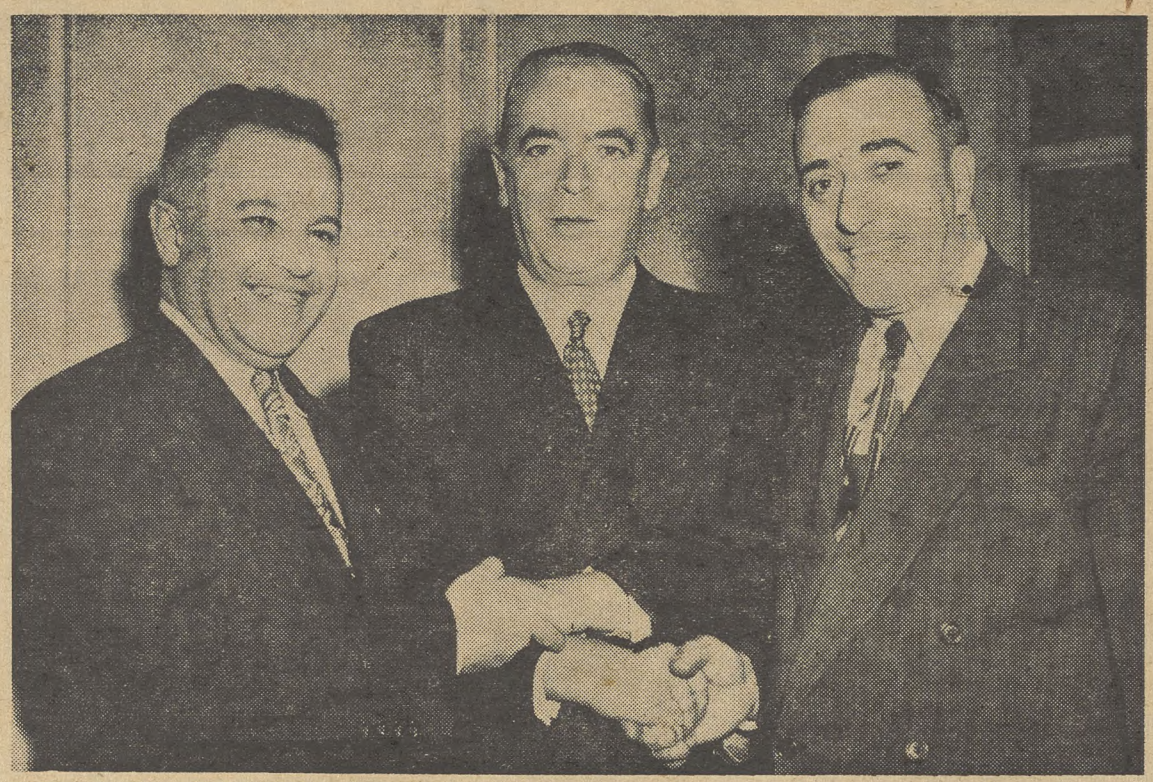
In California's fifth Congressional district, labor candidate John F. Shelley, president of the California State Federation of Labor and chairman of the state Democratic delegation to the 1948 nominating convention, won with 78,877 votes to his Republican opponent's 52,354. The vote here was not record-breaking. Shelley succeeds the late Rep. Richard J. Welch, who though ticketed Republican was a liberal, pro-labor candidate, repeatedly indorsed by right-wing labor in San Francisco; Shelley's election was pretty well assured, particularly since his opponent did him the favor of campaigning on a die-hard reactionary platform. Registration was off 500,000 from 1948.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, hailed labor's contribution to the victory of Herbert H. Lehman, William O'Dwyer and other Fair Deal candidates throughout the country, declaring that it was a "people's mandate" for an extension of the social welfare.

The Fair Deal victories, he said, were only a dress rehearsal for 1950 when, he predicted, united political forces of labor "would complete the job of making the Congress completely responsive to the will of the people." ACW participated most intensively in the successful campaigns of Senator-elect Lehman and Mayor O'Dwyer.

Potofsky said the defeat of John Foster Dulles and Newbold Morris was "a complete repudiation" of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey "and all the reactionaries in the Republican Party who sought to turn the clock back and destroy the great gains made by the American people under Presidents Roosevelt and Truman."

"The American people in Tuesday's election," Potofsky declared, "demonstrated that they want more of the New Deal, not less; more of the Fair Deal, not less."



UNITED FOR VICTORY: William O'Dwyer, (center), re-elected Mayor of New York City, shakes hands with Morris Iushewitz, (left), secretary of the Greater New York CIO Council, and Dominic Paduano, of the New York City Central Trades and Labor Council, AFL. The CIO and the AFL set up a joint committee to campaign for O'Dwyer and ex-Gov. Herbert Lehman. The latter was elected as U. S. Senator, succeeding Robert F. Wagner.

Here are some of the other election results, by states:

Pennsylvania: In Pittsburgh and Scranton, united labor committees elected Democratic mayors by record majorities. Mayor David L. Lawrence of Pittsburgh was re-elected with 151,944 votes to his Republican opponent's 95,630—the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor.

In Philadelphia, Democrats made a sweep of those city offices open for election this year, giving the Republican machine as good a trouncing as it has had in 24 years.

Richardson Dilworth led the Democratic ticket, taking over the city treasurer's office by 464,847 to 353,156. About 80% of those eligible to vote actually did so, an astounding turnout in any year.

CIO-PAC regards the Philadelphia results as the most significant of all from the point of view of sheer organization of the labor vote, because, it points out, in Philadelphia there was no "glamor" candidate to oppose. "It was a matter of working in the wards and precincts to attack a hydra-headed monster and lop off all its heads," PAC says. "We really had to set up a machine against a machine, and we did it."

Ohio: Thomas A. Burke, Democratic mayor of Cleveland, was re-elected over Franklin Polk, Republic, by 158,198 to 79,987 -a victory so sweeping that it was immediately rumored that PAC would back Burke for Senator against Robert A. Taft in 1950. (As of now, Ohio PAC has not made up its mind whom to back. At least two other candidates are under consideration.) This Burke is not to be confused with Rep. Thomas H. Burke (D., O.), only CIO member presently in Congress.

Michigan: CIO-backed George Edwards was defeated for Mayor of Detroit by AFL-backed Albert J. Cobo. The margin was a little over 100,000 votes. The total vote was 513,024—largest turnout of Detroit voters ever recorded in any election. Cobo, the Republican city treasurer, campaigned on a reform platform and had the newspapers with him. There appears little doubt that if labor had been united on a candidate its wishes would have prevailed.

Commie Davis Loses In NY City

Benjamin J. Davis Jr., the only Communist member of the present New York City council, and the last remaining major Communist office holder in the U. S., was beaten by almost three to one last Tuesday.

He was licked by Earl Brown, an independent Democrat and a reporter for Life Magazine, in the 21st Manhattan district. Brown was backed by the Liberal and Republican parties as well.

Davis, one of the 11 Communist leaders recently convicted of conspiring to advocate the violent overthrow of the government, had the support of the CP and ALP, but Brown snowed him under by 63,030 to 21,962.

Labor Wins, Loses On State, Local Issues

A HOST OF STATE and local issues went to referendum Nov. 8, and here again labor made its weight felt.

In Tennessee, for the 12th time, liberals and labor put up a proposal to call a limited convention to consider amendments to the state constitution, the oldest unreformed constitution in the nation. The previous 11 efforts had resulted in failure. This time, with labor united and really working, the proposition carried. The constitution, for the first time since it was written in 1870, now stands a chance of being amended, provided the labor and liberal groups can keep the steam up as the proposals go through the tortuous amendment process laid down in the document.

Nine proposals are being pressed including poll tax repeal, revision of the taxation clause, and increased municipal home rule.

Virginia voters turned down a proposition widely billed as "poll tax repeal," which actually would have (a) empowered the legislature to fix any qualifications for voters it saw fit, (b) added a new $3 annual tax, and (c) switched registration laws to provide annual, instead of permanent, registration and make it mandatory that regristration be held 120 days before an election. Feeling this to be just a little worse than the present voting laws, the labor groups went solidly against it and, with the help of those who favor outright retention of the poll tax, prevailed.

In New York, eight constitutional amendments and three proposals for public housing were approved. In Pennsylvania, veterans won a $500,000,000 bonus; in New Jersey, a similar plan was rejected. In California, control of the vast state pension adopted last year was returned to the legislature, the eligibility age was upped from 63 to 65, and the counties were required to take control of the plan and bear their share of financing it. Also in California, a $250,000,0000 bond issue for school construction was approved. In all of these issues, labor made its voice heard, with mingled results.

IN OHIO, VOTERS repealed the state tax on colored oleomargarine, and also approved the "Massachusetts-type" ballot. This ballot form, which all of Ohio labor vigorously opposed, was put up to the voters by the backers of Robert A. Taft, who reportely spent $250,000 to get it adopted. Taft's crowd figure to pick up 100,000 votes by this maneuver (i. e. hopes there'll be 100,000 fewer labor votes cast).

The Massachusetts ballot groups candidates by position, not by party. The voter must vote for each candidate, picking out the ones who are backed by the party he favors by looking for the relatively small initial showing party affiliation. Hence it is impossible to vote a straight party ticket with one mark on the ballot. CIO and all other Ohio unions see in this maneuver a scheme to make it as hard as possible for workers, who don't have time to stand in line and fill out complicated forms such as this, to vote. PAC points out that in Worchester, Mass., a relatively small town, the Massachusetts-type ballot is five feet long. Kroll says this was just made PAC three times as determined to throw out Taft.

Texas, in a light vote, turned down a poll-tax repealer; labor groups will try again as soon as possible, meanwhile concentrating with increased vigor on statewide education.

New Jersey: Gov. Alfred Driscoll, Republican, was re-elected over State Senator Elmer H. Wene, Democrat, by 822,610 to 761,668. CIO-PAC indorsed no candidate in this race. The AFL indorsed Driscoll. Wene's defeat was credited by all concerned to his connection with the discredited Hague machine. In spite of Driscoll's victory, the Republicans are worried. Driscoll carried Hudson County by 1,550 votes, compared with the plurality of 69,729 received by the Democratic candidate in 1948. And he carried only 12 of the 21 counties in the state, compared with the 19 he carried a year ago.

Massachusetts: In a non-partisan Boston mayoralty election, in which CIO took no position, Democrat John B. Hynes defeated exboss James M. Curley and three other candidates.

Far and away the most important of these victories is that of Lehman, because of the pivotal importance of New York in the national political picture, but the others clearly show what labor can do.

VICTOR LAWRENCE, Jones & Laughlin vice president, and Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray sign a contract ending the strike at J. & L. by providing a non-contributory pension system that pays a minimum of $100 a month, and an insurance plan financed by company and workers.

BACK TO WORK: Here are a few of the employes of the Jones & Laughlin Corp. going back to work at the company's South Side establishment in Pittsburgh after the new contract was signed with the CIO Steelworkers. The pact ended a 39-day walkout.

U. S. Steel Agrees To Pay Pensions

By GLORIA CAPLAN

IT TOOK the report of a Presidential fact - finding board, preceded by weeks of hearings, plus a determined nationwide strike of 31-to-42 days by 500,000 CIO Steelworkers to do the trick—but from now on the steel industry will provide pensions for the men who spend the bulk of their working lives producing steel.

In addition, the steel companies will be financing half—and in some cases more—of the cost of a social insurance plan for their CIO employes.

By the time the industry's traditional pace-setter, U. S. Steel, got around to a settlement, more than 250,000 of the strikers, employed principally by "Big Steel's" major competitors, were already back at work. With the signing of U. S. Steel, the strike was over for another 170,000. Only holdouts remaining were a group of smaller concerns presumably waiting to see what the top company would do.

Also still on the picket lines are 16,000 Steelworkers in nine plants of the Aluminum Co., of America. Union demands here are the same as those made on the steel industry—company- financed pensions and social insurance.

Agreements with most of the steel companies gave the workers more than they had struck for. The walkout began Oct. 1 when all the companies—excepting a few smaller ones—followed U. S. Steel's lead in refusing to pay all the costs of a pension and insurance plan.

Accepting the fact-finding panel's recommendations, the union had reluctantly given up its wage demands, and sought non-contributory pensions costing 6c an hour and social insurance costing 4c. This, Steelworkers and CIO Pres. Philip Murray said, would be the union's rock-bottom basis for settlement.

On the strike's 31st day, Bethlehem—second largest steel producer—signed an agreement with the union which granted substantially more than the pre-strike demands and set a pattern for the rest of the strikebound firms.

Because of varying circumstances, such as the number of employes and the average age, cost of the settlements will vary from company to company. Benefits to workers, however, will be fairly standard.

Settlements provide company-paid pensions of at least $100 a month including Social Security, for workers at 65, after 25 years of service. Benefits will average $110 a month; some will draw as high as $250. Those who reach 65 with 15 to 25 years of service may retire at a pension of $60 to $96 a month. The amount is determined by multiplying the years of service by $4.

Cost of this pension plan to Bethlehem is expected to run above 10c an hour. The union estimates it as closer to 12c.

Most of the settlements provide for payment of pensions to eligible employes who retired over the past two years. Bethlehem went further, permitting payments to all former workers still alive who have ever retired from the company's employ at 65 with the required years of service.

COST OF the social insurance program set up by the new agreements will be shared by the employers and workers. In Bethlehem's case, this calls for a 2½c hourly contribution from the company and each employe. For about 90% of the Bethlehem workers, this payment of 2½c for an insurance program represents in itself a gain of 1-to-1½c. These employes have been financing a "welfare" plan at the rate of 3½ to 4c an hour.

The new program will displace the "welfare" plan and will provide much greater benefits. For each employe there will be a paid-up life insurance policy of at least $2100. These will run as high, depending on the individual's pay, as $4500 and will average about $3000.

Hospitalization up to 70 days will be provided each worker, his wife and dependent children.

Third part of the insurance program provides sick benefits. Workers will receive $26 a week up to 26 weeks to help tide them over during illness.

THE INDUSTRY'S second, third, fourth and fifth largest pins toppled in quick succession, leading the parade of settlements.

All followed, with some variations here and there, the pattern set by Bethlehem.

Bethlehem broke the industry-wide stalemate on the strike's 31st day, the negotiations and dramatic contract signing taking place in Cleveland, O., during the CIO convention.

Unlike U. S. Steel and some of the other concerns, Bethlehem was already financing a pension plan of a sort. Benefits under it were half what the union was seeking, and hundreds of workers had been denied the right to payments by arbitrary decisions of the company's pension board.

These contributions to a pension fund, however, cut down the amount a settlement with the union would cost Bethlehem. This was believed to be the reason for Bethlehem's assumption of leadership, a role that traditionally has belonged to "Big Steel."

Republic Steel and Jones & Laughlin followed the Bethlehem course a week later.

The J & L agreement was like Bethlehem's; Republic's plan differed in that Republic employes will contribute 3½c an hour to the life insurance-sick benefits-hospitalization program, instead of 2½c as provided by the Bethlehem pact. The company will contribute 2½c.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube, fifth largest producer, was next in line, its signature coming at a time when U. S. Steel was in the midst of its first talks with the union since the strike began Oct. 1.

About 40 smaller companies had signed up by the time "Big Steel" got around to talking turkey.

While the strike was moving into its final stages, the bottom fell out of two positions the industry took before the walkout.

● Before the fact-finding board, industry spokesmen had forecast a gloomy period of declining steel profits, beginning with the third quarter of this year. But when third quarter earnings were announced recently, they were enough to warm a stockholder's heart. In the first nine months of 1949, the industry had hit another all-time record.

In the June-through-September quarter, U. S. Steel, for instance, hauled in a net profit of $53,171,-144. This includes the "accelerated depreciation charge" which the company deducts from net profits on its statements, but which are not recognized for tax deduction purposes by the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue. The company's 1949 third quarter profits were 13.2% higher than the corresponding quarter of last year.

Based on the first nine months of this year, U. S. Steel's profits (before the strike) were running at an annual rate of $177,631,212 a year—37% higher than last year's record.

At the same time, payroll costs were declining. In the third quarter, wages and salaries and related costs were 12.6% lower than in the same quarter of 1948 and 12.2% less than in the preceding quarter of this year.

● In originally opposing the appointment of a fact-finding board to help settle the steel dispute, the industry insisted that Pres. Truman use the emergency powers of Taft-Hartley instead. Truman refused, insisting that no emergency existed. As the ensuing strike progressed, industry spokesmen and Republican newspapers demanded in a chorus that Truman use the T-H injunction to halt the walkout. The "emergency" was already in existence, they insisted.

When the Bethlehem agreement heralded the end of the walkout, one of the "use T-H" chorus admitted what Pres. Truman and other government spokesmen had said all along.

The Chamber of Commerce, in its November Labor Relations Letter, said:

"Actually, the effect of the strike on the national economy may well be fairly small, in the final analysis. Some further business turndown in the months just ahead is possible, but it seems to have begun before the strike got under way, and developed in spite of, rather than because of, the stoppage."

TWU Steps Up Drive For Improvements

CHEERED BY AN election victory in which they played a big part and restless over the "refrigeration" since May of their 1949 contract demands, 40,000 CIO Transport Workers in New York City are this week beginning a revitalized push for their 1949 program.

To kick off the drive, the union this week will hold a series of shop gate and terminal meetings each morning. The Irish brogue of TWU Pres. Michael Quill will be heard at each of these.

A mass rally at Manhattan Center on Nov. 22 is scheduled to lend impetus to the campaign, which affects both city-owned and private lines in the city.

"Now that the election is over," Quill asserted, "the union will be satisfied with nothing less than its 12 points."

Principal portions of the 12-point goal are the following:

- 21 cents an hour, plus 40-hour week at 48 hours pay.
- Establishment of an "up-to-date" labor relations system in the city's transit industry with recourse to an impartial board in case of disagreement.
- Improvement of the city's retirement system to enable retirement at half pay after 25 years of service regardless of age.
- Three weeks vacation with pay after a year.
- Eleven paid holidays.
- Inclusion of the cost of the health insurance plan in the hourly rate.
- 10 cents hourly differential for night work.

Last year the union won a straight 24-cent hourly boost on both city and private lines. There followed a series of conflicts over retroactivity of the increase. By the time the agreement was reached, contracts had expired many months before. And, since the increase was contingent on fare raises, a further wait of several months was necessary before the raises took effect.

Last May an arbitrator settled some of the retroactivity disputes by awarding the union a portion of the wage increase back to the contracts' expiration dates. In addition, he set a uniform expiration date for all private lines contracts.

A still further battle over retroactivity is now in arbitration again. Involved are six bus lines.

The union recently won a 16-hour strike in Houston, Texas, where 1,200 bus drivers received an 18 cents hourly package increase, pension allowances and other benefits.

The strike was called about two months after TWU was chosen bargaining agent in an NLRB election.

Harry Becker Named To Mich. Youth Group

Harry Becker, director of the CIO Auto Workers' Social Security Dept., has been appointed by Gov. G. Mennen Williams to the Michigan Youth Commission.

Convention Puts Skids Under Commies

Housecleaning Job 'From Top' Not Enough; Local Unions and Councils Must Oust Reds

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE CIO SLAPPED the Commies in the teeth and then booted them in the seat of their collective pants at its Cleveland convention.

Even the most stupid of the party liners knew when the session ended that they were through as a force in the CIO.

And people throughout the world knew that the organization headed by Philip Murray had dealt a strong blow to the Russian type of totalitarianism.

When the housecleaning job is completed—and it will be completed before long—the lads and lassies who follow the Kremlin line will have been shorn of the cloak of trade union respectability to which they have been clinging.

Then they will have to travel under their own red flag—if they are able to travel at all.

THE STORY of what happened at Cleveland needs to be told over and over again—without distortion—at union meetings throughout the country, at "bull sessions" in plant locker rooms and whereever else trade unionists get together.

It's a dramatic story, not a dull one. It's an important story.

Here are the essential facts:

A majority of CIO members got fed up with the CPers and decided to drive them out of the organization.

As a result, the convention booted out the Electrical Workers and Farm Equipment Workers and set up machinery for trying 10 other unions on charges of following the party line in violation of CIO policy.

Pres. Ben Gold of the Fur and Leather Workers was denied a seat on the Executive Board because of membership in the Communist Party, and "party line" charges against nine other union leaders were filed.

THE COMMIES, if they follow their customary twisting line, will try to paint themselves as victims of political persecution, as martyrs and as defenders of democratic principles.

They will do this despite the fact that the CIO through democratic convention procedures voted to put them on the skids.

The lefties are now desperately fighting to retain a semblance of a foothold in the American labor movement—and when they're desperate they use all the scurvy tricks they know. And they know many.

The battling that took place before the convention may well resemble a tea party in comparison with what's to come.

Russia isn't going to give up an important part of its U. S. beachhead without ordering the "boys" to shoot the works.

The Amended constitution of the CIO does not mince words where it spells out the ban on Commies.

It says bluntly that those who belong to a Communist, a fascist or other totalitarian movement or who "consistently pursue policies" of such groups cannot serve as CIO officers or board members.

It gives the Executive Board power to lift the charters of unions which consistently follow the party line instead of CIO policy.

The convention acted decisively in the case of two unions and ordered the board to act in the cases of 10 others.

But that's not enough—not nearly enough.

There's a big job ahead throughout the nation for union members who believe in CIO policy and democracy and who oppose red totalitarianism.

It's a job that will have to be done by individuals in local union halls and council headquarters from one end of the country to another.

THE LINE has been sharply and clearly drawn and now it's time to stand up and be counted.

Nobody can now argue that a person can be a "good" Communist and a loyal CIO member at the same time.

Nobody can claim that the policies of the CIO and the Communist Party run parallel.

To put it bluntly, the convention sounded a call for unions everywhere to heave the lefties out on their necks.

The job can and should be done without hysterically pursuing the tactics which the reds themselves use.

It can be done democratically and it should be done quickly.

There's no better time to start than right now!

Shape of Things to Come

He's a guy with a union card in his pocket and a picket sign on his shoulder.

He hit the bricks back on Oct. 1 after the steel industry gave a "final no" to the Steelworkers' request for pensions and social insurance.

He had a pretty good idea that the strike wouldn't end in a few days and he knew that a month or more out of work would really put the pinch on him and his family.

He knew what he was striking for. It's not hard to visualize how it would be to draw a nice pension check every month after reaching retirement age.

But we have a hunch that he undersold the importance of the role he was playing. We have an idea he didn't consider himself as a fellow who was helping make important trade union history.

And we're willing to bet he scoffed a bit the first time somebody said he was "fighting for all American labor."

Yet that's exactly what the Steelworkers were doing when they shut down the industry.

They were battling in the only way left open to them to establish a broad new concept of industry's responsibility for the welfare of those it employs. Industry, in the main, had been shirking that responsibility for years.

Bethlehem Steel, breaking the industry's solid front, began setting a new pattern when it accepted the union's non-contributory pension program. Others then began following suit.

And as strikers began returning to their jobs it wasn't hard to see the shape of things to come—better things.

The security they'll achieve—and other workers will achieve, too—will repay many, many times the high cost of a nationwide steel strike.

'Buy In Europe In Order To Sell In Europe'

"A LOWERING of living standards in Europe as a whole will have a depressing effect on living standards in the United States."

That warning was contained in a special study of Europe's economy prepared by the Economic Cooperation Administration and the Dept. of Commerce. The report was prepared by Wayne C. Taylor, former assistant secretary of commerce and now an aide to ECA Administrator Paul Hoffman.

The report underscored the fact that international trade must be a two-way proposition.

"We must buy in order to sell. If we do not import we will soon be unable to export," the report declared. In the past 35 years, U. S. exports to the rest of the world have far exceeded our purchases abroad, and the gap between our selling and buying is greater than ever before. The gap—the "dollar gap"—is having serious affects on many parts of the world's economy.

THE FOREIGN assistance programs so far have been essential, the report declared.

"But it is time to look beyond salvaging operations. The dollar gap, it has now become clear, is a basic international economic problem. Apart from any reluctance we Americans may feel about carrying financial burdens for others indefinitely our international commitments reflect our desire and our considered determinaiton to cooperate with other countries in finding real solutions for basic international economic problems. Not just stopgaps."

Government grants and loans to foreign countries have, in effect, been conscious subsidies, the report continued, since the dollars have come back to this country quickly through the purchase of commodities by the recipient countries.

Recognizing that there is some fear in the United States that an increase of imports from Marshall Plan countries would jolt both our domestic and export markets, the report pointed out:

"There is existing and potential demand in the United States for a larger volume of goods and services than is now or ever has been available."

WE MUST get back to competition, the report stresses, but adds, "Our insistence on the opportunity to compete with others carries with it an obligation to let others compete with us."

The report points out that "in general, European countries are not well adapted to compete successfully in the fields served by American mass-production industries, where American techniques, traditions, and capacity for mass consumption give domestic industries a tremendous initial advantage.

"In the special-skill industries, however, which include the manufacture of specialized tools and machinery, as well as handicraft, artistic, and artisan products, the advantage frequently lies with Europe. This is likewise true for such products as wines and perfumes whose individual qualities depend upon their being made out of raw materials found only in particular European localities."

"A JOINT effort should be made by labor and management, preferably acting jointly, to raise labor's productivity, to restore and increase its skills, by higher standards of living, improved working conditions, security of employment, training programs, and refresher courses," the report said.

It was suggested to American labor and business that they help to publicize the importance of imports as a means of paying for our exports, rather than by international grants and loans which are a burden to the tax-payers—wage earners and businessmen alike.

"Naw, let him find out for himself."

CIO Newsman Gets ECA Post

HUGH SUTHERLAND, Philadelphia newspaperman, has gone to Paris to take up his duties as special media officer with the Labor Information Section of ECA.

Sutherland worked 12 years, excluding wartime Army service, for the Philadelphia Record as reporter and rewrite man. The morning after Pearl Harbor Sutherland enlisted in the Army, served in the invasion of Germany and was discharged as a major.

He is a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild, and performed strike duties during the three-month walkout which was ended by sale of the Record in January 1947.

Since then, Sutherland has been in public relations work in Philadelphia. His duties with ECA will center about labor's representation in films, radio programs, exhibits and other special information media.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer

Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

Allan L. Swim, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Publicity Director: Henry C. Fleisher

Assistant Editorss Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, Arthur Riordan, (On Leave), Gloria Caplan, Business Manager: Richard E. Bauer

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The 'Vote for CIO' Signs Really Stuck

IT, LIKE MANY other organizing campaigns, was a tough battle from the very day the first organizer tried to sign up the first worker.

The plant was located in a town which had no labor movement and it was operated by men who were determined not to deal with unions.

Management made no pretense of abiding by the Wagner Act and it boasted openly that the organizing drive would be smashed.

The organizers boasted just as openly that the plant would be organized.

BECAUSE THE workers had little knowledge of unionism it was expected that the campaign would be a fairly long one.

Weeks were spent setting up a functioning local organizing committee—and then it fell to pieces when several of the local leaders were fired.

"You're being discharged for disloyalty to the company," they were told.

Finally another committee was set up and it functioned secretly in an effort to avoid additional firings.

Workers said they wanted a union but for a long time they appeared afraid to sign membership cards.

THE ORGANIZERS finally decided to bring the campaign out in the open and make wide use of publicity methods.

Efforts to buy advertising space in the local weekly paper failed.

The small radio station in the town refused to sell time to the CIO.

An old mimeograph was shipped into town and the organizers began turning out leaflets.

Leaflets distributed at the plant gates were frequently torn up—because there were always company representatives present to check on those who read the union's messages.

Posters tacked on poles near the plant were torn down almost as soon as they were put in place.

AS THE DATE for an NLRB election approached, the union-minded workers became a bit bolder.

This indicated that CIO sentiment was growing, but the organizers were uncertain as to whether they would win. They felt encouraged and stepped up the drive as much as possible.

For some reason or other, the feeling of fear which had permeated the atmosphere of the entire plant suddenly began disappearing about a week before the election.

Workers began talking openly about joining or not joining the union.

Two days before the election a number of organizing leaflets were posted on bulletin boards throughout the plant. Foremen tore them down immediately.

ON THE DAY before the election, men walked quietly to their jobs. Everybody seemed to be waiting for something unusual to happen.

An hour or so later there was a sudden burst of laughter among the workmen, who were pointing upward.

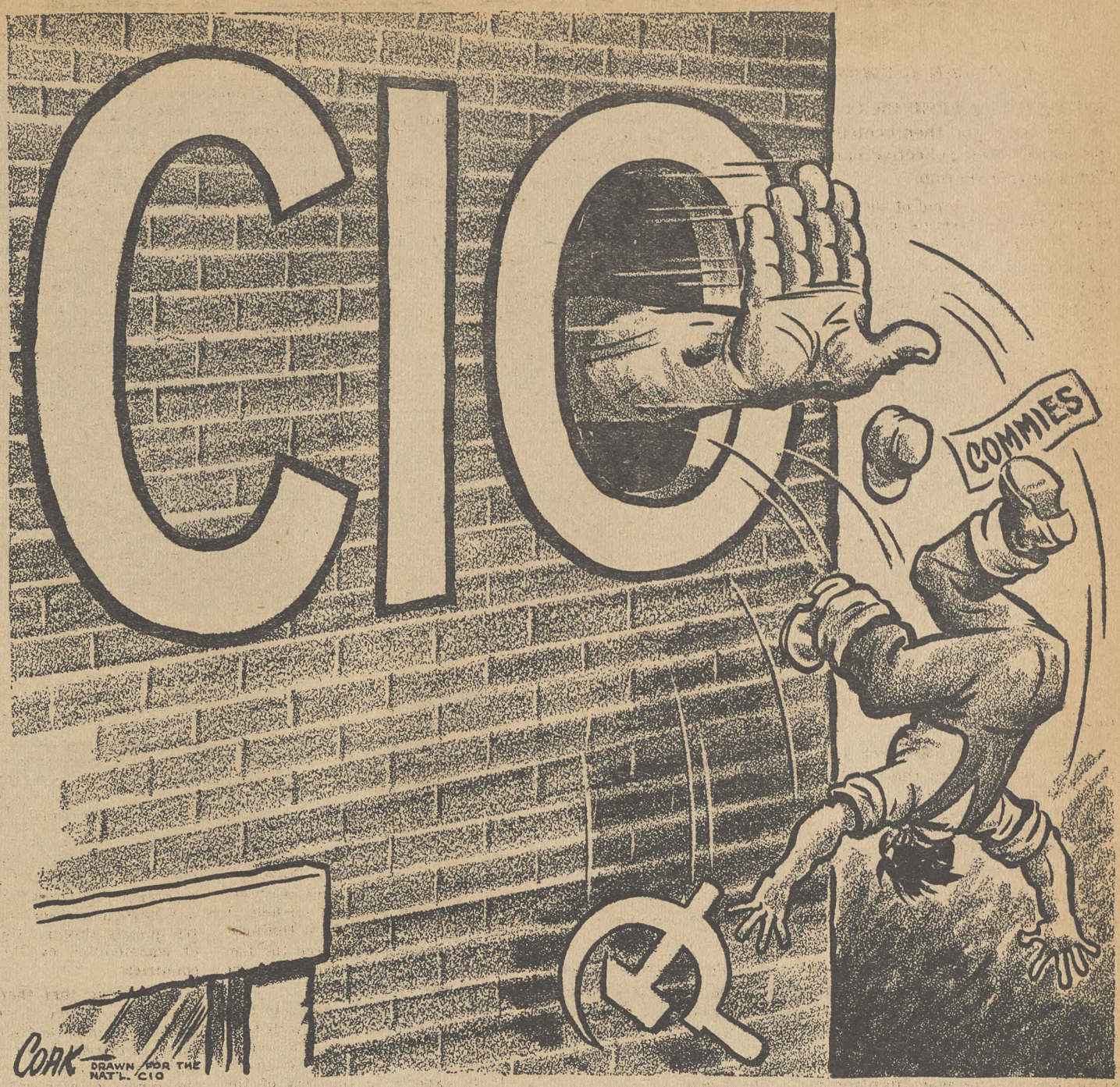
On the ceiling, about 15 feet from the floor, were dozens of signs, printed on gummed paper. They had been tossed into the air on wet rags and when they hit they stuck.

They said, "Vote for the CIO."

And the next day a majority of the workers did.

A.L.S.

—HE WAS PUSHED!



Former GE Officer Says—

Big Business Gives Too Much Power To Too Few

By NATHAN ROBERTSON

AN IMPRESSIVE list of small businessmen have appeared before the Celler investigating committee of the House to warn against the dangers of monopoly and big business. But the sharpest warning has come from a big businessman.

He is T. K. Quinn, former vice president of General Electric, who resigned from his giant concern 13 years ago in protest over its monopolistic policies.

Quinn told the committee that such tremendous concentrations of economic power as GE and GM "discourage constructive competition, creative enterprise and new equity investment," and are the "major cause of the trend that Herbert Hoover recently said is 'blissfully driving us down the back road at top speed . . . on the last mile to collectivism'."

Speaking as a man who has seen big business from the inside, Quinn used forceful language in describing its dangers. He said a $1 million business is a good sized business, a $10 million business is big.

"WHEN WE come to a corporation which is from a hundred to a thousand times bigger than a $1 million or a $10 million company (one with tens or hundreds of thousands of employes and stockholders), we have a Frankenstein creature on our hands, and these are the 'monsters' which threaten our democracy," Quinn said.

"In my judgment," Quinn said, "unless they are controlled and restrained they are evil because they constitute too much power in too few hands. Human beings, including you and me, are simply not good enough to be entrusted with so much power over others. The fact that some corporation officials in positions of great power are good and able men is no answer —not any more of a justification than the occasional appearance of a 'good' king justified the system of monarchy."

There are now, Quinn said, more than 100 of these "monsters" in America, and 54 of them with gross assets of more than $1 billion. Many of them are richer than many States.

Their managements are selfperpetuating; the officers are not elected, but merely favored or picked from close associates for their positions; and individual stockholders "have no more voice or control in them than Russian peasants," he said.

"Plans to cut governmental expenditures, reduce taxes, and regulate trade unions may be noble enough in intent," Quinn added, "but the place to strike first is at excessive concentrated private economic power, which is the cause of big government and big unions, and the trend toward Socialism."

Quinn denounced as "simply not true" the claim that "business must be big to be efficient." He said that GM was not a more efficient automobile manufacturer because it owns Frigidaire and truck lines and diesel and aircraft engines and electric motors and washing machine plants. It doesn't have to own more than 100 factories to be efficient in making automobiles. Efficient production, even mass production, is keyed to the efficiency in a single plant.

QUINN denounced as nonsense statistics showing that the number of small firms is greater today than a few years ago. Most of the so-called independents, he explained, are automobile dealers or electric equipment dealers who are controlled by GM or GE, or similar giants and are "examples of complete subjection."

The public is misinformed and uninformed on the subject of monopoly, Quinn said, because the press takes the side of big business from which it gets advertising. He cited the current treatment of the A&P case in the newspapers as an example. "The attitude of much of the press is in itself," he said, "a blatant manifestation of the evil effects of concentrated economic power."

Drastic legislation is the only remedy for the situation, Quinn told the Celler Committee. He recommended that all corporations with assets of more than $100 million, or found to be dominating an industry, be required to take out federal charters limiting their activities if they engaged in more than one line of business, and strictly regulating their conduct in many other respects. They would be offered the alternative of breaking themselves up into smaller units voluntarily.

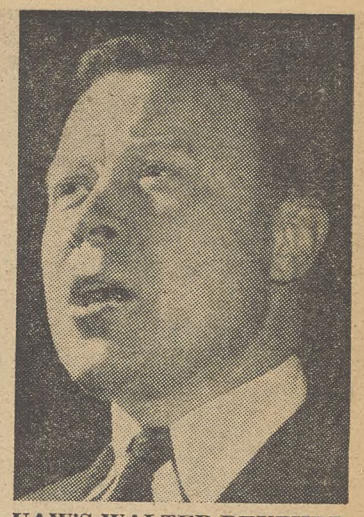
"I, for one," Quinn concluded, "want and shall continue to work for relief from monster corporation domination, and for the restoration of our economy to honest freedom of opportunity and private enterprise for the greatest number. To the extent that we fail in that best cause, I propose to accept the welfare state and if unavoidable, eventual socialism, in preference to selfish, private controls."

Pictures Couldn't Be Crowded Into Convent

UFWA'S MORRIS PIZER

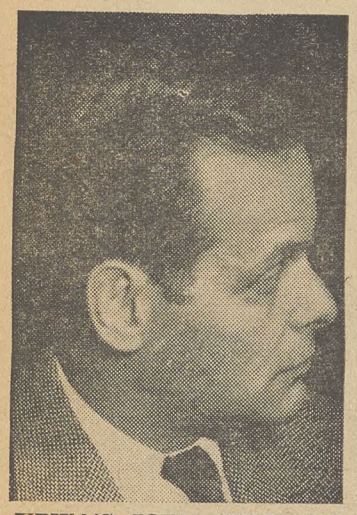
Speaking against the motion to bar Communists from the executive board, Pizer said: "I believe that many of the speakers on both sides were considerably out of order when they brought in almost every issue that did not belong here, perhaps with a purpose."

CONVENTION DISCUSSION: Pres. John Green of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers and Pres. August Scholle of the Michigan CIO. This scene was snapped on the convention platform. Green, Mazey and Scholle appear to be enjoying a joke between the more serious moments of the convention.



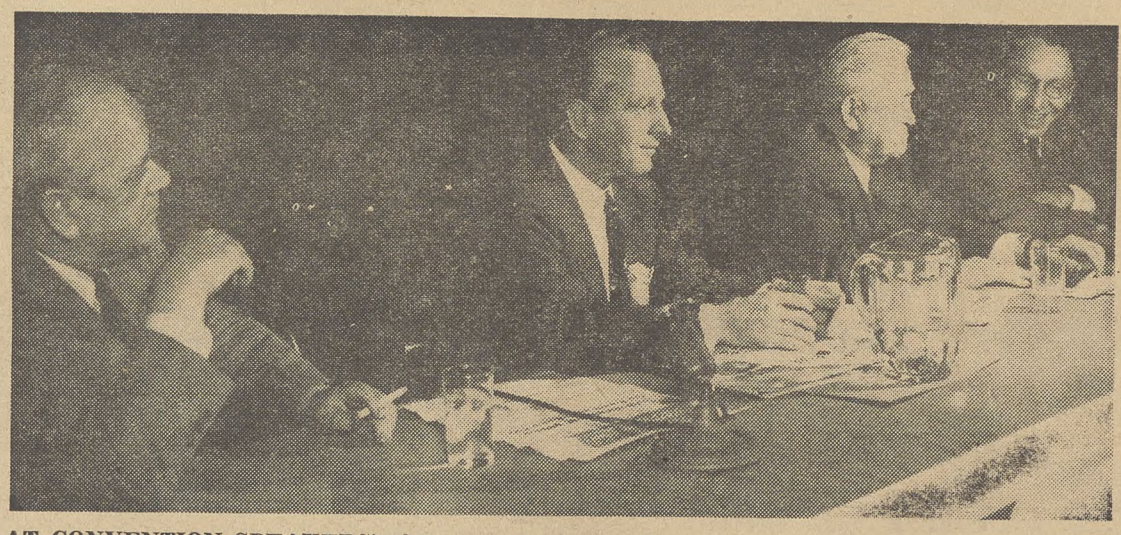
UAW'S WALTER REUTHER

Reuther, who spoke for the amendment to bar Communists from the CIO Executive Board, said: "The minority want all the rights, they want all the protection, they want all the benefits that flow from being part of this voluntary association, but they want none of the obligations and they refuse to accept any of the responsibilities."



UPWA'S JOHN STANLEY

Speaking against the amendment to bar Communists from the CIO Executive Board, Stanley said: "If we are to amend this constitution, we should amend it for the evils that are present in the labor movement today and which need extra attention, we should amend it to go forward and organize the unorganized."



AT CONVENTION SPEAKERS' platform are Pres. John Green of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, Textile Workers Counsel Isadore Katz, CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood and Dir. George Baldanzi of the Southern Organizing Drive.

The convention heard Haywood and Baldanzi make stirring addresses. In Pres. Murray's report to the convention, it was noted that failure of the 81st Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act had made organizing more difficult, particularly in the South. The convention voted renewed efforts to elect a Congress that would kick out T-H, and the Legal Dept. made a detailed report on the strangling effects of the statute.

TWUA'S EMIL RIEVE

Rieve was in the chair when the "aye" vote was taken on the resolution expelling the United Electrical Workers from the CIO and authorizing the executive board to grant a charter to a new union having jurisdiction over the industries where the UE represented the workers.

CIO PRES. MURRAY shakes hands with Pres. William Steinberg of the American Radio Association. Steinberg later brought charges against 10 unions and nine of their leaders on charges of having consistently followed the Communist Party line.

SERIOUS CONSIDERATION is being given current problems by Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. Philip Murray and CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg at a mid-convention luncheon meeting of the CIO executive board. The board later named committees to investigate charges brought against 10 left-wing unions and 9 union presidents.

on Issue But They're Too Good To Pass Up

Y BEFORE UE was expelled, s called a press conference to that it was going to with- r capita payments from CIO. d have allowed it to keep the CIO label without paying for it. The move did not succeed. Here Julius Emspak, UE Secretary - Treasurer, (left), and Albert Fitzgerald, UE President, tell their troubles to the press.

CIO SECY.-TREAS. JAMES B. CAREY holds a press conference to tell reporters about the plans for the new CIO electrical radio and machine union. John Dillon, William Snoots and other members of the union's administrative committee are also in the group.

BE we shouldn't pub- y admit anything like —

IO News employed one country's outstanding aphers—Charles Smith Ind.—to take pictures 949 CIO convention at d.

apped pictures all over convention hall during and developed his te at night. The follow- he turned them over to e-up editor, a man who ch trouble rejecting a ith photograph.

day the make-up editor atch of photos to Wash- o be made into engravings for the CIO News.

When the staff last week began putting the 20-page convention edition to press they found they had enough material for at least 24 pages.

"Get in everything you can and then we'll decide what to do with what's left over," the editor told the make-up man.

The latter jammed in everything he could in 20 pages. The next day there was a huddle regarding what to do with what remained.

The decision reached:

To make up a picture page— this one — and defy the old newspaper rule that you've got to print 'em while they're hot.

—The Editor.

PUERTO RICAN unionists visiting the convention talk it over with Pres. Jacob Potofsy of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Potofsky is chairman of the CIO's Latin-American Affairs Committee. L. to R., Ernst Schwartz of the Latin-American committee; Amando Rivero, Thomas Mendez, and Ernesto Ramos Antonini, and Potofsky. The convention voted to issue a charter to the General Confederation of Workers of Puerto Rico.

RLD was given coverage of ntion events by 245 reporters, newsreel men, the largest ver to cover a CIO parley. the newsmen are shown here at the press room battery of phones. There were 25 telephones and 75 typewriters made available by the publicity department for the reporters. Nobody knows how many words were written.

GROUP OF GERMAN Trade Union leaders and labor officials at the convention, talking with Elmer Cope, CIO's international affairs representative in Europe. The Germans are studying unions and working conditions in the U. S. under a program sponsored jointly by the American Military Government in Germany and the U. S. Dept. of Labor's Office of International Affairs. The right-left struggle within the labor movement is a familiar story to them.

"A&P Advertisement False" States U.S. Dept. of Justice

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company Found Guilty of Using Un-American Weapons Appeals for the sympathy and support of the American Public

A&P WAS FOUND GUILTY BY A FEDERAL COURT, AND THIS VERDICT WAS SUSTAINED BY A U. S. COURT OF APPEALS, OF THESE ALLEGATIONS—

According to George Burger, vice president, Natl. Federation of Independent Business, Inc., three Washington, D. C. daily newspapers refused to run this ad, although they previously ran A & P's side in a paid ad.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS, INC.

SAN MATEO, CALIF....CHICAGO 26, ILL....NEW YORK 19, N. Y....CINCINNATI 2, OHIO...WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

The largest individual membership of any business organization in the United States
A non-profit organization

The AD That Washington, D. C., Newspapers Failed To Run

REMEMBER that deluge of full-page ads with which the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. showered the country after the Government filed suit against it for alleged violations of the anti-trust laws?

Well, one organization decided the public shouldn't be hoodwinked by those ads, and took it upon itself to answer A & P in full-page ads placed in leading newspapers.

The Natl. Federation of Independent Business sent the ad to newspapers in San Diego, Calif.; Austin, Tex; Mason City, Iowa; Quincy, Mass., and Washington, D. C. It appeared in all these cities—except the nation's capital.

NFIB Vice-Pres. George Burger reported:

The Washington Times-Herald returned the copy with no explanation; the Washington Post said, "Can't run." The Washington Star said, "the copy as submitted is not acceptable."

Rural Life Unit Hears J. Brophy

Cooperation between farm and labor groups in America was strongly urged by John Brophy, director of CIO Industrial Union Councils, in a speech delivered Nov. 7, before the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, Columbus, Ohio.

The CIO is trying, Brophy said, "to learn more and more about the problems of the American farmer in order that we can work with him economically and politically in solving those problems.

"We understand very well the need of the farmers of America to keep some kind of government floor under their income, and we also know that unless this can be done the farmers will not have the money to buy the goods the workers turn out in the factories."

Farmers should understand in return, Brophy added, that collective bargaining in industry is very similar to agriculture's procedure in trying to maintain its essential price levels.

Brophy described the CIO's program for regional development and conservation, explaining that part of that policy called for "a sound decentralization of industry and population and for encouragement of our smaller communities everywhere."

Guild Leaves IOJ

The Executive Board of the CIO Newspaper Guild has voted to disaffiliate the union from the Intl. Organization of Journalists, on grounds that that group is Communist-dominated.

Lobbyists Spent $6 Million During 81st Session

LOBBYISTS spent at least $6,293,622 trying to influence the first session of the 81st Congress—almost $2,000,000 more than they did on the last session of the late, unlamented 80th.

The amount, which averages out to $11,852 per member of Congress, tops all previous records for comparable periods—and this is only the reported amount. It does NOT include any figure on expenditures by the National Association of Manufacturers, which as of Nov. 3 had submitted no report.

Labor's share of this whopping total, including CIO, AFL, railway labor and unaffiliated groups, was $208,399, or about 3%. CIO's share was $36,126.

The fanciest spending was done by "business groups, including organizations for general business, building, real estate, finance, food and agricultural products, oil, gas, mining, power, communications, transportation and miscellaneous." They reported a combined total of $2,444,637.

THE BIGGEST single spender however, was the American Medical Association, listed as a "professional organization," which levied an assessment of $25 per member and reported expenditures of $1,225,028.

(The Taft-Hartley restriction against political contributions from union or corporation treasuries does not apply to the AMA and it doesn't care who knows it.)

AMA claims that only half of this amount can be put down as expense "for influencing legislation," but the Justice Dept. is unsure on this point. The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, under which these reports are made, says that organizations need report only if their "principal" interest is in influencing legislation, but the Justice Dept. says "principal" includes all those who have **substantial** legislative interests.

The purpose of the AMA assessment was frankly to defeat national health legislation, and a large part of its budget was spent in inflammatory and misleading newspaper advertising and the issuance of dubious public statements.

At any rate, if only half the reported AMA amount went directly for lobbying, it is still the largest expenditure listed by a single organization since the Act went into effect on Aug. 2, 1946. The next largest was reported by the AFL, which spent $834,565 for the full year 1947 on its large-scale campaign to defeat the Taft-Hartley Act.

Next biggest single current spender after AMA was the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., with $443,756. This organization fronted for the Iron and Steel Institute during the steel strike by "impartially" attacking President Truman's establishment of the impartial fact-finding board, while the Institute, sensing its unpopularity, stayed in the background.

The figures are not conclusive, since organizations and individuals follow different reporting methods. Some file entire expenses whether or not "directly" connected with lobbying; others file their full budget but list expenditures they judge were for direct lobbying; still others file only what they believe are lobbying expenses.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, following the second, or "allocation," method of filing, listed $71,379, to which should be added $45,844 listed by the same method for the Council of State Chambers of Commerce. In 1948, by comparison, the NAM said it had allocated $80,019.

The totals in many instances do not include lobbyists' salaries, since the lobbyists are supposed to report their own. And the grand total by no means includes all the registered organizations. This is for 253 organizations; a total of 1625 individuals and organizations have registered since the law was enacted.

Daggett Elected MEBA President

H. L. Daggett of Seattle, Wash., president of the CIO's National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, together with other newly elected officers of the union, was installed in office, Nov. 7, at MEBA headquarters in Washington.

MEBA Pres. Daggett succeeds Samuel J. Hogan, the union's deceased president.

Elected in a recent referendum. were William O. Holmes, Washington, D. C., secy.-treas:; Ray Robinson, Portland, Ore., 1st vice-pres., and W. L. Ball, Norfolk, Va., 2nd vice-pres., Charles Evans, Tampa, Fla., 3rd vice- pres.

Trial Boards Appointed

AT THE post-convention Board meeting, President Murray appointed, and the Board approved, three trial boards to investigate nine union leaders on charges of having consistently followed the Communist Party line.

The trial boards:

1. Emil Rieve (TWA), Joseph Beirne (CWA) and Harry Sayre (Paperworkers), to investigate charges against Office and Professional Workers Pres. James Durkin, United Public Workers Pres. Abram Flaxer, and ACA Pres. Joseph Selly.

2. Jacob Potofsky (ACW), Emil Mazey (UAW) and Joe Curran (NMU), to investigate charges against United Furniture Workers Pres. Morris Pizer, Food & Tobacco Pres. Donald Henderson, and Mine, Mill Pres. John Clark.

3. O. A. Knight (Oil), Jim Fadling (Woodworkers), and Joseph Fisher (Utility), to investigate Longshoremen's Pres. Harry Bridges, Fishermen's Pres. J. F. Jurich, and Marine Cooks and Stewards Pres. Hugh Bryson.

Ben Gold, Fur Workers' President, was not charged because Pres. Murray ruled that Gold, an admitted member of the Communist Party, was not eligible to sit on the Board under the new Constitutional provisions adopted at the Convention.

The Board also set up a committee to investigate Curran and William Steinberg (ARA), on charges by Harry Bridges that Curran and Steinberg had indulged in raiding, etc. Curran insisted that a hearing be held. The committee: David McDonald (USA), John Green (Shipbuilding), and Jack Moran (CWA).

Trial of Harry Bridges To Open This Week

Trial of Pres. Harry Bridges and two others officials of the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Unions on charges growing out of his naturalization as a U. S. citizen in 1945, are scheduled to open in San Francisco Nov. 14.

The Government maintains that Bridges and his associates conspired to produce false information at wartime Government naturalization hearings that the longshore leader was not a member of the Communist Party. On trial with him are Vice-Pres. J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt, an ILWU representative.

Economic Outlook X-rays Monopolies

BIG BUSINESS is getting bigger and bigger and bigger.

A few big corporations have swallowed up many of our most important industries. In other sections of the U. S. economy, the trend toward concentrated power is continuing at full steam ahead.

"Unless this immense corporate power is checked, the very processes of democratic and representative government will be undemined, and public welfare will give way to corporate greed and interest."

These observations were made by the Economic Outlook, monthly bulletin of the CIO Education & Research Dept. in the latest of a series of study on corporation monopolies.

For years, the Outlook warned, big business interests have used every possible dodge to get around the anti-trust laws. So far they have been successful.

A bill to close up one anti-trust loophole by preventing one firm from buying out the assets of another has already been approved by the House. But, the Outlook pointed out, "reactionaries on all sides are, of course, trying to rally opposition to the bill (HR 2734) . . . If the Congress is serious about combatting monopoly, this amendment should be passed.

The Nov. 14 issue of Life magazine, which editorializes about the Outlook's attack on monopoly control, thinks the CIO should "improve its sense of humor" about big business.

Life, one of the country's biggest magazines, and published by one of the country's biggest publishing houses, thinks the CIO is seeing ghosts under the bed. It points to the fact that Bethlehem —not exactly a puny steel firm— signed with the union before U. S. Steel did and seeks to leave the impression that there's therefore no hint of monopoly in the steel industry!

BUT, THE Outlook shows, three steel companies—U. S., Bethlehem and Republic—own 49.2% of the industry's assets and control 58.9% of its ingot capacity.

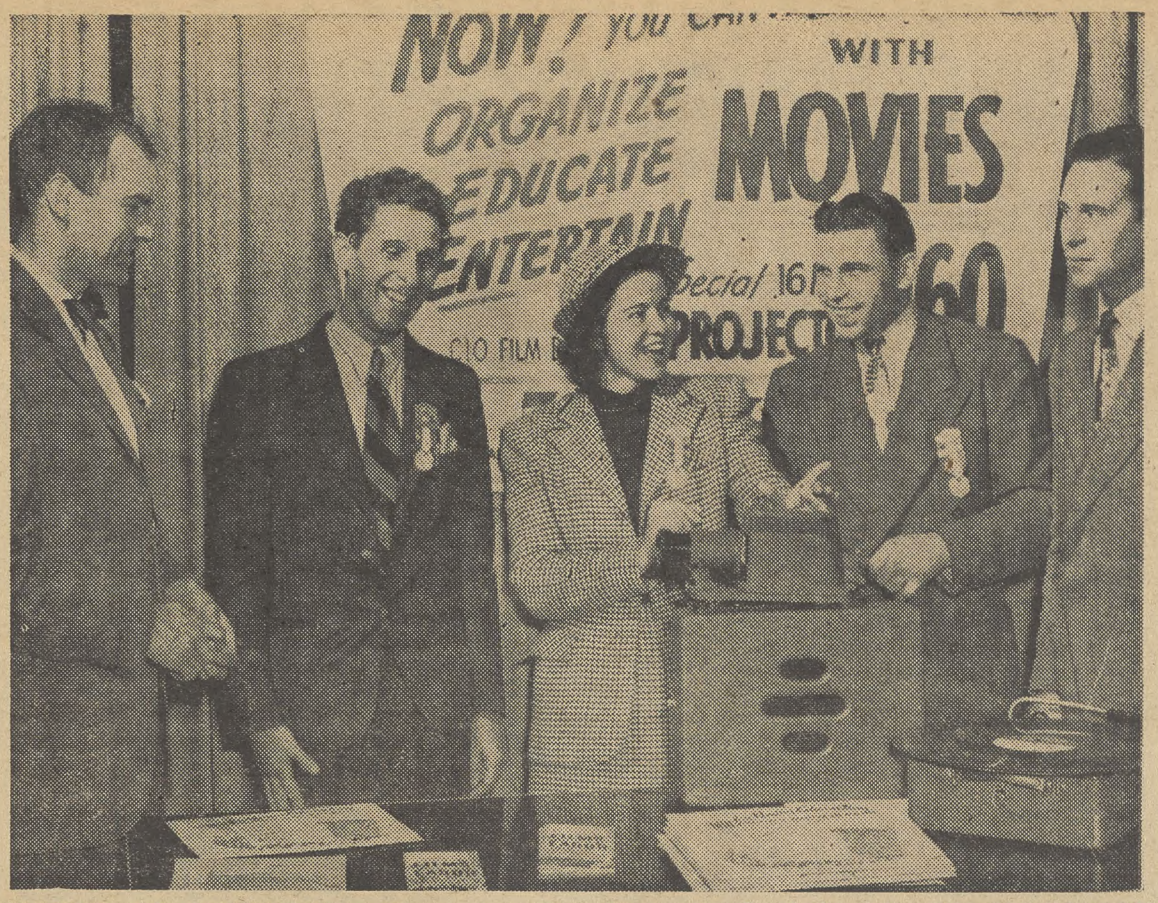
Less than six firms control over 92% of the linoleum industry; 95% of the tin-fabricating industry; and 100% of the aluminum industry.

Less than six firms own 77% of the cigarette industry; 72% of the distilling industry; 70% of rubber tire production; and 64% of meat products.

Single companies control huge sectors of productive power in many industries. Alcoa, for instance, controls 55% of the aluminum industry's facilities; American Can has 55% of the tin can production; General Motors, nearly 41% of motor vehicle production; U. S. Steel, 35% of the country's primary steel output; Intl. Harvester, 45.3% of the total production of farm machinery.

The giant, monopolistic corporations are fighting laws that might regulate them, are seeking to "sabotage" the work of federal government agencies, and are wielding powerful influence, to veto the appointment of government officials whom they dislike.

The problem of "restraining and controlling" these great companies is one of democracy's greatest problems, the Outlook concludes.



MOVIES AS TEACHERS: The value of movies as a union educational medium is being proclaimed by members of the CIO Education and Research Dept. to German and Austrian trade unionists who were brought to the U. S. on funds raised by education directors of CIO unions to attend CIO schools. L. to r., Stuart Brock of the Education and Research Dept.; August Helmer, secretary of the Food Workers Union, Vienna; Mrs. Jane Mandel of the Education and Research Dept.; John Dvorak of the Building and Furniture Workers, Vienna, and Harry Goebel of the Youth Trade Union Group, Frankfort.

Epidemics Depleting Polio Funds

THE HEAVY polio epidemics of 1949 have strained the resources of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis far more than people realize, Miss Elaine Whitelaw, national director of women's activities for the foundation, said last week in appealing for 200,000 women volunteers to aid the fund drive.

Speaking at the fifth annual conference of the organization's women state advisers in Washington, Miss Whitelaw said:

"Few people realize that assistance to polio patients through the National Foundation is endangered, not by lack of interest and concern, but by utter depletion of March of Dimes funds.

"The terrible epidemics of 1949, coming at a time when epidemic reserves were low because of previous years of high incidence, put the greatest burden of financial responsibility on the National Foundation in a period when it had less money with which to do the job.

"It is estimated that it will cost $20 million merely to continue medical treatment for those stricken in 1949 who still will need care in 1950. And this makes no provision for the inevitable caseload of 1950 which Dr. Leonard A. Scheele of the Public Health Service warns us, may also be large.

"The whole situation presents an enormous challenge, particularly to women, who have always led the fight against polio in this country. We must enlist the active support and personal participation of at least 200,000 additional women volunteers to help us now meet the two-fold responsibility of providing medical care for polio patients and raising sufficient March of Dimes fund to assure our ability to do this without curtailing scientific research to find the key to control of polio."

Urge Public 'Don't Buy Wilson Meat'

SUPPORTING THE CIO Packinghouse Workers, delegates to the CIO Convention unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the consuming public to "refrain from purchasing the products of Wilson & Co."

The convention pledged to bring "to the attention of the public and of union members throughout the nation the facts concerning the labor policies of Wilson & Co."

Among the Wilson anti-union practices listed in the resolution are:

(1) "In the middle of 1948 Wilson & Co. acting without a legal justification or right announced that it was no longer going to abide by its contract with the CIO Packinghouse Workers."

(2) Wilson "is the only major meat packing and processing company in the United States which does not have a union contract, despite the fact that a series of NLRB elections has reaffirmed by overwhelming majorities the desire of the Wilson employes to be represented by the UPWA."

(3) Since destroying its labor contract, Wilson "has discharged or laid off several hundred union members and leaders and otherwise engaged in systematic discrimination gainst employes because of their loyalty to the union."

NLRB Examiner Urges $250,000 Back Pay For 223 In Texas

By HANK RABUN

THE STUBBORN resistance of East Texas employers to CIO Organizing Committee campaigns is at long last kicking back in their faces, Robert Oliver, State CIO Director in Texas, reported to George Baldanzi, National Director of the CIO Organizing Committee.

An award of approximately $250,000 in back pay, believed to be a record penalty in the South, and reinstatement of 223 employes has been recommended by a NLRB trial examiner in a case filed by CIO against Cummer-Graham Co. which operates box-making plants in Longview and Mineola.

The staggering recommendation was the fourth knock-out blow delivered in a month by NLRB and the Wage-Hour Administration in cases filed by CIO against East Texas employers.

The NLRB action against Cummer-Graham Co. climaxed a three-year fight by the CIO Committee and a 63-day NLRB hearing on unfair labor practice charges.

Employes of the company's two plants struck during an organizing campaign because of the company's unfair labor practices. The strikes started in October, 1946, and were called off four months later.

CHARGES FILED against the company alleged that management had refused to recognize the union and that the company had refused to reinstate strikers to their jobs.

Oliver praised R. W. Purcell, CIO Committee representative, who handled the Cummer-Graham organizing campaign and was assigned to hold the units together during the long waiting period.

Purcell rounded up more than 200 witnesses for the NLRB attorney in the case.

"Union enthusiasm in the two units has remained at a high peak despite the long, heartbreaking wait," Oliver said. "Purcell turned in a masterful job through it all."

The other cases were:

1. Employes of the Tyler Courier-Times, a daily newspaper, were paid $4800 for back overtime as the result of a Wage-Hour award in a CIO suit filed against the employer. Editorial employes voted for CIO representation in an NLRB election held in the summer.

2. An NLRB decision against Texas Long Leaf Lumber Co. at Trinity and New Willard awarded $3900 in back pay to 18 employes and reinstatement of 14 discharged workers. CIO filed the suit following an election victory in the two lumber plants in the past summer.

3. An NLRB trial examiner recommended payment of approximately $10,000 in back pay and reinstatement of 12 discharged workers in an award against Cleveland Veneer Co. at Cleveland in a case filed by CIO following an election victory last winter.

The recommendation against the Cummer-Graham Co. also instructed the company to cease and desist from anti-union activities, to bargain upon request with the CIO Woodworkers and to award each discharged worker with 25 years of service a watch in line with company policy.

Company attorneys have indicated that they will fight the case through the full panel of NLRB and on to Federal Courts.

CIO Enters Calif. Picketing Case

THE CIO HAS filed an amicus brief with the U. S. Supreme Court in an effort to win the setting aside of a contempt of court decision handed down by a Contra Costa, Calif., court against two pickets, it was announced by CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

The two men — John Hughes and Louis Richardson—were arrested while picketing a California retail store in behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The men and the organization had charged that the store refused to employ Negroes in proportion to its Negro trade.

The California Superior Court had previously held that such picketing was intended for an "improper" purpose and had enjoined it. Hughes and Richardson were held in contempt for violating the injunction.

The case has been appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, and is due for hearing on either Nov. 8 or 9.

For 'Luck' In 1950 Give PAC $1 Now,

Newest Board Member

Beirne Went To Work For Western Electric At 18

JOSEPH A. BEIRNE is not only president of CIO's newest affiliate, the 320,000-member Communications Workers of America, but he also is CIO's newest vice-president, elected to that post at the Cleveland convention.

Beirne has led the phone union since 1943. Before that he was its vice-president; one of its executive board members since it was formed in 1939. CWA was independent until it went into CIO after a nation-wide referendum in which the members voted two-to-one for affiliation.

Beirne came up from the ranks. He started work at the age of 16—as an office boy for the F. W. Woolworth Co. Two years later he went to work for the Western Electric Co. in its manufacturing division—as a utility boy. Later he went into the equipment department, where he worked as a repairman until he became a full-time union officer in 1939.

He's been in union office since that time.

BEIRNE left high school in the the second year, but finished his education through night school classes, completing high school and getting in two years of college.

He was born in Jersey City, Feb. 16, 1911. His father, now dead, was Irish, as is his mother. He is married, has three children, all girls.

His main activity is union work, which keeps him well occupied. He has been active in local New Jersey politics, where he was a councilman, a job he resigned in December, 1946, when he moved to Washington.

Beirne has been one of the prime movers in the evolution of the telephone labor movement out of its company union days before 1935, through the independent period, into formation of the National Federation of Telephone Workers in 1939, replacement of NFTW by CWA, still independent, and finally affiliation of CWA with the CIO last May.

Throughout all this period he has stood firmly for a closely-knit, adequately-financed international union with enough centralized authority over strikes, and centralized approval or disapproval of contracts so that efficient operation of the union is possible.

CWA has a good three-fifths of the telephone industry in America organized. The union holds contracts with 16 of the 21 operating telephone companies in the Bell System, and with the Long Lines Department of the parent company, AT&T. CWA also holds contracts for Western Electric installers and workers in the Distributing Department, and production workers in several Western Electric manufacturing plants. It represents Bell Laboratories workers.

About 15,000 of the 320,000 workers represented by CWA are employed by some 40-odd independent phone companies outside Bell control. These companies vary in size from those employing only a dozen or so to some which employ 1,000 or more.

JUST this week, CWA moved across the border into Canada, when 1500 workers in Saskatchewan voted to join the telephone union. CWA also has plans for the radio broadcasting industry. Negotiations also are under way to bring the 2000-member independent National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians into the union. A membership referendum is soon to be held on the question.

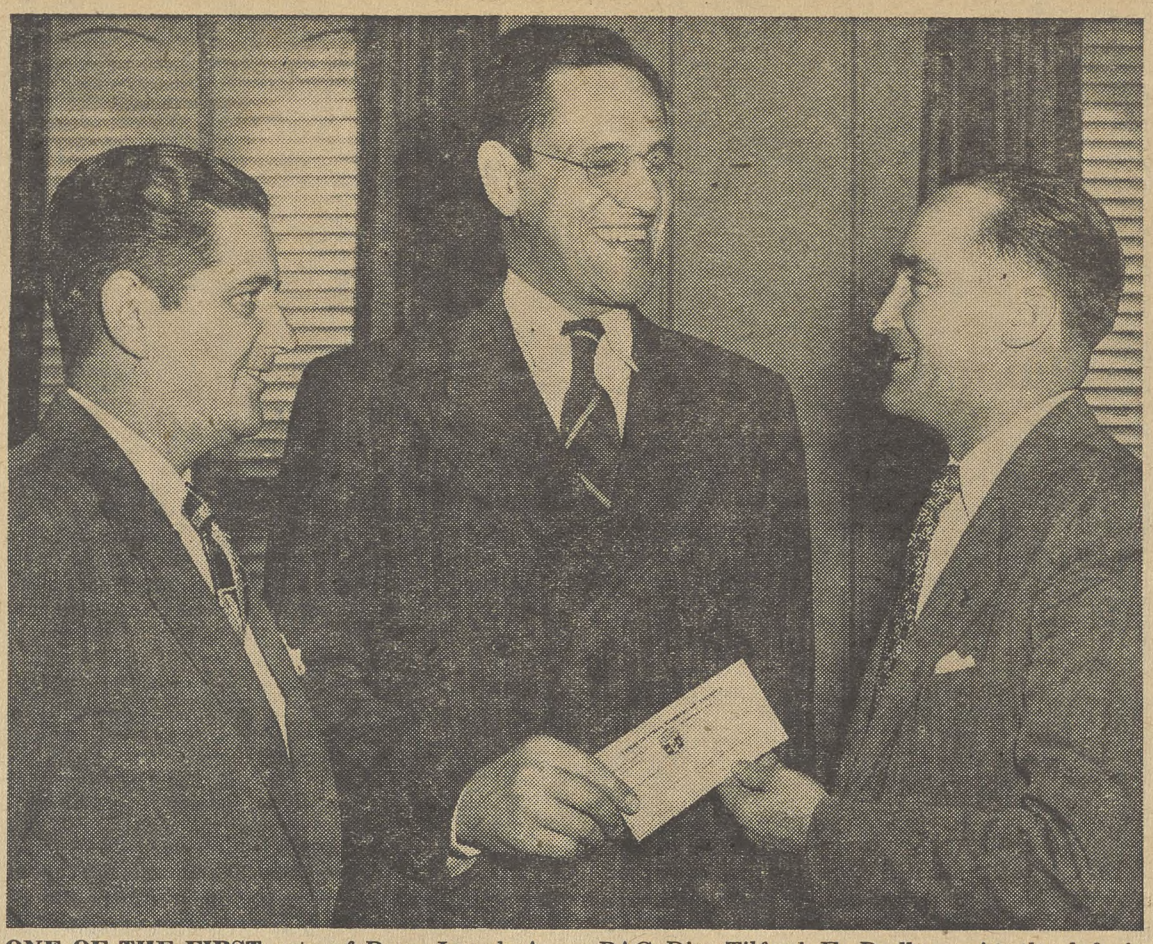
Thousands of towns in America never had CIO members until CWA went into the CIO.

The union attitude toward pro-Communists was demonstrated recently by President Beirne. He said:

"We are certainly anti-Communists. We don't believe in any totalitarian yoke. We will always work against those who will try to destroy the freedom of the individual. We detest Communism and all it stands for."

At the Cleveland convention, Beirne said:

"We don't come into the CIO to see what we can take out of it. We come into CIO of our own volition, to contribute what we can to the great things for which it stands."



ONE OF THE FIRST acts of Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers by America (r.) after his election as a CIO vice president by the Cleveland convention was to present a check for $5,000 to Assistant PAC Dir. Tilford E. Dudley. At the left is CWA Legislative Dir. William M. Dunn. The money was the gift of the union; CWA is conducting a drive among its members for individual PAC contributions.

Elect More Labor People, Gov. Scott Tells State PAC

GOV. W. KERR SCOTT of North Carolina, principal speaker at the second annual convention of the state PAC, in Winston-Salem, N. C., late in October, commended PAC for its untiring efforts and urged it to elect more labor representatives to the state legislature.

Scott cited the record of Howard Parker, international TWUA representative and director of the Durham, N. C., joint board, who was elected to the legislature last fall. "We need more men like Parker," Scott told the 200-odd delegates.

The convention was held in the Robert E. Lee Hotel, leading hostelry of Winston-Salem, and was the first non-segregated meeting ever to take place in the hotel. Willard Townsend, president of the CIO United Transport Service Employes, was the key-note speaker on the second day of the convention.

The convention adopted 11 resolutions, including:

Complete support of national CIO-PAC policy; 100% indorsement and support for Governor Scott's program; indorsement and support of the United Labor Political Committee of North Carolina (made up of CIO, AFL and Railway Brotherhoods); indorsement of the Brannan Plan; pledge to work for closer farmer-labor unity; and condemnation of the left-wing unions in the state.

The delegates refused admittance to the left-wingers, principally members of the Food & Tobacco workers. In recent weeks, FTA has lost two North Carolina locals to the Transport Service Employes.

There are no political contests in North Carolina this year; the meeting was held to get an early start on the important 1950 races.

E. L. Sandefur, CIO Field Representative, was reelected to the office of Executive Director-Secretary-Treasurer of the North Carolina PAC.

Working with PAC Representative Dave Burgess, and PAC Representative David Gilbert, Sandefur and his associates are expecting to add several thousands of new voters before the primary election day next May.

Officers elected at the convention included: H. E. Parker, Textile Workers, chairman; O. C. Lee, Communications Workers, vice chairman, and Raymond Jennings, Transport Service, recording secretary.

DELEGATES to the North Carolina PAC convention at Winston-Salem line up to get their credentials. Principal speaker was Gov. W. Kerr Scott. Left-wingers were barred from the meetings, which was held to get an early start on 1950 Congressional contests.

W. Reuther To Get Clendenin Award

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers will receive the Workers Defense League's eighth annual Clendenin Award for distinguished service to labor's rights, it was announced by Donald Harrington, chairman of the League.

The award will be made at a testimonial dinner at the Hotel Astor, New York City, Dec. 16. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has been invited to make the presentation. Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin, Gov. Chester Bowles of Connecticut, and CIO Pres. Philip Murray will be among the speakers. The British Labor Government will be represented by UN Delegate Hector McNeil.

Give PAC $1 Now, For 'Luck' In 1950

'Educate The Ignorant Reactionary' — Ewing

"OUR JOB now is to educate the ignorant reactionary," Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, told CIO conventioners at Cleveland, O.

Ewing cited the American Medical Association and Ohio's two Republican Senators—Robert A. Taft and John Bricker—as examples of the type of "reactionary" he meant.

"These are the people," he said, "who would kill the labor movement. These are the people who hated Roosevelt—and who hate Truman today. These are the people who opposed social security yesterday—and who today oppose its extension to persons not yet covered by social security. These are the people who fight national health insurance. These are the people who fight all progressive legislation that would assure our countrymen of the economic and social liberties to which they have a right."

In introducing the FSA head, Pres. Philip Murray described him as one who "has endeavored always to make the path smooth for the sons of working people throughout this broad land."

Son of a working family himself, Ewing had been a leader in the fight for increased social security coverage, national health insurance, more schools and better-paid teachers, Murray said.

"Above all he believes that the democratic way of life under our great charters of government must be extended and enlarged so that all people in America can share in the benefits regardless of their race, creed or color," asserted Murray.

The address which followed served to illustrate Murray's laudatory introduction.

EWING lambasted two groups in American political life—the Communists and the "ignorant reactionaries."

The Communist threat, he said, can be crushed by the application of economic, social and political liberty to all our people.

In dealing with the reactionary, the job is an educational one, he continued.

"We must open his mind and help him to understand that the destiny of America—the America I hope he cherishes as much as we do—depends upon our will to progress. It is not an easy job, as some of your embattled member organizations know only too well right now. But it must be done.

"The CIO needs no enlightenment on the value of full employment and full production. You need no encouragement to support the program of adequate social insurance. You know that this is good for the country—and that, as we advance along these lines, we make life hard for the Communist."

Among those Ewing listed as opponents of the health program was the Ohio State Medical Society, which, the speaker charged, is permitting its membership lists to be used in the mailing of campaign propaganda for Sen. Taft.

"Why not?" Ewing asked. "They approve of his proposal for 'charity medicine', which would serve the country about as well as that masterpiece of reactionary legislation, the Taft-Hartley Act."

EWING told two stories to illustrate the type of persons arrayed on each side of the national health insurance fight.

The first concerned Mrs. Anna Hilton of Camden, N. J., whom the CIO brought to Washington as a witness during the Senate committee hearings on health insurance.

"Mrs. Hilton's husband is a welder in a Camden shipyard—or was, until serious illness came to him. One day last year he was stricken by acute appendicitis; his appendix was ruptured; and after the operation peritonitis set in. He was in the hospital eight months.

"When he came out, he was bedridden, and unable to go back to work. The Hilton family wound up with a hospital bill amounting to $4,508.90, and doctors and prescriptions added another $770 to their expenses, or a total of $5,278.90. The voluntary health insurance they carried covered only $648.45 of this amount. The $1,000 they had saved up was quickly gone.

"Only because the union organization for Social Service in their city came to the help of the Hiltons was it possible to tide them over. Is it any wonder that this CIO family asked the Senate to adopt our plan for national health insurance?

"Now I ask you to balance this item against another item—a story that appeared in the New York Daily News of Sunday, October 23, 1949, hardly a week ago. Here is the headline: '800 BANKERS ON CRUISE PONDER WELFARE STATE.' And here is the story, in part:

"The luxury liner Nieuw Amsterdam was cruising off Nassau yesterday with a passenger list of 800 bankers, all delegates and guests of the 56th annual convention of the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York . . . According to advance reports of the cruise-convention, two important business matters were up for consideration. The first was how the 'welfare state' trend will ultimately affect bank deposits." The article goes on to say: "Depositors are becoming increasingly concerned with health insurance, old age security, unemployment insurance and other welfare state plans, the bankers feel. This is seen as lessening the potential depositor's interest in a savings account . . ."

"I would not wish a ruptured appendix or peritonitis on any of these gentlemen, but I suspect that if such misfortune were to strike them, their long and abiding interest in savings accounts would leave them far less worried and harried than was the Hilton family in Camden under such circumstances.

"We say that this country belongs to the Hiltons of America just as much as it does to the floating bankers on the Nieuw Amsterdam.

"I dare say as they floated on those balmy waters they gave due attention to their liquid assets."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The vile campaign of slander, vilification and union-busting conducted by the Moscow-puppets who dominated the UE has met its just reward at the hands of the Eleventh Annual CIO Convention.

The reward was expulsion from the ranks of trade unionism for the false leaders and any who are deluded enough to follow them. In place of UE, which had built an abject record of subservience to the Communist philosophy, the convention established a new International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.

Founded on the sound principles of sound, American trade unionism, the new IUE-CIO is temporarily administered by a committee headed by James B. Carey, CIO Secretary-Treasurer.

IUE-CIO, despite every gangster tactic and strategy used by the commie-led union wreckers of the old UE, has won the immediate support of more than 100,000 UE members. Every CIO man is giving all possible assistance to the campaign to rebuild the electrical union in keeping with the principles of CIO.

In Sharon, Pa., Reg. Dir. Anthony J. Federoff participated in a meeting of more than 1,500 members of Local 617. A noisy minority attempted to disrupt the meeting and, when they were called upon to abide by democratic procedure, walked out. The 1,400 remaining loyal union members voted unanimously to stick with CIO and IUE-CIO.

Director Federoff also attended the meeting of Westinghouse Local 601 in Pittsburgh where Chairman Carey won unanimous support of 14,000 Westinghouse workers.

In the Buffalo area, Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson reports the old UE crowd up to other tricky tactics as well as a continuation of their slanders against the CIO and President Philip Murray. At Local 303 the commie-stooges circulated leaflets at 3:45 p.m. calling for an 8 p.m. meeting to vote on remaining with UE. When the loyal CIO men brought in more union members than the lefties had mustered, the lefties tried to call off the meeting but the CIO men voted to stick with CIO and let the lefties walk out.

At Local 316, where Dir. Thompson addressed 117 employes of Pratt and Letchworth, the vote was 116 to 1 for IUE-CIO—but according to the leaflets distributed at the meeting it was a great victory for UE.

Thompson also met with 200 stewards and officers of Local 1581 who voted unanimously to recommend to the 4,500 members that they affiliate with IUE-CIO. Similar support was voted by a rank-and-file committee representing the 900 members of Local 306.

CIO Reg. Dir. John B. Easton was compelled to step in as impartial chairman when a disruptive group of approximately 30 tried to take over a meeting of 800 members of Local 627 at Fairmont, W. Va. The minority clique created a half hour of confusion before they walked out claiming the meeting of 770 remaining members was no longer "representative." The local then voted unanimously to affiliate with IUE-CIO.

These instances are typical of the reports coming in from other regions, Frank Bender in Baltimore, Ernest Pugh in Virginia, Michael Mann in Chicago and Del Garst in St. Louis among others. Almost every instance reveals that the commie-puppets represent only a fraction of the union membership and have held power only through intimidation, vilification and base fraud.

The job of the entire CIO staff is to make clear to all electrical workers the simple fact that the choice is clear cut between the sound trade union principles of the CIO and the IUE-CIO as against the Moscow line of the old UE leaders.

One of the great highlights of a great convention was the royal welcome given the CIO's new affiliate, the Communications Workers of America, whose president, Joseph Beirne, was elected a vice-president of CIO.

The largest representation election ever conducted under the Railway Labor Act has just been concluded with the CIO Railroad Workers, affiliated with IUMSWA, winning representation of 34,916 employes in the maintenance of equipment department of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Thomas J. Gallagher, IUMSWA Director of Organization, reports his union won five of the eight divisions. The three going AFL totalled 13,000 employes.

UAW Victories In Region Nine

Martin Gerber, Director of Region 9, UAW-CIO, reports the following results of NLRB elections conducted in Region 9. Kearfott Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J., UAW-CIO 126; no union 23. Edson Tool Co., Belleville, N. J., UAW-CIO 25; no union 17.

CIO Natl. Rep. Robert J. Davidson reports that in an NLRB election held at the GE Plant, Lockland, Ohio, the workers voted 258 to 128 in favor of UAW-CIO. UAW Reps. A. Busch and Edward Hellkamp were in charge of the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that in an election held among the workers of the American Snuff Plant, Memphis, Tenn., these workers voted 267 to 21 in favor of USA-CIO over the AFL. This plant had been under contract with the AFL Tobacco Workers for 10 years. USA Reps. Earl Crowder and Lee Soresby were in charge of the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner reports that in an election held at the Ward Mfg. Co., North Arlington, N. J., the workers voted 20 to 13 in favor of the United Optical Workers-CIO. Brother Ribaldo, Manager of Local 208 UOIW-CIO was in charge, assisted by CIO Rep. Jack Rosen.

A. F. Hartung, Vice-President, IWA-CIO reports that in an election conducted at the Stevenson Plywood Plant, Stevenson, Wash., the workers voted: 61 IWA-CIO; 25 AFL; 11 no union. IWA Reps. in charge were Bob Cool and Steve Severson. The Ford & Ford Lumber Co., near Portland, Oregon, the workers voted 28 for IWA-CIO; 16 for no union; 1 vote was challenged. IWA Reps. Bob Dugger and Ron Roley were in charge.

Among the many local unions formerly UE and FE voting to stay loyal to CIO was Tractor Local 101, International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill. The vote was UAW-CIO 1021; UE 57. The vote was conducted by an impartial committee of three, Messrs. Cantwell, Gibson, and Packard.

Harry Sayre, President, United Paperworkers of America-CIO, reports that in an election held at the Ed Roos Co., Chicago, Ill., the UPA-CIO was victorious by a vote of 91 UPA; 82 no union; 4 AFL. Burt Mason and John Gray directed the drive.

Unionists Sail Soon For Meet

A DELEGATION of nearly a dozen CIO union leaders will attend the founding convention of the new democratic world labor federation in London late this month.

The meeting, planned months ago, will open Nov. 28, with the British Trades Union Congress acting as host. Attending will be union delegations from scores of countries. Some of them were once affiliated with the now Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions, while other groups—including the AFL—have been unaffiliated in recent years.

Michael Ross, CIO international affairs director, who has represented the organization at meetings of the preparatory committee, is already in London to work on last-minute plans for the confab.

Scheduled to make the trip to London are four CIO vice-presidents and a number of other union leaders. They include Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood; Pres. Walter Reuther of the UAW-CIO; Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers; Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers; Secy-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers; Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport union; Vice-Pres. Herbert Payne of Textile; Treas. Hedley Stone of the Natl Maritime Union; Vice-Pres. Martin Kyne of the Retail, Wholesale union; and Elmer Cope, CIO's European representative.

The convention is due to last about 10 days. A draft constitution has been distributed to the various member unions, and will be acted upon at the London meeting.

In addition to the CIO and AFL, unions from Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Scandinavia, the Low Countries and from all the other continents will be represented.

Agreement to form the new organization—no name has yet been selected for it—was made at a meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, last July. The democratic unions left the WFTU during April, May and June.

Pro-CIO M-M Slate Wins

RANK-AND-FILE members of Mine-Mill in British Columbia have beaten back a move to block election of pro-CIO officers in the western Canadian District.

Some months ago Mine-Mill members turned down the pro-Communist slate in the district election. The International disallowed the election on a technicality.

A second election was called with the International selecting a holiday for the vote, apparently in the hope that there would be a light vote. If so, they were disappointed.

Incomplete returns gave Clare Billingsley, pro-CIO candidate for president, 1,424 votes to 884 for Ken Smith, Mine-Mill administration candidate who was former district secretary. Billingsley's election was assured.

Give PAC $1 Now, For 'Luck' In 1950

130,000 Join IUE-CIO In 1st Week

TO THE accompaniment of the expected mud-slinging, legal destruction, political shenanigans and fisticuffs from the left, the newly chartered IUE (International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO) gathered in locals representing approximately 130,000 members in its first week.

The old UE, thrown out of the CIO by the Convention last week, saw local after local vote en masse to join the IUE in spite of the best-or worst—efforts of the red-tinged UE leadership. And as this issue goes to press, many other locals are voting on whether to follow suit.

Biggest single local to get on the bandwagon was UE 601, the huge Westinghouse local at Pittsburgh, with some 14,000 members. Nearly 10,000 members attended a mass meeting, held in a local high school football stadium, and voted unanimously to get out of UE and join IUE-CIO.

THE MEETING was addressed by CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, chairman of the administrative committee of IUE, and by local officers.

Next in line was UE 801, the big General Motors, Frigidaire local at Dayton, O., with 12,000 members; and soon after, two Philco locals in Philadelphia, with a combined membership of 8,000, followed suit.

On press-day, UE pulled its latest nifty. As part of its court suit to prevent IUE-CIO from using the IUE name, UE got the court to subpena all IUE-CIO mailing lists and all literature issued. Also subpenaed were Arthur Riordan, IUE publicity director, and Al Hartnett, assistant to James Carey.

These are just the "biggies." All over the country, other locals, large and small, are swarming into IUE.

The UE officers, with frantic ingenuity, have attempted to retain and renew contracts with employers, and to restrain their membership from joining CIO.

They have not been above using the injunction weapon against their own membership in this fight, in spite of the fact that they were loud in damning Philip Murray for allegedly not fighting the Taft-Hartley injunction hard enough.

So far, the results have favored IUE-CIO.

Two judges, in Dayton, O., and Syracuse, N. Y., issued the standard preliminary injunction against UE members who had voted to go CIO; but after formal hearing, both judges refused to enjoin the members permanently.

UE has sought nearly 60 such injunctions.

FOUR EMPLOYES signed contracts with IUE-CIO specifically recognizing it, and not UE, as the legal representative of their employes. Although the members involved had voted for CIO, UE wanted to keep the contracts. The employers are: Phelps-Dodge and American Gas Accumulator, at Elizabeth, N. J., and Otis Elevator and Stewart Electrical, both at Yonkers, N. Y.

IUE-CIO will hold an organizing convention at the Broadwood Hotel, in Philadelphia, starting Nov. 28.

IUE's headquarters are on the 10th floor of the Walker Bldg., 734 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C. Its phone number is Executive 6096.

TWO LEFT-WING UE officials get the heave-ho from the members of UE local 320, Syracuse, N. Y. The two are: Richard Linsley, an official of UE's District 3 (left foreground), and Robert Bornholz, national organizer (behind him, wearing hat.) The meeting voted to go back to CIO. The members of former UE 230 work for General Electric.

CIO Men In Many Contests

In many parts of the nation, CIO men and women ran for office Nov. 8, trying to bring labor's point of view to bear in every type of position from town clerkships to state senatorships.

Literally hundreds of CIO members were candidates. In most instances, the results are not yet known to CIO-PAC—proof enough that PAC does not maintain "iron control" from central headquarters. Many CIO members filed for office without notifying anyone beyond the confines of their own locals.

IN VIRGINIA, Temple Kessinger, president of CIO Paper Workers local 675, was elected to the House of Delegates by a slim majority of 205 votes out of 4,350 cast. The campaign was a violent one. Kessinger is the first CIO member elected to the Virginia House.

Frank Meloni, of Camden, N. J., member of the CIO Wholesale and Retail union was elected to the N. J. State Assembly.

In Waterbury, Conn., Armond Fiorelli, CIO metal worker, was elected alderman.

In Louisville, Kentucky, Clarence Lattis, CIO-UAW, was elected alderman.

Wilfred Walker, CIO-TWU, was elected to the city council of Freehold, N. J.

Rollin Everett, CIO-Newspaper Guild, ran for re-election to Cincinnati's city council—the results are not in yet, because the city follows the proportional representation system and the ballots take a week to count.

U. S. Suit Shows Oregon Doctors Fight Prepaid Plans

TESTIMONY in the U. S. anti-trust suit against the Oregon Medical Society, a number of county medical societies and others shows:

1. Some doctors refusing to treat subscribers to at least two prepaid plans.

2. Why the cost of the prepaid plans is high.

The Justice Department brought the anti-trust suit against 18 defendants, including the state and eight county medical societies, eight individual doctors, and the Oregon Physicians Service, a prepaid medical care plan operated by a group of doctors.

At the first half of the trial, just concluded, 49 government witnesses were present to testify, including doctors who told of being refused membership in medical societies because they treated patients and subscribers of outside prepaid medical care plans.

After the government witnesses were heard, the trial was recessed until Dec. 13, when defense witnesses will be heard.

First witness to be called by the government attorney in support of the charges of intimidation and coercion on the part of doctors with respect to prepaid medical and hospital plans was Dr. Chester C. Moore, one of the founders of the Industrial Hospital Association.

He testified that the IHA had been established in 1923 as a prepaid insurance plan for the lumber industry. Twelve years later his association was "investigated" by the Multnomah County Medical Society, he testified, and its Board of Censors informed him the "contract practice of the Industrial Hospital Association is conducted in violation of the principles and ethics of the American Medical Association."

THE BOARD recommended his expulsion from the Society and he subsequently submitted his resignation, he said. He was followed by a great many witnesses, many of them officers or members of CIO woodworkers who had personal experiences with the refusal of the doctors to accept tickets of the various contract associations in payment of medical care.

Cross examination of witnesses brought out a number of things of particular interest to woodworkers who in recent years have been trying to negotiate contracts providing better service from the associations than has been received in the past.

The associations, which are paid under a contract made with the employer through a check-off of the workers' hospital dues, have claimed inability to stand increased costs and have made rate increases year after year.

Ray Brunkow, general manager and secretary of the Industrial Hospital Association, on cross examination, said that he received a salary of $750 per month and that Dr. Moore, president of the Association, is paid $1800 per month. He also said that he understood that in the past the association had paid large dividends, some going as high as 100%.

A DENTIST testified that work from most hospital associations had been refused because of their "pinchpenny" methods and unwillingness to allow any latitude in professional judgment.

C. C. Bechtold, head of the National Hospital Association, said he owns 70% cent of the stock of NHA which has a $150,000 capitalization, and that he is paid $20,000 a year in salary.

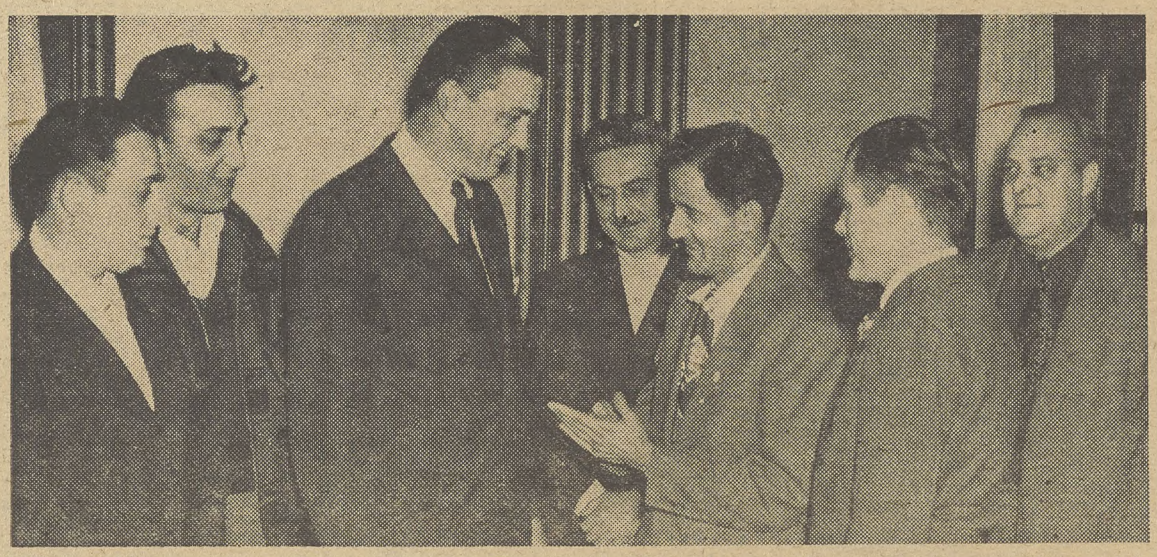
He testified that seven of the eight doctors named as defendants had refused service to members of his association and that one Corvallis doctor had refused to continue treatment of a patient with a sliver in his finger after learning the patient was a member of NHA.

Defense Attorney Jaureguy questioned Bechtold regarding a letter written to a doctor concerning a case in which Bechtold had said that ". . . . however, before authorizing the G. I. study (gastrointestinal) we believe it would be well to await the results of the tonsil operation, infected tonsils may be causing his intestinal disorder. If you do not agree with us on this point we will be pleased to hear further from you."

JAUREGUY asked if Bechtold "as a layman without having seen the patient" felt that he was in a position to give suggestions to a doctor of medicine, Bechtold replied that his association was expected to pay the bills and that it had merely been a suggestion.

Typical of the testimony presented by the many witnesses for the government was that of Gus Anderson, business agent of Local 5-4 of the IWA at Seaside, Ore. He said the union had occasion to hear many complaints of their 950 members in Clatsop and Tillamook counties because of doctors who refused to accept tickets of the Industrial and National Hospital Associations.

Other testimony upheld the government contention that the various Medical Societies had conspired in a campaign of intimidation and coercion with respect to prepaid medical care organizations and had attempted to supplant such organizations with the doctor-sponsored Oregon Physicians Service.



Efforts of the members of the right-wing Farm Equipment Workers to keep the plant of the International Harvester Co. from moving from Auburn, N. Y., are shown here. This is only one of the many conferences that have been held by the union's emergency committee with influential persons. L. to r., Joseph Mastrianni, Carl Rossi, Congressman Franklin Delano Roosevelt Jr., Peter Aversa, Dist. 6 leader; Michael Baroody, Cecil Silliman, Carl Smith.

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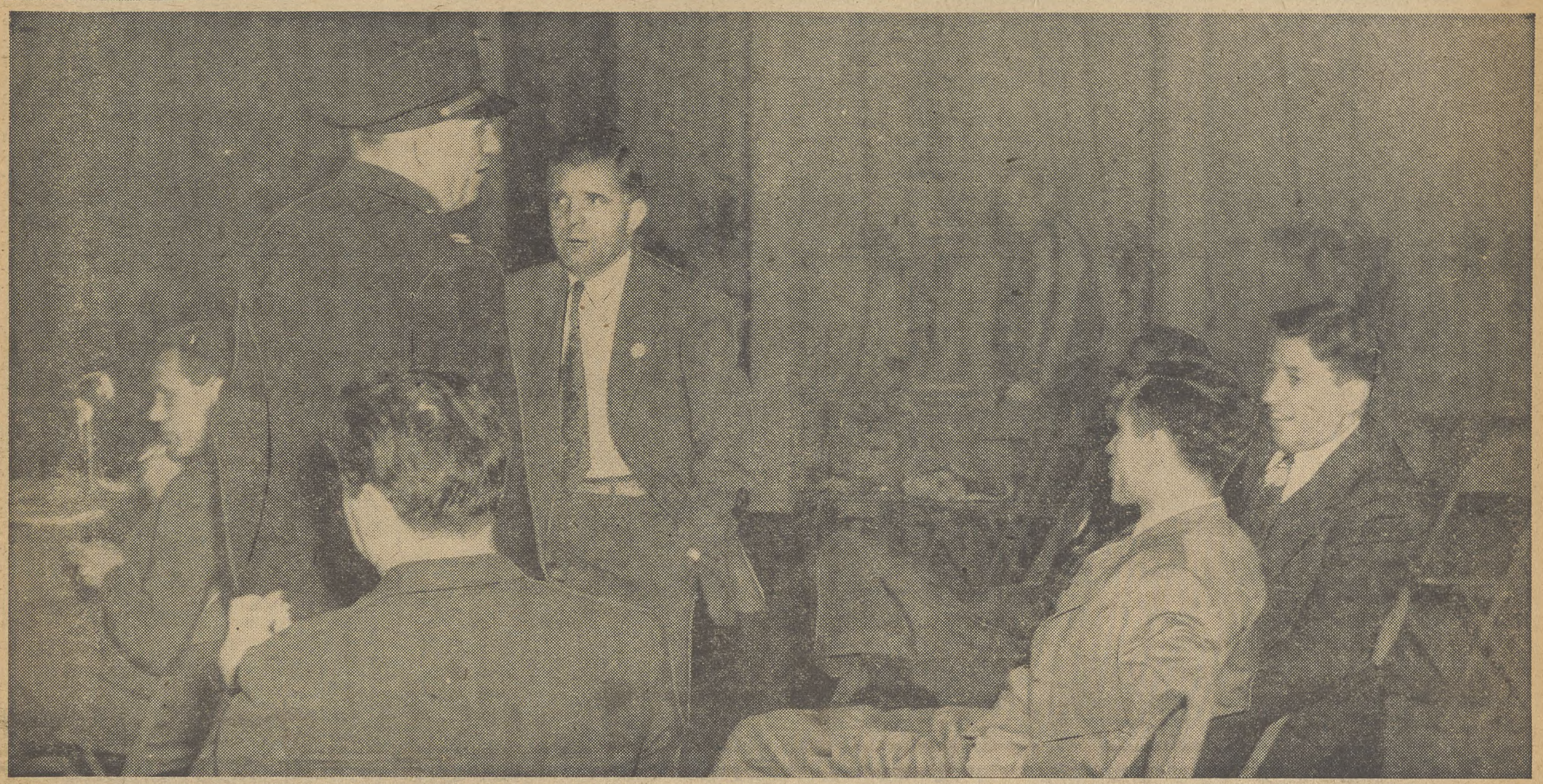


Left-winger John Leto, president of Electrical Workers Local 103 in Camden, N. J., pleads in vain with cop to heave CIO Secy.-Treas. James Carey (center, seated) out of the union hall. Police captain refused to oblige, pointing out that Carey had every right to be present. Leto and his followers made a quick exit. Carey remained to call for a vote—overwhelmingly for the new IUE. Alex Barkan, Textile Workers PAC director, is at Carey's right. Election result was "unofficial"—the decision will be confirmed.

THIS VICTORY demonstration by CIO Steelworkers at Gary, Ind., was one of hundreds to dot the country as steel companies gave in on their refusal to grant non-contributory pensions. Here jubilant Steelworkers hoist Gary Mayor Eugene Swartz (left rear) and Orval J. Kincaid, Steelworkers District 1 Director, to their shoulders after giant U. S. Steel signed up. The 42-day strike was over. Its results would strengthen the hands of negotiators all over the country in the push for adequate pensions.

Crucible Steel, Alcoa Last Of Holdouts

WITH STEEL production getting back to normal after the signing of agreements with almost all struck companies, the CIO Steelworkers at the end of last week were faced with only two major holdouts.

Holding out to the bitter end against accepting the Bethlehem-type pension and insurance plans were Crucible Steel and the giant Mellon aluminum firm, Aluminum Co. of America—better known as Alcoa.

Crucible's 16,000 employes were still on strike after 49 days, as the company continued its refusal to cough up benefits granted by the rest of the industry. Pleading poverty, the company had stated before the strike that it would refuse to grant even 1c toward the union's demands.

In its appearance before the presidential fact-finding board Crucible sought—and was denied—special treatment on grounds that any additional wage costs would force it into the red.

IT WAS A familiar refrain to the union. To the fact-finding board the Steelworkers' Research Dir. Otis Brubaker retorted:

"During each of the negotiations of the last few years, it (Crucible) has come in wailing about its sad financial plight It has written us personal letters of woe each year predicting financial disaster if a wage increase of so much as 1c were granted. Yet it has met each of the industry's increases and is earning in 1949 at an annual rate of profit higher than in 1946, 1947 or 948. This is not the record of a financially insolvent company."

As if to bolster the union's argument, Crucible shortly thereafter, in September, paid its regular quarterly dividend of $1.25.

Hub of the stalemate at Alcoa was not a company claim of poverty—indeed, Alcoa maintains a near-monopoly on its field. Here there was the problem of an AFL union, organized in five of its 14 plants, which had accepted an agreement providing substantially less than the striking CIO unionists are holding out for.

History of CIO negotiations with Alcoa have followed this pattern since 1943. Each year, Steelworkers say, the AFL signs up for less than the CIO negotiators are demanding. The CIO plants then strike or come to the brink of one before Alcoa comes to terms. Benefits thus achieved by the CIO Steelworkers are then granted the AFL

"For years," one Steelworkers member said, "they've been undercutting us like that—and then riding on our coattails when we win our demands."

THIS YEAR the CIO Steelworkers had been on strike a month when the company and the non-striking AFL Aluminum Workers signed an agreement. Termed by CIO Steelworkers Vice Pres. James Thimmes a "cut-rate deal," this settlement was offered the CIO strikers.

"The company's proposal," said Thimmes, "is substantially inferior to any agreement made by the union in the basic steel industry."

"The company refused to provide pensions and payment to disabled employes which live up to the standards set by other large companies in the related steel industry.

"Instead, the company proposes a disability plan which is meaningless, a pension plan which is arbitrary and unworkable and an insurance plan which permits no union participation in its admintration."

At week's end, negotiations with Alcoa were recessed indefinitely and Alcoa's 16,000 CIO employes remained on strike.

"BIG STEEL" COMES ACROSS with non-contributory pensions, an insurance program and a handshake after CIO and Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray and U. S. Steel Vice Pres. John A. Stephens sign agreement ending the 42-day strike.

Court Fight Looms Over Ohio Ballot

THE OHIO big-money boys backing Sen. Robert A. Taft put over the "trick ballot" at the election Nov. 8, but they may be cheering too soon, because a court battle is almost certain.

The voters approved the "Massachusetts-type" ballot, which ends "straight ticket" voting. Under the change, each voter must mark the ballot for each individual candidate he favors.

The Democrats and organized labor bitterly opposed the change, claiming that it would mean 100,000 more votes for Taft in 1950, when he runs for re-election. That was confirmed by GOP county chairman George H. Bender, after the election. It was Bender who led the move for the ballot change. The funds came from the GOP machine and the Chamber of Commerce.

The change is in the form of an amendment to the state constitution. The amendment language requires that to be effective, the proposal needed a majority of all those voting. The total state vote was over 2,000,000. The total vote on the amendment was 1,650,000. Thus, nearly 400,000 did not vote either way on the issue. The amendment was carried by only 251,000 votes.

Herbert S. Duffy, Attorney General, has been asked by Charles F. Sweeney, Secretary of State, to rule whether legal requirements have been met, and whether the new ballot is now in effect.

Three Units Prepare To Investigate Leftist Members Of Board

PREPARATIONS for hearings on charges filed against nine left-wing members of the CIO Executive Board are being made by three investigating committees named by Pres. Murray.

No schedule of hearings has yet been posted by the three committees. The three groups were set up as the result of charges filed by Pres. William Steinberg of the CIO American Radio Association at the Nov. 5 Board meeting—a day after the CIO convention adjourned.

In two separate charges, Steinberg accused 10 CIO unions and nine members of the Executive Board of following policies and programs of the Communist party rather than of the CIO.

A COMMITTEE to investigate the Fur & Leather Workers Union and the leadership of the Office & Professional Workers, the Public Workers and the American Communications Association, is chairmaned by Pres. Emil Rieve of Textile. Other members are Joseph Beirne (Communications Workers) and Harry Sayre (Paperworkers).

A second group will probe leadership policies of the United Furniture Workers, Food & Tobacco Workers, and the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. That committee is headed by Pres. Jacob Potofsky (Clothing Workers) and includes Emil Mazey (Auto Workers) and Joseph Curran (Maritime.)

The third committee is composed of O. A. Knight (Oil), James Fadling (Woodworkers) and Joseph Fisher (Utility). That committee will investigate the west coast Longshoremen's Union of Harry Bridges, the Marine Cooks & Stewards, and the Fishermen's Union.

ONE OF THE first reactions to the CIO's move came from the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, one of the groups to be investigated. The ILWU didn't like it.

Its executive board, whose policies have run counter to CIO policies for several years, rejected what it called "false statements and charges" by Pres. Murray. It also charged Murray with finding the rank-and-file of the union "guilty" before the hearings started.

The ILWU went on to charge Murray and other national CIO officers with seeking to "establish the CIO as a political dictatorship" and with seeking to split or wreck any union that disagrees.

The ILWU went so far as to predict that "the chances of a fair trial" by the "hand-picked" investigating committee are "nil." It set forth a series of eight practices which the ILWU board said the CIO investigating committee must follow in its probe of the union.

SIMILAR cries of anguish from other unions which have flouted CIO policy in the post-war period were heard in other sections of the country.

In New York, the state CIO Council's executive board adjusted its constitution to match changes in that of the national CIO, by voting to bar Communists from holding office in the Council. Four left-wing union spokesmen dissented. The constitutional changes must be approved either by a special convention or by membership referendum.

Council Pres. Louis Hollander said that left-wing unions in the Empire State have no more than 10% of the council's entire membership.

A LEFT-RIGHT fight broke out at the main headquarters of the Natl. Maritime Union in New York City.

Two persons were hospitalized and 60 were kept virtual prisoners for 10 hours when a rowdy band of approximately 700 left-wing seamen barricaded the international headquarters to "protest" anti-Communist resolutions passed at the union's convention three months ago.

A special detail of 55 police swooped down on the scene to prevent fisticuffs, but made no move to disperse the mob.

NMU Vice Pres. Adrian Duffy and Joseph Moutal, a union patrolman—kicked and beaten by the left-wingers—were the only ones to suffer bodily harm at the hands of the booing demonstrators. Both were hospitalized.

The blockade halted all union and dispatching business for the day. The hiring hall is on the first floor of the six-story building.

Unwilling to give up the fight after suffering a decisive licking at the union's September convention, the lefties charged right-wing NMU Pres. Joseph Curran with violating six articles of the union constitution.

It was what Herman Cooper, NMU attorney who was among those imprisoned for 10 hours, called "the dying gasp" of the left-wing in the union.

Detroit Co-op Savings

Members of the Detroit Co-op who have been buying gasoline for the last three months at three stations on the east side have received a refund of 5% on their purchases. Fuel oil at a 3% saving is also available, as is a saving at the Consumer Clothing Center, retail store sponsored by unions.

UE Officer Tries Fisticuffs, But Falls Off Platform

When Schenectady 301, the second largest of UE's "big four," voted CIO on Nov. 17, the move was accompanied by the wildest pandemonium.

With Frank Kris, local president, in the chair, the 9,000 members present ruled that no "outside agitators" could address the meeting. They also decided that Fitzgerald and Emspak were "outside agitators." The two were refused a chance to speak—a move which must have infuriated Emspak, since 301 is his home local.

Then the meeting turned around and wouldn't let a CIO spokesman talk, either. The members wanted to make their own decision in their own way.

The only non-member of the local who was even allowed on the platform was Leo Jandreau, president of UE District 3, which includes Schenectady.

Jandreau was so enraged by the turn of events that he took a punch at Kris, missed, and fell off the platform. That left Kris in complete command of the rostrum.

The meeting then voted, 7,000 to 2,000, to go CIO.

We're Sorry, But . . .

Many union groups which placed special orders for the convention issue of the CIO News received the paper late. Here's why:

Orders poured in for two weeks before the convention—and during convention week—and during the period which has passed since. They came from all over the U. S.

A high speed press at Mercury Press, which prints the CIO News, ran a total of 93 hours to turn out the convention issue.

Up to Nov. 18 special orders for approximately 550,000 copies of the convention issue had been shipped from Washington.

These were in addition to the regular run of the National Edition.

(And the delays in shipment would have been much greater had not Mercury Press been able to obtain a carload of newsprint from Canada by special freight in the middle of the run!)

IUE Files For 220,000 As UE's "Big 4" Go CIO

THE newly chartered IUE-CIO filed representation petitions covering approximately 220,000 electrical workers in the past week, as thousands of additional members deserted the left-wing UE and flocked to the CIO standard.

At the end of the week, with membership increasing so fast that organizers literally could not keep track of it, IUE had taken over the UE's four largest locals and its administrative committee, headed by CIO Sec'y-Treas. James B. Carey, was so busy issuing charters it had little time for anything else.

Latest big UE locals to come into the CIO fold were 201 at Lynn, Mass., with 16,000 to 18,000 members, and 301 at Schenectady N. Y., with approximately 15,000.

Lynn 201, whose members are employed by General Electric, is the home local of UE President Albert J. Fitzgerald. It expelled him just before the CIO convention for refusing to follow local instructions, and followed this up last Sunday by voting five-to-one to join CIO. This was a signal victory for 201 business agent Fred Kelley, who has long opposed the commie-liners and who ran unsuccessfully against Fitzgerald at the UE convention early in October.

SCHENECTADY 301 is the home local of UE Sec'y-Treas. Julius Emspak. It voted CIO by better than five-to-one, on Thursday night, after a stormy meeting described at the bottom of page 2. Its members are employed by General Electric.

Adopting the policy of trying to get a series of quick NLRB elections, IUE attorney Benjamin Sigal filed petitions covering:

- General Electric—85 plants, over 100,000 workers.
- General Motors—6 plants, more than 40,000 workers.
- Westinghouse—75 plants, 60,000 workers or more.
- RCA—4 plants, approximately 11,000 workers.

TO UE PRES. FITZGERALD'S Home Local 201, at Lynn, Mass., goes a charter of affiliation in CIO's new union, the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. About 17,000 members turned out to vote IUE in, UE out. L. to r.: President Emery of Local 201; Frederick Kelley, local business agent and member of the IUE administrative committee; and CIO Secy.-Treas. James Carey, chairman of the IUE administrative committee.

- Kueffel & Esser, Hoboken, N. J., 500 workers.
- Conmar Products, Newark, N. J., upwards of 800 workers.
- Robert Reiner, Inc., Weehawken, N. J., 400 workers.
- Sperry Gyroscope, Great Neck, L. I., 5,000 workers or more.

In all the instances where more than one plant is involved, IUE has asked the NLRB to establish a single bargaining unit covering all plants mentioned in the petition.

WESTINGHOUSE, objecting to the company-wide approach, next day filed its own petition for election, asking NLRB to set up 75 separate bargaining units. So far, Westinghouse is the only employer in the group named to file a counter-petition; there have been no indications from the rest as to the attitude they will take.

Allis-Chalmers, for whose employes IUE had not yet sought recognition through NLRB, filed a petition asking the Board to find out who represented the workers at one Boston plant and, at press time, was reported preparing another petition covering its small plant at Norwood, Ohio.

UE has not filed any representation petitions whatsoever, as this goes to press. The UE hierarchy prefers to seek injunctions in the courts.

One more employer, meanwhile has withdrawn recognition from UE and turned the existing contract over to IUE. (The CIO News reported last week on four such instances.)

THIS WAS Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co., of St. Louis. UE local 1102 voted 2656-1 to join IUE, whereupon IUE asked the employer to transfer the contract. The employer agreed, signing with IUE a joint memorandum stating in part:

"The said collective bargaining agreement, dated as of August 1, 1948, shall be and is hereby amended by striking out the words 'United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America,' as the name appears in the preamble thereof, and in the signature of the union thereto, and substituting in lieu thereof the words 'International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.'"

UE's tactics of obstruction in the court continued throughout the week. In Philadelphia, Judge Guy Bard of the Federal District Court, after a series of complicated skirmishes which started when UE tried to enjoin IUE from using its own name, finally ruled that IUE could not use the name UE and that UE could not use the IUE-CIO moniker, and dismissed UE's contention that IUE was causing confusion.

UE obtained a sweeping temporary injunction against IUE in the Federal Court in Fort Wayne, Ind., where Judge Luther Swygert enjoined UE 901 from holding meeting or using funds if the purpose was disaffiliation. The Judge will hand down his final decision next Wednesday.

AMONG THE many colorful incidents of the past week, the informal meeting of the big UE local at Camden, N. J. ranks high.

When Carey appeared on the platform of a Camden meeting and attempted to address the gathering, the left-wing local leadership indignantly summoned the Camden chief of police and asked him to remove Carey, on the grounds that Carey was not a member of the union.

The chief refused to remove Carey, whereupon the left-wingers waltzed out.

This left Carey to chair the meeting, which he had never intended to do. He picked up the gavel and called for a vote.

The meeting then voted 1800 to 100 to join CIO, but the results were not deemed official, because the leadership was absent.

The IUE will hold its organizing convention at Philadelphia's Broadwood Hotel, starting Nov. 28.

Big 4 Who Went CIO

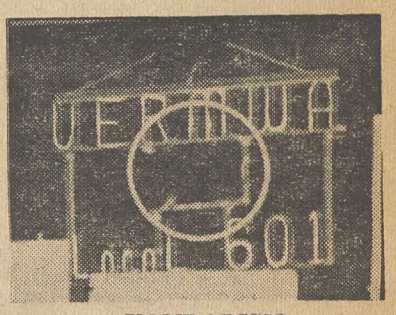
Here is a list of UE's "big four" all of whom have voted to join CIO within the past two weeks:

Lynn, Mass., 201—16,000 to 18,000 members.

Schenectady, N. Y., 301—15,000 members.

Pittsburgh, Pa., 601—14,000 members.

Dayton, Ohio, 801—12,000 to 13,000 members.



VANDALISM

A half dozen of the left-wing members of the big Westinghouse Local 601, which voted to leave UE and join the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, removed the CIO from sign of the local's office at Turtle Creek, Pa.

Writer Injured In Little Steel Strike Revisits Youngstown

By MARY HEATON VORSE

ON ELECTION Day Republic signed on the dotted line. Nothing could give anyone who saw the Little Steel Strike more satisfaction than to stand on the Center Street bridge at Youngstown, Ohio, and watch the victorious steel strikers stream back to work.

I came back to Youngstown for the personal satisfaction of seeing Republic open; for in 1937 I stood on that same bridge and counted the men seep back to work. When I had counted 300 I knew the strike was broken.

Most of the men crossing the bridge walked as if they wished they were somewhere else; some were defiant. There were machine guns on top of the Republic Administration Building and the militia was encamped in town.

During the present strike I drove around the many picket points with Clarence Irwin, an old friend from the 1919 strike. He is Steelworkers international representative at Youngstown Sheet & Tube. The first of the 16 points we visited was at the Brier Hill picket station with the flag flying in the center of its ornamental oval. We passed Republic gates.

"This is about where you got shot," said Irwin. "Remember the place? This is stop 5, where the fracas began in 1937." We ended up in the union hall in Campbell, Local 1418, where I met another old friend, Francis Gillen, now vice president of the local.

We got to talking about 1937 and about Eperjesi, who was killed during the evening shooting. "Eperjesi's family was left in a bad way," Gillen explained. "He had a wife and four children. They lost their house and the union got them a new one completely furnished." Over the coffee, soup and sandwiches always ready for the pickets, we recalled the details of the Little Steel Strike in 1937.

TWO WEEKS after the Chicago massacre everything seemed quiet in Youngstown. Negotiations were under way in Cleveland. No one was looking for trouble. There were women on the picket line; some had even brought their children along.

One was sitting on a box with her baby on her knees. Lieutenant Richmond yelled at her, "Get off that company property!" She didn't move fast enough to suit him, and he hurled a tear gas bomb at her.

Gassing babies was more than the strikers could stand. The men meeting in the yard behind the nearby saloon rushed out. A call was put in to the flying picket squadrons. That afternoon many were shot and gassed and there was a call for the militia.

One single policeman received a shot through his wrist. Meantime word of the outrage sped throughout the steel towns. The Rubber Workers of Akron mobilized a motorcade of protest and were joined by cars from Pittsburgh and other steel centers.

I didn't see the trouble in the afternoon. I had been to a high school picnic in one of the lovely parks which surround Youngstown. It was dark when I got back. Scotty O'Hara, an old miner, and SWOC organizer, was just going to the scene of the fracas to see how things were going. We walked through dim, empty streets past the firehouse towards Stop 5. A few people stood in front of the saloon. There was only an occasional pedestrian. There were still pockets of tear gas that made my eyes water.

WHAT happened then was so unbelievable that none of the papers carried the story. An armored truck drove up and the uniformed deputies began shooting at the unsuspecting pedestrians. I saw the flash, I heard the shots. I saw a man run toward us, I saw Scotty duck.

I thought I'd better duck myself, when something hit me. The running man fell and lay motionless and I fell on top of him. I heard Scotty say, "Mary, are you hurt? You're bleeding like a stuck pig."

I tell my part in this because I am one of the few eyewitnesses of this extraordinary outrage of those bloody days. Sending armed deputies around to shoot quiet pedestrians was unique even in the annals of the Little Steel strike.

Many people were shot that night. When I got to the hospital a nurse was bending over an unconscious woman. A little boy shot in the leg was crying. As I left more wounded were being brought in. The armored car had gone through the workers' districts and the deputies had shot people indiscriminately. Apparently this was ordered as a reprisal for the policeman who was shot in the wrist.

Francis Gillen took up the story from here. "I was arrested as the motorcade came in along with about 500 others. There were so many of us we couldn't sit or lie down, and we had no water. We were kept incommunicado, too. Even the judge said these arrests and the conditions of the jail were inexcusable."

THERE IS a far cry from 1937 to 1949, an era of change with gains for the workers and a change of public sentiment as well, though Sheriff Elser was replaced only last year by a former CIO member, Paul Langley.

On election day, interest in the election equaled or surpassed the strike, in spite of the settlement with Republic and discussions with Sheet & Tube. Hundreds of union members were on the streets distributing literature. The workers would soon be streaming through the mill gates and over the Center Bridge leading to Republic Steel, but in the union halls the old timers don't forget the days of Little Steel and the people who were shot down on the streets.

For 'Luck' In 1950 Give PAC $1 Now,

Don't Let That 'Right Wing' Tag Fool You

CIO Program Is, Frankly, Left of Center And Leadership Is Not Heading In Direction Of Reaction

By ALLAN L. SWIM

GOOD-NATURED George Morris of the Communist Daily Worker sat at the CIO convention press table and outdid the original sad sacks as Phil Murray and colleagues poured it on the backs of the Reds.

After it was all over, Morris concluded in his column that the CIO was all shot to hell and was heading lickety-split down the road to reaction.

"The employers are wild with joy" over what the convention did, Morris wrote. "They expect the early consequences of the convention to register in billions of extra profits and belly-crawling unionism such as they have long wanted."

And furthermore, Morris said, a 'lust for dictatorial power" caused the convention to put the skids under the Commies.

Well, now, let's see——

AT ABOUT THE time Sad Sack Morris wrote his blistering column, Philip Murray and the Steelworkers union were winding up one of the most successful and important strikes in recent labor history.

If there was any "belly-crawling" in connection with that struggle it was done by the giant steel corporation—not by Murray and the union.

If "lust for dictatorial power" resulted in the Commies getting booted in the seat of their pants, then it was a "lust" shared by about 90% of the convention delegates.

'Lust" shared that widely isn't dictatorial; it's democratic! And Morris obviously can't — or won't — distinguish between "lust" and "disgust."

MORRIS' CONTORTED observations are important because they reveal the line that party hacks will try to peddle throughout the nation.

Here's the line:

1. The CIO has turned its back on progressivism and has embraced reaction
2. CIO's leadership is substituting dictatorship for democratic action.
3. The new CIO electrical workers' union —and other unions which may be established by CIO—are nothing more than "company unions."
4. Philip Murray and his colleagues are going to play the role of "bosses' boy."

ANY WORKER or employer who falls for that twisted line will be in for a rude awakening.

The Commies, as I have pointed out in this column several times, are phony liberals who frequently serve the cause of reaction.

Their political party operates strictly on company union lines, and none of the comrades ever acts contrary to the boss at Moscow.

If the Reds hadn't been blocked by the CIO leadership early in 1948 Tom Dewey would be in the White House today.

If they had had their way, all of Europe probably would be suffering the type of hunger and privation which the Commies exploit before establishing dictatorial rule.

And when it comes to collective bargaining the Commies usually talk a better game of pool than they shoot.

NOBODY SHOULD let that "right-wing" tag on the CIO leadership confuse them merely because it's been used so frequently by the newspapers.

To get the real pitch about what's going on and what's in the works for the future all you have to do is look at the CIO program.

Right now the emphasis is on non-contributory pensions—part of our major campaign for increased economic security.

There will be a day when the guaranteed annual wage will come to the forefront.

The battle against discrimination and for improved civil rights is an important part of the CIO program.

So is the campaign to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act.

Go on down the line and you'll find that the "right wing" isn't at the right at all, but is over to the left of center.

And it has a real program which liberal Americans support.

Little Lord Fauntleroys

McGraw-Hill, "headquarters for business information," is attacking the unions again.

In an ad run in six of the nation's largest daily papers, McGraw-Hill says that "we have labor monopoly with us" and that the size of this monopoly "makes alleged business monopolies seem positively piddling."

"While your representatives in Congress are at home," the ad urged, "talk to them about the special privileges now granted to labor union monopoly."

We have a hunch that this won't come as welcome advice to members of the CIO who have just ended a long battle with that "piddling" U. S. Steel or have clashed with other "teeny" outfits such as AT&T.

And we feel strongly it won't be welcomed by those CIO "monopolists" in the South who have been beaten, enjoined and generally pushed around by the Little Lord Fauntleroys who operate Dixie's anti-union plants.

A GREAT VICTORY

We doubt that there is anybody capable of visualizing fully the far-reaching consequences of the outstanding victory won by the CIO Steelworkers union at the end of its strike against the nation's steel industry.

We say this with due respect to the president of the steel union, to the men who went on strike and to the "experts" who try to figure where trends lead us.

Now, for the first time, the country's basic industry has been forced to shoulder a real measure of responsibility for the welfare of those it employs. This is of major importance to labor.

What is to follow—what is bound to follow if the labor movement is on its toes—may well lead to that type of security-for-old-age for which workers have been striving since the birth of mass production.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer

Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

Allan L. Swim, Editor and Publicity Director

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British Unionists Sure John Bull Will Find Answer

By CUSHMAN REYNOLDS

THE MARSHALL Plan is working well and the British people deeply appreciate American aid, but Britain's economic recovery is a far bigger problem than can be solved by the Marshall Plan or any other external program.

What's more, in the end Britain must and can find the answer within herself through her own efforts, while the Marshall Plan keeps things going for a while.

That, in effect, is what W. Ernest Jones, general secretary for the Yorkshire area of the Natl. Union of Mine Workers, and Leonard Green, assistant general secretary of the Heating, Domestic & Ventilating Engineers & General Metal Workers, told this reporter over the breakfast bacon and eggs the other morning.

The two are members of a team of 13 labor leaders who have been touring U. S. industrial centers since mid-October to see what aspects of American industrial savvy can be applied in Britain's mines, mills and factories. At the same time there is a good chance that the visitors can hand out a few pointers themselves, notably on the making of quality goods, for which British industry is justly famous.

SPLITTING into groups, the men are having a look at the garment industry under the guidance of the AFL Ladies Garment Union and the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers; at foundries and machine shops with the Intl. Assn. of Machinists; at various construction projects with AFL building trades representatives; at the steel and auto industries with the CIO Steelworkers and the CIO Auto Workers and at whatever else they have a chance to see.

What they are seeking are ways and means to increase the productivity of British workers. Greater productivity is the key to Britain's economic future, Jones and Green agreed, but they were reluctant to discuss their conclusions about what they have observed here.

They want to wait until their team can consolidate its views and report as a whole. However, one thing that seems to impress this and other British groups which have visited the U. S. is the abundance of electric power on this side of the Atlantic. Electric power, Europeans apparently feel, is a basic factor in America's mammoth production statistics.

Jones and Green were less loath to talk about what is going on in Britain under the Labor government, with which they seemed well satisfied. Americans should understand that Britain is living under an outright "planned economy," Jones declared, and he didn't seem to care whether Senator Bob Taft was in earshot or not when he said it.

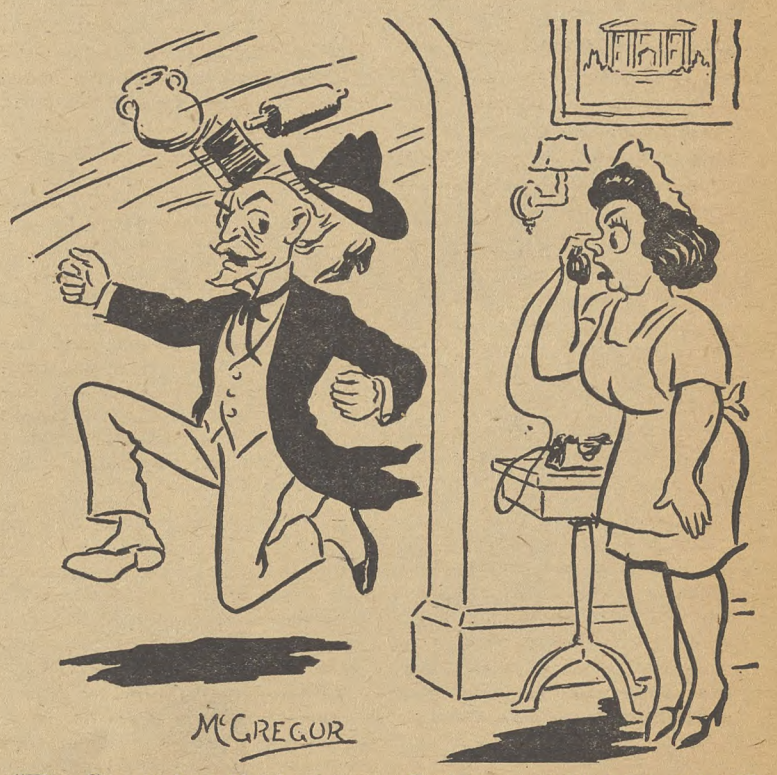
The whole nation, including the unions, are giving "every possible assistance toward production." The admonition "Boost production" is practically a watchword.

EVERY industry sets target figures, Jones went on, and the unions help set them. As an example, Jones cited his own industry, coal mining. He said the 1949 target is 207 million tons and that the miners would just about make it. However, to do so the individual coal digger must work an extra shift every two weeks.

Jones, who is heartily British in mold and manner, pointed out that one reason for the extra shift is that there are a lot fewer coal miners in Britain than there used to be. What has saved coal mining is nationalization, he said, which has "enabled industry to be revitalized." The introduction of new machinery, much of it American in origin, and new underground patterns in the mines themselves have come with nationalization and have greatly increased mining efficiency, he observed.

Green, whose soft British accent was decidedly different from the American talk at nearby tables, said the members of his union were not actually production workers as that term is understood. They are steamfitters, and they are in the installation business. Nevertheless, the union makes every effort to encourage greater efficiency as a contribution to Britain's national economy.

GREEN ALSO said his union, in partnership with management, had established an advanced technical college in London where 48 selected students are enrolled every six months. This institution was set up in line with a national education program proposed in 1944.



"The Senator's wife is busy. Could you call back later?"

Attempt To Steal The Election Failed

FOLLOWING a PAC meeting one night a group of CIO members went to a restaurant for a round of coffee and a "bull" session.

The conversation, naturally, centered on politics and in a short time one of the men declared:

"Even if our people cast the most votes at the next election we'll still lose. This local political machine will steal the election—as they have in the past."

Discussion immediately switched to crooked elections— and one veteran trade unionist told this story:

YEARS AGO—before the CIO was born—some small-time racketeers tried to move in on a union in the hope of gaining control of its treasury.

They knew it would be necessary to defeat both the incumbent president and secretary-treasurer before their scheme had a chance of succeeding.

They worked hard but made little headway. Then they resorted to threats and finally to bribery.

Then, as the night of the election drew near, they hatched a plot for stealing the election.

Unfortunately for them, one of the men they thought they had bribed made regular reports to the president about what was going on.

THE UNION MEETING at which the election was to be held opened at about 8 p.m. in a school house at the edge of town.

The usual order of business was followed and then the president announced it was time to conduct the election.

"Old Joe," who was working with the racketeers, rose to his feet and asked:

"Mr. President, do you want me to gather up the ballots like I always do?"

"Yes, Joe," the president replied.

After the voting was completed, "Old Joe" moved around the room, gathering up the ballots in his plug hat.

THERE WAS tenseness in the room as "Old Joe" headed for the platform—for most of the unionists knew an attempt was being made to steal the election.

Instead of walking up the front steps to the stage, "Old Joe" headed for the ante-room at the side.

And in the second or two he was out of sight of the "audience" and the officers on the stage he handed his hatful of ballots to a crony and received another hatful.

The crony slipped out a back door and "Old Joe" ambled out to the table at which the tellers sat.

The president then told the old fellow to take his seat as the ballots were tallied.

THE THREE TELLERS, all friends of the president, begun their count, calling out the votes to the meeting as they were marked on a tally sheet.

A majority of the "stuffed" ballots were for the candidates of the racketeers but the tellers steadily built up a lead for the incumbents.

The head teller finally announced that the president and secretary-treasurer had been re-elected. Then he calmly lit his pipe and "carelessly" dropped the burning match in the pile of ballots.

After the fire—which consumed most of the ballots—had been put out, the president asked if anybody wanted a recount.

There was a strong chorus of "no" from the members—and the election was declared "official." **A.L.S.**

WHITE MEAT!

Book Review

'The Labor Story' Competent, Brief History Of U. S. Unionism

ALEINE AUSTIN'S new book, "The Labor Story," is a competent, brief history of main developments in trade unionism in the United States from 1786 to 1949, based on reliable and fair authorities.

Several years ago, Miss Austin worked in the National CIO's Education and Research Dept., as a student aide from Antioch College. She now has a master's degree from Columbia University, where she specialized in American labor history. Her background also includes factory work during the war, picketing, close association with trade unionists and teaching workers' classes.

Miss Austin draws on these experiences for her point of view, which is warmly friendly to unions and shows an understanding of their real meaning and importance in American life, too often missing in "ivory tower" academic studies

ALEINE AUSTIN

Social progress, she believes, lies in a strong, democratic labor movement.

History books seldom mention the strivings of workers to better their lot, she says, preferring rather to tell of the deeds of statesmen, politicians, military leaders and industrialists, while neglecting the "labor story" part of our American heritage.

In Miss Austin's book, the important dramatic upheavals that highlight American labor history are briefed from fair and reliable sources, and their significance plainly brought out.

ESPECIALLY worth noting is a chapter on the so-called "Molly Maguires," one of the most distorted stories in labor history. Prejudice and error of fact and judgment, carried over from biased anti-labor sources from the beginning, have been picked up and repeated widely by labor historians throughout the years.

Miss Austin draws from a recent and still little known book by Marvin W. Schlegel, assistant state historian of Pennsylvania, published in 1947, to clear up some of the injustice done to the memory of the Irish anthracite miners of the 1870's

In her account of the current labor story, Miss Austin sidesteps political controversies and refrains from criticizing living labor leaders. An exception is a brief comment about the "dictatorial personality" and "lust for power" of John L. Lewis.

There is no inside dope or "low-down" in Miss Austin's book, but in little more than 200 pages, she has successfully boiled down a century and a half of labor history into a readable book that will be useful to college and high school students and others interested in getting a quick review of labor's big part in American history.

"The Labor Story" by Aleine Austin: Coward-McCann Inc., New York; $2.50.

Lively Imagination

Speaking of the "big decrease" in the cost of living in the past year—as most businessmen are—did you know—

. . . that a dollar buys about three and a half-cents more food this year than it did in 1948?

. . . that if your weekly grocery bill is around $15 you get only 50 cents more food for your money than a year ago?

. . . that if you spend $20 a week for food you are receiving only 70 cents more in food than last year?

. . . and that therefore, according to these Commerce Department figures, the "big" drop in the high cost of living is only a figment of the Chamber of Commerce's imagination?

—Wisconsin CIO NEWS

Rubber Workers Get Paid-For Pensions

The CIO Rubber Workers union has signed an agreement with the Lovell Manufacturing Co., Erie, Pa., providing for a pension and insurance plan paid for by the employer.

The program, which covers 500 employes, calls for 6c an hour per worker for pensions, and 4c for social insurance.

Truman Pledges Continued Civil Rights Fight

TWICE within a week President Truman said that he would continue his efforts to obtain civil rights legislation.

Newspapermen interpreted his statements to mean that he would fight for his program when Congress reconvenes in January.

The stronger statement of his intention to do battle for civil rights was made at the annual meeting of the Natl. Council of Negro Women when he declared:

"All of us here tonight have a deep interest in a great enterprise—the extension of freedom and opportunity to all our citizens without racial or religious discrimination. The people of this country have made much progress in this cause. We are awakened as never before to the true meaning of equality.

"We are going to continue to advance our program of bringing equal rights and equal opportunity to all our citizens. In that great cause there is no retreat and no retirement, and I know Mrs. Bethune (Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, retiring founder-president of the council) is going to stand by me as she has from the beginning.

"Mrs. Bethune, as you retire from the presidency of this organization, I join with your members in thanking you for your leadership, which will forever be an inspiration to those who seek to carry forward the noble purposes to which your life has been devoted."

President Truman also paid tribute to Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations Director of Trusteeship, who attended the meeting, and said that he was "delighted" to see Madame Pandit, Ambassador of India.

Truman said that the presence of Dr. Bunche symbolized "the great movement toward self-government, which is now going forward in many territories under United Nations auspices."

The President said that it has been the traditional policy of the United States that "such territories as came into our possession were held by us as trustees, and that is was our duty to develop their economies and their political institutions to the point where their people, if they so desired, would be able to enter the family of nations on a basis of equal partnership."

The United Nations was praised by Truman for carrying out this principle in its treatment of dependent areas.

He said that he was gratified that the Declaration of Human Rights had been evolved, for the guidance of the world, by the United Nations Commission charged with studying that question.

Dr. Bunche and Madame Pandit were among 15 persons receiving awards from the council for their "services to humanity."

The first indication that the passage of civil rights measures is still close to his heart, came on Armistice Day when he departed from his prepared text at a meeting of the executive board of the Natl. Conference of Catholics and Jews.

He said that suppression of human rights and freedom in various parts of the world represents "a new barbarism, more terrible than that of ancient times. These are the acts of men who conceive of other men as slaves."

Here he departed from his prepared text and looked at his audience as he said:

"My friends, I am doing everything of which I am capable to organize the moral forces of the world to meet this situation. I am trying to get all those people who look up, and those who know there is a greater power in the universe, to meet the challenge of those who look down and see only the materialistic side of life."

WHEN THE first session of the 81st Congress adjourned in October, the House had passed an anti-poll tax bill, but the Senate had not acted on it. However, the Senate had passed the D. C. Home Rule Bill, but the House had not taken action on it.

The FEPC bill was reported favorably by the House Labor Committee, but awaits action before the Rules Committee, and was sent to the Senate by its Labor Committee without recommendation.

The anti-lynching bill was reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee, but no action was taken by the House Judiciary Committee, which held hearings.

The Senate and House Judiciary Committees have not acted on the omnibus civil rights bill, which would eliminate segregation in interstate commerce, strengthen the civil rights section of the U. S. Code, expand the civil rights division of the Justice Dept., create a joint Senate and House Committee on Civil Rights and a permanent Civil Rights Commission.

A PRESIDENTIAL tribute and an award for outstanding humanitarian work went to Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune upon her retirement last week from the presidency of the Natl. Council of Negro Women, which she founded. Madame Pandit, Ambassador from India, and Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations Director of Trusteeship, (at right) received similar awards.

Awards Offered For Study Abroad

Workers and students in the fields of labor and adult education may now apply for special awards for study or research in Great Britain, the State Dept. has announced. The awards are made possible under the program for study abroad provided by the Fulbright Act.

To be eligible for a U. S. Government award candidates must be American citizens and have a B. A. degree or its equivalent and must know the language of the country for which they have applied well enough to carry on their studies abroad.

"Since certain of the applicants in these fields may not have completed their college education, the 'equivalent' of a B. A. is determined, not only by the academic record but also by professional or occupational achievement," states the announcement.

Closing date for the filing of applications is Nov. 30, 1949. Further information may be obtained from the Institute of International Education, 2 W. 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.

CIO LEADERS PROTEST: Pres. Willard Townsend, CIO Transport Service Employes, and CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann protested to Mayor Martin Kennelly police handling of a near-race disturbance in Chicago. In separate meetings with the mayor, they charged that police failed to disperse early enough a mob of 1000 which gathered outside the home of Aaron Bindman, CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union official. The mob appeared when rumors circulated that Negroes were moving into the area following an interracial meeting at Bindman's home.

Murray Indorses Christmas Seals

"I hope that every CIO member, indeed every American, will give full and warmhearted support to the annual Christmas Seal Sale of the National Tuberculosis Association," Pres. Philip Murray said.

"From the pennies of the American people at the holiday season we can finance the research and the preventive medicine to banish this dread disease from our land. Tuberculosis is a disease that can be wiped out entirely—and the Christmas Seal campaign helps each year to check its inroads on the health of all our people."

According to the National Tuberculosis Association, the disease killed 43,529 Americans last year. That is nearly a thousand a week —125 a day, or one person every 11 minutes. It causes more deaths than any other infectious disease, the Association says.

Woodworkers Map Their 1950 Demands

The CIO Woodworkers have announced that their 1950 contract demands will center on a health and welfare plan and substantial wage increases for its 40,000 members. They said they would limit demands to these two points and strike for them if necessary.

For 'Luck' In 1950 Give PAC $1 Now,

Civil Rights Campaign Planned For January

LAYING the groundwork for an intensive drive to enact civil rights legislation next January, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People conducted a conference in New York, attended by representatives of 22 organizations. Ten more organizations, including CIO and AFL, indicated support for the move but were unable to send representatives.

The conference pledged "systematic check-up on congressmen and senators" between now and January, and an all-out effort when the 81st Congress reconvenes.

Another conference will be held in Washington Jan. 15-17, NAACP announced, to which the organizations will send delegates for a mass meeting and further approaches to the lawmakers.

The battle centers in the Senate, where lack of an effective rule limiting debate has made it virtually impossible for proponents of civil rights legislation—who actually are in the majority—to break through the Dixiecrat filibusters touched off automatically by mention of civil rights.

Last session, the Democrats made a sincere attempt to change the rules. However, a majority of GOP Senators, working with the Dixiecrats, blocked action by using a technicality, and substituted a slight amendment which, in the opinion of Roy Wilkins, acting NAACP Secretary, makes it "more difficult" to invoke cloture than the previous wide-open rule.

Majority leader Scott Lucas (D., Ill.) has stated that among the first business on the Senate agenda in January will be civil rights legislation, agreeing with NAACP that the issue must be brought to a definitive test.

The lobbying effort for the next two months will put its main emphasis on the pivotal marginal states in which Senate races will be held next year, Wilkins said.

Gets AJC Post

Justice Justine Wise Polier of Domestic Relations Court in New York City has been elected president of the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress.

If Labor Gets Out Vote

Negative Policy Assures Defeat Of GOP In 1950

By NATHAN ROBERTSON

REPUBLICAN leaders, by deciding to continue their blind opposition to the Fair Deal program, have virtually assured a big Democratic victory in next year's Congressional elections—provided labor does its part in getting out the vote.

Making predictions is not my forte. Too much of the modern forecasting game is hocus-pocus. But post-election statements by Republican leaders make it safe to forecast that next year—unless something unforeseen develops—the Republicans will take their worst off-year beating since 1934, when the late President Roosevelt was at the height of his popularity.

These statements from their responsible leaders indicate the Republicans will continue to roll up a voting record in Congress of almost solid opposition to the most important Fair Deal proposals.

A Prediction

Nathan Robertson, columnist for Labor Press Association and one of Washington's better known reporters, tries his hand at political forecasting in the accompanying article.

This voting record has spelled defeat for the Republicans in almost every election for a generation—regardless of the candidates they put up or the tactics they use during election campaigns.

That the Republicans plan to continue the same obstructionist policy in Congress was made clear by Sen. Robert A. Taft, Republican boss of the Senate, and by former Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota, once the "white hope" of liberal Republicans.

TAFT TOLD THE New York Herald Tribune that he did not regard the New York election as a setback for the Republican party nationally—and said the Republicans in Congress would go ahead with plans to oppose most of the Truman plan in Congress.

Stassen said almost the same thing. Although he admitted the Republican party was in a bad way and needed reorganization, he said it should oppose the Truman Administration's "gravy train" approach to domestic issues.

These statements show the party has not learned anything from the defeat of Sen. John Foster Dulles and the other Democratic triumphs in the recent elections. The Republicans seem to believe they can continue to vote against the people's interests from one election to the next and still win.

To most Washington observers their persistence seems suicidal. Perhaps it is induced by the fact that the Republicans get their big campaign funds from duPonts and others like them who would not support any more liberal program. Partly it results from the fact that the Republicans still in office, after 20 years of Democratic victories, come from the most conservative areas of the country and no longer represent the viewpoint of the rank and file even within the Republican party.

There once were many liberals in the Republican party—men like LaFollette, Norris and Borah. They are gone. Few liberals are left. The conservatives are in control.

REGARDLESS OF causes, the determination of the Republicans to remain ultra-conservative assures continued Democratic victories. The voters this year showed again that they favor the Truman reforms and cannot be scared by such catchwords as "welfare state" and "statism." They want social progress regardless of what it is called.

So long as the Republicans continue to vote against measures that are obviously needed and wanted by the people, and to denounce such measures as "gravy," the people will vote for someone else.

The people obviously believe, with President Truman, that this nation is wealthy enough to afford a better standard of living for many of its people—that only by raising the living standards of the ill-fed and ill-housed can the nation reach its objective of sustained full employment.

THE ONLY "IF" in all of this is whether the people generally are kept sufficiently informed of what goes on to get out and vote on election day. That is where organized labor plays a big part in the future of the country.

Republicans like Taft and Stassen represent a well-organized minority who have a vested interest in maintaining conditions as they are—in high profits, in monopoly powers, and in weak government. These people have money for political organization and propaganda. They are always on the job.

Labor unions are composed of millions of people who have only begun to realize how political decisions affect them and their lives. They know the kind of a country they want—but they have had little experience in organizing politically. The last two elections have shown they are learning. If they continue, the political future of the country is assured.

Eric Johnston Says

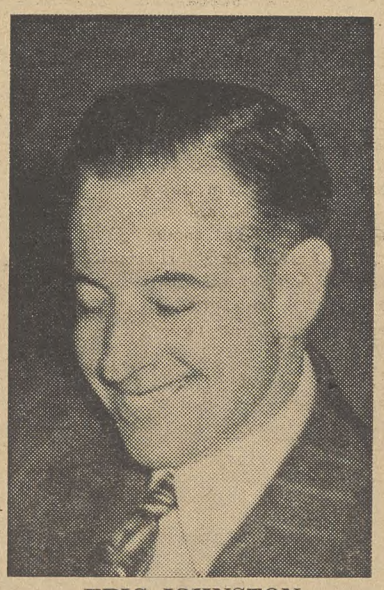
Small Manufacturers Often More Efficient Than Big Ones

ERIC JOHNSTON, president of the Motion Picture Association and the former head of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, appeared before the House monopoly investigating committee as a defender of big business, but ended up admitting the public would suffer no harm if duPont control of GM were severed.

Johnston also agreed that small manufacturers often were more efficient than the big ones—listing a long number of products from washing machines to toasters of which the leading producers are small companies.

The motion picture spokesman was an engaging and far franker witness than were Crawford H. Greenwalt, president of duPont, and Earl Bunting, managing director of the Nalt. Association of Manufacturers, the day before. Both denied there was any need to do anything about monopoly or concentration and completely whitewashed industry as it stands.

Both Greenwalt and Bunting tried to tell the committee that any limitation of big business as



ERIC JOHNSTON
Not Always for Bigness

to size would hurt the consumer. Bunting did admit, however, that small business was as efficient as big business.

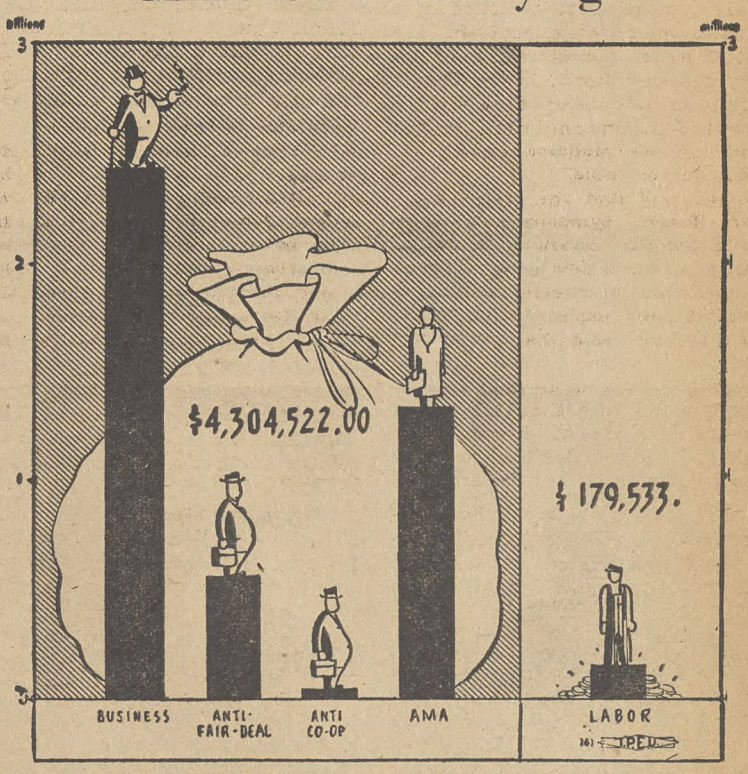
Both Greenwalt and Bunting tatlked as if full competition prevailed in industry today and denied that even when two or three companies control an industry there was undue concentration. The committee obviously was unimpressed—but most of the daily newspapers gave their statements full play.

Johnston showed real concern for continuation of competition in business, although he tried to argue that price leadership in an industry constituted competition. When he started to attack those who want to break up big industries as socialists, because such action would interfere with production, Chairman Celler (D., N. Y.) asked:

"If duPont gives up control of GM and members of the duPont family give up control of US Rubber, would that deprive the public of any products?" Johnston admitted it would not. Celler then asked if breaking up GM into companies dealing with autos, frigidaries, etc., would hurt the consumer. Johnston hedged.

He denied the motion picture association had anything to do with anti-trust matters, asserting it was concerned only with morals and ethics in the industry.

Millions For Lobbying



DURING THE FIRST SESSION of the 81st Congress, anti-Fair Deal forces spent $4,304,522 while labor and other employe groups spent only $179,533 for lobbying. Business outfits directly spent $2,444,637. Special anti-Fair Deal groups spent $570,-484. Special anti-co-op groups spent $44,373, and the American Medical Association spent $1,225,028—largely for fighting health insurance. (Not all lobby groups are listed in this chart; expenditures of miscellaneous groups brought the total to nearly $6,300,000 as reported in the Nov. 14 CIO NEWS.)

Convention Was Dictatorship, Scream Left-Wing Union Papers

THE overwhelming votes by which the recent CIO convention ordered a "housecleaning" represented dictatorship —not democracy.

That's the line taken by the Commie-loving newspapers which prior to the convention damned the CIO leadership for nearly everything under the sun.

"Mask Hiding Dictatorship Comes Off At Cleveland—ILWU Faces Expulsion Because Of Its Rank and File Control," says a headline in the Dispatcher, publication of the Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union.

Yammered the Dispatcher:

"In one of the most hysterical and desperate performances ever seen at a labor convention, the National CIO top brass last week steamrollered through a be-ruled-or-be-wrecked program against its national and international affiliates and industrial union councils."

The Union, newspaper of the Mine-Mill union, declared the convention was "marked by unbelievable hysteria" and was suffering from "ouster fever."

"CIO Sets Up Carey In Company Scheme," says the headline in the UE News. Another headline says, "Convention Sickens UE Members."

All of which caused a seasoned observer who attended the convention and then read left-wing newspaper reports about it to comment:

"Gee, this is the first time I knew the CIO held two conventions in Cleveland this year—the one over 200 of us reported for our papers and the one the Commie lads wrote about."

Give PAC $1 Now, For 'Luck' In 1950

Colorado CIO Backs Denver Walkout

The Colorado CIO Council's executive board is backing the strike of Local 154, CIO Rubber Workers, against the Gates Rubber Co., Denver, where 2200 workers have been on strike since Oct. 15.

The strike occured after six months of negotiations during which the company persisted in saying "no" to the requests for a pension plan, merit increases, paid sick leave and a union shop, according to Council Secy-Treas. Eugene Rosati.

The council called on all affiliated unions "to give all-out support in every way possible to the striking rubber workers, by financial donations, food donations and by doing picket duty."

Prefabs Grow Up

Prefabricated housing is growing out of the "infant" industry class, a report by the U.S. Labor Dept. shows. Employment rose in the industry this summer but will go down again this winter because of seasonal factors, the study predicted.

FE Local Votes 1021 For CIO, 57 For UE

The executive board of Local 101, Farm Equipment Workers, has announced that their members voted overwhelmingly for the CIO in preference to United Electrical Workers, with which the FE international executive board recently decided to merge.

The vote was announced as follows: For affiliation with CIO, 1021; against affiliation, or for UE, 57; void, 10; challenged, 3. Members of the local are employed at the Chicago Tractor Works of the International Harvester Co.

"The election," the local's executive board said, "was conducted successfully in spite of a planned program of disruption and confusion effectively preventing many workers from voting. This disruptive program, directed by outsiders who do not work at the Tractor Works and owe their allegiance to the United Electrical Workers recently expelled from the CIO for Communist activity, coerced and intimidated our fellow workers. (FE also was expelled for ignoring a CIO executive board order to merge with the CIO Auto Workers.)

"We bitterly condemn the deliberate sabotage of our traditionally American secret ballot system," the board said. "We are convinced that if only UE had been on the ballot, with no other choice, the election would have met with the approval of the disrupting elements. "

The board asked the CIO Auto Workers to enter the picture "because it is the CIO affiliate with jurisdiction in the farm implement field."

The election was conducted by Father Daniel M. Cantwell, Russell Packard, attorney, and Truman K. Gibson, businessman.

Fla. Governor Buys Ad To Tell Why He's For Strikers

TWICE WITHIN six days, Gov. Fuller Warren of Florida, went to bat for the striking Tampa CIO Transport Workers bus drivers.

His latest effort consisted of a half-page advertisement in the local newspaper in which he answered an editorial in the Tampa Tribune criticizing the position he had taken on behalf of the union.

The ad, which appeared over the Governor's signature, said:

"Since the Tribune is owned largely by New York, Chicago and Richmond capitalists and pursues a policy of opposition to the welfare of the average man and of almost outright hostility to the working man, it is not hard to understand why the Tribune resents the comments I made about the refusal of the bus company to be fair to its bus drivers."

Previously, Warren had described the Tampa Transit companys' offer of a three cents an hour raise to TWU members as reminding him, "of the penny tip I was offered many years ago when I was a bellboy." He added that the offer was, "almost insulting."

"I am very much disappointed," Warren continued, "that the Tampa Transit Lines has rejected the bus drivers' generous and public spirited offer to drive the busses free of charge in order to transport school children . . .

"If Tampa Transit has been that obstinate and unreasonable in negotiating with the bus drivers, it is not hard to understand an agreement has not been reached.

"The bus drivers' request for an eight-hour day instead of a nine-hour day seems fair and reasonable. . . . Eight hours a day is the standard accepted work day in nearly all lines of business. To my way of thinking, eight hours a day of hard work is as much as a human being can stand without injury."

Warren was elected in 1948 with CIO support after a strenuous primary fight. His record since election has been consistently liberal.

Bridges Trial Opens In S. F.

"HERE WE GO again," remarked CIO Longshoremen's Pres. Harry Bridges, as the latest in a series of attempts to deport him to his native Australia got under way at the trial which opened last week in San Francisco.

Bridges and two fellow officers of his union—James R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt—are being tried on charges of perjury and conspiracy in connection with their denial at his naturalization hearing four years ago that Bridges was a Communist.

Attempts to deport Bridges date back 10 years. Long deportation hearings against him were held in 1939 and again in 1941. In 1945, the Supreme Court ruled that no conclusive evidence to prove that Bridges was a Communist had been submitted, and Bridges later received his citizenship.

The prosecution claims that it now has new evidence. Among the witnesses the prosecution plans to present is Mervyn Rathborne, former secretary-treasurer of the California CIO Council, who some months ago made a statement against his former union associate.

The trial is expected to last about two months. If convicted, Bridges stands to lose his citizenship and to be deported.

N.Y. Post Pays $117 Top Minimum

The New York Newspaper Guild, CIO, has signed a contract with the New York Post Home News, providing for a top weekly minimum of $117 in key classifications after six years' employment.

Negotiations had been in progress since December 1948 and the settlement came only a few hours before a Nov. 7 strike deadline. The agreement was the first containing a raise in minimums on a New York City daily paper since July 1948, when the N. Y. Times contract was signed.

Other gains included a five-day, 35-hour week, improved vacation and severance pay schedules and a better job security clause. The Guild shop clause was continued.

"If it's pro-labor, I'll go! But if it's anti-labor—nix!"

Slums Called Breeders Of Disease

THIS generation, as well as those to come, can be saved the scourge of tuberculosis through the knowledge the scientists now have at their control, "but the ultimate victory will be retarded by housing conditions that do nothing but favor the spread and perpetuation of this age-old disease."

That is what the surgeon-general of the United States, Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, told the Natl. Association of Housing Officials, meeting at Boston.

The head of the Public Health Service singled out the slums of six of the nation's biggest cities, where disease-breeding conditions should be cause for "real indignation."

Besides Washington, the nation's capital, Scheele charged that Hartford, Conn.; Birmingham, Ala.; Cleveland, Denver and Los Angeles show the "supreme tragedy" of the the fact that, despite scientific knowledge, the medical men are powerless to prevent the slum-created diseases from killing thousands of people.

He hailed the public housing bill passed by the 81st Congress as a triumph of the "deep desire of the American people for safe, healthful, decent homes" over "selfish interests." The measure will allow 810,000 units of low-rent public housing to be built over the next six years.

Going into detail, Scheele listed the "cold facts" about the six cities he singled out:

Washington, D. C.—TB death rate 99% higher in slums than for the rest of the population. Pneumonia rate in slums more than 25% higher.

Birmingham, Ala.—Rate of communicable diseases per 1000 population 65% higher in the blighted areas than elsewhere in the city.

Hartford, Conn.—One-fourth of the population, which lives in poor housing, produces more than half the TB cases each year and sends nearly 40% of the city's mentally ill to state institutions.

Cleveland—One small slum area, occupied by less than 3% of the population, needed 8% of the city's total public health budget.

Denver—Five times as many infants per 1000 died in low-quality housing districts as did in the best districts; juvenile delinquency was more than twice as high.

Los Angeles—Its slums breed TB rates nearly eight times higher than in the better districts, and venereal disease rates 13 times as high.

Pensions, Hospital Care Won In Dravo Strike

BETTER SENIORITY provisions and a new insurance program were among improvements won by the CIO shipbuilding workers in their 110-day strike against Dravo Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa.

A pension plan between Bethlehem Steel Corp., owners of the company, and the Bethlehem Atlantic Coast Committee of the union, which represents workers at the seven East coast Bethlehem yards (including Dravo), will be negotiated.

The company agreed to pay 4 cents per hour toward an insurance program with each participating employee contributing 3 cents. A hospitalization policy, entirely company-financed, pays up to $7 a day for a period of 31 days for members and their families. There is no limit to the number of visits a policy holder and his family may make in a year to accredited medical institution.

A significant decision regarding application of the Traft-Hartley Act was rendered by a Pittsburgh district judge when the company sought a temporary injunction shortly after the strike began.

In refusing to grant the company's petition, the judge ruled that if the number of pickets was limited to 10, the company in turn would have to agree not to attempt operation of the plant while the strike was in progress.

On the first day of the strike more than 1000 pickets massed about the gates of the company.

Improper Electioneering Causes NLRB To Void Vote

CONDUCT of the Department Store Employes Union at the polls went "far beyond the limits of legitimate electioneering," the NLRB declared, in setting aside a vote held at the Stern Brothers store in New York.

This leftist-led union, now independent, left the CIO some months ago, when the CIO first began cracking down on unions charged with being Communist-dominated.

In the election, held last March, Local 5 of the independent union received 763 votes to 612 for an AFL union.

The unanimous decision of the NLRB reversed an earlier recommendation of a trial examiner who found the union's conduct at the polls "very close to the extreme limits of permissive conduct," but overruled objections filed by the AFL union "in view of the fact that the election was among sophisticated employes accustomed to the practices in the New York labor movement."

In setting aside the election, the NLRB found that the independent union had used "threats of bodily harm, assaults, and threats of individual economic disaster, coupled with an attempt, by misrepresenting the hour at which the polls would close, to deprive a number of employes of the opportunity of casting their ballots."

Publishers To Fight Anti-Trust Suit

The American Newspaper Publishers Association has filed a motion to appear as "friend of the court" in the Federal Government's anti-trust suit at Cleveland against the Lorain, Ohio Journal. The Justice Dept. accuses the paper of violating the Sherman anti-trust law by refusing to publish ads of businesses that advertise in rival newspapers or on rival radio stations.

WHEN THE CANTON, OHIO, PAC learned that T. J. Mullane, 78, who has been bedfast four years, wanted to register, an ambulance was obtained to take him to a registration station. Registrars are Mrs. Dolores Kuhn (left) and Mrs. Vera Elliott.

Expediter Woods Fights N. Y. C. Rent Curb Law

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

HOUSING Expediter Tighe Woods, the man who is supposed to keep your rents down, has intervened on the side of the real estate lobby in New York City and is putting the full power of his legal staff behind the landlords' efforts to get around a city law freezing rents at the March 1, 1949, level.

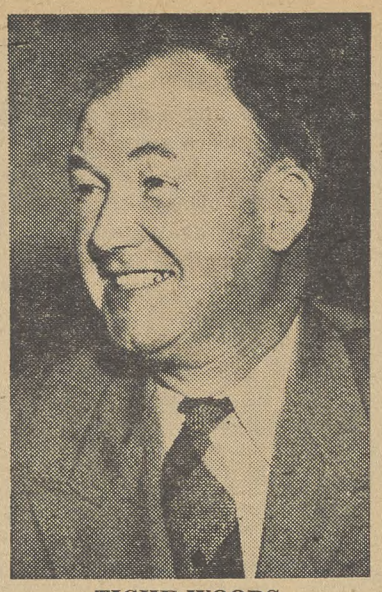
Woods' counsel appeared in a court case and said the landlords were right, the city was wrong, and the tenants who wanted to abide by the law were wrong.

Woods' office claims that he was forced to this position by the language of the Federal law, which allows a city to do away with rent control, with the governor's consent, but is silent on the question of whether a city can pass a law which is tougher than the Federal statute.

The Housing Expediter says that because the Federal law is silent on this point, the city may not act. The city law, Woods says, conflicts with several provisions of the Federal law, and therefore the language of the Federal law must prevail.

Attorneys for the city contend that the Federal law sets up maximum rents, while the city law sets up minimum rents, and that nothing in the Federal law prevents a municipality from going beyond the terms of the Federal statute in order to make the Federal statute more effective.

THE New York City Council was very active in pressing for adoption of the City law, which went into effect last month. Known as the Sharkey law, it freezes rents as of March 1, 1949, sets up a City Rent Commission, and states that no increase approved by Woods' regional office in New York City can go into effect unless the City Commission also has approved it. It further sets a limit of 15% on allowable increases above the March level.



TIGHE WOODS

Housing Expediter, whose intervention on the landlords' side comes as no surprise.

Woods' intervention on the side of the landlords in this case was not unexpected. Not only is he a landlord himself (he is part owner of Housing, Inc., and is busily marketing $6450 "dreamhouses" in Virginia), but he was in the real estate business in Chicago before he came to Washington, and his first appearance in the capital was as head of a delegation seeking relief from the wartime rent law.

"If the real estate lobby is planning to choose its man of the year," comments the N. Y. Post, "Housing Expediter Tighe Woods has richly earned the reward. The citation could be long and affectionate . . . Fundamentally he is accusing New York City of attempting to perpetuate rent control . . . We need a Housing Expediter who believes in rent control."

THE SHARKEY law went on the books because Woods' regional office had granted rent increases averaging 45% since the new Federal law went into effect, using the "fair net operating income" criterion set up by Congress in the most reckless manner.

On a nation-wide basis, Woods has decontrolled 2,268,046 rental units in the past six months. There are now approximately 12,000,000 left under control. Apparently he would rather remove controls entirely than grant rent increase, because the number of units granted increases is relatively small—about 350,000. The average increase granted is 19%. These are Woods' own figures.

But that doesn't tell the whole story, because it's only what Woods' office has done. A total of 173 cities have lifted controls on their own hook, with the approval of their state governors. Three state legislatures—Nebraska, Texas and Alabama—have passed bills decontrolling whole states. The Florida legislature decontrolled part of the state.

And one state, Wisconsin, has substituted its own rent control law for the Federal statute—a move that Woods seems to think is all right, although in the New York case he thinks it's all wrong. The Wisconsin law, needless to say, is less restrictive on landlords than the Federal statute.

THE CIO Housing Committee has moved in on the Wisconsin situation with all guns blazing. Contending that either it's a Federal law or it isn't, the Committee has sued Woods in the District Court in D. C. for unconstitutional delegation of power to the state.

The Committee's argument is that the Federal rent control law is a defense measure and that Congress may not delegate defense powers to subdivisions of government.

No decision has been handed down as yet, but the constitutional question is an extremely important one. A ruling in CIO's and the tenant's favor in the Wisconsin case would ultimately have the effect of restoring controls in those areas which have removed them on their own hooks.

The Wisconsin law was passed July 30 and Woods formally relinquished Federal control on Aug. 5. The state law permits increases of up to 30% and is without effective enforcement provisions, or safeguards against gouging practices.

The plaintiff in the court case is a member of the Auto Workers, Edith Shimek of Milwaukee, who was required to sign a five-year lease and pay the fifth year's rent in advance in order to get a place for herself and her two sons to live. The case came to light through the operation of the state CIO rent clinic, set up immediately after the state law passed.

THERE ARE many thousands of cases just like Mrs. Shimek's," commented UAW Pres. Walter Reuther, head of the CIO Housing Committee.

In Chicago, CIO regional director Michael Mann, who also is a member of the Cook County Rent Advisory Commission, has just rung up a significant victory over the real estate groups after a long and hectic fight.

Mann, with the close cooperation of all CIO groups in the county, has put through the rent advisory board, by an 8 to 5 vote, its second disapproval of a general rent increase in Chicago.

The first disapproval, won by the close vote of 8 to 7, was contested in the U. S. Appeals Court by the Apartment Building and Owners' Association of Chicago after Woods' office had approved the board's refusal to hike rents. The court found that Woods and the Board did not have enough facts to go on, and ordered them to find supporting evidence.

The amount of the general increase sought in Cook County has varied from 11%, approved by a rent advisory board sub-committee, to 45%, demanded by the so-called Cook County Fair Rent Committee.

Woods' office has not yet acted upon the second turndown. (Under the law, recommendations of local advisory boards go into effect unless disapproved by Woods within 30 days.)

The whole subject of rent control will come under Congressional review early next session, since by January it is estimated that Woods will have exhausted the inadequate appropriation voted him by Congress to enforce the present statute.

He will be forced to ask for a deficiency appropriation; i.e., some more money to carry on till the end of the fiscal year. Whether he gets it or not depends on how Congress is feeling about rent control at the time—and how Congress is feeling depends to a large extent on what the unions do between now and January.

Reds Agin' It

New York City's Communists lined up on the landlords' side, too, in the struggle which preceded adoption of the Sharkey law.

Benjamin Davis Jr., admitted Communist who was defeated for re-election to the City Council Nov. 8, fought the measure bitterly in the Council, on the alleged grounds that it did not go far enough.

Pro-Communist members of the city CIO Council did likewise.

Apparently nothing is better than something, according to the party line.

Keyserling Says Housing For All Is 'Practical Objective'

"THE GOAL OF a decent home for every American family within 10 years is not just a slogan. It is a practical objective that can be achieved."

So said Leon Keyserling, acting chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, in addressing the annual conference of the Natl. Association of Housing Officials last week.

While private builders were crowing about the 843,100 nonfarm housing starts made the first 10 months of this year, Keyserling pointed out that the present building rate would have to be increased to 2 million by 1959 if every American family is to have a decent home by then. The present "record" rate is slightly higher than the 1925 all-time high.

One factor which will lend impetus to the building rate in the next six years is the Federal public housing program approved last June after a bitter five-year struggle.

So far 108 communities in 27 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have begun laying the groundwork for setting up public housing projects under the federal act.

Government loans totaling more than $20 million have been approved to finance the costly planning work involved. Loans for actual construction will not begin until detailed plans and cost estimates are completed.

None of the more than 200,000 units so far authorized has reached the construction stage yet, but public housing officials hope that 50,000 units will be under way by the middle of next year.

There are 103 local housing authorities in the country which have not requested loans or have not received approval of their city councils.

CIO officials have been urging their membership to press local authorities to take advantage of the federal program.

In addition to concentrating on slum clearance and slum redevelopment, the Housing Officials, whom Keyserling addressed, gave some serious attention to the problem of discrimination and segregation in housing.

The Association authorized its board of directors to appoint a committee to study the "problem of tenant selection and displacement of minority groups" in public housing and redevelopment projects.

Unanimously adopted, the resolution called for "particular emphasis on Northern communities."

Author of the resolution, Charles Abrams of New York, said the situation is "deteriorating" in the North and specifically charged the Boston Housing Authority with promoting "Jim Crowism."

Abrams praised San Francisco for its recent passage of a statute outlawing segregation in public housing.

Railroads Found Favoring GM, Ford

Examiners for the Interstate Commerce Commission have ordered the railroads to stop giving "unduly" low special rates to General Motors and Ford Motor Co. on shipment of autos. The case came up when Chrysler, Packard, Hudson, Studebaker, Nash and Willys complained they had to pay higher rates.

Should CP Paper Have More Frequent Staff Meetings?

ON THE editorial page of the People's World, West Coast Communist daily, there was comment recently on "a docile, anti-Communist organization as against a militant, aggressive labor union."

On another page, under the headline "Press Ignores Praise of UE by Boss," there appeared this account of a meeting of the bitterly anti-labor Los Angeles Merchants & Manufacturers Association:

"Did you read in the big dailies about the retiring official of the General Electric Co., who spoke at a recent conference at Palm Springs in high praise of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Worker of America?

"Yep, that's the same union which was expelled from the CIO . . . at the national CIO convention as 'Communist-ridden,' 'hotbed of radicals,' etc. You know the old phony guff.

"Five reporters for Los Angeles papers were at the Palm Springs conference on employer-employe relations sponsored by the Merchants & Manufacturers Assn. and they all heard the words of praise for UE.

"But nary a word crept into their reports on what H. L. R. Emmet, retiring manager of the big Erie, Pa., plant of GE, had to say about the UE and particularly about its president, Albert J. Fitzgerald, and its director of organization, James J. Matles. The plant employes 15,000, all UE members.

"Eyes of 200 big wig industrialists present popped out when they heard those kind words from Emmet. Emmet told the closing session of the conference that 'unions are indispensible to achieve individual justice for the worker.' . . .

"He said he had worked successfully with Pres. Fitzgerald and Dir. Matles 'for years' and 'I consider them friends of mine . . . We have always gotten along well together.'"

Hold in Cellophane Released By DuPont

E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., the giant concern that holds exclusive patent on cellophane, has licensed Olin Industries, Inc. to produce it. The freeing of DuPont's hold on the patents, the giant corporation acknowledged, came after the Justice Dept. filed a suit charging it with monopoly practices.

Senate Committee Reports

10 Million U. S. Families Live On Less Than $2000 A Year

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

NEARLY 13 years ago, Franklin D. Roosevelt told the American people in his famous inaugural address —"I see one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad and ill-nourished."

A report on America's low income families today, just issued by a Congressional committee indicates little improvement in the economic situation of the group mentioned by the President in his speech of Jan. 20, 1937. This current report states that nearly 10 million families, or about one quarter of the total 38.5 million families in the U. S., received less than $2000 cash income last year.

Issued by the Subcommittee on Low-Income Families, headed by Sen. John Sparkman (D., Ala.), the report was prepared for the Joint Committee on the Economic Report by the subcommittee's staff.

The facts and figures packed in the report show why the problems of low-income families are holding back the economic stability of the country and offer powerful and persuasive arguments for labor's program of higher wages, and increased production.

"TO MAINTAIN maximum employment of the nation's material and human resources," states the report, "the economy must consume and invest the total quantity of goods and services produced.

"Demand for consumer goods, backed up by wartime accumulations of liquid funds, has kept investment and employment at high levels since the end of hostilities in 1945. High investment has increased industrial capacity, which has considerably increased the total flow of consumer goods.

"If there are to be ample employment opportunities, this flow of consumer goods must be steadily consumed. Old markets must be expanded and new markets developed.

"The unfilled wants of American families now living on inadequate incomes constitute a great underdeveloped economic frontier—a new and expansible market for the products of American industry. In an economic system geared to mass production there must be mass consumption if severe economic dislocations are to be avoided.

"The low-income families have been left behind in the economic progress of America. They do not have many of the products considered symbolic of the American standard of living. For example, in 1946 there were about 2 million non-farm families living in houses without running water.

"Some low-income families live at levels below even the most conservative estimate of the minimum necessary for health and decency. These families would buy a larger quantity of the goods produced by the economic capacity of the nation, if their needs were backed by ability to buy."

Concentrating its attention on the numbers and circumstances of urban families with less than $2000 cash income and of farm families with less than $1000, the report describes the varied composition of the nearly 10 million families in this low-income group. It notes that most of these are urban or non-farm families, with only about 3.3 million living on farms.

AMONG THE DISTINCT groups in the low-income class are impoverished old people; unskilled and semi-skilled service workers and laborers, whose low income "may be partially explained as the result of their poor bargaining strength"; non-white families; broken families and disabled persons in need of vocational rehabilitation who number about 1.5 million.

A section of living conditions notes that food costs take about half the income of city families with incomes under $2000, and 74% of the income of those receiving below $1000. The proportion decreases as the income rises, amounting to only 17% for those above $7500.

The per person costs of food averaged only $6 a week for families in the under-$2000 income group and $17 for families in the higher income bracket.

Discussing the relation between low income and lack of education, the report finds a vicious circle: "Lack of education is an important cause of low earning power, but low incomes are also a factor helping to explain lack of education. Educational opportunities in the U. S., at least above the grammar school level, still depend upon income status in marked degree. The result is a process which may tend to stratify the population."

SOME OF THE industries paying wages of less than $1 an hour, or less than $2000 per year of full employment are given in the report:

- Over three-fourths of the workers engaged in the manufacture of men's and boys, dress shirts and nightwear.
- Over 90% of those engaged in making work shirts and pants.
- Over 72% of the plant workers in men's seamless hosiery mills.
- About 69% of all fertilizer plant workers.
- Almost 60% of the 90,000 plant workers in wood furniture factories.
- More than 45% of the plant workers in men's shoe factories.
- A large proportion of the total proportion of the total work force in department and women's ready-to-wear stores.

In addition to family groups in the low-income class, the report also gives facts and figures on "individuals not in families." There are about 8 million individuals not in families, 6 million of whom received income under $2000 a year in 1948, 4 million of these made less than $1000.

Only 1 million individuals not in families have incomes of $3000 or more.

One-fourth of the males with incomes under $1000 were engaged as farmers or farm laborers; 19% were service workers; and 17% were professional or semi-professional workers.

A larger proportion of the women at the lowest-income level were employed as service workers than all other occupations combined.

Union Shop At GM Sought

THE CIO Auto Workers will demand a union shop in its 1950 bargaining demands from General Motors, UAW-GM Dir. T. A. Johnstone announced.

Representatives of the 265,000 workers covered by UAW contracts made the decision at a two-day meeting.

The GM contract expires May 29. Negotiations may start March 29. Before negotiations start, the NLRB will hold a union-shop poll among GM workers. At a similar election at Ford last spring the union shop won, 88,943 to 1241.

Final demands on other aspects of the GM contract have not yet been decided.

GM made the headlines Nov. 9 with its announcement of an $8 dividend, almost double the 1948 figure. The giant corporation had a net profit of over half a billion dollars for the first nine months of this year.

"The boss was so mad he ate the union contract, but he still found it binding!"

Tobin To Speak

Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin will be the keynote speaker at an institute at Atlanta Dec. 3 and 4, on "Report From the 81st Congress," sponsored by the Georgia Workers Education Service.

Injunction Sparks Violence Against TWUA In N. Carolina

ROVING bands of scabs have turned the peaceful little town of Tarboro, N. C., into a center of almost daily violence, reports the CIO Textile Workers Union.

Some 530 workers of the Hart Cotton Mill in Tarboro have been on strike since May 12 because of the company's refusal to renew a contract with the union.

For five months the workers continued peacefully to picket the mill, then the company obtained an anti-strike injunction and trouble started.

Latest violence, states the union, includes the dynamiting of a striker's home in nearby Fountain mill village, and the beating of R. H. Harris, TWUA representative.

The home of A. C. Hughes, member of the union strike committee, was the target of the explosion. None of the Hughes family was at home when the dynamiting occurred. As yet police report they have failed to turn up a single clue.

HARRIS SAID he was set upon by a group of scabs as he sat in his car one morning on Tarboro's main street. Police were nowhere to be found during the fray and failed even to investigate after the attack took place, the union reported.

Four men dragged Harris out of his car and beat him about the head until fellow union members and merchants rushed out of nearby stores to drive them off. The union swore out warrants for the attackers, one of whom, Melvin Smith, was involved in an earlier assault on a union member.

Smith was released an hour after his arrest, on bail furnished by the Hart Cotton Mill, the TWUA says. Later he was given a four months suspended sentence, placed on two years' probation and fined $100 and costs, Another scab, Roy Brock, was given 60 days suspended sentence, two years' probation and fined $50. The other two were found not guilty.

An investigation of anti-union activities in Southern mills is being conducted by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Labor and Education. Hearings on the Hart Mill strike, first scheduled for Oct. 20, were postponed to Nov. 23, in Atlanta, Ga. The union has arranged to have a group of mill workers and union representatives tell their story to the Congressional committee.

Lewis M. Conn, TWUA director for North Carolina, will tell of the union's unsuccessful attempts to negotiate a contract, and of the injunction, beatings, and threats used by the company to break the strike.

TROUBLE started at the Hart Mill on May 11,—one day before the contract expired—when the mill manager suddenly suggested the elimination of a 5c hourly third shift differential, two paid holidays, and the union dues check-off. TWUA had had three previous contracts with the Hart Mill and only two cases had gone as far as arbitration in three years.

When the union asked for renewal of the old contract to avert a strike, the company countered with a proposal to cut out the second week's vacation for employes with the company over five years, and demanded complete control over base rates.

The workers voted to strike after an offer either to arbitrate or renew the old contract was turned down. The company started a back-to-work movement after the workers had been out eight weeks. It failed, and in September an injunction limiting the number of pickets to 25 at each of the five plant gates was obtained.

More than a thousand townspeople joined the striker's ranks on the first day of the injunction. This was only one of a number of displays of backing the community gave the strikers. Storekeepers donated food and clothing and free movie tickets.

Even the mill cat moved out the day of the strike, and settled down at strike headquarters, the union stated.

The Hart Cotton Co. is one of the six mills owned by Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., a $40 million corporation which earned $16 million last year. Its main product is print cloth, the major portion of which goes to the parent company.

Frank Leslie, president of Hart Cotton, is also well known as a detective story writer. He has disclaimed authority to settle the strike, saying that he is merely a figurehead.

Tribute Paid To Hapgood

POWERS HAPGOOD, a valiant pioneer in the CIO who died last February, was commemorated in a resolution passed by the CIO convention.

"Powers was a trouble shooter —one of those always chosen for the toughest jobs, the most dangerous assignments," the resolution read. His organizing work among rubber workers of Akron, auto workers in Flint, shoe workers in New England, mine workers in Illinois, and his defense of the underdog from the time of Sacco and Vanzetti, were cited to illustrate his untiring fight for freedom and his crusade against injustice.

U. S. Cancer Research

An improved cancer case-finding aid may be evolved from a technique used in the instantaneous processing of radar photographs. An Army invention, the process has potential value in the rapid examination of individuals for cancer of the stomach. Funds for development of the process were included in 10 new grants for cancer control announced by Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing.

Sweets Firm Sour On Safety Practices

"Certain sweets should leave a very sour taste in the mouth of any union member."

So says the strike committee at Pangburn's Candy Co., Fort Worth, Tex., a firm that sells candy in 46 states.

Company officials have refused to meet with representatives of the CIO Packinghouse Workers to discuss health and safety measures, seniority, wage adjustments, grievances and vacations.

The union, asking fellow unionists not to buy Pangburn's candy, says:

"Employes have been hurt on a moving belt, which carries candy from one floor to another. There's no safety switch on the lower floor. The union offered to pay $2 for installing a switch . . . The company refused with this comment, 'Another accident might not happen for 10 years.'

"Incidentally, the company president is also president of the Fort Worth Safety Council."

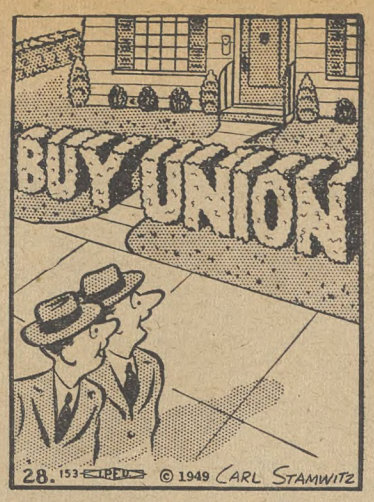
NAM To Shout Loudly 'Unions Are Monopoly'

IT'S DOLLARS to doughnuts that your local paper will be heavy with stories about "labor monopoly" during the first part of December.

For on Dec. 8 the gentlemen of the powerful Natl. Association of Manufacturers tramp into the swank Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on New York's Park Avenue for their annual convention—the "54th Congress of American Industry."

Charges of monopoly against labor, and demands for an end to "industry-wide collective bargaining," have been the NAM's most popular theme during the past 12 months, and the convention is likely to give them new momentum. On hand from the 81st Congress to address the assembled businessmen will be Sen. John Bricker of Ohio, one of the most reactionary legislators in Washington. Bricker, who regards the Fair Deal program as straight "socialism," is going to talk on "Will We Spend Our Way to Socialism?"

His answer probably will be "yes."



"Keeps his hedge trimmed nicely doesn't he?"

GM's Wilson Wants Higher U. S. Pensions

Detroit.—Another big industry executive has called for higher Federal pensions as a result of the recent contracts won in the auto and steel industries.

Addressing a convention of Carbonated Beverage Bottlers, Pres. C. E. Wilson of General Motors declared the pension plans recently negotiated at Ford and U. S. Steel have the effect of "freezing the working population in their jobs" because they require employes to work for one company 25 years. The solution, he said, would seem to be "adequate Federal pensions operated on a sound basis."

The CIO Auto Workers union has said that as result of the Ford pension plan, the law would be revised to pay higher pensions.

He labelled the Ford and steel plans "forced savings plans" rather than "free pensions." Federal pensions, he asserted, "should be increased to reflect the change in the purchasing power of the dollar."

'Jimmie' Seeks Governorship

JAMES ROOSEVELT, 42, has announced his candidacy for governor of California in 1950, on the Truman Fair Deal platform.

The oldest son of the former president has lived in California 11 years, was state Democratic chairman from 1946 to 1948, and led a state group to the 1948 Democratic convention backing Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for the presidential nomination.

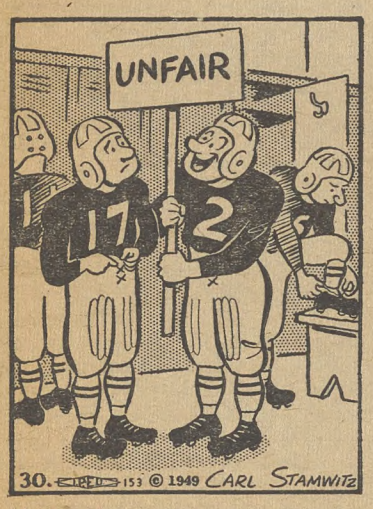
Under California's cross-filing system, his name will probably appear on both the Democratic and Republican ballots in the primary. GOP Gov. Earl Warren is expected to seek re-election, and other likely candidates are E. George Luckey, Democratic state chairman, and GOP Lieut. Gov. Goodwin J. Knight.

Roosevelt will support a compulsory health insurance program, paid for by a payroll tax as is contemplated in the federal plan supported by President Truman and organized labor, he told the press conference at which he announced his candidacy.

Two Firms Indicted In Anti-Trust Case

A federal grand jury at Philadelphia has returned an anti-trust indictment charging the Philadelphia Gas Works Co. and Motor Parts Co., of Philadelphia, with conspiring to fix prices and eliminate competition in the distribution and sale of gas refrigerators in the Philadelphia area.

Also named as defendants were Frank H. Trembly Jr., sales manager of Gas Works, and Erich E. Brehme, vice president of Motor Parts Co. The indictment charged that, since March 1946, the defendants have agreed to fix prices on gas refrigerators sold by them to dealers and to fix the prices at which such refrigerators are sold to consumers.



"We're playing that union team today, so I'm going to picket our goal line."

New Dealer Chapman Succeeds Krug

OSCAR CHAPMAN, one of the of the original New Dealers, and consistent supporter of liberal government policies, will be the next Secretary of the Interior, replacing Julius A. Krug, who resigned effective Dec. 1. Chapman has served as Under-Secretary of Interior.

Krug's resignation, announced suddenly, was the result of a long and gradual deterioration of relations between him and President Truman. Ever since the 1948 elections, when some of the leaders of the Democratic Natl. Committe felt that Krug did not do his share to re-elect the Fair Deal ticket, relations between Krug and the White House have been strained.

A marked improvement in administration of the Interior Dept., whose duties include administration of power and resources programs for the Federal government, is expected now that Chapman takes over. Krug is understood to have been in poor health for some time, and many important policy decisions have been postponed.

Krug in his letter of resignation, and President Truman in acknowledging it with regret, agreed that the 1949 elections showed the administration is doing "a pretty good job of accomplishing our objectives." Truman reiterated his adherence to a program of development, in the public interest, of our "incalculable resources." Krug pledged Truman his support in the 1950 and 1952 election contests.

Chapman is 52 years old, a veteran of World War I who settled in Denver, Colo., after his discharge from the Navy,

High Court Spurns Potash's Request

Irving Potash of the CIO Fur and Leather Workers received a setback in his fight against deportation when the Supreme Court turned down a request to bypass the Court of Appeals.

Counsel for Potash sought to jump the appellate court by taking the case to the Supreme Court at once for a decision.

Bowles Names CIOer To Post

CONNECTICUT GOV. Chester Bowles has named another state CIO official to a responsible post in his administration.

Latest in a sizeable list of CIO appointees is John A. Banks, secretary-treasurer of the Greater Hartford CIO Council, who was named housing advisor for the State Housing Administration. Banks is a member of the CIO Auto Workers.

Among the recent appointments by Bowles was the naming of Thomas E. Shackley, president of CIO Textile Workers Local 110 at Stonington as unemployment compensation commissioner for the 2nd Congressional District. Shackleys' appointment broke the solid ranks of Republican unemployment compensation commissioners in the state. He will take office Jan. 1 for a five-year term.

Other recent CIO appointments by Bowles include that of Attorney William Zeman, Hartford, CIO counsel, to the State Interracial Commission and Daniel J. Gallagher, TWUA state director, to the Rocky Hill Veterans Home Commission.

Canada To Relax Its Rent Control

Rents for Canadian tenants will jump 20 to 25% when the government relaxes its rent control program Dec. 15, Finance Minister Douglas C. Abbott has announced. In order to raise the rents, however, landlords must give tenants a one-year lease.

Landlords vs. Vets

Office of the Housing Expediter announced Nov. 7 that more than $2 million in adjustments has been obtained under the Veterans Emergency Housing Program for veterans who complained that homes they purchased were overpriced or were not in accordance with specifications.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The discredited and disintegrating ousted UE continues to display the typical tactics of dictatorship in its fight against CIO and the new IUE-CIO, according to all reports from the field.

Ousted UE leaders, shouting their love for "democracy" and "autonomy," continue to hold closed-door meetings of selected members. They refuse, to the point of physical violence, to permit the honest rank-and-file members to be told a true story of the situation regarding the ouster of UE by the CIO Convention.

Despite their tactics, the UE leaders are meeting increasing defeat in their attempts to hold together a Union organization.

Reg. Dir. Joseph M. Walsh volunteered to meet UE representatives in debate after UE members in **Scranton** asked for full information. The commissars not only refused to allow discussion but "expelled" the officers who had suggested it. They then declared "illegal" another meeting which had, by majority vote, decided to stick with CIO.

In **Connecticut** Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone has started a letter campaign addressed to the 20,000 UE members informing them of UE's expulsion by CIO and the establishment of the New IUE-CIO.

In **St. Louis,** Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst has mobilized the cooperation of all CIO representatives in the area to carry the message directly to the rank-and-file.

Sub.-Reg. Dir. Ralph W. Tillotson reports that one of the five **Erie, Pa.,** UE locals has already acted to remain with CIO and that strong moves are underway in the others.

Throughout the country the response of the Union members to the new IUE-CIO, headed by Chairman James B. Carey, has been enthusiastic.

Election Results

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following NLRB elections: Robert Hall Clothes, Inc., **Chicago, Ill.,** eligible 17; ACWA-CIO 15; AFL Retail Clerks 2. American Can Co., **Chicago, Ill.,** eligible 5; USA-CIO 5. Armour & Co. (Armour Hotel Supply Co.) **Chicago, Ill.,** eligible 8; UPWA-CIO 5; against 2. King & Hamilton Co., **Ottawa, Ill.,** eligible 88; UAW-CIO 71; Int'l. Association of Machinists 9; no union 1. Precision Scientific Co., **Chicago, Ill.,** eligible 251; MM&SW-CIO 133; District 8, Machinists 88; no union 13.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Director of Organization, IUMSWA-CIO, reports that in an NLRB election held at the Bethlehem Yard, Local 9, **San Pedro, Calif.,** the workers voted as follows: eligible 406; Local 9, IUMSWA-CIO 295; Metal Trades Council, Southern Calif., AFL 41; no union 3; challenged ballots 23.

CIO Reg. Dir. George De Nucci reports that the **Columbus, Ohio,** Newspaper Guild won a Union Shop election at the Columbus Dispatch among the circulation department by a vote of 50 to 29. Intl. Rep. Bill Blatz was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that in an NLRB election held at the Armour & Co., the workers voted in favor of the UPWA-CIO over the AFL Teamsters by a vote of 151 to 127. UPWA-CIO Rep. Marco Devany was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo reports that in an NLRB representation election held at the Lennox Furnace Co., **Syracuse, N. Y.,** the workers voted 73 to 60 in favor of the CIO Steelworkers. In a union shop election held at the Wickwire Brothers Co., **Cortland, N. Y.,** the USA-CIO was victorious by a vote of 716 to 124. These campaigns were conducted by USA-CIO Reps. Bert Danquer, John Kowalski, and Michael Mazuka.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that in an NLRB election held at the Loveland Packing Co., **Loveland, Colo.,** the workers voted 16 to 3 in favor of the UPWA-CIO. The campaign was conducted by David Martinez and Oscar Pearson, President and Secretary respectively of UPWA Joint Council of Denver, Colorado.

CIO Reg. Dir. James J. Leary reports that in an NLRB election held at the Koch Brothers Bag Co., **Kansas City, Mo.,** the CIO Textile Workers got 15 votes, no union 6. The organizational work was done by Howard Berge, Business Agent for the Kansas City Joint Board, TWUA.

CIO Reg. Dir. Chester C. Dusten reports the winning of a new plant, the B&W Logging Co., **Idanha, Ore.** There were about 40-50 employes involved. The union was ready for an election when the company recognized the union and the company and union are at the present time negotiating a contract. The organizational work in this plant was conducted by Ronald Roley of District No. 5, IWA-CIO.

Bottle-Up TB!

CIO Candidates Win Many Local Posts

NEWS OF HOW CIO candidates for public office fared in the Nov. 8 elections is still drifting in to CIO-PAC, and the results, by and large, look good.

In New Jersey, the Steelworkers apparently went to town. Three members of the Executive Board of Local 2040, Florence township, ran for office, along with a 2040 shop steward, six members of USA 2110 and a handful of members of other locals.

The result: 7 out of the 11 members of the new City Council of Florence township are CIO Steelworkers, and one Steelworker now sits on the City Council of Burlington, N. J.

The 7 Steelworkers who now run Florence township are:

John Durham, Pres., Local 2040.

John Hodson, recording secy. of Local 3477.

Edward Trainor, welfare committee chairman of Local 2110.

Frank Nagy, of Local 3477.

Bertram Barta, of Local 2110.

Tom Dickerson, of Local 2110.

Edward Monahan, of Local 2110.

(Dickerson and Monahan ran on the Republican ticket; the rest ran as Democrats.)

AN INTERESTING sidelight developed when Durham, Pres. of 2040, filed for office; he discovered that he was running against the financial secretary of 2040, Lawrence McCusker, who had filed on the Republican ticket. McCusker was defeated.

Anthony Greski, recording secretary of 2040, ran for City Councilman in nearby Burlington, and was elected.

Five more Steelworkers were narrowly defeated for elective office. Closest was George Ballard, also of 2040, who came within nine votes of being elected to the City Council in Burlington.

(The CIO News reported last week on other election results in New Jersey and elsewhere.)

IN CONNECTICUT, 13 CIO members were elected to various municipal or county jobs. They are:

Margaret C. Driscoll, wife of Connecticut CIO Council President John J. Driscoll, elected prosecutor for the Bridgeport City Court. She previously was legislative agent for the Connecticut IUC.

John Gamble, Auto Workers, elected justice of the peace in Hartford.

Louis Trocci, Textile Workers, elected grand juror in Simsbury.

Joseph Ciesinski, Shipbuilding Workers, elected judge of Seymour Town Court.

James Di Deo, Textile, elected city alderman in Ansonia.

Clarence Pollard, Textile, elected selectman of the Stonington school board.

Leonard Hamel, Textile, elected to the tax board of North Grosvenorville.

John Rogowicz, Textile, elected to the Grosvenorville tax board.

Louis Capitoli, Textile, elected to Grosvenorville school board.

GOP HORROR tactics did not win out in Pittsburgh. This is a campaign poster put up by the Allegheny County Republican Committee in its attempts to defeat Democratic Mayor David Lawrence. The poster was so gruesome that the outdoor advertising agency, with which the order was placed, refused to put it up, and the GOP had to go to court and get the judge to order the company to do so. The judge issued the order but said the poster was in "shocking taste." (Lawrence was swept into office by a big majority.)

Ray Barrett, Textile, elected to board of burgesses in Danielson.

Richard Hiller, Textile, elected to Rockville board of tax review.

John Kramer, Textile, elected to Rockville Board of Education.

Fred Gutmann, Textile, elected clerk of town court in Shelton.

Reports from **Massachusetts,** still incomplete, show that CIO members were elected to 6 city councils. Lawrence Fitton, Playthings, Novelty & Jewelry Workers is now on the Attleboro Council; David Crowley, Ship, is on the Quincy Council; Frank Lemos, Textile, is on the New Bedford Council; Martin D. Moynihan, Textile, and James Farrell, Textile, both are on the Holyoke Council.

Oil Case To Go To Supreme Court

The Supreme Court has agreed to review an appeal by Standard Oil Co. on violation of the Clayton anti-trust act. Standard was barred by a U.S. Circuit Court in Chicago from selling gasoline to jobbers at lower prices than it sold to retail service stations.

HAT IN RING for the California governorship, James Roosevelt, 42-year-old son of the late president, discusses plans for the primary election race with Atty. J. Ray Files and Democratic Rep. Chet Holifield. Roosevelt will probably get labor support. (See story, Page 11.)

Elections Get No 'Air' Editorials

RADIO STATION owners, who waged a long, successful campaign to win the right to editorialize in their broadcasts, kept mum during the recent local elections.

For their silence they've received a rap on the knuckles from Variety, trade organ of the entertainment world. Variety complains that the broadcasters "deliberately muffed the opportunity."

"In the weeks of campaigning . . . all the major outlets maintained a strict neutrality between the local candidates, selling political air on a cash basis or donating time in equal portions to the various parties. Radio, in short, had no effect in weighing the political balance one way or another."

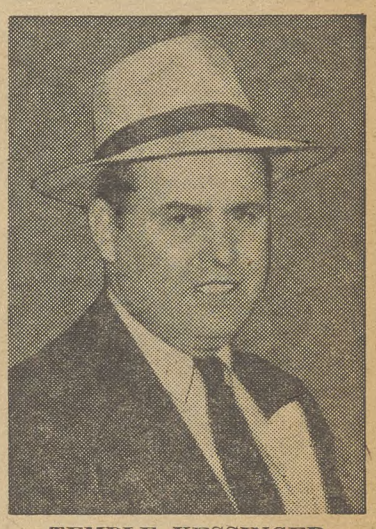
The CIO—which opposed the radio industry's successful effort to win editorial rights from the Federal Communications Commission—argued that complete neutrality is just the role for radio.

CIO and other groups also argued that the radio broadcast industry, being tied in with big business, would undoubtedly reflect to a strong degree the slants and bias of industry. And the CIO questioned whether radio—being primarily an entertainment medium—really was interested in expressing opinions anyway.

ALTHOUGH THE Mayflower decision—which banned editorializing by station owners—has been repealed for nearly six months, the right isn't being used. Variety comments that station owners are "showing reluctance to emulate the newspaper practice of open plumping for political parties and specific candidates.

"Explaining their strategy of voluntary fence-sitting, radio execs unanimously contended that the Mayflower rhubarb stemmed only from the industry's wish to establish the principle of the right to editorialize. Whether, or when, radio exercises the right is another question."

But, Variety predicts, radio station editorials are on the way. The industry will cut its baby teeth on "safe" issues like better housing and more schools, before going on to big-league stuff like political campaigns, the paper predicts.



TEMPLE KESSINGER

Kessinger, president of Local 675 of the CIO Paperworkers, is the first CIO man to be elected to the Virginia House of Delegates.

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CIO STEELWORKERS on strike at the Columbus, Ohio, plant of the Timken Roller Bearing Corp. not only let a Red Cross blood collecting unit take over strike headquarters, but they also supplied the donors from their ranks. Here a nurse checks the blood pressure of Jeanette Redman, the first volunteer blood donor from the union. The strike against Timken—over non-contributory pensions and social insurance—began Nov. 4. (For Additional Details See Story on Page 2.)

Pizer Slaps Lefties; Backs CIO Policy

PRES. MORRIS Pizer of the CIO Furniture Workers, who for years has gone along with the leftist majority on the UFW Executive Board, has broken sharply with the party-liners.

Pizer issued a statement on Nov. 21 repudiating their position and stating that the UFW "can best achieve its trade union objectives within the framework of CIO."

He said he was sure the vast majority of UFW members would go along with him, and added bluntly:

"We will fight against anyone who advocates a program of continued defiance of CIO and its officers and thereby cause the expulsion of our union from CIO."

UFW is one of the 10 unions ordered tried by the CIO Executive Board on charges of consistently following the Communist Party line, and Pizer is one of the 9 international union presidents to face the same charges, No date for the UFW trial has been set: the trial board consists of Jacob Potofsky (ACW), Emil Mazey (UAW) and Joe Curran (NMU).

MORRIS PIZER

Pizer, who is president of the CIO Furniture Workers, has served notice that he will fight those within his union who oppose CIO policy, claims huge support.

FULL TEXT of Pizer's statement is as follows:

"In response to numerous inquiries from members and officers of our local unions on the charges preferred against our union, and its President, at the CIO Executive Board meeting held immediately after the CIO Convention, I am issuing the following statement:

"As international president of the United Furniture Workers of America, CIO, I hereby state that the overwhelming majority of our members will fully back my position that we support the program and policies of the CIO and will remain within the family of CIO.

"Our union is primarily and basically interested in the economic well-being of our members and the organization of the unorganized workers in our industry.

"We will fight against anyone who advocates a program of continued defiance of CIO and its officers and thereby cause the expulsion of our union from CIO.

"It is my belief and conviction that the United Furniture Workers of America can best achieve its trade union objectives within the framework of CIO."

PIZER ordered a copy of his statement sent to all UFW officers and members, and urged local officers to read it to local meetings. In his letter to officers and members, Pizer said that the trial had raised "an important issue which means the life or death of our organization as an international union within the CIO," and said he was confident that the membership "will support me in this sound and sensible stand which I have taken to save our international union at this critical point."

As was expected, UFW Sec-Treas. Max Perlow and Organization Director Ernest Marsh immediately issued a statement "clarifying the real situation within our union" and calling for unity.

"Resist rumor-mongers and disruptionists," they asked the membership, "until the General Executive Board acts in behalf of the entire union at its forthcoming meeting," Dec. 6 and 7 in New York.

Pizer's statement, they said, 'has not been authorized by the General Executive Board of our international union and is not in conformity with stated policies. The final determination of policy will be made through regular union procedure and in accordance with the provisions of the UFWA constitution. . . .

"It is unfortunate that our president rushed to the press . . . without giving the General Executive Board the opportunity to analyze fully the entire question and reach a decision."

Perlow recently resigned from the Communist Party, of which he was an admitted member, in order to sign a non-communist affidavit.

Taft, 'Statism' Foe, Thinks Pensions Low

THE STEELWORKERS' victory in the drive for decent pensions has even had its effect on—of all people—Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

Taft, a frequent critic of Fair Deal measures and of what he describes as "statism," reached the point of admitting that federal old age pensions are far from satisfactory, in terms of benefits or coverage.

In a weekly column written for Ohio papers, Taft shuddered at his estimates of the cost of a uniform pension program—and then went on to admit that if steel workers and miners have decent provisions for old age, the government had better do some thinking about other groups in the population, too.

Note: Taft runs for election in 1950, and is not believed to be throwing votes away.

Crucible, Armco Sign; Alcoa, Timken Balking

THE STRIKE in the nation's basic steel industry was all cleaned up last week, and fabricating firms were signing contracts almost hourly.

Last of the steel firms to sign on the dotted line with the United Steelworkers were Armco Steel and Crucible Steel—both of which accepted the general provisions worked out by the union in its contract with Bethlehem Steel on Oct. 31. Like Bethlehem, the two firms agreed to $100-a-month minimum pensions for workers over 65 who retire after 25 years of service with the company.

Largest of the fabricating firms still on strike last week were the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa), with about 17,000 workers; and the Timken Roller Bearing Co., whose contract expired during the first week in November.

Many of the fabricating companies—whose employes make up about half the steel union's membership—had signed agreements to accept the provisions worked out by the unions with the basic steel producers. Pension and welfare provisions will be written into scores of these contracts in coming weeks.

It was the biggest and longest strike in the history of the steel industry—yet was accompanied by little violence and by no efforts on the part of management to start back-to-work movements in the solidly organized industry.

Foundry Group Hits Industry Bargaining

Amendment of the Taft-Hartley act to bar industry-wide bargaining was urged in a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the National Foundry Association at New York City. Another resolution said it was the group's policy to "enlighten employes in every detail" of the Taft-Hartley act. Harry E. Ladwig, of the Allis-Chalmers Co., Milwaukee, was elected president.

Steel Strikers Help Refill Blood Bank

SOME 2200 members of the CIO Steelworkers, on strike at the Timken Roller Bearing Corporation plant in Columbus, Ohio, are giving more than their time and effort during the walkout.

They also are giving their blood.

When officials of the Columbus Red Cross Blood Bank discovered that their supply on hand was low, they contacted Harry E. Mayfield, president of Steelworkers Local 2173.

Mayfield immediately made arrangements for the mobile blood bank unit to use a newly-constructed Quonset hut, built by their pickets as their strike headquarters, to house the Red Cross unit and the blood donors.

The women running the strike kitchen made arrangements to supply the donors with the special diet of food the Red Cross recommends.

A telephone brigade contacted all the members of the union, and some 50 pints of blood were donated by the strikers, to the Red Cross, with many other volunteers being rejected because they had given blood in the too-near past.

Along with fellow Steelworkers, who work at the Timken Roller Bearing's five plants in Ohio, these strikers have been on the picket line since Nov. 4, fighting for the Steelworkers' pension plan already adopted by Big Steel.

Timken management, noted for its anti-union attitude, has made only one counter proposal—that the union accept the same pension plan already in effect for supervisory employees.

The union spurned this contributory plan when it discovered that (1) while the company president would receive a pension of $25,000, foremen already retired under the plan get $17 a month in pensions; (2) that it compels retirement at 65 except in those cases where the company grants special permission, and (3) it reserves to the company the right to alter, suspend, or discard the pension plan at any time without notice.

TWO MEMBERS of Local 2173, CIO Steelworkers, on strike against the Timken Roller Bearing Corp. at Columbus, Ohio, give their blood in answer to a plea of the Red Cross to replenish its blood bank. The strikers donated some 50 pints of blood.

N. Y. State CIO Council Bars Communists As Officers

THE EXECUTIVE board of the New York State CIO Council, in line with action taken at the recent national CIO convention, has approved a constitutional amendment barring Communists from holding office.

Under the ruling, Irving Potash, a vice-president of the Fur and Leather Workers, was thus automatically barred from the board. Potash was one of 11 Communist leaders recently convicted in New York of conspiracy to advocate or teach overthrow of the government by force.

Voting against the constitutional change were representatives of the Fur and Leather Workers, United Public Workers, United Office and Professional Workers, and American Communications Association. All are left-wing unions.

The board praised the national CIO for expelling the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the Farm Equipment Workers, and pledged full support to the newly-chartered International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

IUE Survey Shows

Electrical Wages Trail Durable Industry Average

WITH ITS membership increased to 202,000, the new CIO International Union of Electrical Workers convened Nov. 28 in Philadelphia and heard CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, chairman of the union's administration committee, push company-paid pensions of $100 a month, adequate social insurance, and "a wage increase to at least partly compensate for existing inequities," at the head of IUE's bargaining program.

"The IUE-CIO will concentrate all its strength and all its energy in doing an honest-to-God, militant, forward-looking, trade-union, down-to-earth job of improving the pay, security, and welfare conditions of the men and women in the electrical industry," Carey told the delegates.

"The IUE-CIO will not dissipate its strength," Carey promised the delegates, "in suicidal political ventures. The IUE-CIO will not be concerned with non trade-union or non-democratic affairs and objectives to the detriment of the interests and welfare of its members. The IUE-CIO will not deceive its membership or the public . . . This is a historic moment. It is '1776' in the lives of hundreds of thousands of workers."

Backing up the IUE bargaining program, Carey unveiled an exhaustive economic report setting forth the actual pay status of workers in the electrical industry as compared to those in other industries.

HERE ARE highlights of the report:

The electrical industry has "enjoyed a decade of unparalleled expansion and profitability" and "so far as outlook is concerned, the industry stands in a unique and favorable position."

On the other hand, "wage increases during the last 10 years have been more apparent than real. The advance in real average hourly earnings in the last 10 years has been minor, and for the period since 1944 there has been practically no gain at all. Real average weekly wages likewise have advanced relatively little in the last ten years.

"Since 1944 there has been a substantial drop in real average weekly wages when changes in consumer price levels are taken into account. Electrical workers have not received a fair share of the industry's huge earnings, nor have they been rewarded for substantial increases in their productivity in recent years.

"Further, their wages are at levels below those achieved by workers in other durable goods industries."

Real weekly wages in terms of 1939 dollars declined from $37.81 in 1944 to $33.19 in the first nine months of 1949, the report stated. Real hourly wages remained almost constant in the years 1943-47, although in the same period productivity per production worker went up 31 percent.

Again in terms of 1939 dollars, the average electrical worker has received an hourly increase of 15.5% in the years 1939-48, as compared to 17.3% for all durable goods and 23.9% for all manufacturing.

In the same period, sales went up over 500%, profits after taxes up 280%, dividends up 110%, and undistributed profits up 600%. In terms of 1939 dollars, the increase in real profits was 125.7%, as compared to the average increase in hourly earnings of 15.5%.

DURING THE 1944-48 period, when average real weekly wages actually fell, total sales jumped 23% and employment of production workers declined 27%. Sales per production employe in 1948 were $17,013—highest in the entire durable goods industry. Profits per production worker, after taxes, were $1,030, compared to $562 in 1944.

This is the situation, Carey said, that IUE finds itself confronting as it shapes its bargaining goals and completes the organization of a new union against the fanatical opposition of the "small group of ideologically-enslaved men who had gained control of the apparatus of our great union."

"The CIO did not purge itself of a union," Carey commented; "its action revoking the charter of UE was designed to remove the cloak of legality and respectability under which this small group of men had operated."

The convention also will be addressed by Richardson Dilworth, newly elected city Treasurer of Philadelphia; U. S. Senator J. Myers (D., Pa.), William H. Davis, former chairman of the War Labor Board; Navy Secy. Francis Matthews; Air Secy. Stuart Symington; Pres. Emil Rieve of CIO Textile Workers; and Pres. Willard Townsend of CIO Transport Service.

THE CONVENTION will draw up a constitution and a bargaining program. IUE is expected to bar communists and fascists from membership. Election of permanent officers will be deferred until Spring because, according to Carey, "our main task now is organizing and bargaining, not electioneering."

The convention is taking place at Philadelphia's Broadwood Hotel.

Meanwhile the jurisdictional battle with UE continued on all fronts.

UE asked the NLRB, in a formal petition, to delay the holding of elections at General Electric and Westinghouse, where IUE has filed petitions for immediate balloting, until March 15. The UE contracts expire April 1.

Albert J. Fitzgerald, UE president, said the contracts were legal and binding and that negotiations were now being conducted. To this IUE spokesmen replied that immediate elections were necessary to protect the workers at those plants from the effects of hastily signed, sub-standard contracts which might result. UE made it evident that it would use every Taft-Hartley road-block to prevent IUE from getting recognition.

IUE announced it had gained 202,000 members in one month, and said more were on their way. In many instances, affiliation of former UE locals with IUE has been prevented only by the issuance of temporary court injunctions at UE's request. There were four of these outstanding as CIO News went to press; one had just been dissolved.

In Philadelphia, the Proctor Electric Co., employing approximately 200 workers, signed a contract with IUE four hours after a strike deadline. The contract, according to local Pres. Joseph Wirtz, removes wage inequities, establishes a guaranteed vacation plan, grants the union shop for the first time in 10 years of effort, adds an additional holiday making 7 paid holidays in all, and sets up a joint committee to work on pension and insurance plans.

UAW Predicts FE Disintegration

UAW-CIO LEADERS predicted the collapse of the former Farm Equipment Workers organization Nov. 23 as workers in plants represented by former FE locals all over the country took action to affiliate with the UAW.

FE was dissolved by the CIO convention, and jurisdiction given to UAW, after the former union had refused to obey an Executive Board mandate ordering it to merge with UAW. FE chose, instead, to merge with UE, which also was de-chartered by the convention.

In Chicago, the Tractor Workers of International Harvester Corp., formerly represented by FE Local 101, voted by 20 to 1 to affiliate with UAW. Tractor employs more than 4,000 people.

At the West Pullman Works of International Harvester, a membership meeting voted to direct its executive board to seek an NLRB election. NLRB hearings were held this week at both Chicago plants. The UAW and the company agreed to hold consent elections, but FE refused.

The center of FE's remaining strength was in the International Harvester chain, where it had more than 75 percent of its total membership. UAW already represented 19,000 Harvester employes before FE was formally dissolved. FE had represented approximately 25,000.

So far, reports received by UAW Vice President John W. Livingston, director of the Agricultural Implement Workers department, show that about 80 percent of the FE's estimated 35,000 members already have acted to leave FE and affiliate with UAW.

Public Workers Hearing Dec. 12, UOPWA Dec. 15

HEARINGS on charges of Communist domination filed against two left-wing unions will open in Washington in mid-December.

Emil Rieve, textile union president and chairman of one of three committees set up to conduct the investigations, announced that charges against the United Public Workers will be heard on Monday, Dec. 12.

On Thursday, Dec. 15, similar charges will be heard by the same CIO committee in connection with the United Office & Professional Workers.

Both hearings will be conducted in the Board Room of CIO headquarters in Washington.

Joseph Beirne, head of the Communications Workers of America, and Harry Sayre, head of the United Paper workers of America are the other members of the hearing committee.

In letters to both unions and to their officers, Rieve outlined the procedures that will be followed:

"1. The committee's hearings will not be formal. The committee has been appointed by order of the Executive Board, to report certain factual matters to the Board. In order that that function can be performed with maximum efficiency, the committee's proceedings will be informal.

"2. For similar reasons, no legal counsel will be permitted to attend the hearings, either in support of or in opposition to" the union concerned.

"3. "A complete record will be made of the proceedings, which will be available to the interested parties. To avoid any possibility of interruption or disturbance and to insure a fair and expeditious hearing, admission to the hearing room will be limited to the designated representatives of the union involved and to those, equal in number, who have been invited to appear in support of the charges against it.

"No other persons will be admitted to the hearing room.

"4. All international officers (of the two unions) will be invited to attend the hearings as representatives (of their union) and to present testimony, if they so desire.

"A similar number of persons will be invited to offer testimony in support of the claim that the union has consistently pursued policies and activities directed toward the achievement of the program or the purposes of the Communist Party.

"If you believe that it would materially aid the committee in the performance of its functions to have additional witnesses appear, the committee will consider any requests for such additional appearances, but only if made one week prior to the hearing.

"Unless such requests are granted by the committee, however, no witnesses other than those set forth above will be permitted to appear."

COPIES OF the Rieve letter were sent to Pres. Abram Flaxer of the United Public Workers; to Pres. James Durkin of the United Office & Professional Workers; and to other national officers of the two organizations.

Rieve said the committee's function is "a simple one." The CIO convention has determined that unions "which consistently pursue policies and activities directed toward the achievement of the purposes of the Communist Party," rather than those of the CIO, should no longer be affiliated to the CIO.

The Executive Board of CIO, he said, has been given power to expel such unions. The committee's function is simply to investigate whether the Public Workers and the Office & Professional Workers "have consistently pursued policies and activities directed toward the achievement of the purposes of the Communist Party, and to make appropriate report to the Executive Board."

Rieve's committee is the first of three named by Pres. Murray to schedule hearings. In addition to the two unions for which hearings have been set, the committee will also investigate the Fur & Leather Workers and the American Communciations Association.

A second committee will hold hearings on the United Furniture Workers, Food & Tobacco Workers and Mine Mill & Smelter Workers. Members of that committee are Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, Pres. Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union, and Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the United Auto Workers.

A third committee is headed by Pres. O. A. Knight and includes Pres. James Fadling of the Woodworkers and Pres. Joseph Fisher of the Utility Workers. The committee will investigate three unions primarily centered on the west coast—the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's, the Fishermen, and the Marine Cooks and Stewards.

CHARGES against the 10 unions, and against nine representatives on the CIO Board (Pres. Ben Gold of the Fur & Leather Workers, a Communist party official, was barred from membership on the Executive Board) were filed by Pres. William Steinberg of the American Radio Association at a Board meeting in Cleveland on Nov. 5.

The Board's investigation power is contained in new Constitutional amendments barring Communists or other totalitarians, or their consistent followers, from holding Board membership, and giving the Board power to expel Communist-dominated unions. In addition, the Convention passed a resolution specifically authorizing the Board to act against the left wing unions at its discretion.

The right of representatives of the allegedly Communist-dominated unions to serve on the Board was challenged when their nominations were made during the final session of the convention.

Thus, when the Office Workers nominated Durkin as their representative on the CIO Board, Secy-Treas. David McDonald of the United Steelworkers arose and said:

"I have a firm conviction that James Durkin of the United Office & Professional Workers is ineligible under the constitution to serve on the Executive Board of the CIO. However, the time of this convention cannot be taken up with a discussion on his eligibility.

"I assumed that the Executive Board will, under the constitution, take appropriate and timely action. Therefore the United Steelworkers of America will abstain from voting on this nomination, and we hope other likeminded unions will also abstain from voting on the nomination of James Durkin."

Similar challenges were voiced in the case of nominees of eight other unions—and the plan for committee investigations followed when the Executive Board met next day.

Battle For Civil Rights Is Your Fight

Anti-Poll Tax, Anti-Lynching And FEPC Legislation Needed — But So Is Campaign In Your Own Back Yard

By ALLAN L. SWIM

IT WAS ONE of those sizzling hot summer afternoons which make you dream about mountain breezes or the cool water at the beach.

An elderly, grey-haired Negro woman carrying a small white child in her arms entered the railroad station, puffing.

"Nannie, I'm thirsty," said the child. "So am I," said the woman. "Let's go get a drink."

She carried the child to a fountain over which there was a sign which said "Whites Only." The youngster, held carefully in the strong arms of the woman, sipped her fill of the ice water.

Then Nannie walked 25 or 30 feet to another drinking fountain —this one marked "Colored Only."

There probably weren't more than two or three persons in the waiting room who paid the slightest attention to the little episode.

And only one of these saw anything incongruous about a black woman being permitted to carry a white child in her arms and at the same time being required to drink at a Jim Crow fountain.

SCENES LIKE the one described here, or similar to it, are enacted every day without drawing more than feeble protests from a few persons who are ever conscious of the need for wiping out foolish discrimination.

Unconscious discrimination has become a deep-seated bad habit of many of our people—people who witness discrimination without paying the slightest attention to it.

Negroes aren't the only victims of such discrimination. In some sections Mexicans are treated badly merely because they're Mexicans, and the bad treatment they receive is generally ignored. In other sections Jews or Catholics or Filipinos are the victims.

Conscious, deliberate discrimination may be even worse, of course, but until the former disappears there will be little chance of wiping out the latter.

Here's another way of saying almost the same thing:

We're going to have abrogation of civil rights as long as we're willing to tolerate it.

YOU DON'T have to be an expert campaigner for civil rights or serve on a Committee to Abolish Discrimination to get in some good, strong licks for real democracy.

First, you ought to do a bit of checking up on yourself to find out just where you stand.

Do you practice discrimination based on race, creed, color or national origin? You don't? That's fine.

Do you raise your voice in protest when you see such discrimination practiced? Be careful now!

How many times have you challenged the fellow who works next to you when he makes a slurring remark about some minority group?

How many times have you complained about the second-class educational facilities of Negroes?

Go on down the line. Ask searching—even embarrassing—questions of yourself.

MOST OF THE civil rights violations in this country are based on race and religious prejudice, some of which are deep-seated and some of which are only surface deep.

It's OK to fight for poll tax repeal, for anti-lynching laws, for FEPC legislation. They are badly needed.

But it's just as important that we fight the perjudices and fears which make possible the restrictions on voting, the lynchings, the job discriminations.

The CIO can take much pride in the job it has done in the field of civil rights. Much progress has been made—but we've got a long way to go before we reach our goal.

President Truman indicated strongly recently that he intends to push his civil rights program.

That's fine. We need national legislation.

But we need some good work in your city, your town, your plant, your neighborhood and—yes—right in your block.

Why not take the matter up at your next union meeting?

Subservient To None

An important chapter in labor and political history is being written this week in London—and a delegation from the CIO is helping write it.

It is important because determined men who are fed up with Communism have gathered together to create a worldwide federation of free and democratic trade unions.

Its program will be dedicated to working peoples everywhere but it will not be dedicated to the specific political ideology of any of its member groups.

In this respect it will differ greaty from the World Federation of Trade Unions, from which the CIO resigned in disgust.

When the CIO entered the WFTU and for some time afterward CIO leaders believed the organization could tackle and perhaps help solve the problems of workers throughout the world despite the political differences of member groups.

The Communists, however, were determined to make the organization into a propaganda outfit which followed only the line reeled out by the big shots in Moscow.

The CIO and a number of other trade union groups left WFTU and announced they would help set up a new federation subservient to no government but tuned to the hopes and desires of free workers everywhere.

An organization such as is being formed this week is badly needed. A large portion of the world's ideological warfare is being waged on trade union fronts.

The new group will speak for freedom and democracy—and against totalitarianism. At first it is not likely to function with the smoothness and efficiency of a well-oiled machine. Unlike the WFTU, its task will not consist merely of following a party line.

There undoubtedly will be disagreements and, perhaps, heated debate—but such are the elements of democratic action.

And such action is needed throughout the world.

'Pilot' Denounces Attack On NMU Headquarters

Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union took prompt steps to deal with the leftists who on November 16 besieged the union's headquarters in New York City. Curran, who was visiting NMU locals in Texas, flew back to take charge of the fight against the leftists.

The Pilot, NMU's weekly paper, was equally prompt in finding words to fight the insurgents. The following editorial from the Pilot is entitled "Killing the Tree of Life":

"Fighting the Communists and what they stand for is not a game for the timid and soft-hearted—it was proved yesterday (November 16) when the Lawrenson-Keith-Drummond army of malcontents and Commie imported characters piled into the Union headquarters building on West Seventeenth Street from dawn until dusk, set on pillage and rapine, spoils and loot.

"It is not enough to say that the vast majority of the raiders were bewildered old men at the end of their rope and a crowd of young dandies playing at insurrection. Not enough because this gang was led by the Coalition, an ambitious set of selfish, prejudiced, biased and conniving conspirators intent on taking over the NMU for the Russian Soviets.

"That was a power-drunk mob of malcontents that rushed the headquarters building Wednesday —and they hit out straight for the fifth floor where Keith knew that the books and money were kept. Yes, Charlie Keith was on hand to command the mob.

"Lawrenson was in last weekend to lay down instructions, but in keeping with the Lawrenson tradition, he was miles away when the rough stuff started. Old Jack never gets close to the fighting—he keeps his face for the Parlor-pink parties where he holds forth as a great labor poet and thinker. Jack never gets dumped.

"And so Keith sent the mob to the fifth floor to terrorize the help. It was here that they threatened to pitch Al Aranoff out of the office window. The mob was stopping business people on their way in, and were set to grab the man who came to change the combination on the office safe! These revolutionaries wanted to raid and pillage and the safe was important.

"The street mob included as many Furriers as NMU malcontents, and the dainty little raucous-voiced Communist-captured women workers who lent their support to the howling mob—the complete set of confused young people, fresh from their heroic adventures in Westchester County where they had been a chorus for the Communist songs of Paul Robeson.

"The hoodlums from the hideouts were there, recruited to fight for the 'high principled' Lawrenson - Keith - Drummond outfit! There were also Commie cadres from the Bronx and Brooklyn, led by the Benjamin J. Davis-Marcantonio political haranguers who went down to defeat last week. It was a day of achievement for New York's crack-pots.

"Why all this show of strength by the Lawrenson-Keith-Drummond outfit? The reasons were clear and in the following order:

"1) The decisions of the Seventh Biennial Convention of the NMU which exposed the Communists in every phase of their diabolical activities—this is why the mob was in action. They wanted to take over the NMU and the decisions of the Convention.

"2) The decisions of the Eleventh CIO Convention in Cleveland which threw out the Communist-infested UE and the whining calf, the Communist-wracked Farm Equipment Union —the mob wanted to discredit the CIO.

"3) The decisions coming up in the Referendum vote on the Constitutional Amendments which will outlaw Communists and keep them out of the NMU—the mob was trying to make political capital about there being a "persecuted" group of minority race people.

"This is the story. The Communist 'show of strength', the loud-mouthed, filth-spewing mobs of Wednesday, were the last gasps of the dying Lawrenson-Keith-Drummond Coalition."

Shipyard Is Urged To Take Other Work

Local 5 of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers at Quincy, Mass., is urging Bethlehem's Fore River shipyard to "plan and secure work other than shipbuilding" in order to maintain full employment at the yards.

Donald Edmonston, president, said the local had done everything within its power to help secure shipbuilding contracts for the yard. The Fore River management recently lost a contract to a nearby non-union yard, an event which caused a furore in the local press. Edmonston answered the newspaper attack by citing the union's long record of activity on behalf of the shipbuilding industry and said the union would continue to serve the best interests of the workers in the yards.

"What's Good?"

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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They Decided To Hang The CIO Organizer

TODAY—somewhere in the U. S. there's a CIO organizer who might have died by hanging had his mother not given him a watch for Christmas!

He had a close call and he knew it. The mob was gathered around him and there was a rope over a tree limb.

He was scared. He talked hard and fast. He argued fluently. The mob displayed no disposition to let him go.

Then he got into an argument which saved his life.

Here's how it all came about:

JOE, A BIG steel worker, joined the CIO organizing staff in the South and was assigned to a textile town.

The plant at which he sought to establish a union was strongly anti-labor. Management didn't intend to deal with a union unless forced to do so.

When word reached company officials that Joe and other organizers were in town they went into action.

One of their first moves was to recruit about 75 men—including some "town bums"—to fix up the mill village, which had long been neglected.

The theory was that the mill workers would refuse to join the union when they learned the company has taken a "real interest" in their living quarters.

AS THE CREW of 75 swung their paint brushes, Joe and his companions signed up mill workers.

Some of the workers who gave strong support to the union were fired. This slowed but did not halt the membership drive.

Finally the organizers signed up enough workers to justify their filing a petition for certification with the NLRB.

When the company learned about the petition it immediately discharged the 75 men it had employed to paint the mill village.

Within a few hours the company had two angry groups on its hands. One was composed of mill workers who resented the order to halt work in the village. The other was composed of the 75 who got fired.

THE MILL employes directed their anger at the company—but the other group directed its anger at Joe.

Anger sometimes boils high in a textile town and in this case it got a bit out of hand.

A group of the painters who had been fired got together and decided to hang Joe. They figured he was directly responsible for their losing their jobs.

They went on a search for Joe, found him, took him to the edge of town and told him they were going to "string him up."

He was convinced his days on earth were over when somebody tossed a rope across a tree limb and prepared to fashion a noose.

IT WAS AT THIS point that one of the painters got a bit too greedy. He reached over and grabbed at Joe's wrist watch.

"You won't need this where you're going," he said.

Joe jerked his arm out of the man's reach and then began giving him a tongue lashing.

"My mother gave that watch for Christmas and I don't intend to part with it," Joe said.

"If you break my watch you'd better make a good job of this hanging—'cause if you don't I'm coming over with some of the boys from my steel local and there will be hell to pay."

The argument over the watch became so heated the mob lost interest in hanging Joe.

To this day, friends kid him about being more interested in his timepiece than his neck.

A. L. S.

LABOR'S GUIDING LIGHT

New World Group To Strengthen Free Unions

A NEW DEMOCRATIC labor organization this week makes its bow on the international stage.

It will be an organization devoted to strengthening free trade unionism throughout the world, and to buttressing the forces of democracy in every nation. It will be dominated by no political party, and it will be prepared to work militantly for the cause of workers everywhere.

More than 200 delegates—from 37 national trade union centers and from 28 international trade secretariats — gather in London this week to adopt a constitution for the new group and to chart its initial course.

A delegation representing the CIO has already arrived in London for the meeting. The American Federation of Labor is also represented at the conference. It marks the first close cooperation between CIO and AFL in the realm of international labor affairs in many years.

Many of the organizations which are represented at the London session were at one time members of the World Federation of Trade Unions—but few non-Communist unions still remain in that organization, which leaders of important democratic unions have denounced as Communist-dominated.

In addition to the CIO and AFL, the new organization has the allegiance of the powerful British Trades Union Congress and unions in most of the British Commonwealth, in Scandinavia and the Low Countries, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. Non-Communist unions in France and Italy—where Communist-led labor groups still have a majority voice—also sent delegates.

The new federation also bids fair to receive the support of the international trade secretariats—the organizations of unions for each industry, like metal, transport, food, etc.—which play an important role in European labor activities. The secretariats held back from joining the WFTU, in large part because of stiff entry conditions on which the Communist-led national union centers insisted.

'Free To Reach Decisions'

The tone of the new world labor organization's outlook was described by Robert Bratschi of the Swiss Trade Union Federation. Speaking to a "preparatory conference" at Geneva, Switzerland, last June, Bratschi said:

"The new organization will be an organization of trade unions which are independent of the employers, but which, on the other hand, in their relations with the state, are equally free to reach their own decisions."

PLANS FOR THIS week's London conference followed discussions among the British, American and other unions last spring, and a "preparatory conference" last June 25 at Geneva, Switzerland. That meeting in the Swiss capital was attended by more than 125 representatives of unions in over a score of nations.

When the WFTU was established in October 1945, the Soviet union leaders showed every evidence of seeking genuine fraternity with the American, British and other union groups.

The late Sidney Hillman, CIO's first vice-president of the WFTU, and Vassily Kuznetsov of the Soviet trade unions, voiced hope that the WFTU would be successful in its mission. And Kuznetsov appeared to agree when Hillman warned that once the WFTU slipped from its trade union role into the field of international politics, its difficulties would multiply a thousand-fold.

But in the next two years, Communist policies underwent drastic changes. When, in 1947, CIO Secy.-Treas. James Carey and Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers sought to tell the WFTU Executive Bureau about CIO's ideas in support of the Marshall Plan, there was vigorous opposition from the Communist group to even the presentation of that viewpoint.

In the months that followed, the WFTU bulletin and the actions of many of its officials appeared to be directly in line with the policies of the Cominform. There was increasing resentment on the part of the democratic unionists over the attacks made against them in WFTU publications and in the speeches of its officials.

BY THE END OF 1948, any basis for cooperation within the WFTU had been destroyed. As the CIO's 1948 convention pointed out, WFTU affiliates had taken "directly opposed attitudes toward the ERP which the CIO supported as a step in the fulfillment of the Post-War Declaration unanimously adopted at the 1945 WFTU Conference. The Soviet trade unions and other trade union centers have conducted a campaign against this effort to restore Europe's economic life."

When the WFTU bureau met last January, the British, Dutch and CIO delegates sought to remedy the situation by putting the WFTU in a "deep-freeze" for a year—in the hope that passage of time might ease the relationships in that organization. Rebuffed, the democratic union spokesmen withdrew—a step which the CIO endorsed in an Executive Board resolution last May and again through convention action at Cleveland.

H. C. F.

Real Estate Lobby Set To Kill Controls In January

THE NATL. Association of Real Estate Boards, which fights rent control and public housing, has decided to kill rent control in January, if it can, instead of waiting till June, when the law expires.

Kendall Cady, past president of the Institute of Real Estate Management, told an NAREB convention in Chicago that the way to "get" rent control is to persuade Congress to refuse Housing Expediter Tighe Woods the $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 extra he is going to have to request in January to carry on his work for the rest of the fiscal year.

Last year, Wood's office sought $26,000,000 to administer the law, but Congress gave him only $17,000,000, and in effect told him to come back in January and ask for the balance in the form of a deficiency appropriation.

"If we can get Congress to tell Tighe Woods that he has had all the money he is going to get, and give him no more," Cady said, "that's where we can get him. That's where we can do the job."

CADY ADMITTED that rent increases were possible under the present law, and cited the example of a Chicago apartment building where the total "take" had been increased from $11,000 in 1942 to $17,000 in 1949.

But, he said, there still was the overall problem.

"I could talk about the little schemes and tricks to get rent increases approved, or about getting a few houses out from under rent control, but that's just a couple of bucks," he said. "What we've got to do is end rent control completely."

(Woods' office has decontrolled over 2,000,000 rental units in the past six months and has granted rent increases averaging 19% in some 350,000 other cases.)

The NAREB was among the 10 leading spenders on lobbying during the first six months of the 81st Congress. It parted with $111,172 in its efforts to lick rent control.

A REAL ESTATE spokesman at the NAREB sessions told reporters that the organization has decided that its proposals for a federally-sponsored cooperative home-building program—to avoid low-costing housing—is "a dead duck."

The NAREB has distinguished itself in the past year by its successful lobbying against any strong federal rent controls, and its successful fight for generous federal underwriting of real estate loans. But it hasn't done so well in its fight against public housing and middle-income housing fostered by the federal government.

Reporting from all over the country, speakers addressed the brokers in the week-long sessions. Highlights included:

Builders of homes at $6000 or $7000 sales price cannot keep pace with sales, and the same is virtually true up to $9000 in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, reported W. L. Cooper of Port Huron, Mich.

The Supreme Court's ruling against pricing goods from one "basing point" regardless of where it originates may result in industry "branching out into the smaller places" nearer to sources of supply and markets, increasing the dispersal of population, said Philip Sproat, industrial property specialist of Decatur, Ill.

Modern families either want—or can't afford any more than—"the log-cabin, one-room type of living, where nearly all the family functions are performed in one space around a fireplace and in front of a picture window. The dining room has dwindled into a small dining alcove; the basement is a concrete slab; the kitchen has shrunk to a kitchenette, and the average bedroom has been squeezed down to about the size of a train compartment." That's the observation of Albert Lockyer, appraiser and real estate man of White Plains, N. Y.

The public low-rent housing program (810,000 units in six years) was deplored by Sen. John Bricker (R., Ohio), often accused of being the leader of the building and loan association supporters in Congress. "The stake held by private financial institutions," which Bricker put at $10 billion, "is seriously jeopardized."

Freedom Highway?

Nebraska was commended at the Chicago Convention of the Natl. Association of Real Estate Boards by its GOP Senator, Kenneth Wherry, for being the first state to vote to lift rent controls. Wherry further complimented NAREB Pres. Theodore Maenner who spearheaded the fight to abolish rent curbs in the state. He warned the real estate men that "the grand jury of the people will decide whether America is to go further down the road of spendthrift socialism and national bankruptcy, or call a halt and get onto freedom highway."

'Taxpayers' Group Fight Housing

AN ALLIANCE of real estate interests and home owners is trying to lick public housing for Pontiac, Mich. But, to date, their attempts have been defeated by the collective efforts of public minded groups including the Pontiac CIO Council.

The organizations representing public interests were in back of a drive last year to get the Pontiac Commission to adopt a Housing Authority for the Oakland County community.

The Authority was established, conducted a survey and reported a need for 1,200 housing units. Pontiac then placed a bid for these units with the Federal Housing Commission.

Paring the request to 600 houses, the federal group authorized the building of 300 units during the first year and a similar number during the second year. The Pontiac Housing Authority submitted a second application for the additional 600 units but was refused.

Until the commission asked for 1,200 units, no opposition to public housing was registered. But as soon as the application was made, the Pontiac Taypayers Association, composed of real estate interests and home owners controlled by the realtors, tried to obtain an injunction stopping the bid from being submitted.

The Association's request was rejected when three circuit judges ruled that there was no evidence presented which would justify such an injunction. Now the so-called taxpayer's group is asking a poll among the electorate to determine whether the voters want public housing.

Officers of the Pontiac CIO Council believe this gimmick will be repudiated and this auto manufacturing center will finally get needed public housing.

78 to 0

The Sugar & Allied Products Division of the CIO Packinghouse Workers defeated the Food and Tobacco Workers' in a NLRB election at the Penick & Ford Co. plant in Harvey, La., by a vote of 78 to 0.

Truman Approves $20 Million In Loans For Home Planning

AUTHORIZING the first loans under the public housing act of 1949, President Truman has okayed $20,375,400 for low-rent homes for low income families.

The loans will provide for planning work that must be done before construction can begin. Local housing authorities throughout the country will own and operate the houses, which will be rented to families whose incomes are too low to afford private-owned housing.

During the next two years 134,500 homes will be built in the following communities:

Alabama: Dothan, Montgomery, Selma; **Arkansas:** Blytheville, Little Rock; **California:** Kern, Los Angeles, Merced, Needles, San Bernadino, Barstow, Colton, Redlands; **Colorado:** Denver; **Connecticut:** Bridgeport, New Britain, New Haven.

Florida: Daytona Beach, Lakeland, Miami, Tampa; **Georgia:** Albany, Augusta, Brunswick, Columbus, Gainesville, Marietta, Rome; **Idaho:** Pocatello; **Illinois:** Urbana, Chicago, Danville, Springfield; **Kentucky:** Louisville, Owensboro, Paducah.

Louisiana: Monroe, New Orleans; **Maryland:** Baltimore; **Massachusetts:** Cambridge, Worcester; **Michigan:** Ecorse, Flint, Hamtramck, Pontiac, River Rouge, Saginaw; **Mississippi:** Laurel, McComb City; **Missouri:** Kansas City.

Nebraska: Lincoln; **New Jersey:** Asbury Park, Bayonne, Camden, Hoboken, Jersey City, Long Branch, Morristown, New Brunswick, Newark, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Phillipsburg, Trenton, Union City.

New York: Albany, Buffalo, New York City; **North Carolina:** Asheville, Concord, Fayetteville, Kinston; **Pennsylvania:** Allentown, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Mercer County, Farrell, McKeesport, Montgomery County, Pottstown, Pittsburgh, Reading.

Rhode Island: Providence; **South Carolina:** Greenville; **Tennessee:** Chattanooga, Jackson, Kingsport, Knoxville.

Texas: Beaumont, Brownsville, Commerce, Corpus Christi, Corsicana, Dallas, Denison, El Paso, Fort Worth, Galveston, McAllen, McKinney, Mercedes, San Benito, Taylor, Temple, Wichita Falls; **Virginia:** Alexandria, Norfolk; **Washington:** Longview; **District of Columbia; Puerto Rico:** Ponce, San Juan.

Building PAC To Be No. 1 Job In Texas

WITH ITS membership increased by 21,000, the Texas CIO Council last week mapped plans for intensive political action throughout the Lone Star State.

Meeting in Austin for its 13th annual convention Nov. 19-20, the Council made PAC organization work its prime job for the coming year. After hearing a speech by PAC Director Jack Kroll, the Council voted to set up PAC groups at every level—plants, local unions, industrial areas, and legislative and Congressional districts.

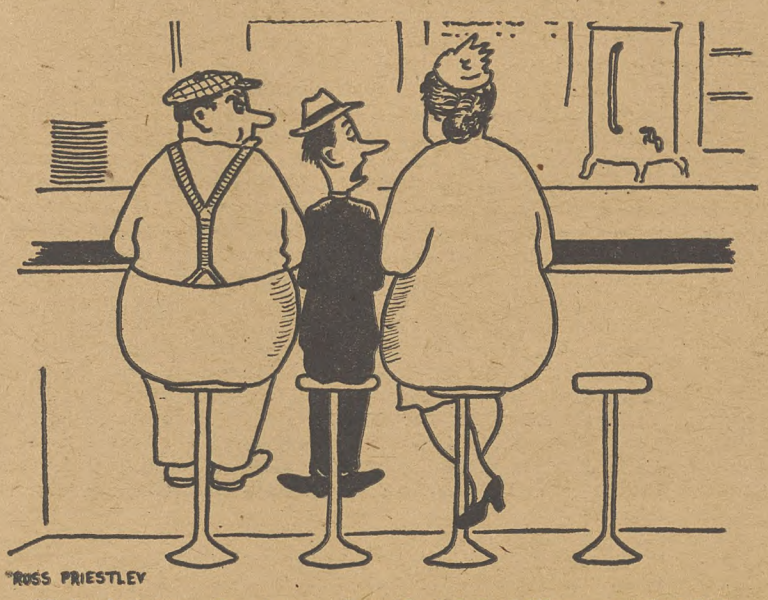
A second resolution called for cooperation with other groups—particularly farmers—to campaign for overhauling of the state's tax burden. The Council urged adoption of the ability-to-pay taxation theory, called for higher taxes on exploitation of natural resources, and opposition to the sales tax.

Represented at the convention for the first time were locals of the Communications Workers of America with 18,000 members; and auto, textile and rubber union locals with a membership of about 3,500 workers.

The convention called for adoption of industrial safety legislation, and creation of a safety commission with rule-making powers, along the lines of set-ups in California, Rhode Island and Ohio; publication of a state CIO paper; establishment of state CIO religion-and-labor fellowships; improved workmen's compensation; and a big-scale natural resources conservation program.

A state Latin-American Affairs Committee, similar to the national CIO committee, was created to deal with problems of migratory Mexican workers in Texas.

Walter Gray of the Auto Workers was elected council president after incumbent Don Ellinger, who had been unanimously nominated, declined to run for another term. Arthur Rister, Packinghouse union, and J. J. Hickman, Oil Workers, were re-elected first vice-president and secretary-treasurer.



"I don't know about you, dear, but I feel like a sandwich."

Co-op Homes To Rent For $38 a Month

WOULD YOU like to live in four-and five-room housing units with utilities included for $38 and $40.50 a month, respectively?

Members of the newly formed Kramer Homes Co-operative, Inc., are going to pay just that much when they move into units of a former government housing project located on Ten Mile Road near Van Dyke in Centerline, Mich.

The project is being purchased by the Kramer Co-op association in order to give its members housing at cost. The Co-op group is a non-profit organization incorporated under the Michigan laws. Ed McCarthy, member of CIO Auto Workers Local 250, is chairman of the Housing Committee, Pioneer Sector, Motor City Co-op.

THE PROJECT, to cost $1,200,000, will be financed by contributions from members and a bank loan. Membership in the group is $370. This sum is refunded when a member leaves the Co-op.

A two-bedroom unit in the Kramer Homes also includes a kitchen, pantry, living room, built-in linen closets, medicine cabinet, automatic hot water heater, closets and storage space. Most of the units have a gas range and refrigerator. Garbage is collected twice a week.

The homes are located away from vehicular traffic and include service drives at the rear, large playgrounds, parking lots, schools on the project with stores, churches and other facilities within walking distance.

N. Y. Ferry Workers Win 40-Hour Week

The American Civic Employes won a reduction in the work week from 48 to 40 hours without a decrease in pay in contract negotiations with New York City's Budget Bureau.

The agreement covers employes of the Ferry Division which includes captains, quartermasters, mates, deckhands, chief marine engineers, marine engineers, stokers, oilers and watertenders.

In addition, ACEU's Pres. Patrick J. Brady stated that stokers, oilers and watertenders will receive an increase in per annum pay to $3400.

Formal Charges Filed Against San Francisco CIO

FILING OF formal charges against the San Francisco CIO Council has been announced by officers of the San Francisco Committee for National CIO, representing a dozen local unions which support National CIO policy.

The charges, sent to CIO Pres. Philip Murray in Washington, asked that the certificate of affiliation of the present Council "be revoked forthwith because that Council has become a pure and simple instrument of the Communist Party and a total opponent of the CIO.

The action against the Council was the first step since the recent CIO convention toward cleaning up of party-line Councils.

Signing the charges against the San Francisco CIO Council were:

Leonard Pollard, acting chairman of the San Francisco Committee for National CIO; William A. Millis, secretary, San Francisco Committee for National CIO; H. Pendola, financial secretary, Local 1684, Steelworkers; Otto L. Schwarz, president, Local 133, Utility Workers; Joseph Janacek, manager, Local 42, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Also Robert D. Brown, executive secretary, San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild; Philip O'Rourke, vice president, American Radio Association; D. W. Anderson, president, Local 71, Installation Division 6, Communications Workers of America; Marie A. DeMartini, president, Communications Workers Division 35 (telephone operators); Charles Abar, San Francisco port agent, National Maritime Union.

Pollard said the charges were filed under long-standing provisions of CIO Rules Governing Councils which require Councils and officers "to bear true allegiance" to the CIO and "at all times to advance the principles and policies of the CIO."

The charges also recall the Council's support and financial backing of the Wallace Third Party in opposition to decisions of National CIO.

In addition, they declare the Council now is in violation of CIO rules, as revised at the recent Cleveland convention, which declare no "member of the Communist Party, any fascist organization, or other totalitarian movement" or supporter of such groups may serve as a CIO Council officer.

THE LETTER TO Murray charged:

"1. That officers of the Council over the past several years repeatedly have violated the long-standing oath of office requiring them 'to bear true allegiance' to the CIO, as set forth in Sec. 22 of CIO Rules Governing Councils.

"2. That the Council and its officers repeatedly have violated Sec. 2 of the same CIO Rules Governing Councils, which declare Councils 'shall endeavor at all times to advance the principles and policies of the CIO . . . They shall take no action in conflict with such principles or policies.'

"3. That the Council and its officers have given aid and comfort to a party-line AFL secessionist group which attempted to destroy the organization of CIO Utility Workers Union of America in San Francisco, in violation of Sec. 16 of CIO Rules Governing Councils.

"4. That the Council gave the privilages of delegate to a representative of this party-line AFL secessionist group, in violation of Sec. 6 of CIO Rules Governing Councils.

"5. That the Council and its officers have interfered in the independent, autonomous, internal affairs, including elections, of CIO local unions in San Francisco, in violation of Sec. 17 of CIO Rules Governing Councils, which declares: 'No Council shall interfere in the internal affairs of any local union or its parent organization . . .'

"6. That the Council and its officers have opposed the political action decisions of CIO national conventions and recognized CIO-PAC organizations in California, by helping to raise funds in 1948 for the Third Party, which is opposed by CIO, and by maneuvering to aid a Third Party candidate for Congress from San Francisco in 1949.

"7. That the Council now is in violation of Sec. 21 of CIO Rules Governing Councils, which declares:

"'No individual shall be eligible to serve as an officer, member of the Executive Board or Committee, or any other committee, of any Industrial Union Council who is a member of the Communist Party, any fascist organization, or other totalitarian movement, or who consistently pursues policies or activities directed toward the achievement of the program or the purposes of the Communist Party, any fascist organization, or other totalitarian movement, rather than the objectives and policies set forth in the Constitution of the CIO.'"

Cal. CIO 'Goes On Carpet' Dec. 19

CIO PRES. Philip Murray has ordered hearings to be held in Washington on Dec. 19 on demands filed by 17 union leaders in California that the charter of the California CIO Council should be revoked on grounds that its present leaders have opposed CIO policies and have "publicly identified" the Council "as a notorious front organization of the Communist Party."

The notice of hearing was sent by Pres. Murray to Pres. James L. Daugherty and Sec-Treas. Bjorne Halling of the California Council.

He said the hearings on the charges will be conducted by CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood; John Brophy, CIO director of industrial union councils; and Vice-Pres. John J. Moran of the Communications Workers of America.

Invitations to attend the hearings were sent to Daugherty, Halling, members of the California CIO Council's Executive Board, and to the 17 CIO union officials who filed the charges against the Council on Oct. 4.

Five specific charges were listed by the complainants in support of their demand for revocation of the Council's charter:

1. "Officers of the State Council were close allies of the Communist Party in its efforts to defeat labor-indorsed liberal candidates in the election of November, 1948."

2. "The State Council encouraged oppostition to the European Recovery Program."

3. "Officers of the State Council publicly indorsed the Communist daily newspaper 'People's World' and urged CIO members to support and subscribe to this union-busting, strike-breaking paper."

4. The State Council has caused to be distributed literature attacking the officers and the policies of the CIO and has caused the printing of anti-CIO material in the State Council's newspaper, the 'Labor Herald.'"

5. "The present officers of the State Council and various employes of the State Council have on numerous occasions injected themselves into the affairs of local unions for the purpose of encouraging such local unions to oppose the policies of their respective international unions. Officers of the State Council have interfered in the internal affairs of CIO-affiliated unions when such unions were engaged in strike action against employers.

The hearings will be held in the Board Room of CIO headquarters, Washington, D. C., at 10 A.M., EST, on Dec. 19.

The hearings will mark the second time that formal demands for revocation of charter of a state or city CIO Council have been investigated by a national CIO body. Similar charges of Communist domination were lodged against the Council in New York City in the autumn of 1948, and that body's charter was revoked by the CIO Executive Board meeting in Portland, Oregon, in November, 1948. A new New York City Council, was then established which has gained widespread support among CIO unions in that city.

COFFEE AND SANDWICHES for the employes of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union besieged by the dissident members in the union's headquarters in New York City are thrust violently to the street. The "malcontents" were protesting the suspension of New York Port Agent Donald Drumond and 14 other union officials in that metropolis' port.

Tempest In NMU Subsides; Ousted 15 Face Charges

THE TEMPESTUOUS three-day attack on the NMU's international offices in New York, which started Nov. 17, has subsided—but the melody lingers on.

Tension within the union reached the breaking point when the NMU National Council ordered the removal of 15 New York port officers for violation of the NMU constitution. Chief target of the Council's attack was David Drummond, agent of the Port of New York, who was told by NMU Vice President H. B. Warner to consider himself "resigned." Warner on Sept. 30 had been placed in charge of the Port of New York on orders of the National Council.

What happened next, in the words of the NMU Pilot, was that "a power-drunk mob of malcontents . . . rushed the headquarters building" and three days of violence ensued.

The Pilot blamed the outburst on "the coalition—an ambitious set of selfish, prejudiced, biased and conniving conspirators intent on taking over NMU for the Russian Soviets." It further stated that the "Communist show of strength—the loud-mouthed, filth-spilling mobs of Wednesday—were the last gasp of the dying coalition."

"The vast majority of the raiders," the Pilot contjnued, "were bewildered old men at the end of their rope and a crowd of young dandies playing at insurrection."

THE 15 DISCIPLINED officers are supposed to come to trial Nov. 29. Meanwhile the coalition which is attempting to oust Joe Curran as NMU President, has secured a temporary court injunction restraining the NMU from removing the 15 New York officers, and tying up all NMU funds. The NMU succeeded in getting this modified so that it continues to have normal operating funds. A hearing was held Nov. 22 but the judge reserved decision.

THE PILOT states that there were three main reasons for the coalition's attempt to take over: (1) the anti-Communist flavor of the recent NMU convention, (2) the decisions of the CIO convention, and (3) the forthcoming referendum vote in NMU on the question of whether to bar Communists from membership.

The attack on headquarters took place while the three top NMU officers were out of town. Curran, hearing about it, immediately asked the CIO American Radio Association to send messages to all NMU members aboard ship to rally to his support.

In typical seaman's language, the message read as follows:

"Make arrangements so that upon arrival in New York all except stand-by crews request time off to attend grandmother's funeral. After burying the old lady, contact union and come down to defend the union from commie storm troops and goon squads, who include Communist clerks, furriers, and every party member in sight."

There are ample economic reasons for unrest within the NMU. It is a situation making political explosion almost inevitable.

CURRENTLY, there are four sailors in the Port of New York for every job, and the NMU hiring hall, which is the only bulwark holding off near anarchy in hiring practice, is gravely endangered by the Taft-Hartley Act. A Supreme Court decision on whether Taft-Hartley does outlaw the hiring hall is expected in the Spring.

Meanwhile waterfront employers have signed contracts with NMU continuing the hiring hall in effect on a temporary basis only, and ending it if the Supreme Court finds a violation of the law.

Curran and the majority of the NMU top officials are facing the situation by pressing in Congress for specific exemption of the maritime industry from the Taft-Hartley Act. Bills have been introduced and there is some likelihood of action. A Senate sub-committee of the Labor Committee currently is conducting hearings on the question.

Curran's opposition claims that this is no answer and that the only way to keep the hiring hall is to pull a general maritime strike. They also say that the current job situation calls for a "share-the-jobs" approach instead of the standard practice under which jobs are assigned on no other basis than time spent on the beach.

House Unit Told T-H Act Breeds Strikes in South

By JUSTIN McCARTHY

A SUBCOMMITTEE of the House Committee on Labor and Education stripped the veneer of evasiveness from mill owners and management at Atlanta, Ga., last week and revealed a new pattern of union-busting in the South.

Three cases in which management representatives failed to answer subpoenas were turned over to the Justice Dept., by Rep Thomas Burke (D., O.), subcommittee chairman. If proved that the subpoenas were properly served, the men probably will be held in contempt.

The subcommittee, which consisted of Rep. Roy W. Weir (D., Minn.), and Rep. Samuel K. McConnell (R., Pa.), in addition to Burke, heard witnesses from the Hart Cotton Mill, Tarboro, N. C., tell on Nov. 21 how the company took advantage of Taft-Hartley provisions to force workers to go on strike last May 12.

The next day the subcommittee heard witnesses from four other southern mills, but always the pattern of provocation, harassment and delay was the same.

LEWIS M. CONN, state directo for the CIO Textile Workers in North Carolina, said that two days before the union contract with Hart expired the plant general manager proposed elimination of dues checkoff, a no-strike guarantee, and permission to change workloads without consultation.

Conn pointed out that workload changes would lead to dissatisfaction, the dissatisfaction would lead to a strike, and the strike would lead to a suit against the union. Elimination of the checkoff, he said, would lead to union insecurity and inability to discipline its members.

When Conn remarked that "this is the sort of vicious web being woven around us in this thing," Rep. Burke replied that "it's out of the same cloth that the Taft-Hartley Act was woven."

WHEN THE 550 workers rejected the Hart proposals and went on strike they were subjected to police brutality, injunctions, threats and intimidation that continued to the day of the hearing, Conn said.

(Two cases of violence were described in the CIO News last week: The dynamiting of a striker's home in Fountain Village, near Tarboro, and the beating of TWUA Rep. R. H. Harris.)

The strike at the mill still continues, with only 50 of the original strikers back in the plant. Some 200 workers have been imported by the company in an effort to break the strike, but have failed.

WHEN HART officials took the stand "nobody knew nuthin'". They tossed responsibility for the management of the mill from one to another with the deftness and agility that the Notre Dame backfield displays with a football on Saturday afternoons.

E. P. Cave, head of the gigantic Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., of St. Louis, of which Hart Mills are a tiny factor, said that he "didn't know any more about a cotton mill than a person that never saw one" and claimed local management was alone responsible for the mills in his vast chain, only 20% of which, incidentally, are union.

Frank Leslie of New York City, president of the mill, did not know much, either. That, he said, was the problem of Marcus W. Carter, general manager of the mill.

Carter, on the stand, agreed with the union's description of bargaining sessions.

ROBERT CAHOON, legal representative for TWUA, said the Taft-Hartley act has forced a legalistic rather than a human approach on mill owners.

He said that W. S. Blakeney, Frank Constangy, and one or two other lawyers constantly pop up as attorneys for firms displaying the same kind of anti-union policies.

"Instead of leading to labor peace," Cahoon said," the Taft-Hartley law is forcing unions into organizational strikes.

"More and more we find that under the completely snafued procedures of the law the only thing left for us to do is to strike to get recognition."

He accused Blakeney and other company lawyers of following a policy of "continual delay," a term meaning that any decision concerning the union would be appealed so that discouragement and the passage of time would wipe out union sentiment.

"We have lost three local unions in North Carolina, one in Georgia, and are now in danger of losing another in North Carolina because of the feature of the Taft-Hartley law allowing scabs to vote in place of strikers," Cahoon said.

Testimony in the other cases, which included: Barnes Lumber Co. and Frank Ix & Sons, both of Charlottesville, Va., U. S. Rubber Co., Scottsville, Va., and the Rubin Shoe Co., Waycross, Ga., followed the same pattern. Only Rubin officials answered subpoenas. Officials of the other companies will be cited for contempt, committee members said.

Parolees Ordered To Vote 'No Union', Probers Hear

MEMBERS OF a congressional investigating committee were told a Kentucky State parole officer instructed parolees employed at the Bond Bros. Wood Preserving Co. plant near Louisville, Ky., to vote against the union in a NLRB election.

The four members of a subcommittee of the House Labor and Education Committee, headed by Rep. Burke (D., Ohio), heard testimony during an all-day session designed to discover the causes behind the strike called by the CIO Woodworkers May 2 after five months of futile bargaining attempts with the company. The strike continues.

The group heard charges that State parole officer, Gus L. Heicken, accompanied by plant superintendent Gordon McGough, visited parolees on the job previous to an NLRB election last year.

Leaish Bronston, one of the former parolees, testified he was told by the officer, "I want you to vote, but not for the union." (The terms of all parolees employed at the plant have expired.)

Burke questioned Heicken's action in relation to the freedom-of-speech provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law.

Burke asked if it were not true that men would be a "little fearful" when a parole officer and superintendent told them involvement in a union might cause "trouble." He questioned whether the parole officer "should even be present" with the superintendent.

He further commented that, "the parole system of the state was apparently used in this case to subvert the intention of Congress."

Members of the committee also inquired at length into an alleged company practice of paying wages in script, which could be cashed only at the plant store. Vice Pres. Clarence Bond said the company had been paying off in this manner since 1923 and "everybody was happy until the union came in." He denied that the firm ran the store.

Rep. Weir (D., Minn.), in commenting on this feature, said, "these men earn their money and in my opinion they should have the right to cash it anywhere they want to." The union contends the store is company-owned and that exorbitant rates of interest are charged on loans.

A previous hearing before the State Commission of Industrial Relations had disclosed the enforced servitude of LaGrange Reformatory parolees at the Bond Bros. plant.

Ship Ballots On Pensions

TWENTY thousand members of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers were voting last week on a Bethlehem Steel Co. pension proposal. Results will not be known until this week.

The workers employed at the company's eight East Coast shipyards have been offered a modification of the pension plan that led to the recent agreement with the CIO Steelworkers.

Negotiators for the union and the company conferred for more than five hours before agreeing to submit the plan to the union's membership. The union committee expressed dissatisfaction with the offer.

Edward Denhardt, secretary of the union's Bethlehem Atlantic Coast committee, described the offer as "unsatisfactory" but added that the membership would be asked to vote on it.

1) The company wants the right to lay off a worker for as long as 15 days without regard to seniority. This would be particularly unfair to workers in the repair yards where great fluctuations in work occur. (A worker might be laid off for 15 days, work a day and be laid off for another 15 days without regard to seniority.) The company would determine the workers to be laid off.

2) The company wishes to eliminate the clause of the contract which states, "When a worker is to be laid off, 40 hours advance notice must be given." The company suggests that this be dispensed with for any other than new ship work.

3) The company proposes to strike out that phase of the agreement which says "under certain conditions, supervisors are not to be permitted to work with tools." It would be changed to read, "supervisor may use tools at anytime he sees fit."

Bell Ignores CWA In Pension Proposal

THE BELL Telephone empire, supposedly in negotiations with the CIO Communications Workers, on Nov. 22 suddenly announced a unilateral increase in its pension plan, thereby exposing its "negotiations" on the subject as a sham.

The CWA countered immediately by filing unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB. The union's attorneys will meet in Washington Nov. 29 to consider what, if any, further action to take.

The Bell system's action was taken without prior consultation with the union, and CWA negotiators had no knowledge even indirectly that such a move was pending.

Just a few days before the announcement, CWA had said in its Newsletter that "negotiations by CWA divisions with Bell managements are meeting the same old policy of stalling . . . Negotiations presently are in a state of suspended animation with the union considering moves to blast the corporations out into the open. Tactic of Bell appears to be to meet with the division bargaining committee and then to insist upon recesses of two weeks to 'consider' demands."

CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne commented after the unilateral offer had been made: "The myth of collective bargaining in the Bell System has been torn apart. It's action like this that provokes strikes."

CWA COMMITTEES have been bargaining with Western Electric in New York, with Southwestern Bell, with the Oregon area management of the Pacific Telephone Co., and with the Commonwealth Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, among others, and were preparing to serve demands on the Mountain States Telephone Co.

The pattern in all these discussions had been the same. The union had renewed its demand that Bell make its pension system part of collective bargaining and the company maintained that the present contract guarantee, that the company plan will not be made less liberal, was sufficient.

The unilateral changes in the Bell System plan increased minimum pensions from $50 to $100 a month for those with 20 or more years of service at age 65, less one-half of social security payments.

For employes retiring before age 65, with a minimum of 25 years' experience, the pension will be $75 a month but no social security deduction would be made until the employe reached 65, at which time the $100 minimum—less one-half social security—would be applicable. Bell system pensions now average about $78 a month, including all pensions of management personnel and company executives, according to CWA.

BEIRNE said the money changes were long over-due, are part of the CWA'S objective, and have been for years. As long ago as 1947, when the union went on a nation-wide strike, a $100-a-month pension was one of the basic points at issue.

Because it is not jointly administered the union has no real protection under it, he said.

BRIDGES TRIAL RECESS: Pres. Harry Bridges of the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and two other officials of the union are on trial in Federal Court in San Francisco on charges in connection with Bridges' application for citizenship. Bridges is on the left on the third step, and at the right on the same step in ILWU First Vice Pres. J. R. Robertson. The other defendant, Henry Schmidt, is not shown. In the front center is Morris Watson (wearing the tweed coat), the union's information director.

Facts Back Up Need of CIO's Program for Children

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THAT MILLIONS of children in the world's greatest and richest democracy are not getting a chance to grow into healthy and well-adjusted adults is the tragic fact brought out in figures compiled by the Federal Security Administration.

The figures show that:

- From 250,000 to 400,000 children under 18 are brought before juvenile courts yearly.
- One million children in school today will spend part of their lives in mental hospitals—victims of emotionally damaging experiences in infancy and childhood.
- There are millions of handicapped children in the country: 35,000 have diabetes; 175,000 suffer from tuberculosis; 200,000 epilepsy; 175,000 have cerebral palsy; 500,000 need orthopedic and plastic aids.
- Four million have eye defects; one million have hearing defects.
- Half a million have rheumatic fever and rheumatic hearts disease—the chief fatal illness among children.
- Twenty million school-age children need dental care.
- At least 45,000 infants and mothers die needlessly each year.
- In some parts of the country, 72% of the pregnant women and 85% of the children of early school age have nutritional diseases caused by poor and inadequate diet.

Healthy and Happy Children the Hope of the Nation

THESE FIGURES throw light upon the great need to improve and expand the nation's facilities for protecting the physical and mental health of underprivileged children and mothers as urged by the CIO.

The first right of citizenship in a democracy begins in childhood, stated the program for the protection of children adopted at the recent CIO convention in Cleveland.

Improvements in present legislation and new measures needed to safeguard the health and happiness of the nation's youngsters were outlined in the program which reaffirmed the CIO's pledge to work toward achieving these goals.

Just how much of the CIO's recommended program is now under way, and where the greatest needs lie at present, is hard to determine, for the national and state government agencies working on problems involving children are many and scattered.

The overall story of America's neglected future citizens and what is being done or needs to be done to help them lies buried in the records of thousands of government and welfare organizations throughout the country. But the FSA's overall figures quoted above give an indication of the appalling national need and explains why the CIO regards its childrens program as so important.

Among the improvements in the protection of children which the CIO calls for are these:

- The expansion of maternal and child health services until they are within reach of all mothers and children needing them, with special attention to more and better health services for school-age children.
- The expansion of public child welfare services throughout the country to give skilled help to orphaned, neglected and delinquent children, to children of working mothers, and to communities for recreational programs.

The Federal government set-up through which these services function at present is quite complex and confusing, but here is a brief description of some of the main ones:

Most of the health and welfare services for children and mothers made possible under funds appropriated by Congress are administered—through grants to the various states—by numerous bureaus and divisions of the Federal Security Agency's Social Security Administration.

A great part of the activities involving the welfare of children and mothers center in the U. S. Children's Bureau of the SSA. This bureau also cooperates in some instances with other Federal agencies, such as the U. S. Public Health Service, the Office of Education (both also under the FSA) and the Dept. of Agriculture (on the school lunch program, for example).

The work of the Children's Bureau of the FSA-SSA in general is two fold. One part deals with its research, information and advisory services, the other with the grants-to-states program under which the actual services are rendered. These grants are given to the various states for such purposes as maternal and child health, care of crippled children, and general child welfare.

Just recently Oscar Ewing, head of FSA, announced the appointment of five top-notch authorities in highly specialized fields of maternal or child health as part-time consultants to the Division of Health Services of the Children's Bureau.

The new consultation service will seek to help states and communities develop and improve the health services for mothers and infants, especially in providing better care for prematurely born infants, as more funds become available.

OTHER KINDS of improved services for children specified in the CIO's program bring more Federal agencies into the picture.

One of the main points in the program is:

"Elimination of harmful child labor through Federal and state laws, strong labor law administration supported by adequate funds, and more fact-finding on child labor and youth employment problems."

Federal agencies concerned with these problems are (1) the Wage-Hour Administration, which has the responsibility of enforcement of the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and (2) the Child Labor and Youth Employment branch of the Division of Labor Standards, which cooperates with state departments of labor in setting standards. Both these agencies are in the Dept. of Labor.

Another point in the CIO program urges "strengthening of public employment office systems so as to improve and extend counseling, placement and follow-up services for young people."

This involves another Dept. of Labor agency, the U. S. Employment Service.

Other parts of the CIO's general program for children bring in still more government agencies. For example, the National School Lunch Program, strongly favored by the CIO is administered through the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture's Production and Marketing Administration, in cooperation with state departments of education.

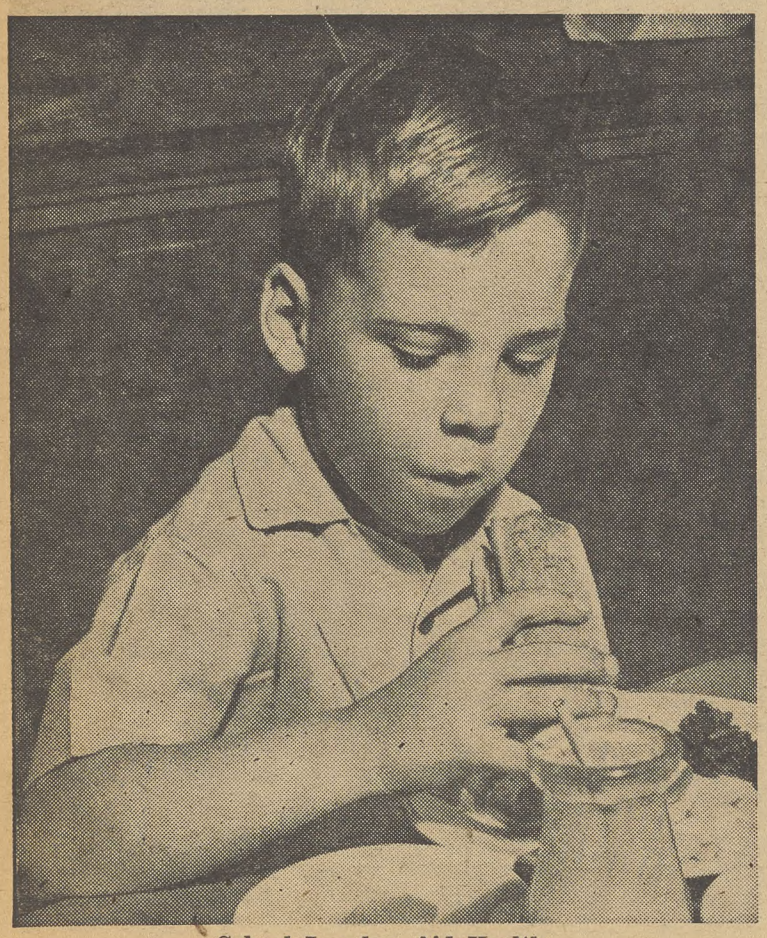
Federal funds for the school lunches are apportioned among the states monthly, depending on the need, the number and type of lunches served, etc. At the peak of the program last year, nearly 7 million children in 4800 of the country's schools were fed.

In addition to cash, the Dept. of Agriculture also makes available, from time to time, supplemental commodities and special surplus commodities, such as potatoes, dried eggs, canned, dried and fresh fruits and vegetables, which are allocated to schools and other public institutions such as orphanages.

This rounds up the main Federal agencies through which services advocated in the CIO's children's program function, although others should be mentioned also, such as the Dept. of Interior which has a park and recreational service, the U. S. Public Health Service, and of course, the Office of Education.

Next year an interesting and important event in this general field will take place when the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth meets the week of Dec. 3, 1950. CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey represents the CIO on the Executive Commitee of the Conference. A 52-member National Committee is comprised of educators, physicians, clergymen, farm and labor leaders, youth representatives and others.

The conference will examine the advances made in the last decade in health, welfare and education of the nation's youth, and bring together the best knowledge about children with the aim of finding ways of applying this knowledge to the schools, homes, churches and the entire community.



School Lunches Aid Health

RUSS PRIESTLEY

"I can't live on the salary you're giving me—will you marry me?"

Rieve To Congressional Unit:

Government Spending Greatly Helps Prosperity

GOVERNMENT spending even at the price of a big federal debt—has contributed heavily to the nation's prosperity.

In fact, historians of the future may well determine that the spending policies started by Pres. Roosevelt were the decisive factor in getting the country out of the depression mess.

And so long as we keep high output and job levels, the size of the federal debt won't be any serious drag on the nation's economy.

These views on Uncle Sam's budget policies were presented last week by Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union to the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report. The statement was read to the group by Everett Kassalow, director of the CIO Full Employment Committee, of which Rieve is administrative chairman.

RIEVE described budget balancing as a "kind of off-shoot of the business cycle."

"When times are good and full employment and high levels of national income prevail, every effort should be made to pile up federal surpluses and pay off part of the debt.

"When unemployment rises, however, and national income drops, the federal government must use its fiscal powers to help stabilize the economy, including, if necessary, spending for programs which may result in budget deficits for a while.

"It may well be that when historians come to assess the role of federal spending in the past decade, they will conclude that with all its shortcomings and dangers, its major significance lay in the fact that it furnished leverage which moved the economy off the dead center it had hit in the stagnant thirties.

"Once underway, the basic strength which was inherent in the system but had remained dormant for over a decade, came into play," Rieve's statement said.

WARNING against exaggerated fears concerning the size of the federal debt or of its interest charges, Rieve said they "can only be regarded intelligently in relationship to the nation's total income in a given period, as well as its prospects for economic growth and development . . .

"We cannot help but be struck by the fact that the more than five-fold increase in annual federal interest payments does not seem too serious a load in the light of the $180 billion increase in national income over the same period since 1939. Even in real terms, national income is up over 100%.

"Obviously, this great rise in income has raised the tax bearing capacity of the nation and thereby makes the carrying charge of $5½ billion in interest much less of a burden than even the $1 billion charge was in the late thirties."

THE CIO official declared it was "particularly unfortunate" that so much of the government's spending had to be "of so largely a wasteful, warlike character. Can anyone here conceive of what our instruments of health, welfare and education—to choose but three—might be today if the $200-odd billion debt had been poured into more useful channels?"

He said that while federal deficit spending can help the nation overcome depression trends, the accumulation of federal surpluses "can also help check inflation and prevent wild booms.

"We believe, for example, that the federal surpluses piled up in the years of 1947 and 1948 undoubtedly reduced the force of inflation and lent some additional stability to the economy."

Retention of the excess profits tax and enactment of the "ill-timed, ill-staged income tax bill of 1948" undoubtedly contributed to the inflationary trends, Rieve said.

He added that sound fiscal policies should be worked out in conjunction with provisions for adequate social security, increased minimum wages, a farm support program, security and bank deposit legislation and public housing.

"These and other phases of national economic policy help create an environment in which the tasks of fiscal policy are reduced. As a consequence, the prospects for successful fiscal policy operations are enhanced."

It All Depends Who Does It

If it's done by government, it's "bad"—and if it's done by private business, it's good.

That was the comment made by Pres. Emil Rieve of CIO Textile Workers in a statement to a Congressional economic committee in Washington. He said:

"When a private utility company floats a bond issue, and uses the fund thus obtained to build a new power plant or a series of transmission lines, it is entered on the books as an asset.

"Yet, when a government agency, a TVA or the like, borrows money and does the same thing, it becomes an all-terrible public debt, with nothing good to be said of it."

KAISER-FRAZER TO PAY PENSIONS: Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers (right) puts his signature on an agreement with the Kaiser-Frazer Corp., which provides that the company will pay the cost of pensions for its employes. Henry J. Kaiser, chairman of the corporation's board, who signed for the company, looks on.

K-F Agrees To Pay For Pension Program

THE CIO AUTO Workers and the Kaiser-Frazer Corp. have announced establishment of a new retirement fund following the recommendations of the Presidential report of the Steel Industry Board.

A joint statement issued by the company and the union said that K-F workers can retire voluntarily at 65 years of age. The company will pay into the fund 6c per hour for each employe.

Under the agreement, details of the retirement plan will be worked out by a joint union-management committee and incorporated into a retirement trust agreement.

The program will be administered by a board of trustees consisting of seven members. Three members will be appointed by the company, three by the UAW-CIO, and an impartial chairman will be chosen by mutual agreement.

The new agreement was concluded in negotiations which started five months ago. The joint announcement was made by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Henry J. Kaiser, K-F board chairman.

It is subject to ratification by UAW members employed at the Kaiser-Frazer plants at Willow Run, Detroit, Adrian and Dowagiac, all in Michigan.

The pension agreement extends until Nov. 11, 1954.

Second major point in the agreement is the extension of the existing "Kaiser-Frazer UAW Social Security Fund" which was established June 1, 1948.

The fund was the first of its kind in the automobile industry. It is administered by a joint union-management board of trustees and provides free hospitalization and surgical benefits, sick and disability benefits of $30 a week for a maximum of 26 weeks, and $2,000 life insurance.

Picketing Of Clothing Stores Upheld

THE CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers has hailed a decision of the N. Y. State Supreme Court upholding labor's right to picket stores selling clothing made by a non-union manufacturer with whom the union is engaged in a dispute.

Justice George Beldock dismissed a complaint by the Sa-Ray Clothing Co., Inc., with stores in Manhattan and Brooklyn, against ACW Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

The court also denied Sa-Ray a temporary injunction to stop union picketing, which began Oct. 6. The Amalgamated's campaign is directed against the non-union manufacturing firm, Merit Clothing Co., Inc., of Mayfield, Ky.

Beldock held that the Amalgamated was within its rights, as a matter of law, to follow Merit's non-union goods to its retail outlets "and to persuade the consuming public to refrain from purchasing the non-union product." The judge held that a genuine labor dispute exists within section 876-a of the State's Civil Practices Act.

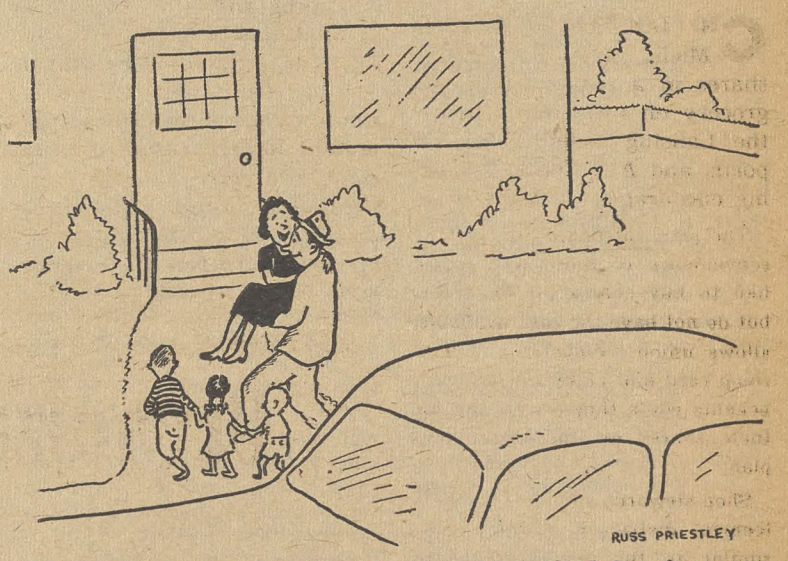
"I am satisfied," Beldock ruled, "that the picketing is being engaged in without violence, coercion or intimidation."

On Oct. 26, the New York Region of the National Labor Relations Board dismissed a charge by Sa-Ray against the Amalgamated, declaring that the board found no sufficient evidence of any violations of the National Labor Relations Act by the union.

William Isaacson, ACW's general counsel, represented the Amalgamated both before Justice Beldock and the Regional Board.

Local Quits UOPWA

By a vote of 200 to 4, the Newsvendors' Union at Los Angeles, an affiliate of the United Office & Professional Workers, has quit the UOPWA and asked the national CIO for a local industrial union charter.



"Oh John, you mean our new house we've waited for since our wedding day—it's finished?"

Rail Fare Increases Please Air, Bus Lines

"THOSE well-dressed characters wearing the big grins are airline executives and the fellows laughing out loud run bus lines," said PAC's Political Action of the Week.

"The reason they're so happy is because they've noted that the Interstate Commerce Commission granted the request of 60 eastern railroads for a 12½% increase in passenger fares.

"The new fares are three and three-eighths cents a mile coach and four and one-half cents a mile first class. That's 44% over the fare three years ago. It's twice bus fare. Here's how the new rates line up beside airline fares between New York and several cities (not counting 15% Federal tax):

	Old coach	New coach	Air coach	Old 1st Cl.	New 1st Cl.	Air 1st Cl.
"Chicago	$27.30	$30.71	$29.60	$44.10	$48.64	$44.10
"Cleveland	17.18	19.33	17.80	27.85	30.70	25.10
"Detroit	20.67	23.25	21.00	32.98	36.39	30.10
"Washington	6.74	7.58	none	10.73	11.85	13.10

"Six ICC members voted the increase, saying the railroads were entitled to more revenue. Chairman Charles D. Mahaffie and three others dissented, saying the time is here for the railroads to try cutting fares to increase their volume.

"One who voted for the raise was ICC member J. Hayden Alldredge. Testifying in Congress recently, he pointed out that the ICC cannot fix rates, it can only approve or reject railroad proposals. He said he was against rate fixing by the Government because that would make Congress responsible for the financial condition of the railroads.

"But in the same testimony, Alldredge said that—without having the rate fixing power—Congress may have to consider federal subsidy of railroads if they go on losing money under the present practice of treating them as private property."

NAMer Says Monoply Stifles Small Plants

Newspapermen crowded around as the big shots from the Natl. Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce, and duPont told the House monopoly committee that consumers were responsible for the growth of big business.

But few were around when a little manufacturer—a member of the NAM—denied their whole story. The spokesmen for big business were unanimous in declaring that vigorous competition exists in American industry today—and that the only reason the big companies were big was that consumers preferred the products of the companies which have grown so rapidly. The newspapers played up their statements.

But a wholly different story was told by Orville Morrison, president of the Sunroc Refrigerator Co., Glen Riddle, Pa., which specializes in making water coolers in competition with such giants as General Electric and Westinghouse. His story got little attention in the press.

Morrison said the consumer had little choice under the monopolistic practices of big business. He charged GE and Westinghouse divided the markets and did not bid against each other. He said their products were not sold on their merits, but were forced on the consumer through control of distributors—wholesalers and retailers—who were afraid to buy from any but the big companies for fear of retaliation.

MORRISON said he had been able to outsell the big companies for 70% of the water cooler business of government units and big buyers who test their own products.

The little business man said he had tried to warn his colleagues in the NAM that they were "leading us down the road to totalitarianism" by their monopolistic practices—but had made little headway. Many businessmen, he said, were suffering from a neurosis which compelled them to try to become the biggest in their field.

Challenging the testimony of the big business spokesmen that consumers' preferences were responsible for the growth of the big companies, Morrison said all sorts of devices were used to keep consumers from exercising their choice. He noted, for instance, that many of the products he buys for his plant can be obtained from only one source—and therefore he has no choice—whereas a few years ago there were many sources.

"UNLESS action is taken soon to stop loss selling and division of markets by Westinghouse and firms like that," Morrison said, "half the small companies in my business will soon disappear." He charged the big companies lowered their prices when his company was bidding but raised them when it didn't.

In many instances, Morrison testified, the consumer does not get the best product because he has no way of comparing quality. If GE puts an inferior motor into a refrigerator, as it has done, he said, the ordinary consumer cannot tell the difference.

Morrison charged the Army Procurement Office in Chicago had favored Westinghouse in the recent award of a contract for 800 coolers—by writing specifications based on Westinghouse advertisements—and permitting Westinghouse to alter its bid after the bidding was closed. Chairman Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) announced he was sending the testimony to the Army, the Justice Department, and the Federal Trade Commission.

Big Drive On Health Plan Set

THE AMERICAN Medical Association and its insurance company allies are planning to take big advertisements in every newspaper in the country—dailies and weeklies alike—to promote attacks on national health insurance. The campaign will begin early next year.

The new campaign, expected to cost in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, will use the AMA's publicity team of Whitaker & Baxter and the dough of the giant insurance companies, which have teamed up with the AMA to distribute anti-health insurance literature and send speakers to "grass roots" organizations' meetings.

Evidently sensitive over the charges of a deal between Minnesota editors and the state medical society, Clem Whitaker, of the AMA publicity firm, emphasized that the advertisements were going to be placed in all newspapers—not just those friendly to the AMA.

Whitaker always has taken the position that if advertising were placed in all newspapers, there could be no charge of using it to influence the press. Perhaps he is unfamiliar with the story of A&P advertising.

SOME BIG newspapers—which get thousands of dollars a week from A&P advertising—have shown great reluctance to handle the government's side of the anti-trust case. And even though they have accepted A&P ads attacking the government's case, they have refused advertising defending the government case.

There was no indication in Whitaker's announcement of how much would be spent in this advertising campaign. But, he said, ads would be placed in every one of the nation's 12,000 newspapers, and in addition, advertising would be placed on the radio, in magazines and on billboards. It costs big money to put on an advertising campaign of this kind.

The advertising, Whitaker said, will be geared so that life insurance companies, which are interested in the profits from voluntary insurance which the AMA is promoting as a substitute for national health insurance, can tie in with the AMA campaign.

Apparently nervous over the repercussions of the advertising campaign, Editor & Publisher, trade organ of the newspaper business, warned editorially that "we may expect to hear the same old critics spreading the same old story about the purchase of editorial opinion every time a newspaper agrees with the AMA view next year. We suggest that every daily and weekly newspaper go on record right now, then the critics won't have anything to talk about and they can smother in their own indignation."

Co-op Stock Sold Through Stamp Plan

CIO LOCALS in Lansing, Mich., now are buying shares in a new co-op supergrocery on the "stamp plan," the Lansing Labor News reports, and AFL locals are being encouraged to do likewise.

The plan, introduced to suit the convenience of those who would like to buy shares at $20 apiece but do not have the cash available, allows union members to hold a co-op card and enjoy the discount benefits while they are paying for their shares on the installment plan.

Shop stewards and local committeemen distribute stamp books similar to the war bond books used during the war. Spaces are provided for pasting in 25-cent stamps, which may be bought from the stewards and committeemen at any time. A paid-up book buys one share.

To back up the drive for memberships, the co-op is displaying merchandise at union meetings, and comparing prices with those of brands sold through regular retail outlets. Reaction has been highly favorable.

Nathan Associates Add Labor Division

Robert R. Nathan Associates of Washington has added a Labor Division to its list of available services.

The facilities of the organization's newest addition will be offered not only to national and international unions but will also be geared to the problems of locals which are faced with economic problems.

Nathan prepared reports on national economic policy for the CIO and on the economic position of the Steel Industry for the Steelworkers, and helped present the union's case before the President's Fact Finding Board.

The Labor Division is located at the headquarters of Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., 3 Thomas Circle, Washington 5, D. C.

McGrath Expects Reaction Against A&P

ONCE GROCERY store competition is driven out of a community by a "planned loss program" the A&P food chain is likely to raise prices again to a higher level. That has happened in the past, and is one of the reasons why the federal antitrust suit against A&P is so important, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath declared in a copyrighted interview in the Nov. 25 issue of U. S. News.

"In the long run," McGrath asserted, "I think the A&P has made a mistake from a public relations point of view, through its use of newspaper advertisements to argue its side of the suit.

"We point out that they did engage in these practices, and did pay their fine, and that they now resist the Government's efforts to make them correct the situation. Once the people understand what our suit is about they violently switch to our side."

Ed. Note: It seems as though the word "may" should have appeared before violently. We are quoting the story just as it appeared in the magazine.

Asked whether in the long view the consumer is better protected if there is competition at the producing end, even though it might not mean a lower price tomorrow, McGrath asserted, "That's right."

McGrath denied assertions in A&P advertisements appearing in thousands of papers on the same day the interview appeared that "A&P will be put out of business" and that the breaking up of the giant chain "will wipe out the savings you now enjoy on the foods A&P makes."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

(In the absence of Vice-President Haywood, who is attending the London conference for establishment of a free World Trade Union organization, his column is compiled from field reports).

IOWA—Reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports old UE Local 1116, with membership of 1,500 and contracts covering 3,800 in seven plants held "a special membership meeting . . . there were 27 people present . . . gave a vote of loyalty to the old UE." Distributing CIO leaflets at the plants, Dir. Henry reports, "we were well received by the employes."

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Reg. Dir. George Craig reports, "Local 132 of Lancaster, Local 135, of Lykens and Local 104 and 112 of Easton, held their membership meetings and have decided to remain in the CIO by overwhelming majorities . . . another blow to the old UE."

CONNECTICUT—Reg. Dir. Edward McCrane reports, "I mailed 1,500 copies of the UE expulsion resolution to the homes of UE members . . . I feel confident that when we are able to bring the real facts to the rank and file we will break down the left wing following. (Old UE leaders have ORDERED members not to read CIO literature in Connecticut.")

CLEVELAND—Reg. Dir. Sam Sponseller reports UE Locals 777, 724, 710, 701, and 728, with membership approximating 3,000 voted to remain in CIO and executive boards of Locals 721 and 747 are recommending CIO affiliation to the membership of 3,000. These various locals are in Cleveland, Lima, Sandusky and Barberton.

CENTRAL NEW YORK—Sub-Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo reports, "I attended a meeting together with Brother Frank Fiorillo with Local 314 in Hudson, and after a short discussion the workers voted unanimously to affiliate with the IUE-CIO. A meeting of the General Electric Co., Local 301 . . . some 9,000 workers attended . . . after much yelling and shouting a vote was finally taken which resulted in affiliating with IUE-CIO which was carried by a 7 to 1 margin."

BUFFALO—Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson reports that a mass meeting of Local 1581 representing 4,300 members and with whose executive board he had met voted with only eight dissenting votes to affiliate with IUE-CIO. At Local 303, "We had a turnout of approximately 300 people . . . and the local union voted with only 16 dissenting votes to go with CIO."

On other organizational fronts:

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers won an NLRB election at the Sierra Madre Sportswear Co., Chino, Calif., by a five to one majority. CIO organizers Joe Saldivar and Adel Hamilton were in charge. The United Steelworkers won a union shop election at the International Derrick & Equipment Co., Torrance, Calif., by a vote of 121 to 2. The Steelworkers won another NLRB election at the U. S. Steel Supply Co., Los Angeles, Calif., by a vote of 36 to 13. USA-CIO Rep. Gil Anaya and Balt Yanez, Local 1981 were in charge.

Adolph Germer, Director of Organization IWA-CIO, reports that in a runoff representation election at the American River Pine Mills, Foresthills, Calif., the IWA-CIO was victorious by a vote of IWA 51; AFL 37. In charge for the Woodworkers were Claude Ballard, Kenneth McKee and Stanley Bauer.

Business Agent Sonia Baltrum reports that the Textile Workers have won four union shop elections in San Francisco. The victories, by almost unanimous votes, were gained at the Ames-Harris-Neville Co., Pacific Diamond H. Bag Co., Suntent Luebbert Co., and Western Bag Co., all in San Francisco, Calif.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that in an NLRB election held at the Redfield Gunsight Co., Denver, Colo., the Steelworkers won the election by a vote of 37 to 26.

CIO Reg. Dir. Jack Easton reports the following results of two union security elections held in Huntington, West Virginia: Heiner Bakery; eligible 74, yes 70, no 4. Mootz Baking Co; eligible 80, voting 77, yes 73, no 4.

No Union, No Soccer

America's professional baseball players, a few of whom have toyed with the idea of trade unionism, sought to keep an eye on Britain's professional soccer players. Britain's "booters," who belong to the Players' Union, are threatening to adopt a closed shop. They say they may refuse to play with non-members.

PAC To Study Phila. Victory, Detroit Defeat

PAC LIAISON officers from all CIO unions will attend a meeting in Washington, Dec. 5, to discuss plans and problems in connection with the 1950 Congressional elections, and also to review the 1948 "Tale of Two Cities"—Philadelphia and Detroit.

PAC Dir. Jack Kroll and the delegates will review in detail the campaign procedures used in Philadelphia and Detroit and will also scrutinize gains and setbacks in other cities and states.

Philadelphia and Detroit have been picked for special attention because they are regarded as the two most significant contests of 1948 from the point of view of (a) difficulties involved and (b) political action techniques. The meeting is expected to be long, lively and productive.

In Philadelphia, four Democrats broke the hold of the Republican machine on the city government, with labor backing, although the City of Brotherly love is not known as a labor town.

In Detroit, UAW Member George Edwards was defeated for mayor by a Republican, although Detroit is reputed to be a labor town. This is the paradox which the PAC delegates will seek to unravel, and it will take long and careful study before a conclusion is reached.

Richardson Dilworth, Democrat who led the winning ticket in Philadelphia, is not a union member. He had the support of the city's two newspapers, the normally Republican Inquirer and Bulletin.

He had been a central figure in an early 1948 reform of the city Democratic organization, following his defeat for mayor in 1947; he also had conducted an old-fashioned and productive expose of graft and incompetence in the Republican administration.

His labor backing was not unanimous; certain AFL unions, and the independent Hosiery workers, came out for the Republicans, and not all CIO unions were enthusiastic about him.

There was no United Labor Committee back of him, but there was considerable quiet cooperation at the ward and precinct level and an enormous amount of gruelling work on voter and registration lists, with the result that registration and voting broke all previous records. The Democratic organization and the labor groups pulled together without friction. The Negro vote was not organized one way or the other and there was no race issue in the campaign. It was a one-issue campaign: reform of municipal government.

The situation in Detroit was quite different, and not nearly so simple. Edwards ostensibly was an ideal candidate but his Republican opponent, Albert J. Cobo, was hard to attack. Although he opposed public housing and other liberal programs, in his 16 years as city treasurer he had built up a reputation for disinterested civic service and complete honesty. The AFL went all out for Cobo and so did the newspapers.

The Democratic organization was badly split as a carry-over from the 1948 election of G. Mennen Williams to the governorship. The election was "non-partisan"—the candidates ran without party identification on the ballot.

The race issue was very much in the campaign; the Cobo forces, including Detroit Dixiecrats, told voters in white districts that Edwards was going all-out for the Negroes, and told Negro voters that Edwards was from Texas and "you know how they treat us down there."

UAW, which spared no efforts in the campaign, attributes Edwards' defeat to (a) the vicious press and radio propaganda against Edwards, and (b) the apparent fact that "you can't elect a labor candidate without full Democratic support."

Although voting broke all previous records in Detroit, the huge turnout did not come from normally liberal-Democratic districts; pro-Edwards precincts, according to an Associated Press analysis of results, "consistently had 30% or lower primary turnouts, with notably few ripples of response in the finale to the union's campaigning. Cobo precincts showed an average turnout nearer 60%."

All of this, in considerably greater detail, will come under review when the PAC officers meet.

McCabe Declared Elected In Buffalo

James J. McCabe, president of Steelworkers Local 2497, Buffalo, N. Y., was declared elected to the Buffalo city council Nov. 12, after a recount of votes.

A re-check of voting machine results showed that McCabe, indorsed by the Erie County PAC, had won by 83 votes over Pascal C. Rubino, who also was indorsed by PAC. Unofficial returns, widely reported in the newspapers, had given the selection to Rubino by 152 votes.

The upset does not affect the political line-up of the city council, since both men are Democrats. The council now is nine to six Democratic.

Glassworker Elected Mayor

Tommy Nicholson of CIO Glassworkers local 15 at Butler, Pa., was elected mayor of Butler Nov. 8.

Here is the election report, as sent in to the CIO News by Butler 15's correspondent, A. R. Beck:

"Well, we did it! Our brother Tommy Nicholson came through the general election with flying colors, winning the mayoralty election by a large majority. We naturally feel this to be quite a triumph for Butler local as this is the first time in the history of the city that a worker, as well as a union man, has ever been able to win any post of any importance in the city government . . .

"Butler is very badly in need of some new industries as well as a lot of civic developments, and it will be up to the new mayor to be on his toes and get busy and battle all the way for them. If he does not, then we can expect the same old crap that has been shoved down our throats for the last—well, I cannot say how many years, but a lot of them."

Labor Helps Quincy, Mass., Change To PR with Loss of 1.5% of Ballots

"DON'T CROSS your candidates—give them a number."

With this slogan, the United Labor Committee of Quincy, Mass., accomplished the almost unheard-of public education feat of seeing a city through the change-over from ordinary to proportional representation voting with a total loss of only 434 ballots out of 29,730 cast, or about 1.5%.

Under the PR system, ballots marked simply with an "X" are not counted. The voter must number the candidates in the order of preference. Quincy since time immemorial had voted by the "X" method; last year, the city government decided to change to PR.

In nearby Cambridge, which has had PR for five years, fully 20% of all ballots cast are still invalidated because voters persist in marking their choices with an "X."

But in Quincy, the alert United Labor Committee used every means to educate the public. In radio spot announcements repeated over and over again, in all speeches, all statements, all addresses to union meetings, and in 50,000 circulars distributed on election day, the pitch was:

"Don't cross your candidates, give them a number."

The appeal worked. Total registration was 44,000; the number of ballots actually cast was well above the number that politicians expected in view of the registration figures; and only 434 were void.

David J. Crowley, of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers, was among those elected to the city council. Two other candidates indorsed by the labor committee also were elected. The Committee is headed by Arthur Boyson, CIO, and Edmund J. Healy, AFL.

Ewing To View Health Aid Abroad

Federal Security Administrator Ewing will leave for Europe Dec. 1 with three high ranking aides to make a month's study of health insurance, social security and education programs in operation there.

The trip will take the official Government mission, personally endorsed by Pres. Truman, into England, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy and Israel, in that order.

Ewing will be accompanied on the trip by Dr. W. Palmer Dearing, deputy surgeon general of the Public Health Service; Dr. David E. Price, chief of research grants and fellowships, National Institutes of Health; and Dr. Earl McGrath, Commissioner of Education

Report On Low Incomes

Knocks Props From Under Anti-Fair Deal Arguments

By NATHAN ROBERTSON

EVIDENCE collected by a Congressional committee that a quarter of U. S. families still get less than $2000 a year has put new life into the battle for President Truman's Fair Deal program. It has contributed powerful support for almost every measure on the President's program.

The report, drafted by the staff of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, which was created under the full employment law, will serve as a campaign textbook in next year's Congressional elections. It will be a major reference book in all future debates on Fair Deal measures in Congress.

This evidence of low incomes of many American families takes the ground out from under many of the arguments made by opponents of the President's program. It is devastating proof, for instance, that the alternatives proposed for national health insurance are unrealistic and unworkable.

Sen. Robert A. Taft has been contending that national health insurance is unnecessary because 20% of the American people are able to pay their own doctor's bills without help from the government. He has proposed meeting the medical problem by providing "charity" medicine for the families at the bottom of the income scale.

With 10,000,000 families making less than $2000 a year, and therefore obviously unable to meet the high cost of modern medical care, Taft's approach would cost the government billions of dollars a year without reaching many of the families that also need a better way to pay for their doctor and hospital bills.

The American Medical Association admitted 10 years ago that families making less than $3000 a year faced disaster in meeting the costs of serious illness. That figure, adjusted to the higher cost of living, is now about $5000. The joint committee report shows about 30,000,000 out of the 38,500,000 families in the U. S. now in that category.

THE AMA and its supporters in Congress have proposed voluntary health insurance as an alternative to national health insurance. But the recent Congressional report shows that the cost of voluntary health insurance is way out of the reach of millions of American families, quite aside from its other inadequacies, such as limited coverage.

The President's compulsory health insurance program, on the other hand, would cover almost all of these low income families at a cost based on their ability to pay. They would thus be removed from the charity rolls, at a tremendous saving, and would get the same kind of medical care as other families.

HERE ARE some of the other measures in the President's program which have been given a tremendous boost by the report on family incomes:

● Expansion and Liberalization of Social Security: In 1948 almost 2,000,000 families with incomes under $2000 were headed by persons 65 years of age or older. Almost three quarters of the beneficiaries of old age insurance, under the social security law, had incomes of less than $1000. The President's program would provide substantial help for these families.

● Civil Rights Legislation: The number of Negro families in the low-income brackets was far out of proportion to the number in the total population. Civil rights legislation would help these Negro families to obtain work without discrimination against them on account of their color.

● Federal Aid to Education: The committee found lack of education was an important cause of low earning power among all groups of low income families, and that there was a vicious circle because low incomes were a factor in the lack of education. This evidence points to the need of even broader aid to education than the President has proposed.

● The Brannan Farm Program: The report showed clearly that low-income families spend a much larger proportion of their incomes for food than other families and get far less nutritious diets. The Brannan farm program would lower the cost of food to consumers, and make it possible for low-income families to get more of their share. The report indicated present policies of artificially holding up the price of food to consumers are dangerous to national health.

● Development of "TVA's" in other river valleys: Strong support for development of river valleys along the pattern of TVA was provided by the report. The Tennessee valley was one of the poorest regions in the U. S. prior to the New Deal. The report showed average incomes in the valley have risen far faster than in the rest of the United States—from $148 per capita in 1933 to $797 in 1947. Similar gains were shown in every category including wage and salary payments, net retail sales, bank deposits, and the number of business concerns.

The Congressional report contained similar statistical evidence backing up almost every legislative proposal the President has made to Congress. It made the Republican attacks on "the welfare state" sound a little hollow.

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Spirited Convention Spurs CIO Electrical Workers Toward Organizing And Bargaining Objectives

The IUE-CIO is on the march! Its first organizational convention was a whopping success. Now the month-old democratic CIO union of electrical, radio and machine workers is "getting on with its job"—(1) to bring into its ranks all the workers in its industry; (2) to win certification through Labor Board election victories; (3) to gain collective bargaining agreements for higher living standards and security.

Over 400 delegates — from 130 locals and representing 220,000 workers—attended the four-day convention in Philadelphia. Presiding over the sessions was James B. Carey, CIO's secreary-treasurer and chairman of the IUE's administrative committee.

It was an enthusiastic convention, marked by frequent rounds of applause and a high degree of unanimous support in behalf of the organization's primary goals.

They knew the danger of gang-ups between Communist groups and reactionary employers to offset the rising strength of the new democratic union.

But, as Chairman Carey pointed out, "the crazy Moscow adventurers cannot win, regardless of the support being given them by a few short-sighted employers." And he warned that no trickery — in the courts or outside them — would halt the IUE-CIO in its victory march.

Now the IUE-CIO moves out to win speedy NLRB elections; to bargain with employers; to win better conditions. And "next spring or summer" another convention will be held — to elect permanent officers for the fastest-growing union in America. (For additional details, See Pages 6 and 7.)

IUE'S ORGANIZATIONAL CONVENTION HEARS CIO PRES. PHILLIP MURRAY

Oil Union Requests Special Counsel To Replace Denham

By RAY DAVIDSON

APPOINTMENT of a special acting general counsel for the NLRB to handle a case upon which General Counsel Robert N. Denham refuses to act has been requested by Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers.

Knight requested this step in a telegram to Pres. Truman.

The case in question involves nearly 800 members of the OWIU who were discharged by Union Oil Co. of California nearly a year ago, following a bitter four-month strike against the company.

The men were laid off when the refinery maintenance work they had been doing was turned over to a contractor hired by Union Oil.

The company signed an agreement with the contractor, the Fluor Corp. which provided that Fluor should employ no labor except AFL members. This effectively excluded OWIU men from their jobs.

Such an agreement is a flagrant violation of the Taft Hartley Law, OWIU said.

THE NLRB regional director at Los Angeles recommended that a formal hearing be held on the charge.

However, as Knight pointed out in his telegram to Pres. Truman, "Gen. Counsel Robert Denham of NLRB, after collaboration with company attorneys, unlawfully and arbitrarily refuses to issue complaint against Union Oil of Cal."

Knight told Pres. Truman that "because of Denham's apparent deal with the company, we request you to appoint special acting general counsel to issue complaint in this case so that the Board itself may determine its merits. We have no other way of being heard by the Board itself unless this is done."

THIS IS NOT the first instance where OWIU has complained to Pres. Truman about Denham.

Knight last August sent the President a telegram in which he charged that the NLRB General Counsel had used "dictatorial power at the request of major oil companies" in denying fair hearings before the NLRB to 300 members of the union discharged by the California oil companies.

OWIU then asked Truman to remove Denham from office.

Two months later a NLRB trial examiner ordered the reinstatement of 40 men fired by Standard Oil of California.

Denham then informed the union that he had ordered NLRB California regional directors to issue complaints of unfair labor practices against the companies involved in the firing of an additional 253 men.

Michigan CIO Backs New Label Campaign

The Michigan CIO Council has asked its affiliates to support the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers in their drive to publicize the union label. ACWA is a union of men's clothing workers.

"Many of our people do not even know where the union label is located in men's clothes and can't understand that they hurt a fellow union member when they buy non-union made goods," declared Barney Hopkins, Michigan CIO secretary-treasurer.

Oil Firm Attorney Accused Of Hitting NLRB Examiner

An oil company lawyer from Houston, Tex., will be barred from further practice before the NLRB unless he can show why he shouldn't be.

Attorney John L. Camp has until Dec. 8 to reply in writing under oath to the NLRB's show-cause order. The board acted when its general counsel, Robert N. Denham, complained that Camp made "an unprovoked brutal physical assault" on E. Don Wilson, a member of Denham's staff.

Denham said the assault occurred last Oct. 26, at Tankin, Tex., where trial examiner Henry J. Kent was conducting hearings in a case involving the Ohio Oil Co. and the CIO Oil Workers. Camp was representing Ohio Oil.

The accused attorney can have a hearing before the board if he files a formal application for one.

NLRB Will Get Tough On Taft-Hartley Affidavits

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board will look more closely into the filing of T-H non-communist affidavits beginning Jan. 1, 1950.

A new amendment to the Board's Rules and Regulations provides that—

1. The Board will investigate those situations in which it believes a union failed to list any officers in its constitution for the purposes of evasion.

2. The Board, after such investigation, may require non-communist affidavits from persons other than occupants of offices listed in the union's constitution.

The text of the amendment follows:

"The term 'officer' as used in subsection (b) hereof shall mean any person occupying a position identified as an office in the constitution of the labor organization; except, however, that where the Board has reasonable cause to believe that a labor organization has omitted from its constitution the designation of any position as an office for the purpose of evading or circumventing the filing requirements of Section 9 (h) of the Act, the Board may, upon appropriate notice, conduct an investigation to determine the facts in that regard, and where the facts appear to warrant such action the Board may require affidavits from persons other than incumbents of positions identified by the constitution as offices before the labor organization will be recognized as having complied with Section 9 (h) of the Act."

According to the Board, 194 National and International unions were in compliance with the non-communist requirements as of Dec. 1.

The new amendment applies solely to the number of affidavits and does not change the policy concerning investigation into the validity of the affidavits. Such questions will continue to be referred to the Department of Justice.

The Board may thus require a greater number of affidavits where it has reason to believe that evasion is being attempted.

All affidavits have to be filed annually and whenever a change of officers occurs.

UAW Wins Over FE At Harvester Plant

The CIO Auto Workers has announced it won an NLRB election in the Louisville, Ky., plant of International Harvester Corp. The vote was one in a series of post-CIO convention fights to win over the membership of Farm Equipment Workers, ousted by CIO for following the Communist party line. Membership meetings of other locals have also voted to affiliate with UAW. These include the two big Harvester plants in Chicago.

Packing Union Wins 5-Day 36-Hour Week

THE CIO Packinghouse Workers and Armour & Co., one of the Big Four meat packers, have agreed on a contract giving most workers pay raises ranging from one-half cent to 15 cents an hour.

An UPWA official estimated that about 18,000 of the 25,000 workers covered would get larger paychecks starting Oct. 31, the date to which the contract was retroactive.

The AFL Meat Cutters, which has been gearing its bargaining with the CIO union's, is expected to sign a similar contract for the 12,000 Armour workers which it represents.

UPWA's pact includes across-the-board raises for Armour workers in Birmingham, Ala. (two and one-half cents), Fargo, N. D. (two and one-half cents), Oklahoma City (two cents), Fort Worth, Texas (two cents), and Tifton, Ga. (one and one-half cents).

THE ARMOUR contract does not have the long retroactivity to Sept. 12 that the Swift contract did, but Ralph Helstein, UPWA president, hailed a new feature in which Armour is pioneering: a 36-hour week guarantee in five days, instead of the six which the old contract provided.

(Thus, if a man works one eight-hour day, he is guaranteed 28 hours more work within the next four days.)

Other features of the contract: three weeks' vacation after 15 years' service (instead of 20 years); elimination of "multiple rates" (now a worker gets the rate of the highest job he works on); and improvements in severance pay and in the seniority plan.

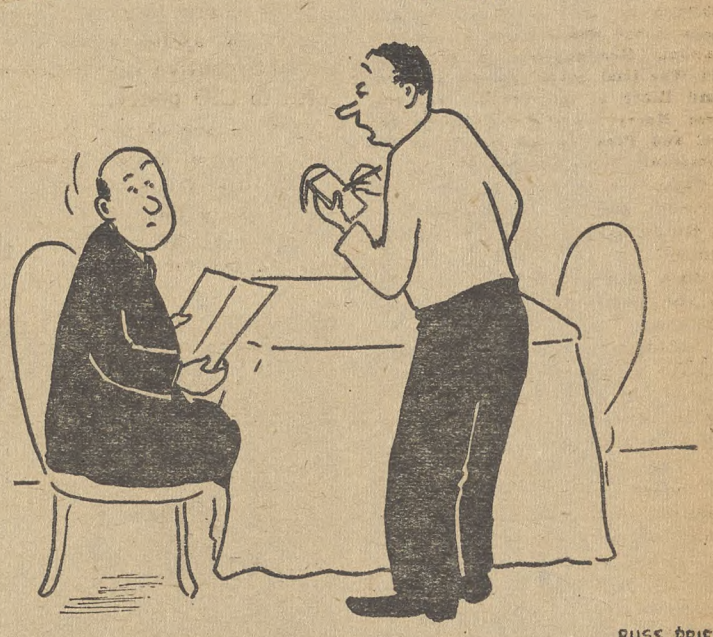
The UPWA-Armour pact runs to Aug. 11, 1950, but may be reopened for wages by either side after next Feb. 15. Of the 21 plants covered, the larger ones are in Chicago, Omaha, East St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., Fort Worth, Tex., Oklahoma City and St. Paul.

NLRB Says Furriers' 'Switch' Is Phony

In an attempt to qualify for an election, a local of the International Fur Workers' Union-CIO—headed by Ben Gold, admitted Communist — disaffiliated and went "independent."

However, the National Labor Relations Board this week ruled that the transformation was "phony" and the "independent" was just a "front" for the Furriers' union.

Hence, the "independent"—which had represented nearly 900 tannery workers in Fulton County, N. Y.—was barred by the NLRB from the ballot in an election just ordered. Workers will be limited to voting for the AFL United Leather Workers or for "no union."



RUSS PRIESTLEY

"One-dollar dinner—on white or dark bread?"

Kroll Urges Fight For Political Reforms

CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll has called on all state and local Political Action Committees to start working now for the urgently needed political reforms indorsed by the CIO convention.

"These reforms must be undertaken," Kroll said, "if we are to keep our democratic process alive and responsive to the needs of the people . . . It is fitting that we of PAC should take the lead in fighting for these reforms now. We have always been and we will continue to be in the forefront of those working actively to perfect our form of government and we shall never cease to labor in this field."

The needed improvements were listed as follows:

1. Revision of registration laws to eliminate "cumbersome requirements designed to prevent expression of the popular will."

2. Pay increases for state legislators and officials. "State legislators in many places are subject to undue economic pressure," Kroll commented, "because of the inadequate pay which operates to deter working men and small farmers from running for these important offices."

3. Establishment of the direct, open primary in all states.

4. Elimination of "the disgraceful practice of juggling election districts—both state and national—whereby voters in one community exercise more influence than voters in another, and where representatives of a few hundred thousand people can outvote millions."

5. Abolition of the outmoded Electoral College and institution of direct election of the President and Vice President of the U. S.

6. Abandonment of the seniority system under which Congressional committee chairmanships now are awarded.

7. Passage of an effective Senate rule providing for limitation of debate, thus doing away with the possibility of filibustering.

"This program should be incorporated in state programs that are to be presented to state legislatures which will meet next year," Kroll continued. "It should be presented to prospective candidates who seek the indorsement of labor in coming elections campaigns, and their responses should constitute one of the considerations upon which support is based.

"It should be widely presented to our membership, and working arrangements for the pushing of these reforms developed with groups that are in accord with us."

In recent weeks Kroll has made an extensive tour of the nation, bringing this message to scores of CIO meetings. He has placed particular emphasis upon the elimination of gerrymandering, because when the 1950 U. S. census is completed, the states will be re-districted by their legislatures in accordance with the census results. Certain states will lose one or two Congressional districts and others will gain.

(For story on national legislative conference in Washington at which state laws were discussed by state labor officials and state CIO and AFL leaders, see Page 9)

Flaxer, Durkin Say: 'Probe CIO Instead Of Our Unions'

THE PRESIDENTS of two of the CIO internationals now facing trial on charges of having consistently followed the Communist party line have failed in their attempts to persuade Pres. Philip Murray to:

1. Disqualify the trial boards appointed by the CIO Executive Board as "prejudiced and incompetent."
2. Appoint a committee of "impartial" citizens, such as Pres. John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, to investigate the CIO instead.
3. Postpone the hearing dates, which have been set and announced.
4. Adopt new rules turning the hearings from informal, privately conducted sessions at which each side will be represented by an equal number of witnesses and a full transcript of proceedings taken, to publicly held free-for-alls with the accused unions presenting as many witnesses as they like.
5. Allow the accused unions the right to be represented by counsel and to see in detail, in advance of the hearing, the specifics of charges presented against them at the Convention.

The demands were served on Pres. Murray Nov. 26 and 27, respectively, by Pres. James Durkin of the Office and Professional Workers and Pres. Abram Flaxer of the Public Workers.

(The hearing on charges against UPW has been set for Dec. 12, and UOPWA for Dec. 15. Both will take place in the Board Room of the CIO National Headquarters in Washington. The trial board consists of Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, Pres. Harry Sayre of the Paperworkers, and Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers.)

Flaxer and Durkin also addressed similar communications to Rieve, asking him to disqualify himself.

Both Murray and Rieve replied to the communications, pointing out that:

1. Under the CIO constitution, the Executive Board and only the Executive Board is empowered by the CIO Constitution to take action against CIO Internationals.
2. The function of the trial board is to investigate the charges and make recommendations to the Executive Board.
3. It has always been CIO practice that charges against CIO internationals be heard by a committee of Executive Board members.
4. The rules for conduct of the hearings accord with long accepted procedure in the CIO.

Rieve added:

"The committee has, of course, no way of informing you in advance of the hearing as to the specific evidence which will be submitted to the committee . . . The rules to which you object serve only the purpose of assuring a fair and expeditious investigation without unnecessary interruption or disturbance."

To the complaint that he was prejudiced, Rieve tersely replied: "Your charge of bias, made in advance of the hearings, has no basis in fact."

In his letter to Murray, Flaxer went into a detailed diatribe against the three international presidents comprising the trial board, and a lengthy defense of the Public Workers' policies.

Murray replied: "Your lengthy and argumentative denial of the claim that your union has consistently directed its policies and activities toward the achievement of the program and purposes of the Communist party, rather than the objectives and policies of the CIO, should, of course, properly be made in the hearings which the committee will hold to investigate that claim."

Durkin, in his letter to Murray, said: "Our union voted against the constitutional amendment under which we are now facing charges, and at the Executive Board meeting following the Convention I recorded my vote against the setting up of a trial committee for us and other unions."

Murray replied:

"I am aware that your union opposed the constitutional amendment . . . (and) voted against the appointment of the committee . . . In both cases, however, the actions to which you were opposed were adopted by large majorities. I assume that you and your union recognize, as I do, that decisions properly made under the provisions of the CIO constitution are valid despite the fact that some unions or persons may have opposed them."

Both Durkin and Flaxer called the trial board a "kangaroo court," and both suggested, none too gently, that it was the CIO which should be put on trial. Both named lists of prominent citizens to whom each would be willing to submit the record of his union's activities. Flaxer named several lawyers, some of them prominently connected with the Lawyers' Guild. It was Durkin who suggested John L. Lewis.

Is CIO Inconsistent With CP?—Durkin

In letters to CIO Pres. Murray and Textile Workers' Pres. Rieve, Public Workers' Pres. Flaxer and Office Workers' Pres. Durkin repeatedly asked which policies and practices followed by their unions were consistent with the aims of the Communist Party rather than those of the CIO.

Durkin, however, went a step farther than Flaxer. In his letter to Rieve, he asked point-blank which aims of the CIO were inconsistent with those of the Communist party!

Local Leader Backs Pizer

"THE GREAT majority of the locals in our International wish to remain within the CIO," said Secy-Treas. Jack Hochstadt of CIO Furniture Workers' local 76 in New York City, as he called on the UFW Executive Board to conform to CIO policy.

UFW is one of the 10 unions facing trial on charges of having consistently followed the Communist party line.

UFW Pres. Morris Pizer, who had fronted for the party-liners for several years, broke sharply with them last week and called on all UFW locals for support.

Hochstadt, whose local is one of the largest in UFW, said: "The people in our International Union who speak by word of mouth that they want to remain united in the CIO should prove it by action . . .

"It is my opinion that the local 76 membership will support such a policy. We are fearful that if such a policy is not adopted immediately by our International, the Furniture Workers will proceed on their own to remain in the CIO, thereby destroying the UFW as an International Union."

ON HIS WAY to attend the First Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, President Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers (left) got a hearty welcome from his uncle Ernest Stocker, retired printer at Ruit, a village near Stuttgart, Germany. Reuther went to Stuttgart to see German labor leaders and his visit at Ruit was the first in 13 years. The woman in the rear is Reuther's aunt, Mrs. Karoline Stocker. Stocker is a brother of Reuther's mother. Reuther headed the CIO's ten-man delegation.

Free Unions Form World Federation

THE FREE trade unions of the democratic world came together at a London conference last week, debated over some points of difference, reached agreement, and went ahead with the job of building a new international labor organization.

Some 238 delegates, representing about 40 million organized workers in some two-score nations, were on hand for the convention. They are working out the basis for a new Int. Federation of Free Trade Unions, in which democratic unions will be associated in common cause.

According to press reports from London, the convention's first and "most explosive" issue was solved by a compromise plan worked out by Chairman Walter Reuther of the CIO's 10-man delegation. He was backed by David Dubinsky, head of the AFL Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The issue centered on the question of sending invitations to the Catholic trade union groups which function in many Western European countries. There have long been mutually jealous attitudes between these unions and the major labor groups in each country, most of them led by democratic Socialists.

The majority unions had advocated a plan whereby invitations for attendance at the London meeting would go to a Catholic union center only when the other union group in that country approved the bid. On the opening day, Dubinsky and Vice-Pres. Herbert Payne of the CIO Textile Workers urged the credentials group to find a method of changing the situation within 48 hours.

Next day, Reuther proposed the compromise: that all Catholic union centers be invited to join the new organization—but with the understanding that in affiliating they would agree to sever connections within two years with the Intl. Federation of Catholic Trade Unions. That compromise was accepted.

The compromise thus permits all Catholic union centers to give their full support, without divided loyalties to another international labor body.

PRESIDENT of the London conference is Paul Finet of Belgium, while Vincent Tewson of the British Trades Union Congress acts as secretary, and union leaders from Cuba, Norway and the Barbadoes serve as vice-chairmen.

J. H. Oldenbroeck of the Intl. Transport Workers Federation is mentioned in press reports as a likely candidate for executive secretary of the new group. The same reports indicate CIO and AFL, together with many of the European nations, favor a headquarters on the Continent, while the British and Oldenbroeck want it established in London.

FAO Rejects Food Plan

THE FOOD and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has turned down a plan to distribute food surpluses to the world, but the fight for the proposal will continue.

Despite the opposition of the State and Agriculture Dept., representatives on the U.S. delegation to FAO, sentiment of unions and farm groups for the plan was mounting.

The plan in question is the proposed International Commodity Clearing House, which would accept the money of the "soft currency" countries, which are in need of food, in payment for food from the "hard currency" countries, which have the surpluses.

ICCH would hold the "soft currencies" as a credit of the supplying country until increased trade and convertibility of the curriencies permitted a clearing of the account books.

FAO referred the plan to a working party of its Commission. Instead of recommending ICCH, the working party urged setting up a FAO consultative committee to which surpluses and needs would be reported voluntarily.

CIO PRES. Philip Murray, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers and Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers all sent message to FAO in favor of the plan.

"We support the ICCH concept because the CIO has consistently supported the principles of multilateral trade," Murray said. "We feel that the extension of these principles of aiding the countries of the world to balance their foreign trade would be furthered by the adoption of the principles and the concepts of the ICCH."

Reuther said:

"In the prevailing struggle of ideologies, every ton of food is worth its weight in armament. We have an affirmative answer to communism (in ICCH). That answer should be heard in every part of the world."

OTHER GROUPS that called for adoption of ICCH included the AFL, the AFL Ladies Garment Workers, AFL Federation of Teachers, the Intl. Association of Machinists, Cooperative League of the U. S., United Council of Church Women, Natl. Catholic Rural Life Conference.

Communists Using 'Big Lie' Technique

Left-Wing Editors And Other Party Hacks Painting Distorted Picture Of Recent CIO CONVENTION

By ALLAN L. SWIM

COMMIES and fellow travelers are doing a lot of noisy and nauseating bellyaching these days about what happened at the recent CIO convention out in Cleveland.

To hear them tell it, Philip Murray and a majority of delegates kicked democracy out the window, practiced dictatorship and charted a course down the road to reaction.

In the process, so the party hacks say, the CIO turned its back on militant and progressive unionism and tossed overboard all of the good things for which the organization stood when it was created.

Yes, the party-liners make it all sound so simple—and so bad.

That's because they lie so easily!

THE NEWSPAPERS of the unions against which "Communism" charges have been lodged haven't given their readers the slightest idea of what went on at the Cleveland convention.

They have been screaming about "witch hunts," "loyalty purges" and "dictatorship."

They have attempted to picture the leaders of their own unions as men of sterling character who were roughly slapped down when they attempted to inject democracy into convention proceedings.

They have painted Murray and his colleagues as a group of ruthless dictators determined to destroy the labor movement.

Their coverage of the convention and their interpretation of what occurred followed the CP line which was reeled out by the Daily Worker.

After running out of half-truths and distortions they resorted to plain lies.

And the irony of it all is that the editors of these sheets are the lads who scream loudest about the "distortions in the daily press."

It really must require some super mental gyrations to excuse their own distortions while condemning the distortions of others.

AT THIS LATE date there should be no great mystery about what happened at the Cleveland convention.

A majority of delegates voted to put the skids under the Commies, to bar them from membership on the CIO Executive Board and to pave the way for expulsion of unions which adhere to the party line in preference to CIO policy.

This was done because the majority was fed up with the manner in which the Commies and their stooges had been exploiting their CIO connections to carry out policies made in Moscow—not in CIO conventions and Executive Board meetings.

The Commies knew what the issue was—and so did everybody else at the convention.

But the lefties are distorting the issue and are trying to picture convention majority rule as a mark of dictatorship.

AS WAS POINTED out in this column several weeks ago, the actions taken at the convention marked an important phase of the left-right battle within the CIO but did not signify its end.

The battle will be fought out finally in local unions and in industrial union councils throughout the country.

And in these local unions and councils the Commies will peddle their phony line for all it's worth.

They'll pose as the great defenders of democracy, as No. 1 advocates of civil rights, as the only ones with progressive or liberal ideas.

And at the same time they will maintain tight allegiance to a foreign government which practices totalitarianism and requires that labor organizations slavishly play the role of company unions.

Furthermore, they—like a guy named Hitler—will operate on the theory that the Big Lie will be accepted as truth if repeated often enough and loud enough.

Real Progress

A new CIO union, the IUE, was chartered only a little more than a month ago—and when it held its first convention last week in Philadelphia it represented more than 220,000 electrical workers.

This in itself is real progress—remarkable progress.

Every person with union experience knows you can't start from scratch and set up a union of more than 220,000 members in 30 to 35 days.

It just can't be done.

Years of hard work—hard work by men who refused to bow to Communist dictates—went into the creation of IUE-CIO.

This group, led by James B. Carey, former president of UE and CIO secretary-treasurer, did not deliberately set out in years gone by to bring about the creation of a new electrical union.

They set out to free the nation's electrical workers from the domination of a group of leaders who adhered more closely to the policies of the Kremlin than the policies of the CIO.

They wanted a democratic union—an American union. So did thousands of men and women who work in electrical plants.

Now they have one.

They have one because thousands of electrical workers rebelled against the leadership of UE before and after it was expelled from the CIO for following the Communist Party line.

The old UE crowd has been shouting and screaming, pouring out anti IUE-CIO propaganda and running to the courts for injunctions.

Its leaders have been acting as party-liners often do as they fight a losing battle—as they see rank-and-file workers turn against their Moscow-determined policies.

The CIO and its affiliates, as always, have many important tasks confronting them, but none is more important right now than lending full support to IUE-CIO and the committee of 12 which is administering its affairs.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer

Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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Commie Davis Finally Climbed on Bandwagon

THE CIO News on Nov. 21 reported that Communist Benjamin J. Davis, former New York City councilman, along with the rest of the city communists, "lined up on the landlords' side in the struggle which preceded adoption of the Sharkey law."

The Sharkey law is a New York City ordinance freezing rents as of March 1, 1949, and subjecting decisions of the regional federal rent control office to review by a City Rent Commission, with an overall allowable ceiling of 15% on rent increases.

The CIO News went on to say that Davis "fought the measure bitterly in the council, on the alleged grounds that it did not go far enough."

The story has aroused the wrath of S. W. Gerson, chairman of the Legislative Bureau of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party.

His complaint, faithfully reported in a two-column story in the Daily Worker of Nov. 28, is that the article "slyly conveys a false impression." Gerson points out that the official minutes of the city council of Sept. 20, 1949, show that Davis voted with the council majority for final adoption of the Sharkey law.

Gerson also details in the same letter the highlights of Davis' attacks on the proposal, including the offering of two unsuccessful amendments designed to strengthen the law, and Davis' affirmative vote on shelving the bill until it could be strengthened.

The CIO News had no intention of "slyly conveying a false impression." It meant to say that Davis and the Manhattan commies fought the law bitterly before it was adopted. The newspaper was unaware that Davis climbed on the bandwagon at the last minute after his fight was lost.

Conn. Radio Station Aided CIO Candidate

RADIO STATION WAVZ, in New Haven, Conn., gave "full editorial backing" to Richard C. Lee, CIO-indorsed candidate, in his recent campaign for the mayoralty of Yale University's home town, the CIO News is advised.

A story in Variety, entertainment trade magazine, stated some time back that radio stations had not taken advantage of their newfound right to editorialize, when it came to the fall election campaigns.

The CIO News on Nov. 21 quoted Variety on the subject, pointing out that the CIO had vigorously opposed the Federal Communications Commission decision which gave stations this right in the first place.

The News story reached the desk of Victor W. Knauth, president of WAVZ, who wrote the following letter to the CIO News editor:

"WAVZ gave full editorial support on the air to Dick Lee, the Democratic candidate for mayor of New Haven. We did this because WAVZ is operated like a local newspaper and we take editorial positions on many local matters.

"Oh yes, Dick Lee came from a slow start and was nosed out in the race for Mayor by only 700 votes out of some 70,000 votes cast. His Democratic fellow-candidates won control of the City Council. It was the heaviest off-year election turn-out on record. You can see that his CIO backing and maybe WAVZ's editorial support played their part."

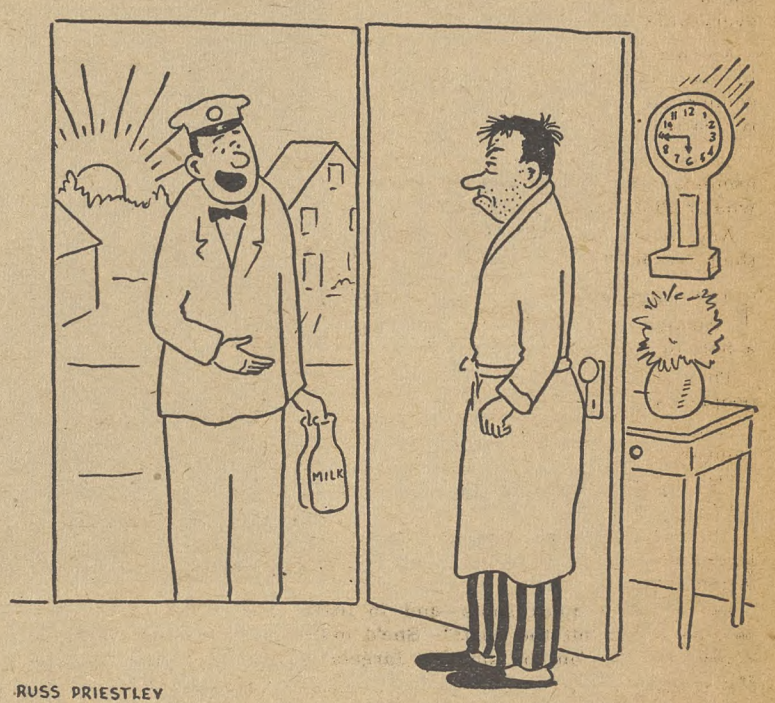
Lee's victorious opponent was the incumbent mayor, William C. Celentano, Republican.

CIO's argument against the FCC's granting the right to editorialize on the air was (a) that radio is primarily an entertainment medium and (b) that if radio stations were granted the right to editorialize they would undoubtedly reflect the Big-Business attitude, since radio entertainment is a big business depending entirely on advertising for support.

Two Youths Arrested In Slaying Of Negro

Two white youths were arrested in a cafe at Charleston, S. C., while having coffee, on a charge of murdering and robbing a Negro cotton farmer in Walhalla, in the Blue Ridge foothills. Police said Leroy Parker has confessed. His companion was James Lawling. Police said the two youths shot Mike Rice when he refused to tell them where he had hidden the $500 he got for his cotton crop.

While the man lay groaning they took the money, and warned Henry Davis, 14, a nephew of Rice's, to "guard" the body, according to police. Rice died during the night. It was 24 hours later before the terrified boy summoned up the courage to notify police.



RUSS PRIESTLEY

"G' Morning, Charlie, I was in the neighborhood so I decided to drop around and say 'hello.'"

She Picked Up The Gun And Began Firing

THIS is the story of two women organizers and a group of would-be hoodlums who made life miserable for them—for a time.

Involved were insults, heckling, threats and a bit of gun-play.

The two women—one in her 60's and the other in her 20's—stood their ground.

The would-be hoodlums didn't. They decided they weren't really tough when one of the women picked up a gun and started blazing away.

Nobody got shot, but the gunfire radically altered a bad situation insofar as the two CIO representatives were concerned.

THE TWO organizers were sent to a Southern town to try their hand at establishing a union at a garment factory.

They had been there only a short time when they started running into difficulties.

In similar situations male organizers frequently receive black eyes and bloody noses, but the men of this town obviously didn't believe in slugging women.

But the men didn't draw any line on insults and heckling. They really turned on the heat.

The younger woman was scared and frankly admitted it. Her more experienced companion, however, seemed not to be worried about what was happening. She had been in tough situations many times.

A GROUP OF MEN started following the women nearly everywhere they went and they did everything they could to make life miserable for them.

When the organizers left their hotel the would-be toughies started walking behind them, making such remarks as:

"Why don't you leave town? Nobody wants you around here. Don't you know something bad will happen to you if you don't leave?"

When the women entered a restaurant for lunch their "escorts" went along and occupied the booth next to them.

Their meal was accompanied by insults, by implied threats and by direct threats.

The organizers were followed when they got into a car or when they went to a movie.

THE HECKLING campaign, obviously encouraged by the company the women were trying to organize, went on for about a month.

The younger woman had had about all of it she could take—but her more experienced companion kept telling her that everything would turn out OK.

At this point a traveling carnival came to town and the younger woman told her companion she would like to have a bit of recreation.

"Let's just go out to the carnival grounds and walk around—just to see what's going on."

And when they went to the carnival their "escorts" went along.

THE TWO WOMEN strolled around the carnival grounds and finally came to a halt in front of a shooting gallery.

They watched for a while as some young people banged away at the targets.

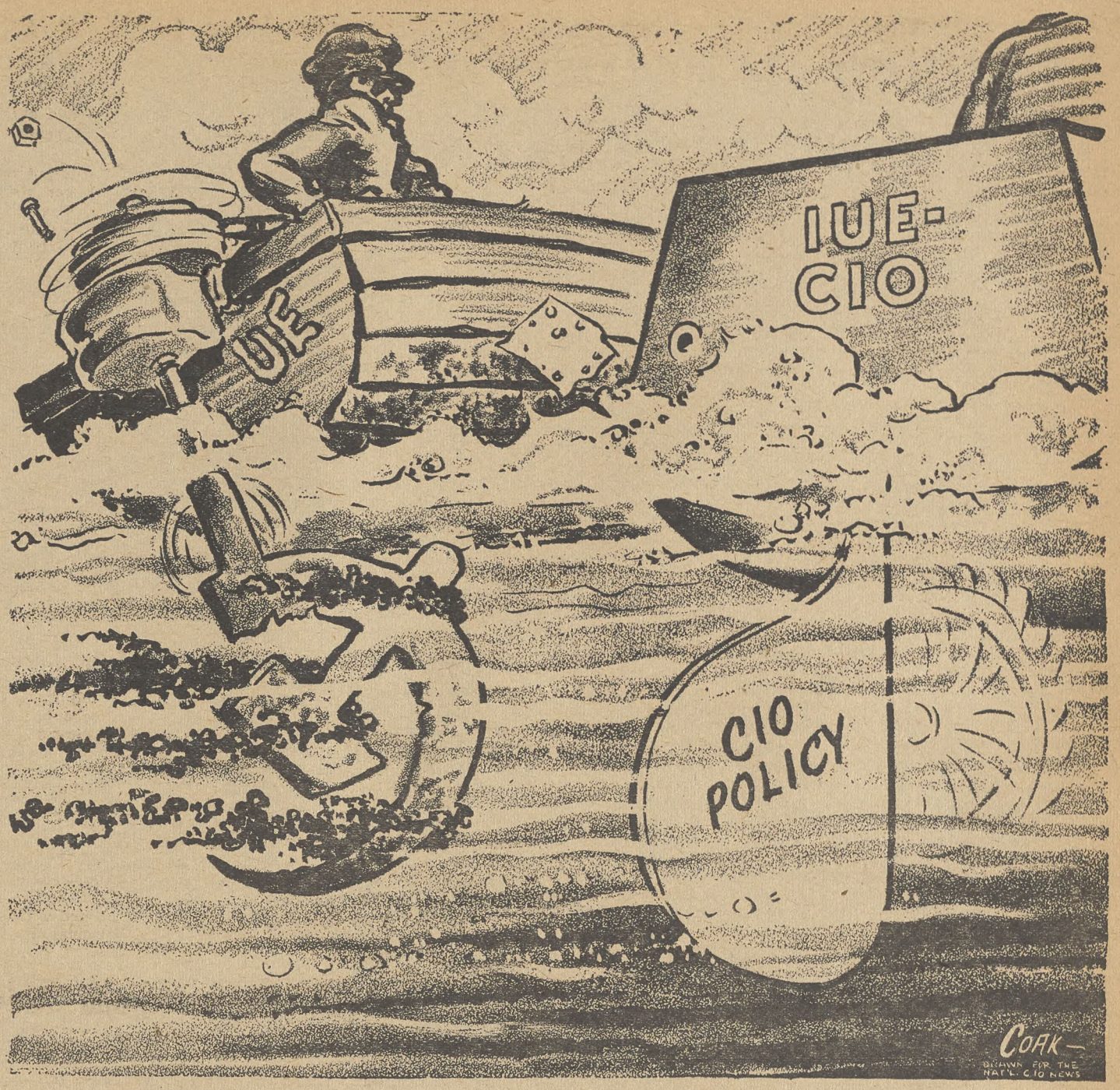
"Come on; let's go," said the younger woman.

"No, I believe I'll try my hand at this," said her companion.

The elderly woman paid her money, selected a rifle, raised it to her shoulder and began firing—rapidly.

She fired 15 quick shots—and 15 little, moving birds "bit the dust!" She'd made a perfect score on the smallest targets in the gallery.

And at that very moment the two "helpless" women organizers lost their "escorts." There was no more heckling. **A. L. S.**



Rep. Biemiller:

Hysteria Over Welfare State Borrowed from Lewis Carroll

Rep. Biemiller (D., Wis.) in a speech last week to Milwaukee lodge, No. 0137, Fraternal Order of Eagles, said that the reason for the attacks on the "welfare state" was that big business wanted the exclusive right to run the country:

"How frightened would you be if someone hissed in your ear, 'Beware the Jabberwock!' Maybe the panicky tone might scare you, but I think you'd wonder what on earth they were talking about.

"And yet that's just about what's been going on for the last few months—a kind of panic campaign, lifted right out of Alice's Adventures Through the Looking-Glass.

"The only difference is that when Lewis Carroll wrote that famous story, he **intended** it to be nonsense. But in this case, people—a few people—have been moaning 'Danger! Here comes Statism!' or else, 'Look out, look out, it's the Welfare State!' Then they expect you to run in all directions.

"Now it really can't be the terms themselves that are scaring Mr. Dulles and Mr. Dewey. The dictionary defines welfare as 'prosperity' and 'exemption from pain and discomfort.' And it defines 'statism' as 'belief in a state government, as in a republic, in contrast with belief in communism or a soviet government.'

"Obviously, it can't be the words that are worrying them. In fact it seems much more likely that these gentlemen's terror is induced by having followed Alice through the looking-glass into the land where everything goes backward and no one thinks it necessary to use words that make sense."

Biemiller went on telling how Franklin D. Roosevelt acted to halt bank failures, and to protect farm prices and the incomes of workers. These things helped business, he said. Biemiller continued:

"In spite of the looking-glass protestations of the moguls and mouthpieces of Big Business, I'm not at all sure that they really want free enterprise at all. I haven't seen any of the mammoth trusts encouraging competition. But the welfare state does want free enterprise.

"By the beginning of the Twentieth Century the power of the barons of Wall Street was really so well recognized that Bryan answered John Pierpont Morgan's smug comment that 'America is good enough for me,' with the retort, 'Whenever he doesn't like it, he can give it back to us.' And it was Theodore, not Franklin, Roosevelt who first prosecuted monopolies.

"I think we are getting closer to the real meaning of the Alices walking through the looking glass. They are truly afraid of a government who might want to put some restraints on Big Business to prevent it from swallowing the rest of the economy. But more than that, there is another thing they are afraid of.

"The present government is legitimately concerned about business, and has shown this concern through many concrete actions. But it does not limit its concern to business. It recognizes its responsibility to **all** its citizens. It recognizes the need of all citizens to live free from the fear of poverty and serfdom. In this richest of all countries in the world, the government has thought it proper to share its wealth with all its people, not in the way of totalitarian states which offer the lure of bread at the price of liberty, but by helping people to help themselves, by protecting them from dangers beyond their control, by allowing them to grow strong enough to protect their own interests against exploiters.

"We are working for equal rights and opportunities for **all** Americans, And as members of a state deeply interested in the welfare of its people, we are going to do everything we can to provide adequate health services for everyone.

"Ah! Now I think we have the answer. This is what Jabberwock means, at last. It means fear of a government that takes its responsibilities seriously. It means horror of a state that can and does recognize that its obligations are not primarily to a few industrial giants or to a handful of their bootlickers."

Forever Backward?

"And if these travellers in looking-glass land want to go forever backwards, do you think what they want reflects the will of the people?

"Do you think their program of cuts in relief, abolition of social security, withdrawal of farm price supports, breaking of labor unions, and reincarnation of slums—do you think their program would ever have a chance so long as we are a democracy?

"Have the election returns in 1948 and 1949 suggested that the people of this country want a government-by-millionaires? Or legislation for private privilege? Do you really believe that anyone wishes to change the word welfare to farewell?"

—Rep. Biemiller (D., Wis.)

Enthusiastic Delegates Launch New IUE-CIO On Fighting Course

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

1. IUE's Spirit

The delegate from Ohio said: "This is the first resolution I ever spoke on at an electrical workers convention where I didn't have to spend 15 minutes trying to figure out the Commie angle."

The delegate from Philadelphia said: "This is the first time I've got the floor at an electrical workers convention in four years—because now we have a democratic union."

The delegate from Canada said: "For the last few years, every time I came to a UE convention, American Immigration would investigate to find out where I stood on this Commie business. But this time, at the border, I told the Immigration man I was coming to the IUE. We became friends in a matter of seconds."

James Carey, head of IUE's administrative committee, said: "Each year the Communists celebrate the November revolution in Russia. Well, this year they'll have concern over the November counter-revolution—this convention of the IUE. Every day in November, we've grown stronger and stronger."

CIO Pres. Philip Murray said: "The old UE was a communist nest, an inferno . . . You have got to build **this** organization on a veritable Rock of Gibraltar. You have got to build a fighting organization—a clean, hard-hitting organization, an organization that will not be polluted, an organization that will represent the interests of the people employed in these plants and which will represent the viewpoint of the trade union movement in America—an American trade union."

* * *

That cross-section of statements—made from the platform and from the floor—gives a key to the mood of enthusiasm and determination which marked the first organizational convention CIO's newest union.

The Intl. Union of Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, rolled up its sleeves in Philadelphia last week to do a truly united job of building a new democratic organization of workers in the electrical and allied industries.

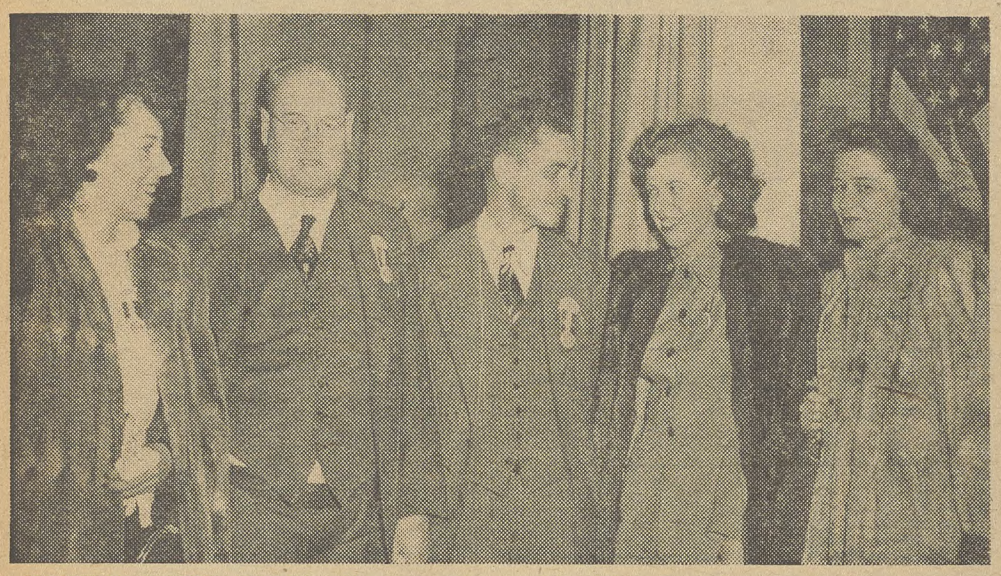
Some 400 delegates—representing upwards of 130 locals and nearly a quarter of a million workers—spoke, laughed, applauded, asked questions, held study sessions, adopted constitutional provisions and passed resolutions. Freed from the domination of what they called the "old UE" or the "dead UE," they spent a busy four days for some difficult months ahead.

2. IUE's Strength

Chartered after the "old UE" was expelled by the CIO convention last month as a Communist-dominated organization, the lusty IUE has seen a steady influx of locals and members in every section of the country.

On Nov. 28—when the convention opened at the Broadwood Hotel in Philadelphia—133 locals representing 221,325 members had already joined up with IUE. New locals are affiliating every day.

Says the IUE: "This total represents more than one-half of the membership of the UE at the time of its convention six week ago . . ."



FAMILY FITZPATRICK—Kin of delegate Mike from Pittsburgh — helped brighten up IUE convention. Fitzpatrick and Chairman Carey got into the picture with Miss Severina Gardiner, a niece; daughter, Louise Fitzpatrick, and daughter-in-law, Mrs. Blanche Fitzpatrick. This was one of the lighter moments.

LABOR AND NATION was subject of talk by William H. Davis, noted attorney who served as head of War Labor Board. Here Davis (left) chats with John E. Dillon of IUE Local 450 at Long Island City, N. Y.

THEY GUIDE IUE-CIO: Members of IUE's Administrative Committee, who serve until union officers are elected, meet with CIO Pres. Murray. Left to right: Joe Hawkins, Mansfield, O.; Robert Elsner, Dayton, O.; John Callihan, Pittsfiel Mass.; Frey Kelley, Lynn, Mass.; Pre Murray; Anthony Cimino, Springfiel Mass; Michael Fitzpatrick, Pittsburg E. J. Kraft, Dayton, O.; Dallas Smit

IUE leaders, on the basis of reports reaching the union's national office, claim that the overwhelming majority of workers in General Electric, Westinghouse, General Motors Electric Division and other large firms, are solidly in support of IUE.

To prove those majorities, the union is seeking Labor Board elections—the earlier the better.

3. IUE's Structure

IUE is a union in the process of organizing itself, Its first convention was organizational, rather than constitutional. It functions under the leadership of an administrative committee headed by CIO Sec.-Treas. Carey, who for years led the democratic minority's fight against the UE leadership.

The convention adopted, section-by-section, a constitution framed to provide maximum protection of the membership' democratic rights. But it held off election of officers until a future convention when the union is "over the hump" of organizing, Labor Board elections and legal tests. That was a course advocated by Pres. Murray, by Carey and by Fred Kelley, a member of the IUE administrative committee from the big GE local in Lynn, Mass.

"You have an excellent committee here of 10 very able, hard hitting, conscientious men, and at the head of this committee is Jimmy Carey, who has been associated with me as an officer of CIO for nine years," Pres. Murray said. "Jimmy is possessed of all the qualifications essential to the performance of this organizational task which you have assumed. You must repose confidence in your leadership. You must not permit discord to develop within your ranks."

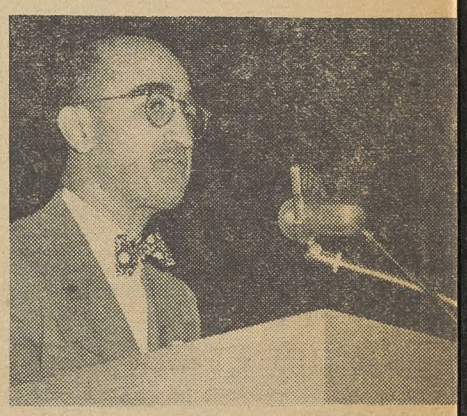
Some delegates did in fact want to hold elections now, and they spoke their minds on the convention floor. They felt that a "full-fledged" union structure speedily constructed would help them in the tasks ahead.

Carey put the issue into sharp focus.

"Do we want to take time out now for the purpose of electing officers, or do we want all our people to work to bring some measure of stability to this union?" he asked. And he emphasized that the IUE's immediate job is to give sanctuary to the workers of the electrical industry, to fight the big problems coming up.

The IUE will hold a constitutional convention, he said, "when we're finished with the job of cleaning out Communist domination in this industry—and we just don't know when that will be." It may be next spring or summer, he indicated.

As part of that fight against outside domination, the IUE convention barred Communists, their followers or other totalitarians from holdinng any office—local, district or national—in the new union.



LOTS OF LAW: Big problems face IU CIO, General Counsel Ben Sigal reminde convention delegates. But he predicte union would win them easily.

4. IUE's Goals

IUE has set a double task for itself—t "negative" job of ridding the industry Communist union leadership, and the po tive goal of winning wage and security a vances for its members.

"The IUE-CIO will concentrate all strength and all its energy in doing an hone to-God, militant, forward-looking, trade-unio down-to-earth job of improving the pay, curity and welfare conditions of the men a women who work in the electrical industr Carey reported to the convention.

Here is the union's economic program, outlined by the convention's officers' repo committee:

• **Wages:** Adjustments to bring up the p of electrical union workers to status of tho in steel, auto and aircraft, and to get f share of industry's rising productivity.

Government figures for September sh electrical workers receiving an average wa of $1.45 an hour. That is three cents less th the average for those in all durable goo

UE News Get Credentials

The "old UE" was keeping a nervous ey on proceedings of the IUE-CIO convention.

The UE News was represented at the pres tables, and Betsy Goldstein, the UE paper' correspondent, looked a little surprised whe she quickly received press credentials.

Atmosphere was different from that UE's convention last September, when pres credentials were denied for several hours t some reporters, and photographers wer barred from the hall.

UE News reporter took big batch of note on convention speeches and actions.

ort Wayne, Ind. Not present when the hotographer pushed the button were hairman Carey, Secretary William noots, and Harry Block, Philadelphia. he discussion appears serious.

dustries, and well below the levels of steel nd auto.

Pensions: IUE wants a $100 a month mini- um pension for workers over 65 who have years of service—this type of pension re- ntly won by the United Steelworkers. In dition, the union would like a severance ay program for those leaving jobs, and a stem of death benefits for widows and other rvivors.

Social Insurance: IUE seeks a system of nefits for medical care, hospitalization and rgery, also along lines won by steel union.

5. IUE's Policies

IUE's program is not confined to questions wages, hours and working conditions— ough these naturally loom large at the esent time in the union's fight for recogni- on and collective bargaining with its in- stry.

Its resolutions called for full support of IO's program, as indorsed by the Cleveland nvention.

"The IUE-CIO pledges it will work for the nplementation of CIO policy through its vn union, through industrial union councils, rough the use of CIO services, such as ommunity Service Committees, and through rrying its message directly to the people," e convention said.

IUE joined forces with other CIO unions fight Taft-Hartley, state anti-labor laws, seek improvement of the federal wage- our law.

6. IUE's Future

During the next few months, IUE-CIO will e engaged in a difficult and complex battle against unfriendly courts, unfriendly em- loyers, the Taft-Hartley Act and agents the old UE. But delegates to the Phila- lphia convention showed a quiet detremina- on to "get on with the job."

Their policy statement reflected that atti- de. It said:

"The membership of our international union determined to resist legalistic maneuvers Communists or by anyone allied with em, to seize their property, to prevent the se of that property, or to conduct their ffairs as they themselves determine in meet- gs called for the purpose by their duly ected officers."

The months ahead will be busy ones for UE-CIO members and their officers and gal staff.

But Chairman Carey summed up the con- ention's optimism in his closing remarks the four-day convention:

"The crazy Moscow adventurers cannot win, egardless of the support being given them a few short-sighted employers. The wis- om of American democracy stands back of he IUE-CIO."

UE's $500 Bundle '$64 Question'

A big group of speakers came to Philadelphia to address the first IUE-CIO convention and to wish it well in the future.

Here are the high-spot remarks of the guests:

CIO Pres. Murray: (discussing the "old UE's" big talk and little action) "I picked up the newspapers one beautiful, bright spring-like morning, and I read on the front page the story to the effect the UE was demanding a $500 package (for each worker). Humph. And May passed, and June . . . July came along, and an occasional squib in the newspapers about the $500 package. August, the $500 package had virtually disappeared.

"October and November have now come, and December is about on us, and what has happened to that $500 packqage? There is the $64 question.

"It is missing, absolutely missing. They move around in the UE with a $500 package that is lost or stolen. I wish that this convention would offer a reward for the return of that $500 package."

Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin: "Free labor hasn't a ghost of a chance to retain its rights so long as it remains half-white and half-red. It must purge itself of every weakness within, in order to be strong against any outside efforts to dominate it for the malignant designs of world communism.'

Truman Sends Greetings

IUE-CIO received a warm message of greetings from Pres. Harry S. Truman.

"The policies adopted at the convention can afford workers in the electrical, radio and machine manufacturing industries full and free opportunity to build for themselves a bargaining agency representative of their hopes and aspirations as loyal American citizens," the President wrote to James B. Carey.

". . . I feel confident . . . they will always oppose subversive activity, in and out of the labor movement. . . . Through democratic processes in all the activities of our public life, we can continue to go forward in the service of humanity."

Sec. of Air Stuart Symington: He hailed the new union as one composed of loyal, democratic Americans in whose hands the national security would be fully safe and protected.

William H. Davis, head of the wartime War Labor Board: "Throwing out the Communists is only the first step." He urged the union to make itself a strong force for democratic action.

Sen. Francis Myers, (D., Pa.): "I congratulate you for a courageous and American act . . . We cannot have prosperity in America unless we have strong labor unions."

Pres. Willard Townsend of the CIO United Transport Service Employes: "Because you have thrown off totalitarianism, I greet you from the bottom of my heart . . . But remember that there are indignities existing in America which should also be thrown over."

Pres. Emil Rieve of Textile Workers Union: "We in the CIO did not throw out the left wing—we threw out the east wing . . . We believe that real democracy is better than the so-called 'people's democracies' of concentration camps and secret police.

"But this does not mean that we believe our country is perfect. This great country should be greater . . . We must find our way as free Americans. It will be a radical way. We'll be called 'worse than radicals' but we will win in the end."

CIO HUDDLE: CIO Pres. Murray and Vice-Pres. Emil Rieve talk things over with Sec.-Treas. James Carey, who heads IUE-CIO Administrative Committee. Both Murray and Rieve addressed convention, urged it fight for better conditions for electrical workers throughout nation. Murray lauded Carey, the committee.

Cominform Calls Carey Enemy Of Working Class

James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, was one of three democratic labor leaders honored last week by the Cominform with special denunciation.

The others mentioned were AFL Pres. Green and Arthur Deakin of the British Trades Union Congress.

In a special statement of Cominform policy adopted at a hush-hust meeting in Hungary, the Communist high command said that "reactionary trade union leaders" like Green, Carey and Deakin do the following:

1. Conduct "a splitting anti-popular policy."
2. Are the "bitterest enemies of the working class."
3. Are "accomplices of the warmongers and lackeys of imperialism."
4. Conceal their "betrayal" of workers' interests in "pseudo-Socialist, cosompolitan phraseology.'

The Cominform went on to call on workers everywhere to join with them in a united front for peace.

It also called for cold-war tactics against Tito's Yugoslavia.

'WE WANT RECOGNITION' from corporations was theme of IUE-CIO convention talks. Spokesmen for locals at big GE, Westinghouse and GM plants got together for evening session to discuss tactics before NLRB and in dealings with companies. IUE's program calls for more pay, pensions, insurance.

ACTIVE LADIES at IUE-CIO convention were Grace Morgan, Lynn, Mass.; Kate Leaf, Fairmont, W. Va.; Mary Callahan, Philadelphia; and Doris Reichardt, also from Lynn. Looks like they saw the lighter side of things.

Potofsky Pleads For Point 4 Aid For Israel

PRES. JACOB POTOFSKY of the CIO Clothing Workers has advocated the application of President Truman's Point 4 to Israel "because it is the most strategically placed in the Middle East, geographically, culturally and economically."

"No other segment of the Middle East can hope to prosper unless Israel prospers. The fate of the whole region is tied up with the development of Israel agriculturally and industrially," he said.

Potofsky, Louis Hollander, president of the New York State CIO Council and an ACW vice president, and Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York City spoke at a luncheon in New York City, tendered by the Natl. Committee for Labor Israel on behalf of Histadrut, the Israeli trade union organization.

The committee is seeking to raise $10 million through voluntary contributions in this country, and the luncheon was held in connection with a three-day convention in behalf of the fund campaign.

(Potofsky was a member of a CIO delegation named by Pres. Murray to visit Israel. Other members were Pres. Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union, and Maxwell Brandwen, counsel to ACW.

The Amalgamated president urged trade-union leaders at the luncheon to give all-out support to Histadrut's fund-raising campaign.

He said that Histadrut has made a home for thousands of dispossessed in Israel and is responsible for virtually every cooperative enterprise, transportation system, collective farm, housing venture, medical and educational service "which have made Israel bloom today."

Israel needs funds, he said, to strengthen its army against all possible aggression and to provide housing for the thousands of immigrants pouring into the country.

"The new Free State of Israel and its growth as a bastion of democracy in the Middle East would be unthinkable without Histadrut," Potofsky said. "Histadrut's stamp was evident wherever we turned.

"It not only is conducting regular union activities such as we know, but is responsible for virtually every cooperative enterprise, transportation system, collective farm, housing venture, medical and educational service and other projects which have made Israel bloom today. It is truly the most remarkable labor movement in the world.

"Histadrut's role in this undertaking is to find employment for the employables.

"We urge that the CIO, together with the AFL and the Railway Brotherhoods, support all measures to help make Israel a powerful force for progress throughout the world, and more particularly in the Middle East."

Potofsky not only called for additional substantial United States loans to Israel but also large private investments in the economic projects of that country. He said that the existing shortage of investment capital "may imperil the humanitarian goals" of the Jewish State.

He said that ACW last year had raised $300,000 for various projects in Israel, the bulk of them undertaken by Histadrut, and will do almost as well this year.

Hollander also stressed the need for private investment in Israel. He said that the new nation could not hope to accomplish its gigantic tasks without material help from abroad.

He joined with Mayor William O'Dwyer in opposing a plan to have the United Nations administer Jerusalem.

Hollander said Jerusalem is "the heart and soul and life of Israel. There can be no Israel without Jerusalem and no Jerusalem without Israel; it cannot be torn away from Israel," he said.

Messages praising Histadrut were received from Pres. Truman, and Pres. Chaim Weizmann, Israel president.

Copies of the "Report on Israel," prepared by Potofsky, Curran and Bradwen, may be obtained from the CIO Publications Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Prices: 15c a copy; 50 for $6.75; 100 for $12; 500 for $50.

Independent Union South Of Rio Urged

A HEMISPHERE plan for economic and social development of Latin-American countries has been proposed by the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee, headed by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The proposal, based on action taken at the recent CIO convention, advocates, among other things, "a genuine and independent labor movement" below the Rio Grande that is "free from political dogmatism and pressure" and which pursues "a policy dedicated to the improvement of living and working conditions" among Latin-Americans.

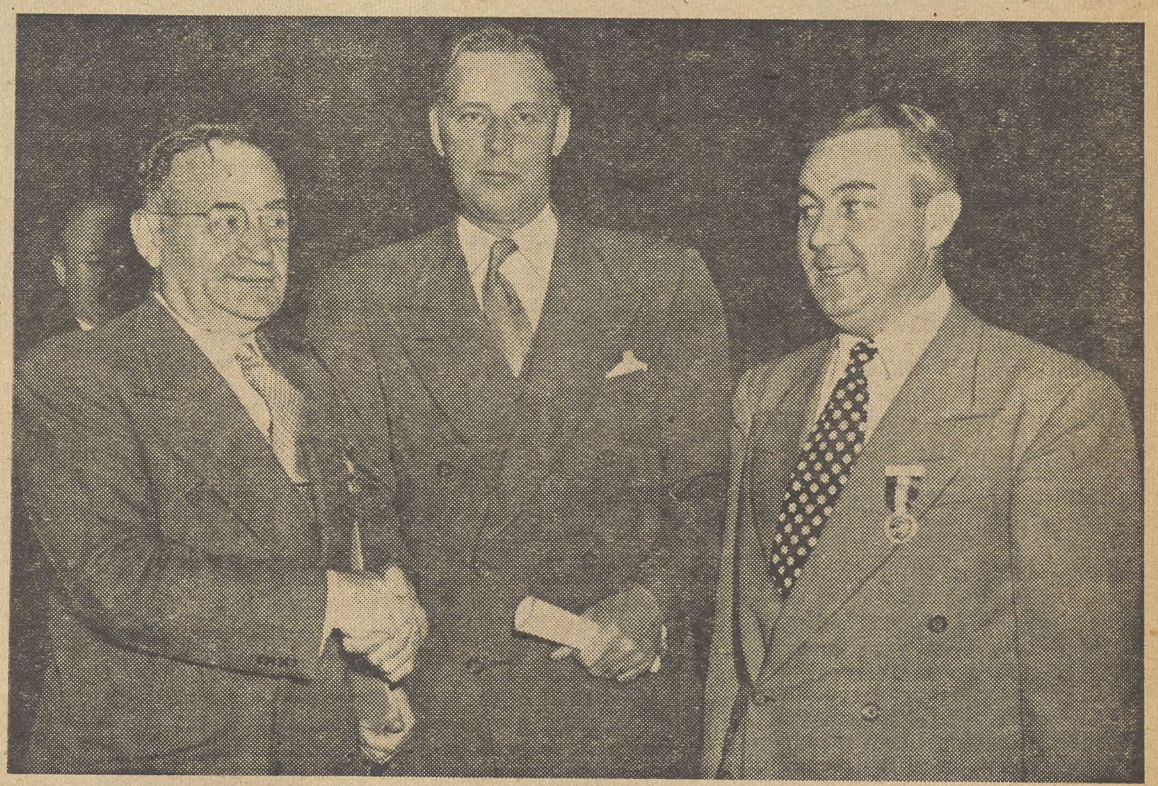
The CIO hemispheric plan envisages cooperation with Latin-American people against encroachments by foreign powers and monopolistic interests, as well as support for national democracy and against dictatorship and militarism.

It urges a development program for Latin-America spread over 20 to 30 years. The greater part of the funds needed for the program, the CIO committee says, should come from public sources and be provided in the main by American governments in proportion to their economic and financial strength.

Because of Latin-America's vast natural resources, a large part of which remain unsurveyed, the CIO committee urges a thorough investigation of basic resources, including minerals, forest products, fuel and water power.

THE OVER-ALL aim of its plan, the Committee declares, is to lift the Latin-American economy and production "from the depths and bondage of its colonial and semi-colonial status up to the level required by the needs of our time and national self-respect and independence."

To achieve this aim, the CIO committee urges a complete overhauling of Latin-American economy and production, looking toward modernization, diversification of crops and land reform to assure maximum use of arable land for cultivation.



THREE PROMINENT SPEAKERS at the Massachusetts CIO Council Convention at Boston were Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, Labor Secy. Maurice Tobin and Pres. J. William Belanger of the state council. Rieve called for the "welfare state," and Tobin urged enactment of laws providing a $100 minimum pension and a dollar minimum hourly wage.

Insurance Man Sees Danger In Bigness

THE PRESIDENT of one of the nation's most successful small insurance companies warned last week that the big companies are growing so fast they soon will get all of the country's investment income.

The warning was drowned out by denials from other insurance companies and an industrial spokesman that there is any danger in Big Business.

William Montgomery, head of Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., sounded the warning before the Cellar monopoly investigating committee. He said a limit on the size of insurance companies was "inevitable" if they were to be stopped from gobbling up all the nation's investment opportunities within a few years.

But other insurance company spokesmen and Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric, all defended the growth of bigness and denied charges of monopoly. Wilson denied all of the monopoly charges against GE presented by previous witnesses in the hearings and insisted the company's policy was to obey the anti-trust laws.

Chairman Cellar (D., N. Y.) listed 16 anti-trust cases against GE and almost a dozen actions by the Federal Trade Commission. Wilson testified most of these cases were based on actions before he became president and that the convictions came from changing Supreme Court attitudes on the meaning of the law.

MONTGOMERY charged the big insurance companies were growing so fast because they overcharged consumers for insurance policies and were accumulating unnecessarily large reserves.

If their growth continues at the present pace, he said, "a few companies will have control of the investment assets and I do not know where the little fellows like ourselves are going to come in on investments."

Such concentration in a few big companies, Montgomery said, is definitely "not healthy" for the economy. He contended the big companies were unable to offer insurance any more cheaply than the small companies and therefore there was no public advantage in them.

Montgomery suggested the big companies be required to give a public accounting of their failure to pay promised dividends to policy holders. He said their failure to pay such dividends was one of the reasons for their growing reserves.

Montgomery's testimony was challenged by C. G. Coley of the Durham Life Insurance Co. of Raleigh, N. C., and James A. Fulton, of the Home Life Insurance Co. of New York. They both contended the small companies were able to compete with the big ones.

Mass. CIO Emphasizes Pensions

RETIREMENT pensions, from both industry and government, took much of the attention of the Massachusetts CIO convention at Boston.

Unemployment, a real problem in a state where the textile industry is widespread, also held the stage in both resolutions and speeches.

Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin, chief speaker at the conclave, urged minimum pensions of $100 a month "for every retired person in the U. S." Tobin described such a scheme as "not charity" but a sound insurance system which should be enacted into law at the earliest possible date."

With recently established $100 pensions in the steel, auto and communications industries, the CIO gathering went on record in favor of legislation to protect older workers from discharge or company refusal to hire because they will soon be eligible for such pensions.

The group seeks to make discrimination because of age an unfair labor practice the same as discrimination for union activity.

PRESIDENT Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers said that the needs of New England cannot be met without the establishment of the "welfare state" for the entire nation. Referring to the recent business slump in the area, Rieve pointed out that "it was the workers and not the employers who really suffered."

Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston paid high tribute to organized labor for having taken steps to "clean house" and rid the trade union movement of Communists. He implied also that other liberal forces should help to crush the "Red Menace," stating:

"You can only be rid of Communist policies and programs by providing better programs, programs more consistent with human need, human dignity and Divine law."

The convention also adopted resolutions pledging the delegates to work for adequate cash sickness laws in the State legislature, and to put pressure on both State and Federal legislatures for development of New England waterways.

J. William Belanger of Textile was re-elected council president. All other incumbent officers and board members were re-elected, and five new board members were added.

Labor-Haters Help Unions, Parley Told

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

SOMETIMES labor - haters overshoot their mark in fighting legislation of benefit to workers, and do more good for labor than harm, by the very viciousness of their attacks.

This fact, combined with the campaign put on by the Massachusetts United Labor Committee, helps explain the noteworthy legislative gains won this year by labor in his state, Albert Clifton of the Massachusetts CIO told the National Conference on Labor Legislation held last week in Washington. The committee had the support of all branches of organized labor.

Clifton was one of a group of CIO representatives from 25 states and the District of Columbia who attended the 16th annual conference of representatives of state, Federal government and other agencies concerned with labor legislation.

Speaking from the floor at the opening session, Clifton told the several hundred delegates from more than 40 states and territories that the Massachusetts United Labor Committee had done a real job in getting improvements in workmen's compensation, unemployment benefits and other measures affecting workers.

"You'll find more opposition than you ever believed existed, when you try to get legislation passed of benefit to labor," Clifton said, in describing the heated lobbying activities of insurance companies and other business interests. He thanked "the enemies of labor" for their aid.

SOME OF THE CIO state officials who attended the National Conference on Labor Legislation get together between sessions to talk with CIO Council Dir. John Brophy (seated far right). CIO's State Council leaders in the East, South, Midwest and Far West came to Washington for the four-day meeting to exchange ideas and discuss ways of improving state and federal labor legislation. the Conference is staged annually by the Dept. of Labor.

LABOR SECY. Maurice J. Tobin, in an opening address at the conference, said that while we are "headed in the right direction" and "have better than held our own" in the field of labor legislation, much remains to be done.

He emphasized the need for improving our Federal-State system of unemployment insurance, pointing out that benefits have not kept pace with the rise in wages or in the cost of living.

The period of duration also needs to be increased Tobin said. In 1948, a year of peak employment about 28% of the unemployed exhausted their benefits before getting other jobs. Need for a broader coverage, he said, is shown by the fact that only seven out of every 10 workers in the country are now protected by unemployment insurance.

Tobin said that the Dept. of Labor is planning to ask Congress to pass legislation to strengthen the unemployment insurance system by setting up nation-wide minimum standards.

The Federal government also should assist states whose unemployment compensation programs need money, Tobin said.

IN ADDITION to Clifton's report on Massachusetts, other interesting facts about labor legislation in various states were revealed in remarks from the floor. John Shelley (D.), congressman - elect from California, told of labor's fight to get disability insurance out of the hands of private insurance companies, which he said had been getting 60c out of every $1 collected, with only 40c going to the workers covered.

ROBERT C. Brown, state official from Montana, told the conference that his state had no department of labor now, though it did have one for seven years, until "some wise guy" found that it was unconstitutional.

The Montana constitution calls for a joint department of agriculture, labor and industry. A proposition to amend the constitution and set up a separate department of labor will be presented to the people of the state next year, Brown said.

Arthur W. Devine, director of the Rhode Island Dept. of Labor, said his state was the only one in the union that has a vacation pay clause in the unemployment compensation law.

Jim Hughes, Oklahoma Commissioner of Labor, reported with pride that no anti-labor law had been passed in his state.

A number of recommendations, drawn up by various committees which met separately after the opening session, were later approved by the conference. These included a $1 minimum wage provided both by Federal and state legislation, so that all workers would be covered without exception; establishment of state safety codes; and larger appropriations for state labor departments.

The conference also approved a recommendation made by the committee on Employment Opportunities calling for increased efforts to open up more jobs for minority groups. An amendment made from the conference floor, proposing fair employment practice legislation at state and local levels was defeated 43 to 39.

A Summary Of Provisions Of 75c Minimum Wage Law

DO YOU KNOW just what your rights are under the newly amended Federal Wage-Hour law which goes into effect Jan. 25?

Increase in the minimum wage from 40c to 75c as provided in the amended law, known as the Fair Labor Standards Act, has been widely publicized, but there are other important provisions not so well known, which affect many more CIO workers than the increase in the minimum wage.

Furthermore, it is not always easy to determine just how and to whom the terms laid down in the law apply.

The Wage-Hour law, passed in 1938, was never amended until the 81st Congress this fall finally brought it a little more up-to-date by increasing the hourly minimum to 75c.

Some other changes were also made, tightening up restrictions on child labor, bringing several small additional groups under coverage, removing about 200,000 others previously covered and regulating home work to bar attempts to evade the law in this field.

As amended the Fair Labor Standards Act, in general, sets up these three mandatory standards:

1. A minimum wage of 75c an hour—except for industries in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

2. Time and one-half for overtime after 40 hours a week—with certain exemptions.

3. A minimum age of 16 years for general employment—except for occupations declared hazardous and certain occupations outside of school hours.

- The law does not otherwise limit the number of hours of work and does not provide for higher rates of pay for Sundays and holidays as such. (This is commonly done through collective bargaining.)
- It applies to men and women employes—not specifically exempt, and to home workers as well as to factory workers.

Here in brief is a summary of the main points of the wage-hour law, as affected by the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 and as changed by the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1949:

1. Wage-Hour coverage: All workers come under the wage-hour provisions who are engaged in the production of goods for interstate commerce through "producing, manufacturing, mining, handling, transporting, or in any other manner working on such goods, or in any closely related process or occupation directly essential to the production" of such goods.

- The 75c minimum and 40-hour week apply regardless of the method of payment — hourly, weekly, piecework, monthly or other basis. Workers must be paid at the rate of not less than 75c an hour.

2. Exemptions from minimum wage and overtime provisions:

Some of these are complete, some are partial, and some are made inapplicable by the performance at any time of nonexempt work.

- Employes completely exempt from both the minimum wage and overtime provisions include:

Those engaged in a bona fide executive administrative, professional or local retailing capacity; also outside salesmen.

Agricultural workers, certain groups employed in the seafood and fishing industries other than canning; those engaged in forestry and logging operations employing fewer than 12 workers; seamen, taxicab company employes; switchboard operators of public telephone exchanges with not more than 750 stations; and workers engaged in delivery of newspapers to the consumer (also exempt from child-labor provisions).

- Exempt from overtime provisions only:

Employes of certain railroads and pipe lines and certain employes of motor carriers subject to regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and employes of certain carriers by air.

Certain employes of concerns in the dairy industry, and those engaged in cotton and cottonseed processing, and in the processing of sugar beets, sugar-beet molasses, sugar cane or maple sap into sugar (but not refined sugar) or into syrup.

- Exemption from overtime only—up to 14 weeks in any one calendar year:

Certain employes engaged in the first processing, canning or packing of perishable or seasonal fresh fruits and vegetables or in handling, slaughtering or dressing poultry or livestock.

- Partial exemption from overtime only—up to 12 hours a day or 56 hours a week:

Employes in seasonal industries —but only for a period or periods not exceeding a total of 14 work weeks in any calendar year; and employes working under either a guaranteed annual employment agreement, or an agreement limiting hours worked in any 26-week period. Such agreements must be reached through collective bargaining with an NLRB certified union.

(Failure to comply with the special overtime provisions of these exemptions makes the employer liable for overtime pay for all hours of work over 40 in each work week.)

- Minimum pay exceptions: Certain learners, apprentices, messengers, and handicapped workers are excepted from the 75c minimum, but only under special certificates issued in accordance with regulations laid down by the Wage-Hour Administrator.
- "Hot Goods": The Fair Labor Standards Act makes it unlawful to transport, deliver or sell any goods produced in violation of the minimum wage and overtime provisions—if such violation is known.

3. Child Labor Provisions:

The Act prohibits "oppressive child labor." This is defined as:

- Employment of children under 16 except in non-mining and non-manufacturing occupations and under such conditions as will not interfere with their schooling, health or well-being.
- Employment of minors between 16 and 18 years of age in occupations found to be hazardous or harmful to their health.
- Employment of a child under 14 in any occupation is termed "oppressive child labor" unless specifically exempt.

The exemptions include children employed in agriculture outside of school hours; as actors or performers in motion-picture, theater, radio or television productions; as newspaper delivery boys; and children under 16, employed by their parents or guardians in non-hazardous occupations.

4. Enforcement of measure: The Act provides three methods for recovering unpaid minimum and/or overtime wages due:

(a) The employe may bring suit against an employer for back wages due, plus a reasonable amount to cover costs of suit; (b) the Administrator of the Wage-Hour Division may supervise payment of back wages; or (c) the Administrator at employe's written request may bring suit in his behalf.

5. Criminal Penalties: Willful violators of the Fair Labor Standards Act can be prosecuted by the Federal Government, and upon conviction can be fined up to $10,000 and, in case of a second conviction, imprisoned up to six months.

The Act stops employers from discharging or discriminating against any worker who has filed a complaint or started or participated in a proceeding under the Act.

Civil Service Halts Plan To Oust Liberals

THE CIVIL Service Commission, after receiving violent protests from organized labor, has announced that it will halt its projected purge of liberal trial examiners from government agencies.

The purge, one of the mostly quietly noxious stunts pulled as a result of election of the 80th ("worst") Congress, would have removed from the government payroll a total of 54 trial examiners working for the quasi-judicial agencies. Over half of these would have come from the NLRB.

The men would have been removed for no other reason than that their view on administration of the laws under which they were preparing cases did not coincide with the interpretation given those laws by prominent Big Business lawyers.

It was as if attorneys for a large corporation were allowed to handpick the government lawyers who would decide whether a union had a justifiable complaint against the corporation. It was just as blatant as that.

The purge was the brain-child of Senator Alexander S. Wiley (R., Wis.), who demanded elimination of trial examiners "having an approach inimical to the welfare of private enterprise." He made so much noise about it that the Civil Service Commission set up a panel of outside lawyers to review the qualifications of government trial examiners.

Five of the six named were prominent in the Bar Association and several had for years represented corporations which had been found guilty of violating the Wagner Act, on recommendations made by many of these same examiners. The panel, to nobody's surprise, found 54 examiners "guilty."

When the story got out, however, the blackballed examiners threatened court action, the unions raised vigorous protests, and the Senate Civil Service Committee of the 81st Congress started an investigation into the whole affair.

The Civil Service Commission now has backed down completely, ordered the 54 examiners retained in their jobs, and announced it will "re-investigate" their ratings and issue new ones.

Over-Confidence Blamed For Cincinnati Defeat

AT LEAST three factors account for the defeat of Rollin Everett, administrative officer of the Cincinnati CIO Newspaper Guild, in his campaign for re-election to a third term on the Cincinnati city council, says Ohio PAC.

The Republicans carried on a vicious whispering campaign against Everett, accusing him of being "left-wing, socialistic and a stooge of Jack Kroll." The Commies worked desperately to defeat him because of his strong anti-Wallace stand and his support of all moves to eliminate Communist influence from CIO.

The most potent factor, however, as reported in the Cincinnati Sun, a labor weekly which Everett founded and formerly edited, was over-confidence on the part of Everett's own supporters. They were so sure of his election that they cast their "first choice" votes for other labor-supported candidates, under Cincinnati's proportional representation voting system, in the belief that the other candidates needed the votes more. Ward and precinct effort also was weak.

The result was that while the Charter group, which Everett supported, retained control of the council, Everett was temporarily put on the sidelines.

Brewery Employer Groups Shun Pension Discussions

Pres. Karl F. Feller of the CIO Brewery Workers has warned the U. S. Brewers Foundation and the Small Brewers Association that unless they agree to a joint conference with the international on health, welfare and pension plans, the union will bargain for these benefits on a local basis.

Several months ago union officials asked both groups to set a date for talks to begin. The SBA promptly agreed to the conference but nothing was heard from USBF until late in October, when that organization flatly declined to discuss the matter.

Shortly after USBF's refusal was received, SBA Sec. William M. O'Shea did an about face. He advised the union, "Our Board of Directors has instructed me to inform you that we do not believe we have any authority to represent the members of our Association on such matters."

Recall Urged Of Councilmen Favoring Low-Cost Housing

The desperate lengths to which real estate dealers are going in attempts to block low-cost housing was forcefully brought out in Oakland, Cal., during the past week.

The Committee for Home Protection, front for real estate interests in that area, started a recall drive against three city councilmen because they voted to ask for a Federal loan to finance construction of 3000 low-rent housing units in Oakland.

Five of Oakland's nine councilmen voted to apply for the loan, but the realtors directed their attack on three—Scott Weakley, Raymond E. Pease and Joseph Edward Smith. The two others were not included as targets simply because they have served less than six months and hence cannot legally be subjected to recall proceedings as yet.

They Didn't See Into Future

IN A RECENT organizing campaign in Dallas, Texas, the employer mailed a vicious anti-union letter to his employes.

A night-shift worker called CIO headquarters as soon as he received the letter at his home.

UAW and CIO organizers banged out an answer to the letter, telling day-shift workers leaving the plant that "there's a love letter from the boss waiting at home for you." Comment on the boss's letter was made.

Next day the boss sent another letter. The night-shift worker called again just as soon as he received it at home.

This time, the organizers hastily printed up placards and displayed them at the gates as the day-shift workers headed home. The placards read:

"Phoney Letter No. 2

"Is waiting Now At Home For You."

Next day the boss sent a third letter, then a fourth.

Each letter brought out warning placards:

"Phoney Letter No. 4

"Has Just Been Left Beneath Your Door."

The boss called a conference of some workers, to test reaction. He asked one employe what he thought about UAW-CIO.

"They seem to be able to see into the future," the employe said. "They answer your letters before you write them."

Two Utah Towns Elect CIO Mayors

TWO UTAH towns now have CIO mayors, according to a report sent in to CIO-PAC, and the new mayors have labor backing on their councils.

Joseph M. Cronin, member of local 151 of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, was elected Mayor of Eureka, Utah. Three members of the same local—Harold Brinton, Henry A. Wall, and John Phipps—were elected to the city council.

Earl Resigh, member of the CIO United Trades local industrial union in Park City, Utah, was elected mayor. Serving on the council are Joe U. Davitch, also of the United Trades local, and three members of the CIO Progressive Metal Workers Council—Phil Santy, Leonard Addy, and William E. Bates.

In Bingham, Utah, Joe Dispenza of Mine, Mill local 485 was elected to the city council.

The Utah victories are regarded as very important, since U. S. Senator Elbert B. Thomas (D., Utah.), Taft-Hartley foe who is chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, faces a tough battle for re-election in 1950.

(Note: The Nov. 21 issue of the CIO News reported that four CIO members in Connecticut had been "elected" to positions which actually were appointive. The four are: John Gamble, Auto Worker, appointed justice of the peace in Hartford; Louis Trocci, Textile, appointed grand juror in Simsbury; Joseph Ciesinski, Ship, appointed judge of Seymour town court; and Margaret C. Driscoll, wife of the Conn. CIO council secretary-treasurer, appointed prosecutor for the Bridgeport City Court.)

NAACP Rejects Civil Right Congress 'Unity'

THE NATIONAL Association for the Advancement of Colored People has turned down the offer of "support" and "cooperation" made it Nov. 14 by the party-line Civil Rights Congress because "we do not desire that kind of cooperation, or that kind of 'unity'."

The Civil Rights Congress wrote a lengthy letter to Roy Wilkins, acting NAACP secretary, offering "help" with the NAACP-initiated Civil Rights Mobilization and asking why the Congress has not been included in the list of organizations invited to participate as co-sponsors.

On Nov. 22, Wilkins answered the letter.

"We remember the Scottsboro case," Wilkins wrote . . . "(when) the NAACP was subjected to the most unprincipled vilification. We remember . . . the whole unspeakable machinery that was turned loose upon all those who did not embrace the 'unity' policy as announced by the Communists.

"We want none of that unity today.

"We remember that during the war when Negro Americans were fighting for jobs on the home front and fighting for decent treatment in the armed services we could get no help from the organizations on the extreme left . . . As soon as Russia was attacked they dropped the Negro question . . . During the war years the disciples of the extreme left sounded very much like the worst of the Negro-hating Southerners.

". . . It seems to us to prove that the organizations of the extreme left, when they campaign for civil rights, or on behalf of a minority, do so as a secondary consideration, as an activity which is certain to be weighted, shaped, angled or abandoned in accordance with the Communist party line.

"We can have no truck with such unity.

"We are wary, too, of your asserted devotion to civil rights . . . If the Smith Act is a monstrous piece of legislation when used against the 11 Communists it was no less monstrous, no less an instrument for the suppression of civil liberties, when used against the Minneapolis men," (i. e., the Dunne Brothers, Trotskyites, convicted under the Act).

"We reject such a part-time concept of civil liberties," Wilkins continued.

"We of the NAACP recall, also, the most recent attacks on our Association by the Civil Rights Congress.

"In the present Civil Rights Mobilization we have no desire for that kind of cooperation, or that kind of 'unity.' We do not believe it will contribute to the success of the campaign. On the contrary, we believe it will be a distinct handicap.

"The organizations sponsoring this Civil Rights Mobilization are seeking the enactment of civil rights legislation to the end that minority groups may be more fully protected in their rights under the American constitution and the American concept of a democracy. We do not believe, in the light of the consistent performance of the Civil Rights Congress and its associates, that this is their end objective."

AVC Parley Moves To Help Create World Vets' Group

WHILE representatives of unions in non-totalitarian countries were meeting last week in London to set up the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the Chicago convention of the American Veterans Committee was taking steps to help create a world organization of veterans in democratic nations.

Gilbert A. Harrison, former national AVC chairman, was chosen to represent AVC at a world conference called by French and Belgian veterans' organizations in Paris next summer.

The convention instructed him to promote an international association of veterans free of communism and fascism.

The AVC adopted a platform which included a plank continuing the organization's opposition to a Federal bonus. The AVC is the only major veterans' organization opposed to such a bonus. The platform said:

"We regard such bonuses and pensions as economically unsound political handouts, for which the veteran himself would ultimately pay. We propose, instead, as benefitting veterans and non-veteran alike, the AVC program of social legislation."

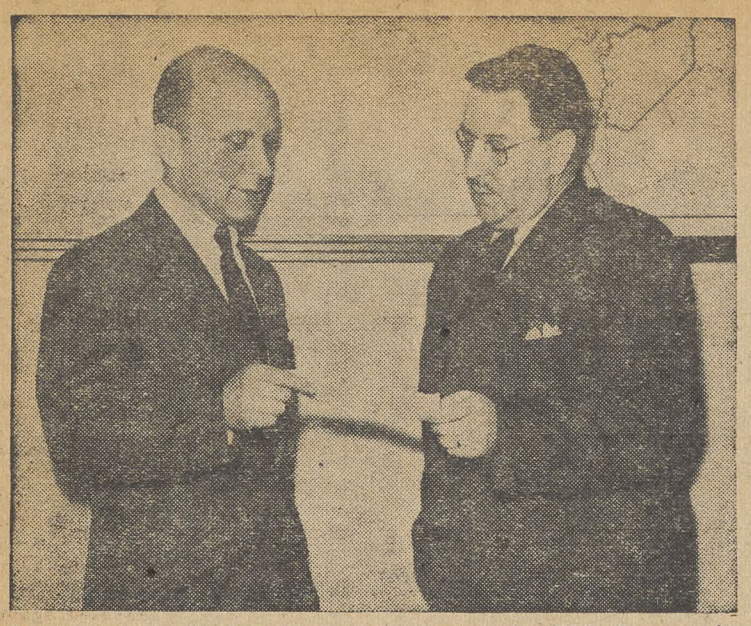
MICHAEL STRAIGHT, editor of the New Republic, and William R. Ming, Jr., Chicago, Negro attorney and law professor, were elected national chairman and national vice chairman, respectively, defeating left-wing candidates by majorities of about four to one.

Moderates also defeated left-wing candidates in every contest for the 25-man Natl. Planning Committee, which governs the AVC between conventions.

Louis C. Parister, Jr., Tulsa, Okla., was elected as AVC's first paid national executive director at a salary of $7000 a year. He is a retiring member of the planning board.

Joseph A. Cloherty, Jr., and Ely Wagner, both of Washington, D. C., were re-elected national secretary and national treasurer, respectively.

"Why demoralize us with examples of such lousy, non-union wages and hours!"



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR Leo Perlis of the CIO Community Services Committee (left) hands CARE Executive Director Paul Comly French a check for $1000 to be used for the purchase of CARE food packages for Israel. CIO-CSC Chairman Irving Abramson directed that the distribution of the packages be made "to needy trade unionists and their families through Histadrut—with the compliments of the CIO-CSC." Histadrut is the Israel Trade Union Federation. (See story on Page 8.)

Lithographers' Union Seeks $1 Million In Damages

SUIT FOR $1 million damages has been filed in St. Louis, Mo., by the CIO Lithographers against 16 printing and lithographing firms.

The suit charges the companies conspired with an employers' group to prevent members of the union from working for employers outside the group.

The union also filed unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB, contending that the 16 firms locked out the lithographers and refused to bargain with the union.

More than 170 members of Local 5 have been idle since Nov. 1 in a dispute over working time and a health plan.

Defendants in the suit are officers of the Associated Printers and Lithographers of St. Louis, a voluntary employers' group; Maurice E. Mendle, chairman of the employers' wage scale committee, and the 16 firms and their heads.

AMA May Need New Tactics With Unions

The publicity firm of Whittaker & Baxter may have to start giving the American Medical Association some new advice.

The AMA, in a new effort to kill President Truman's national health insurance bill, is offering to send spokesmen to union meetings.

Recently, the AFL Central Labor Union at Baltimore heard Dr. J. M. T. Finney denounce the health bill. But the doctor, a justly noted surgeon, made one mistake—he allowed questions. Later on, figuratively a bit battered and bruised, he left the hall with, as one observer put it, his tail between his legs. If this line of questioning was any indication, Baltimore AFL members like the national health plan whether the AMA does or not.

Sheriff To Stand Trial in Floggings

Twelve men, including the Dade County (Ga.) sheriff, must stand trial on federal charges that they turned seven Negroes over to a masked mob to be flogged. Federal Judge Frank A. Hooper has denied a defense motion to throw out the indictments.

The indictment charged the sheriff, three deputies, and eight others conspired to have the Negroes arrested, then seized and beaten, by a group of 50 to 75 in Klan robes, the night of April 2.

Give PAC $1 Now, For 'Luck' In 1950

War Chest Being Raised For Sen. Taft

MORE PROOF that industrialists all over the country are raising a big war chest for the re-election of their idol, Sen. Taft (R. Ohio), was brought to light by the San Diego (Cal.) Labor Leader.

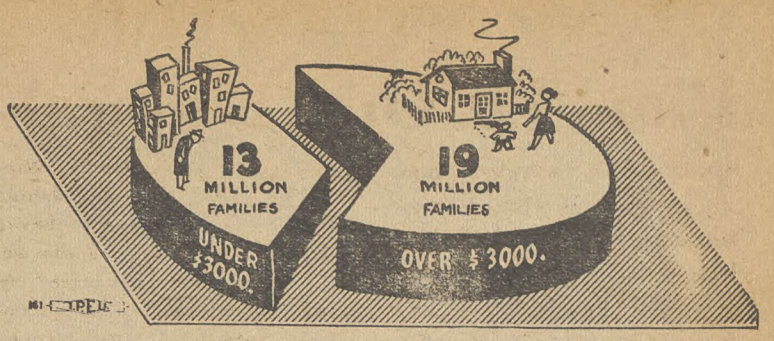
The Leader printed a copy of an appeal for Taft addressed by the San Diego Employers' Association, Inc., to all its members. The appeal glorified Taft as the savior of the employers, and called upon them to contribute to his political fund.

"If Taft goes down to defeat," the association cried. "it will be a demonstration of left-wing labor political power which cannot but have a discouraging effect upon other congressmen and senators . . . As the U. S. Senate is a national forum, so will it be a national catastrophe if Senator Taft is poleaxed . . ."

Then the document revealed that "spreading throughout the west, from Texas to Washington, is a spontaneous movement to assist Senator Taft." It suggested that a dollar from each of "several million business and professional men" around the country be forwarded to Taft, along with form letters praising him for his "courageous statesmanship."

Brannan Plan Backed

The California State Grange adopted a resolution supporting the Brannan farm subsidy plan as a sound program to stabilize the economy. George H. Sehlmeyer was re-elected state Grange master. Michael W. Straus, federal commissioner of reclamation, was among the convention speakers.



ONE THIRD of the nation's non-rural families struggle along on incomes under $3000 a year, according to the report of a subcommittee of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report. The CIO's program for economic and social legislation would help them live better.

10 German Labor Leaders Laud U. S. at End of Trip Here

TEN GERMAN labor leaders have gone home after a two-month tour of the U. S., surprised at their friendly reception, and filled with admiration for American democracy, productive efficiency, and living standards.

They came under the joint auspices of Army and the Dept. of Labor, saw industry at work, visited both the CIO and AFL national conventions, and took in TVA. At a farewell press conference in Washington, they gave newsmen their impressions of this country.

Hans Stetter of Stuttgart, a pre-war member of the Reichstag, and a union member since 1903, said German industry could not operate on a two-shift or three-shift basis, as in the U. S., because there is not enough capital, or materials, or freedom to act. And even if they could act, there would be no buyers for their products, he said.

Americans are not much different from other people, he said, as they too blame politicians and taxes for all ills. Stetter, a joiner, is a member of the Stuttgart City Council.

Ernst Schwartz, of Mannheim, an anti-Nazi who was thrown into a concentration camp in 1933, was struck by the democratic aspects of American life, in the relations of parents and children, children and teachers, and in collective bargaining. In Germany, he said, the model child is an obedient child; here he is trained to make free decisions.

He decried the American poll taxes, and criticized the occupation authorities for nullifying German laws. He is deputy chairman of the Chemistry, Paper and Ceramics Union.

Fritz Angermeier, of Munich, was struck by the tolerance of Americans, by lack of evidence of what he called "the class struggle," and by the American educational system. In Germany, he said, free public education ends at the fourth grade. After that, children go to private school, which he said creates class consciousness. He noted also that whereas German education is technical, here it is general and there is little emphasis on blind obedience.

Angermeier is secretary for youth of the Bavarian Industrial Union of Hardware Workers.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

(In the absence of Vice-President Haywood, who is attending the London conference for the establishment of a free world trade union organization, his column is compiled from field reports.)

INDIANA—Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that in a special meeting held by UE Local 1001, Indianapolis, the membership voted overwhelmingly to disaffiliate from the UE and affiliate with the IUE-CIO. This Local has a membership of 2,000. CIO Field Rep. Clyde Lusher reports that the membership of UE Local 917, voted unanimously to disaffiliate from UE.

MINNESOTA—Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton and Field Rep. Roy Franklin report that the membership of Local 1117 voted to disaffiliate from the UE and affiliate with the IUE-CIO. UE Local 1156 voted to disaffiliate from UE.

CONNECTICUT—Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports, "I addressed the membership of UE Local 256, Terryville, and they voted to leave the UE and join IUE-CIO." Dir. McCrone reports that the following Locals applied for IUE-CIO charters:

Local 227, representing 1,400 employes of Singer Mfg. Co., Bridgeport.

Local 286, representing 600 employes of Dictaphone Corp., Brigdeport.

Local 229, representing 400 employes of Bassick Co., Bridgeport.

Local 260, representing 1,200 employes of Ingraham watch Co., Bristol.

PENNSYLVANIA—Sub-Reg. Dir. Ralph Tillotson reports that he attended a special meeting held by the membership of UE Local 633, Warren, who voted almost unanimously to affiliate with the IUE-CIO.

On other organizational fronts:

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShelter reports that the Steelworkers won an NLRB union shop election at the H & L Tooth Co., Los Angeles, Calif., by a vote of 79 to 9. Local Business Agent Bob Ratner and Union Rep. James Reed were in charge. In an election held at the Rheem Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, the Steelworkers won the union shop count by a vote of 205 to 5. Intl. Rep. James Reed was in charge.

Reg. Dir. William Taylor reports that in a runoff election held at the Foundry Unit, International Harvester Co., Louisville, Ky., the CIO Auto Workers union was victorious over the AFL Molders Union by a vote of 554 to 381.

Reg. Dir. E. D. Hodson reports that in an NLRB election held at the Ludlow Mfg. Co., Edgemore, Del., the workers voted 126 to 122 in favor of the CIO Textile Workers.

Reg. Dir. F. J. Michel reports that in an NLRB election held at the Clarvan Corp., Milwaukee, Wis., the workers were in favor of the CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers by a vote of 129 to 48. The organizational work was done by CIO Rep. Walter C. DeBussey, and Intl. Rep. Walter C. Ignatowicz.

Intl. Rep. Thomas G. Evans reports that in a union shop election held at the Alan D. Oppenheimer, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., the workers voted unanimously in favor of CIO-PJNW.

Reg. Dir. Chester C. Dusten reports that in an NLRB election at Reynolds Metal Co., Troutdale, Ore., the workers cast 473 votes for the CIO Steelworkers, 17 for the AFL Electrical Workers.

CIO Woodworkers Dir. of Organization Adolph Germer announces that the Woodworkers won an NLRB election at the B & W Logging Co. Idanaha, Ore. Organizer Ronald Roley and Robert Dugger, Columbia River District Council of the union, handled organizational work.

Reg. Dir. Loren J. Houser reports that the CIO Paperworkers won a union shop election in the Inland Container Corp., Indianapolis, Ind., by a vote of 308 to 14. The CIO Steelworkers won a union shop election at the American Metal Furniture Corp., Indianapolis, by a vote of 30 to 0.

NLRB OK's ACW Pickets

THE National Labor Relations Board has rejected an appeal by the Sa-Ray Clothing Co., Inc., New York City, from a decision by the New York Regional Board dismissing a charge against the CIO Clothing Workers.

The union was charged with violating Taft-Hartley in picketing company retail stores for selling clothing made by a non-union manufacturer with whom the Amalgamated is in dispute.

The NLRB general counsel held there was insufficient evidence of alleged union violations to "warrant further proceedings." The Regional Labor Board had ruled against the company on Oct. 26.

On Nov. 14, Justice George Beldock, of Kings County, N. Y., Supreme Court, dismissed a complaint by the Sa-Ray firm, with stores in Manhattan and Brooklyn, against ACW Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, and denied a temporary injunction to stop union picketing which had begun on Oct. 6.

The Amalgamated's campaign is directed against the non-union manufacturing firm, Merit Clothing Co., Inc., of Mayfield, Ky.

You'd Pay Only Once Under Brannan Plan

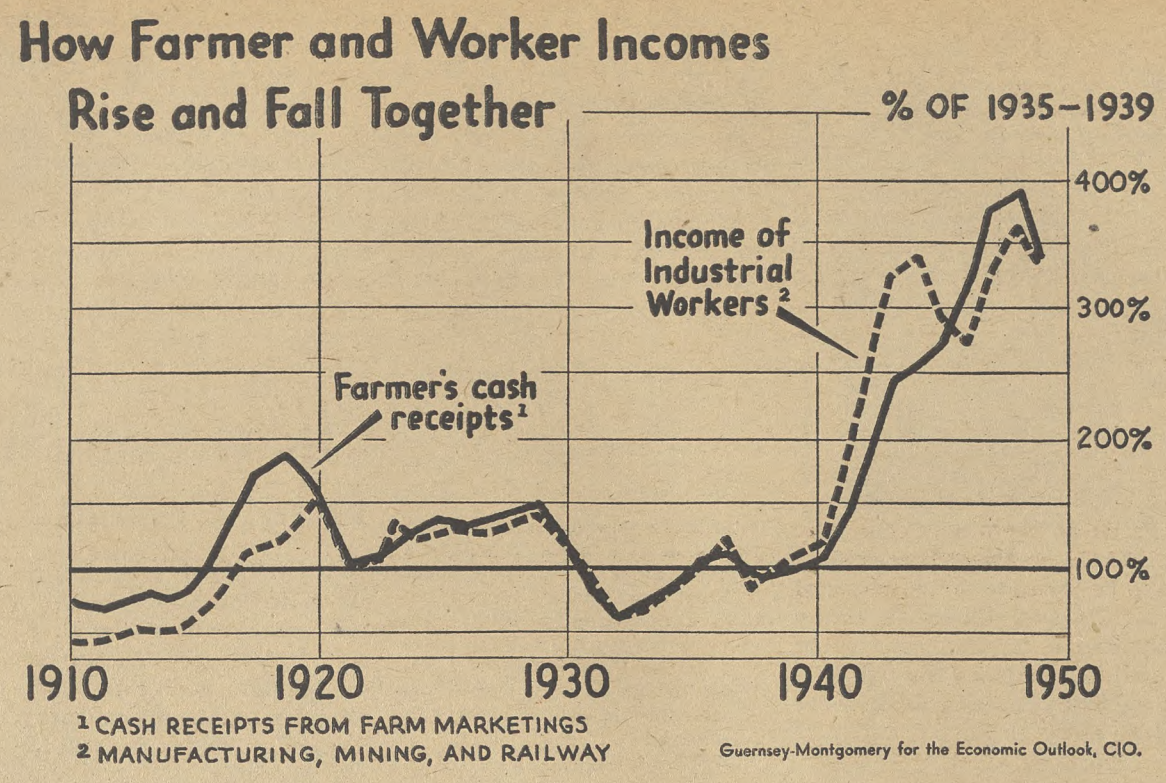
"NEITHER the nation nor its farmers is well served by policies that try to hold up the farmer's income by pricing his best potential customers out of the market," comments the Economic Outlook in a searching study of the farm problem, just released.

"Unfortunately," the report continues, "our present farm support price program does just that. Most families pay twice for this short-sighted policy—first as taxpayers when the government buys farm products, and again at the grocery store when the higher price is paid by the housewife."

"This is a situation which the Brannan Plan attempts to remedy."

The CIO convention passed a resolution supporting the Brannan Plan, in the following language: "This convention endorses the concept of the Brannon Plan: to support farm prices and incomes at reasonable level; to give special assistance to family-type farms; to assure farmers that the food they produce will find a market and will be used to feed people; and at the same time to allow consumers to buy at reasonable prices the abundant supplies of food and fibers which the farmers of America are producing."

The plan is one of the hottest political issues facing the nation, and unquestionably will have a profound effect on the 1950 Congressional elections. The Truman administration was returned to power because it had labor and farm support. The Brannan Plan, with its simplicity and its direct appeal to the economic interests of both small farmers and labor, is producing, even in the discussion stage, striking examples of the increasing solidarity of interest between farm and labor groups.



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

So fundamental are the issues raised by the proposal that leaders of the three major farm organizations who oppose the plan, notably the Farm Bureau Federation, are finding in state after state that a large part of their membership, faithful for years, is now in open revolt and is flocking to the National Farmers Union, only one of the "big four" to support the proposal.

THE ECONOMIC Outlook showed that in 1947, a boom year for agricultural prices, 70% of farm families took in less than $3000 in cash and 25% had incomes of less than $1000.

Their "market"—workers in non-farm communities—in 1948 fared equally poorly. One third earned less than $2000; and they were forced to spend an average of nearly 60% of their income for food! Farmer's and worker's incomes fluctuate together. (See chart.)

The present government farm support price policy fits into this picture backwards, the Outlook finds, whereas the Brannan Plan answers it almost exactly.

Under the present policy, the government supports the price of farm products by keeping them off the market, i.e. it buys "surpluses" from farmers and stores them, in order that the price of what the farmer does sell will be at or near "parity." Parity is "a level at which the particular commodity is considered fair to the farmer who produces it, in relation to the prices of the things he has to buy."

The government undertakes this support price program only for commodities which can be stored without spoiling, and this can be done for only 25% of what the farmer produces. The perishable crops therefore fluctuate wildly in price while the supported commodities stay high, and farmers who depend on perishable crops alone are not protected at all.

The program not by design, is somewhat analogous to the technique used by big industry during the depression: from 1929 to 1932, for instance, industrial production was cut almost 50% while the wholesale price of manufactured products dropped only 25%. Industry held its products off the market to maintain price.

"What we must aim for," comments Economic Outlook, "in an over-all farm program is protection against low annual farm income, not just protection on a few farm commodities alone. . . . There is also a contradiction in the expenditure of tremendous sums for the government purchase and storage of farm products to hold up the price, when at lower prices larger quantities might be absorbed by consumers."

THE BRANNAN Plan, in essence, would let the price of all farm products seek its "natural" market level, and then would reimburse the farmer by making up to him the difference between the average market price of the particular commodity and the fair parity price.

Since 80% of all farm production goes to feed people, the benefit to the average consumer would be immediate. Among the non-food products presently under price supports, cotton and tobacco are outstanding; a "natural" market price might result in lower consumer prices for cotton clothing, household linens, and tobacco.

Hand-in-hand with this would go a flexible system of crop production payments, to encourage production of the crops in greatest need. And, to insure the productive future of the nation's farm lands, farmers participating in the program would agree to follow minimum soil conservation practices.

"Farming is one of the last strongholds of small business in America," the Outlook says. "Over the last century, hundreds of thousands of small non-agricultural enterprises have been destroyed by larger and more powerful competitors. But family farming has survived."

Corporate farming is now a large part of the agricultural scene; by 1945, 2% of our farm enterprises were selling nearly 25% of the value of all farm products; but the family-sized farms vastly outnumber these large producers. It is the farming corporations which resist the Brannan Plan, since it would limit the amount payable to any farmer to the amount of earnings on an efficient family-sized farm.

"A national farm policy incorporating an income support program is equivalent to the concept of sustained incomes for city workers through minimum wages, collective bargaining contracts, and unemployment compensation," the Outlook summarizes.

UAW Local Begins New $250,000 Home

Ground has been broken at LaGrange, Ill., for a $250,000 home of Local 719 of the CIO Automobile Workers. The local represents 10,000 employes at the Electro-Motive Division of General Motors.

The buidling will have office space for the union, and such facilities as bowling alleys, an auditorium and a restaurant. These facilities will be available for public use.

Budget Bureau May Show U. S. Operating in Black

By NATHAN ROBERTSON

ONE OF THE biggest news stories of 1950 is being brewed in the Budget Bureau. It is a new kind of federal budget showing how the government's money is being spent. It may make the difference between a victory and a defeat for the Fair Deal program in Congress next year and in the elections next fall.

It has been obvious for some time that the biggest battle over the Fair Deal program in Congress next year would involve the prospective federal deficit of $5½ billions.

According to present bookkeeping methods that is how much more the government is spending this year than it is taking in from taxes. It will mean an increase in the big annual debt of another $5½ billions—or the biggest increase since the war ended.

Senator Byrd (D., Va.) and his conservative colleagues in Congress—including Senator Taft (R., O.)—have been planning to make that the issue in their attack on all Fair Deal programs in Congress. They have been planning to demand sharp curtailment of federal spending to balance the budget.

THIS WOULD mean curtailing many Fair Deal programs which are now being used to strenghten America internally and internationally. It would mean cutting expenditures for the army and navy, for the Marshall plan, and for arming Europe.

It also would mean sharp cuts in expenditures for western reclamation and power developments for hospitals and home construction, and even for social security and education, although the social security expenditures do not come directly out of the budget. It would, in short, wreck the welfare state.

Fair Dealers in Congress have been worried. Some of them were determined to fight any cuts in these programs and demand, instead, higher taxes. But they knew this was a difficult battle—and one they probably would lose—with the result that either they would have to make cuts in spending or face the charge of deficit financing in a period of comparative good times.

One of the most troubled was Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill.), a Fair Dealer who as a professional economist knew that deficit spending in good times was dangerous and could not be defended. As a result, he had seemed to join forces with the Byrds in demanding economy—although the kind of economy he wanted was a far different kind. Douglas wanted to cut military expenditures and eliminate waste. Byrd and his crew aimed particularly at the social programs.

The new budget, which is being prepared at the Budget Bureau, may solve a lot of problems for Douglas and the other Fair Dealers in Congress. By showing how our money is being spent, it will differentiate between expenditures for running the government, including army and navy, and for long-range investments, such as roads, hospitals, schools, homes, and public works.

Some of these long range investments—such as those for reclamation projects—will be repaid to the treasury directly. Others will result in indirect repayment through increased earnings which bring in higher tax collections.

THERE HAS long been a demand among students of the federal budget for this kind of information. They have contended that corporations and individual citizens differentiate between going expenditures and long-range investments, and so should the government.

A man who makes $5000 a year, for instance, cannot afford to spend $10,000 a year for living expenses. But he can, and often does, buy a home costing $10,000 and borrows most of the money with the idea of paying it back over a long period of years, while he enjoys the new home. Or he may borrow $5000 from a bank to start a business from which he hopes to gain additional income.

Emil Rieve, Administrative chairman of the CIO's full employment committee, raised this issue recently when he asked one of the most pertinent questions ever submitted to a Congressional committee. Rieve, in testimony presented before Douglas' subcommittee of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee, asked:

"Why is it that when a private utility company floats a bond issue, and uses the funds thus obtained to build a new power plant or a series of transmission lines, it is entered on the books as an asset; yet, when a government agency, a TVA or the like, borrows money and does the same thing, it becomes an all-terrible public debt, with nothing good to be said for it?"

THE implications back of this question are tremendous. Our expenditures this year aggregate $43½ billions. But how much of this goes for current running expenses, and how much of it represents long-range investments, many of which will be self-liquidating either directly or indirectly, at least in part?

If we are using $10 billions this year for long-range improvements, or investments, then our current running expenses are only about $33½ billions. Then instead of shuddering at a deficit of more than $5 billions, we can do what a business corporation would do. We can figure we are taking in almost $5 billions more than our current running expenses, and call that a surplus, to be used to amortize our long-range investments.

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REPRESENTATIVES of nearly 50 million workers scattered over a large portion of the world met in County Hall in London, England, and established an Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Among those taking part in the conference were 10 representatives of the CIO. Members of the American delegation, including AFL representatives, appear in the first and second rows of seats at the left of the picture. (For more pictures and the story of the history-making labor meeting turn to Page 7.)

Efforts To Unite GOP, State Righters Snowball

IS THE OLD Republican Party on the way out?

Will it be supplanted by a merger of the conservatives in its ranks and the Southern States Righters who have been kicked out of the Democratic Party?

These are questions which are increasingly agitating political circles.

The issue is being forced by conservatives and liberals alike, although the word "coalition" is being used instead of "new party."

Sen. Bricker (R. Ohio) was quoted in the Republican Herald-Tribune as saying:

"I wish we could get an alignment whereby we could give the people some issues to vote for as well as candidates.

"I think we should present the issues to the American people in the clear-cut terms of essential freedoms versus big government, big spending, high taxes and government control of everybody and everything.

"IF WE COULD line up the conservatives who believe in preserving the American system against the so-called liberals then we could really have an issue and the American people could make their decision with their eyes open. . . .

"I believe that the difference of opinion on civil rights could be resolved. After all, it is minor compared to the over-all fact that the liberties which we have enjoyed are gradually being eroded under the welfare state program.

"We are mortgaging the future of our children and grand-children, and unless the spending is cut down they just never will be able to pay it out."

Bricker also expounded his views to the Natl. Association of Manufacturers at its annual convention in New York City.

BUT THE MAN who perhaps did more than anybody else to crystallize the issue is James F. Byrnes, former Secretary of State, who last June in a speech in Virginia hurled the charge of "statism" at the Truman Administration.

The cry was taken up by the elder statesman of the Republican party, Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover, and was used unsuccessfully by John Foster Dulles, who was defeated by Democrat Herbert Lehman for U. S. Senator from New York.

DULLES' defeat did not deter Byrnes from saying at the Southern Governors' Conference at Biloxi, Miss., a few weeks ago:

"We are threatened with the concentration in Washington of the powers of local government, including police powers, and with the imposition of creeping but ever advancing socialistic program . . .

"Too many people are thinking of security instead of opportunity. They seem more afraid of life than death."

(The conference re-elected as chairman Gov. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the States Rights presidential candidate in 1948.)

Byrnes' theme was taken up and amplified by Raymond Moley in Newsweek and Arthur Krock in the New York Times. They recommended that the GOP drop its civil rights platform and join with the State Righters to combat the growth of the "welfare state" as exemplified by the Truman administration. However they stopped short of calling for a national party.

Realizing that Byrnes was the one who had started the ball rolling, Natl. Dir. Charles M. LaFollette of the liberal Americans for Democratic Action called on the former Secretary of State to take over leadership of the North-South conservative coalition.

"A great number of Republican Party leaders are in reality 'Northern men of Southern principles'; scratch a Dixiecrat and you will find a Northern or Eastern special interest," LaFollette wrote. "Dixiecrats fume at proposals for guaranteeing civil rights; many Northern Chambers of Commerce have an equal distaste for FEPC. I suggest that all of them ought to live in the same house together."

"As a Republican who quit his party to work for liberalism," LaFollette said he wrote Byrnes "as a Democrat who left his party to work for conservatism." He said he thought there was "real merit" to suggestions following Byrnes' recent Biloxi, Miss., speech that Byrnes "head up the conservative alignment in America" and give "shape and form" to the Congressional coalition.

ADA supports candidates of any non-totalitarian political group "if they agree with ADA's liberal principles," LaFollette said. "If, however, the candidates of your group agree with you and Mr. Hoover and Mr. Dulles that balancing the financial budget is more important than balancing the budget of human needs I am afraid they will have to get along without liberal and independent support."

The Washington office of the senior Senator from Ohio, Taft, who is on a campaign tour in the Buckeye State, said that he had made no comment on Bricker's proposal.

'See Your Congressman' Before '50, Cowan Says

CIO UNIONS throughout the country are being urged to "see their Congressman" before he comes back to Washington next month.

Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, urged all affiliates to "organize delegations as soon as possible to meet with Senators and Congressmen before their return to Washington, for a full presentation of our viewpoint on legislation that will be before Congress during the second session" of the 81st Congress.

Cowan's letter was mailed to international unions, state and city CIO councils, regional directors and legislative representatives throughout the nation.

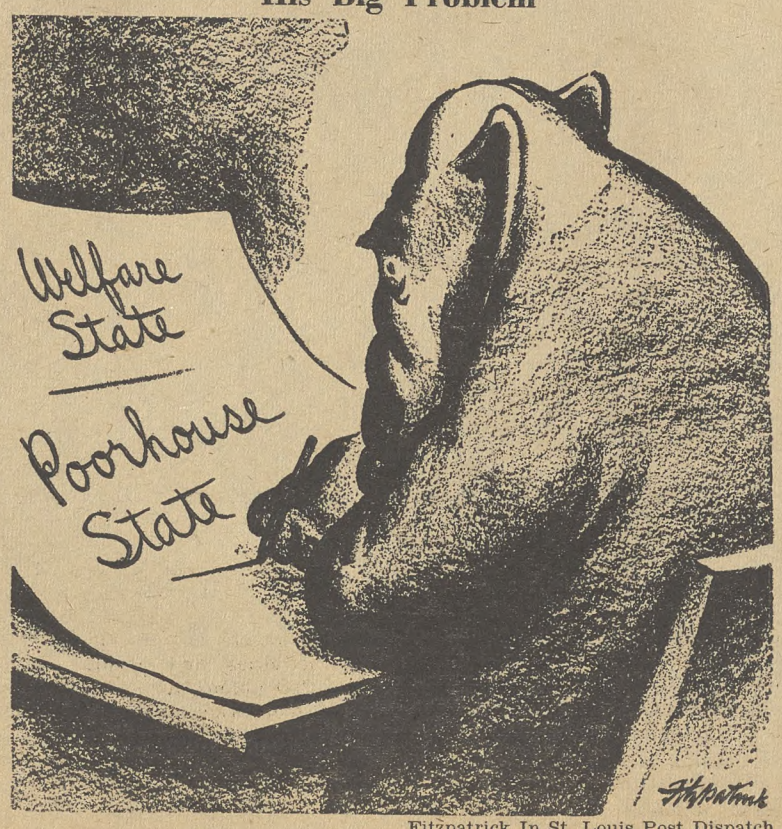
"Despite the mandate of the people in the 1948 elections," Cowan wrote, "the Fair Deal program was only partially realized" during the first session. "Chief stumbling block in the way of substantial enactment of the program was the vicious bi-partisan coalition of Dixiecrats and reactionary Northern Republicans.

"Before the second session of the present Congress convenes on Jan. 3, it is imperative that we re-emphasize to Congressmen and Senators with renewed vigor our insistence upon the passage of liberal legislation improving the general welfare of the nation . . .

"We will appreciate receiving reports from you at the conclusion of your conference, as to the attitudes of individual Senators and Congressmen on specific items of legislation."

Attached to the letter was a summary of CIO's position on Taft-Hartley, social security improvements, civil rights, rent control, housing, aid-to-education, labor extension service, displaced persons and improved coverage and enforcement provisions of the Wage-Hour Act.

His Big Problem



Fitzpatrick In St. Louis Post Dispatch

Last Major Holdout Signs Steel Contract

THE CIO Steelworkers have signed a contract with the Aluminum Co. of America, ending the last of the major walkouts in the metals industry.

The company employs 17,000 members of the union at nine plants throughout the country.

The benefits include non-contributory $100 pensions upon retirement for employes 65 years old, with 25 years of continuous service.

For those with 15 years' service minimum pensions ranging from $60 to $100 a month are assured.

The company also pays the full cost of the social insurance benefits, as it had been doing.

SOCIAL insurance benefits provide a $2000 life insurance policy while the employe works and a $1,500 paid-up policy on retirement; $26-a-week sick benefits for 26 weeks; $8.50 a day hospitalization for 31 days; $85 for special hospital services and pay for surgical care up to $225.

The steel union had earlier rejected a company proposal because, as Pres. Murray said, "it fell far short of the so-called Bethlehem formula and did not provide contractual pension guarantees."

The company had proposed and the AFL International Council of Aluminum Workers, which represents about 9000 workers, had accepted a pension clause which stated that if a worker reached the age of 65 he was entitled to a pension but that if he continued to work he would receive no more credit toward his pension.

The AFL members had not joined the strike.

THE COMPANY has informed the steel union that the terms of the CIO agreement would now be extended to the plants which are represented by the AFL union.

The new pact covers CIO workers at New Kensington, Pa., Bridgewater, Conn., Edgewater, N. J., Alcoa, Tenn., Mobile, Ala., Badin, N. C., Detroit, Mich., Richmond, Ind., and Bauxite, Ark.

Contract negotiations were proceeding last week at Schenectady, N. Y., between the union and the American Locomotive Co. The company has made a proposal which is being considered by the union.

Approximately 17,000 Steelworkers remained on strike in various parts of the country last week end.

Auto Union Asks Biggest NLRB Poll

THE BIGGEST election in the history of the NLRB will be held in 100 General Motors plants all over the country, on petition of the CIO Auto Workers, for a union shop election among 265,000 employes.

T. A. Johnstone, director of the UAW General Motors Department, has submitted petitions containing more than 136,000 signatures, far beyond the 30% required under Taft-Hartley.

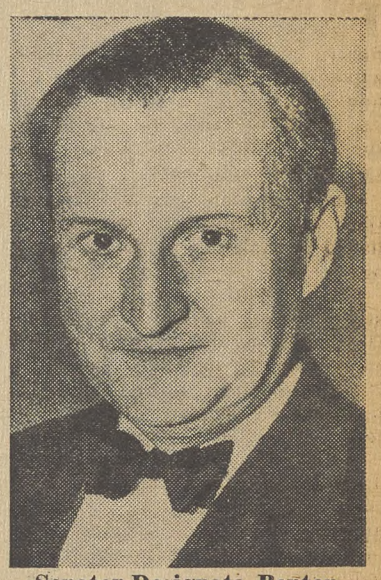
"This election," said Johnstone, "will provide the people of this country with another example of the sheer idiocy of the law. Not only must UAW-CIO spend an enormous amount of time and effort on this election, but the taxpayers will have to bear a heavy bill for NLRB's expenses in such a huge undertaking—all because some industrialists and members of Congress were so foolish as to believe that unions did not really represent the true sentiments of workers."

In a similar election last June, Ford workers voted 88,943 for union security, 1241 against.

Franco, Soviet Hit By ICFTU

Among its first actions, the new Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions lashed out at both the Communist Soviet Union and the fascist regime of Gen. Franco in Spain.

The international labor group asked its executive committee to probe repeated charges of forced labor in Russia and the satellite nations; and it voiced opposition to inclusion of Spain in the European Recovery Program or the Atlantic Union until democratic rights — including those of free unions—are restored in that nation.



Senator-Designate Benton

Naming of Benton Hailed by Truman

William Benton, Democrat, a former Assistant Secretary of State (1945-47), has been appointed by Gov. Chester Bowles as a U. S. Senator, to succeed Sen. Raymond E. Baldwin, who is resigning to become a justice of the State Supreme Court.

President Truman, in a message of congratulations, said "It is good news for all who believe in progressive government." Benton said, "I hope I will become known as a liberal legislator."

Benton and Bowles formed an advertising agency that became one of the biggest in the country. Benton retired from the firm in 1936.

He helped found the Committee for Economic Development, has been a member of U. S. delegations at six international conferences, and while an Assistant Secretary of State organized the nation's first peacetime international information program, including the "Voice of America" broadcasts.

Give PAC $1 Now, For 'Luck' In 1950

Court Upholds Right Of Locals To Join IUE

TACTICS OF THE United Electrical Workers designed to stall and impede the growth of the newly chartered CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers through court injunctions, NLRB rulings and malicious propaganda started to back-fire last week.

On the extended battle fronts of the left-right wing fight UE was losing every encounter.

In New York State, Supreme Court Justice Morris Elder refused to grant an injunction to nine left-wing members of Local 450, which would have bound the membership and funds of the local to the UE.

Justice Elder declared in his decision that the membership had the right to dissaffiliate with its parent organization and in effect was free to join IUE-CIO.

"This is a most important judicial clarification of the right of UE members to liberate themselves from communist tyranny," Irving Abramson, CIO Eastern District director, declared.

Abramson, a member of the New York Bar since 1932, personally argued the IUE case before the high court.

THE CASE arose after the 4,200 workers in Local 450, at the Sperry Gyroscope Co. voted overwhelmingly to abandon UE and join IUE-CIO. A committee was set up at the time to safeguard the local's funds from a possible raid by UE adherents.

The injunction seekers charged that the committee was established in violation of the by-laws of the local constitution.

Justice Elder held that the constitution that bound the local to UE was based on the assumption that UE was an affiliate of the CIO. With the expulsion of UE, he said, the compact became automatically void.

"When the basic objective was destroyed by UE's expulsion from the CIO," Elder ruled, "continuance by Local 450 of membership in UE was a meaningless and valueless connection, and under the particular facts of the case Local 450 and its members were relieved of any further obligation to continue membership in UE."

LOCAL PRES. Joseph Fitzgerald described the injunction as an attempt at harassment of the entire membership "in its fight against Communist control and its fight to support the policies of the CIO against communist party interference in the affairs of the union."

James B. Carey, chairman of the IUE Administrative Committee, said: "It would be well for other justices throughout the country before whom some 60 other legal maneuvers by the defunct UE are pending, to study Justice Elder's decision."

"Justice Elder," he continued, "has given a wise answer to a number of questions that are in the public mind. The public wants to know if workers who engage in a patriotic effort to eliminate control of Communists in their affairs in an important defense industry are to be penalized by the law for their efforts. The public wants to know if workers can be denied the free choice of their bargaining agent through legalistic maneuvers."

On another front the IUE-CIO scored a major victory in its fight to have NLRB elections at major electrical manufacturing companies.

Late in the week NLRB Regional Dir. John A. Penollo ordered hearings to determine the collective bargaining agent at five General Motors sub-divisions.

The hearings will be before an NLRB officer in Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 19.

In the same order General Counsel Robert Denham directed that the separate petitions filed by IUE-CIO be consolidated for two GM plants in Dayton, Ohio; one each at Rochester, N. Y.; New Brunswick, N. J., and Warren, Ohio, covering a total of 27,000 employes.

Should the NLRB decide that the collective bargaining agent in the GM plants is in doubt, or dispute, and order elections to be held, it probably will set a precedent to be followed throughout the industry.

Meanwhile, top officers of the UE were questioned about Communist affiliations before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Secy.-Treas. Julius Emspak and Organization Dir. James Matles fell back on the favorite CP line to avoid answering the questions put to them.

"I refuse to affirm or deny," they chanted.

They declared that the committee was trying to smear them; that it was all a plot of Phil Murray and Jim Carey; that the committee had no legal right to demand an answer. And so went the proceedings all through the day.

Frank Tavenner, chief counsel for the committee, read a long statement tracing the "line" followed by the UE News and the "Line" followed by the official organs of the Communist Party. He pointed out that they were strikingly similar.

At another juncture in the hearing Emspak was read a list of 50 persons, most of whom are field representatives of the UE. He refused to affirm or deny that he even knew the people.

Congressman Moulder (D. Mo.) questioned them as to whether they tried to conceal the fact that they are CP members from the union's rank-and-file.

Emspak replied, "I don't care and that's not the concern of the membership."

Murray's 'Uncle Phil' Dies At 84

CIO PRES. Murray lost one of his dearest relatives when death took his beloved "Uncle Phil" Dec. 4. He was a brother of President Murray's father.

"Uncle Phil" represented one of the CIO president's closest ties with the early days around the coal fields of Western Pennsylvania. He had spent all of his working life in the mines, first in Scotland and later in America.

A brilliant memory which 84 years of life failed to dim enabled "Uncle Phil" to recall almost forgotten details of the building of the United Mine Workers and the lore surrounding the coal diggers.

During prolonged and hectic periods of negotiations and struggles of the union movement which kept him occupied, President Murray enjoyed nothing more than spending a quiet Sunday afternoon in "Uncle Phil's" living room reminiscing about the coal camps they both knew so well and recalling amusing incidents involving the old-time miners they worked and lived with nearly a half-century ago.

President Murray inherited many characteristics from "Uncle Phil." His sharp wit, a keen sense of humor and a little burr in his speech made "Uncle Phil" a fascinating story-teller.

He was well known around the coal fields for his athletic prowess and was outstanding as a soccer player both in the old country and in America.

Canadian UE Group Suspended By CCL

Pres. A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Congress of Labour has announced that the Executive Council of the Congress has suspended District No. 5, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, for non-payment of per capita.

Mosher said the Council suspended the five top district officers of UE last July for statements reflecting upon the Ontario Federation of Labour, and that this action was approved by the Congress convention in Ottawa in October.

The Congress has affiliated the Canadian locals of the new CIO International Union of Electrical Workers.

Men's Clothing Firms To Pay $100 Pensions

AN AVERAGE $20 monthly increase in pension benefits has been negotiated in the men's and boy's clothing industry by the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the U. S. A. and the CIO Clothing Workers

The increase becomes effective in 1950.

It is estimated that clothing workers' pensions will approximate $100 a month from joint industry and government sources, at the age of 65.

An increase in social security pensions, which Congress is expected to approve at the next session, will increase pension payments to clothing workers further.

More than 150,000 clothing workers are covered by the agreement. The old-age retirement benefits, like the industry's social welfare program, are paid exclusively by employer contributions.

Both Pres. Raymond Reiss of the clothing manufacturers' association and ACW Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky hailed the pension increase.

NEGOTIATIONS are under way to extend pensions to 75,000 shirt and cotton garment workers, under Amalgamated jurisdiction, not now covered by this type of insurance. Both clothing workers, cotton garment workers and others employed within the Amalgamated jurisdiction enjoy employer-paid health, life, accident, maternity, hospitalization and surgical benefits.

In a joint statement Reiss, Potofsky and David Drechsler, general counsel for the employers' association, said:

"The clothing industry and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America pioneered in old-age retirement benefits paid by industry, as it did in the broad field of social welfare, on an industry-wide basis. We initiated our social security in 1943, and retirement benefits in 1947.

"We have constantly sought, on an actuarial basis, to introduce new benefits and increase old ones. This we have been able to do, while observing sound insurance practices. We have been building up the necessary reserves so that payments, in every phase of our insurance program, can be made promptly and effectively.

"These reserves total over $60 millions, of which $35 million is earmarked for retirement benefits. We regard these as margins that guarantee the permanence of our funds."

The employers, therefore, will not have to increase payments to the fund.

"**BOTH** management and the union, in the field of social welfare and old-age retirement, have been guided by deep considerations for the average worker and his family," the statement said.

"Long ago we felt that the clothing worker had a stake in industry beyond what appeared in his pay envelope."

It was pointed out that the increased retirement pension will benefit all clothing workers already retired, as well as those who will reach 65 after next Jan. 1.

The number of clothing workers already retired under the industry-wide plan total, to date, 3575.

Retirement benefits in the clothing industry are met by employer contributions of 3% on their weekly payrolls, and the social welfare benefits by 2% on their weekly payrolls.

Convention Issue

Copies of the 1949 Convention Issue of the CIO News are still available.

Rates for bundle orders are 2c per copy for any quantity up to 1000, 1¾c per copy for quantities between 1000 and 2000 and 1½c per copy for quantities of more than 2000.

Rates for individually mailed copies are 2½c per copy for quantities up to 1000, 2c per copy for quantities between 1000 and 2000 and 1¾c per copy for quantities of more than 2000. (Orders for individual mailing must be accompanied by mailing strips not more than 2½ inches in width.)

Checks should accompany orders and be sent to CIO News, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Charges Filed On Alameda Co. (Cal.) CIO

A NEW STEP in the campaign to clean out Communist Party influence in California CIO was taken with the filing of formal charges against the Alameda County CIO Council.

The charges, signed by Chairman Arnold F. Campo and Sec. James McKenna of the Alameda County Committee for National CIO and by 10 additional officers of CIO local unions in the East Bay, declare "the Alameda Council has perverted its officers to the point where the Council is nothing more than an agency for the dissemination of the Communist Party line."

The charges were sent to CIO Pres. Philip Murray, and they ask that the present Council's charter be revoked, "so that a new CIO union council may be organized by local unions supporting policies of CIO."

The action by the Alameda County Committee for National CIO, a group of pro-CIO unions which withdrew from the Council some months ago, parallels the filing of similar charges earlier by the San Francisco Committee for National CIO against the San Francisco CIO Council.

ON A STATEWIDE basis, similar charges are on file against the California State CIO Council, with a hearing scheduled on Dec. 19 in Washington by an investigating committee comprised of Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization; John Brophy, CIO director of industrial union councils; and John Moran, vice president of the Communications Workers of America and a member of the Natl. CIO Executive Board.

According to Tim Flynn, Northern California CIO regional director, action on the State Council charges will set a precedent for the cleanup of the Bay Area Councils.

FULL TEXT of their petition to CIO President Murray follows:

"The undersigned officers of the Alameda County Committee for National CIO and of CIO local unions in Alameda County charge the officers of the Alameda County Industrial Union Council with wholesale and deliberate violations of basic CIO policies, the CIO Constitution and Rules for Industrial Union Councils.

"We charge:

"1 The officers of the Council have interfered with the internal activities and affairs of various CIO unions, including the United Steelworkers of America, the United Automobile Workers of America, the Textile Workers Union of America, the Utility Workers Union of America and Communications Workers of America.

"2 The Alameda Council has perverted its offices to the point where the Council is nothing more than an agency for the dissemination of the Communist Party line. Instances have occurred where the Council has attempted to foist the Communist Party policies on candidates for public office and where the resources of the Council have been used to promote the so-called Progressive Party in violation of basic CIO policy.

"Therefore, we request that the present certificate of affiliation of the Alameda County Industrial Union Council be promptly revoked, so that a new CIO union council may be organized by local unions supporting policies of CIO."

'Champion' Of Americanism Is A Phony

Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, Who Showed No Mercy To Those He Persecuted, Throws Himself On Mercy Of Court

By ALLAN L. SWIM

NOT LONG AGO a florid-faced fat man from New Jersey entered a surprise technical plea of "nolo contendere" while on trial in a Washington, D. C., court.

This meant, in effect, that he was throwing himself on the mercy of the court and was no longer challenging the government's contention that he was a crook.

The amount of money involved in the case was comparatively small but the trial was big news because the defendant was Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, a Republican who posed as an authority on Americanism.

Thomas, former head of the House Un-American Activities Committee, was charged with receiving salary kick-backs from employes and with filing false financial information with the government.

THE CIO NEWS made numerous attacks on Rep. Thomas before he was indicted, and on Nov. 15, 1948, this paper said editorially:

"Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, who 'tried' many Americans in the headlines, is going to have his own trial in court.

"He will have full opportunity to exercise the constitutional rights which he has denied to others.

"He will have a chance to confront his accusers and have them cross-examined by an attorney of his own choosing.

"This is as it should be.

"However, if our judicial system operated along the lines of the House Un-American Activities Committee, which Thomas heads, he already would be behind bars."

Thomas—the man who served as a judge of good citizenship—didn't even choose to fight the good fight when he was brought to trial.

THE THOMAS AFFAIR makes me recall the case of another "great patriot"—former Rep. Andrew J. May of Kentucky.

May was whooping it up for America during the war and became so enthusiastic about prosecution of the conflict that he advocated the drafting of labor.

Later May was convicted on a charge of bribery in connection with war contracts and sentenced to eight months to two years in prison.

And in the same week that Thomas pleaded "nolo contendere" the U. S. Supreme Court upheld May's conviction.

It would be unfair, of course, to assume from these two cases that our Congress is loaded with crooks.

But it would be fair to wonder out loud about the real character and real intent of some of the lawmakers who go about beating their chests in the name of "good, old-fashioned American democracy."

Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post Dispatch

Height of Un-Americanism

THE CHEST BEATING goes on all over Washington—and all over the country, too, for that matter.

Men who privately foster the trend toward monopoly make fiery speeches about preservation of free enterprise.

Those who scream in contempt against the "welfare state" for the common man frequently do everything they can to obtain government aid for Big Business.

Quite a number of the "pious souls" who pose as Christians and talk about "our great fight to spread democracy throughout the world" work secretly—and sometimes openly—for the retention of the poll tax and race discrimination, and for a return to sweat-shop conditions.

THOMAS AND MAY serve as symbols of the bad we find in government and serve again to remind us of the guillibility of the public.

For each May and Thomas, thank goodness, there are hundreds of honest, forthright public servants. Some of them speak up boldly for what they think is right—for what they think is good for all the people. Others just do their jobs quietly and efficiently—and the public hears little or nothing about them.

There are, of course, a number of conclusions one might draw from the Thomas and May cases—but, personally, I'd rather end this column by wondering about:

1. Do the editorial writers who once lauded Thomas feel a bit sheepish today?
2. Do those who supported May in his "draft labor" move feel that they foolishly followed a phony "champion?"
3. Can—and will—Congress do anything about the people persecuted by the Thomas Committee now that its former chairman has revealed himself to be a complete phony?

Don't Mean What They Say

Leaders of the American Medical Association spoke out frequently and fervently in Washington last week against "nationalization of medicine" and against "socialized medicine."

We—as surprising as it may sound—have considerable sympathy with what they said.

But we're strongly opposed to what they meant!

They talked about what might happen to the medical profession if it became government controlled—and they painted a frightening picture.

But what they actually meant was that they were going right ahead with their fight against national health insurance.

From our viewpoint, the AMA has a perfect right to oppose federal health insurance—although we think the organization is taking a narrow, short-sighted view in doing so.

But we can find no justification whatever for the completely phony propaganda campaign the AMA is waging in an effort to prevent enactment of the Truman health insurance program.

Nobody familiar with the situation can argue successfully that the nation's people have adequate health services.

The argument that the voluntary health insurance plans are adequate simply doesn't hold water.

A number of liberal organizations—including the CIO—believe that federal insurance can solve the problem.

The AMA challenges this view, which is OK. But the AMA has no moral right to paint a completely false picture of national health insurance. Its campaign is based on deceit and dishonesty.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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St. Louis Paper Asks Why Pay May, Thomas Pensions

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorially attacked payment of pensions to former Rep. May and Rep. Thomas, declaring that the law was not intended to benefit "Criminals." The Editorial follows:

"Among the many good things which former Rep. Andrew Jackson May of Kentucky and Rep. J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey have damaged by their frauds in public office is the system of pensions for members of Congress.

"Ordinary citizens may reasonably wonder why the tax money which they worked hard to earn should be applied to paying pensions of these men, who were faithless to their public trust in the pursuit of crooked money for themselves.

"Perhaps it will disillusion some Americans to see jailbirds paid the pensions which were originally intended to express the thanks of a grateful Government for long and faithful service and to encourage good men to seek public office.

"Nevertheless, May has already started drawing a pension of $280 a month for life, and Thomas will start drawing a pension of $290 a month eight years hence when he reaches 62.

"In both cases most of the money will come from the United States Treasury, for Thomas has paid in only $5000 to $6000 of his share and May $2716.

"It is unfortunate for public acceptance of the pension idea that May and Thomas are among its first beneficiaries. They cannot justly be deprived of their pensions, but the law could well be amended to prevent similar miscarriages of intention in the future.

"A member of Congress who has built up a considerable investment of his own funds in his pension account over the years should probably not be deprived of it for a single misstep at the end.

"But those who, like May and Thomas, have contributed a relative pittance of their own might reasonably be made to forfeit the payment from the public treasury, though getting their own investment back, if they prove grossly derelict. It is Congressmen whom the pension law is intended to benefit—not criminals."

Pamphlet Tells How To Avoid Mental Ills

The stress and strain of modern living is pretty hard on most Americans. Some public health authorities say that on any given day, half of the people in our hospitals are victims of mental diseases, and that every year 150,000 more mental cases are admitted.

Low income Americans can't afford psychiatric treatment even if there were enough psychiatrists to go around. Is there anything people can do themselves, if they are worried about their state of mind?

Yes, says a pamphlet just published by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc. It's called "Mental Health is a Family Affair," and it is written by Dr. Dallas Pratt and Jack Neher of the National Mental Health Foundation.

The pamphlet stresses preventive measures, such as better family relations and new techniques in social organization, instead of psychiatric treatment. It gives the causes of many personality problems in families, tells how some new ideas are helping families overcome these problems, and shows how these promote mental health.

"Mental Health is a Family Affair" is No. 155 in the series of popular factual pamphlets issued by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 22 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y. Price is 20c.

"I had to wash his mouth out with soap because he said a nice word about the U. S."

They Scattered In Every Direction --Fast!

A SHELL THAT exploded in Europe during the last war was responsible for a CIO organizer escaping a bad beating in Virginia a few years later.

When the shell exploded, Harry (which isn't his correct name) lost a large part of his hearing ability.

And when Harry went into action in a Virginia woods late one afternoon a "vigilante committee" lost no time in leaving the scene.

Following is the story, as told by a man who formerly worked with Harry:

HARRY WAS sent into a Virginia town to launch a union organizing campaign at a small woodworking plant which employed only Negroes.

The town, he soon learned, was strongly anti-union, and race prejudice ran deep. He assessed the situation as best he could and quietly undertook the task of establishing a union.

Soon thereafter he learned that a "vigilante committee" had been formed to combat his campaign and that the group had openly threatened to break up any meeting he might hold.

He knew it would be necessary to avoid violence—so he decided to hold no meetings.

Through personal contact he talked with the employes one at a time or in small groups.

AFTER WEEKS of hard work and despite threats from the "vigilantes," Harry signed up a majority of the men at the plant.

Then he filed a petition for certification with the NLRB. A short time later the Board set a date for an election.

At this point the company began stepping up its anti-CIO campaign and Harry became a bit concerned about the effects of management propaganda.

As date of the election drew near he decided to take a chance and call one meeting for plant employes. He decided to hold it in a clearing in a wooded section some distance from town.

ABOUT 50 PERSONS showed up for the session, which started late in the afternoon—just before sundown.

Harry talked rapidly because he had a hunch trouble might be brewing. He explained the balloting system used by the NLRB and urged the men to vote for the CIO.

Then a man rushed up to Harry and told him the "vigilante committee" was on its way to break up the meeting.

At Harry's request, all of those present except two "disappeared" into the woods and headed home.

A FEW MINUTES later the "vigilantes" arrived in a car. Harry walked over to them and asked, "Looking for me?"

"Yes—and you know what we're here for!" one of them replied.

"I think I do—and I've got something for you," Harry said.

Harry reached in his pocket, took out his spare hearing aid, opened it with a clicking sound, removed one of the batteries and tossed it into the car.

The "vigilantes," thinking the organizer had thrown a bomb or hand grenade among them, scrambled out of the car and headed for the tall timber!

Harry and companions returned to town without harm. **A.L.S.**

'All I Want For Christmas Is Two Front Men!'

Barkley Flays 'Tree-Sitters, Hitching Post Devotees'

In a speech before the Democratic Nalt. Committee dinner at New York City, Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley challenged the Republicans—who have been loud in their denunciation of Truman's "welfare state"—to specify what part of the Democratic program they would repeal.

The speech was significant because the meeting launched the Democratic Senatorial and Congressional campaigns of 1950. Excerpts from the speech follow:

"The Democratic Party has always recognized, and now more than ever recognizes, that the people of this nation have the capacity and the will to fashion and control their own government.

"The Democratic Party under its leadership from Jefferson to Truman has sought to implement the will of the American people into their government and we are proud of the accomplishments of a political organization dedicated to the realization of the rights and ambitions of the American people in their desire for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"We are proud of the fact that under Democratic leadership more progressive and far-reaching legislation in behalf of the American people has been enacted by the Congress than under the leadership of any other political organization in the history of the nation.

"So wise and well-established has this program been, that even when our political opponents have attained temporary power in control of the government, they have not dared openly to nullify or repeal it, though they have sometimes sought its subversion by indirection.

"We are now told by those who delight to occupy the position of tree-sitters and hitching post devotees that this program is leading us down the road to the so-called 'welfare state.' We are being told that we are now on the last mile toward collectivism in America. We might with perfect propriety inquire who set us on the first mile toward this collectivism which is a figment of the imagination.

"Wherein lies the difference between the establishment of a Farm Board and the expenditure of 1500 million, during the last Republican administration of this nation, and the establishment of a long-term agricultural program which lifted the farmers of the nation out of the ditch of despondency and placed their feet upon the firm foundation of prosperity?

"The difference lies in the fact that one succeeded, while the other failed. We are now being told by those who regard every tree frog as a roaring lion and every innocent angleworm as a spreading adder that we are on the verge of entering the 'welfare state' and that it and so called 'statism' are lurking around the corner to absorb the liberties and devour the substance of the people.

"These prophets of pessimism have not told the American people what part of the Democratic program is to be repealed. They have not told the American people to what extent we are to reverse the policies of this government in order to get back to the 'laissez-faire' days of antiquity.

"They have not told us how far back we must go in order to recognize Uncle Sam as a complacent old gentleman sitting astride the dome of the Capitol drawing his salary in blissful self-satisfaction and doing nothing.

"They have not told us where 'individualism' ceases and 'statism' begins in the cooperation between the federal government and the states in highway construction, in flood control, in soil conservation, in rural electrification, in the irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, in the preservation of the fertility and productivity of our soil.

"They have not told us where 'individualism' ceases and 'statism' begins in the attempt to preserve the health of the American people or in helping them to provide adequate houses in which to rear their children, free from disease and criminal influences.

"They have not told us where 'individualism' ceases and 'statism' begins in providing adequate cooperation between the federal government and the states and counties and the farmers themselves in providing agricultural training, crop supports, crop insurance and other stabilizing policies and programs in behalf of American agriculture.

"They have not told us where 'individualism' ceases and 'statism' begins in the enactment of legislation providing for collective bargaining between employers and employes, and the protection of labor against injustice, or honest business against those who would seek, by monopolistic practices, to destroy honest business.

"The American people have a right to know the extent to which the policies, which have strengthened us in peace and war during the last two decades, are to be nullified and reversed by those who now criticize them, but so far lack the courage to specify the extent of their prospective devastation, if they secure control of the government."

'Statism' Deflated

These excerpts from a speech by Vice Pres. Barkley answer 'Statism' charges of Sen. Bricker and Ex-Secy. of State Byrnes. **(See Story on Page 2.)**

CIO Women's Auxiliaries All Out for Better Living

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

UNLESS YOU happen to live there, you may never have heard of the towns in Minnesota named Hopkins, or Keewater, or Ely, or Albert Lea—though you may have heard of Red Wing, Minn., for that is where the United States' new ambassador to Denmark, Mrs. Eugenia Anderson, comes from.

May be you haven't heard of Borger, Tex., or Newton, Iowa, or Swisshome, Ore., or Susanville, Calif., either. So what? Well, these are a few of the towns scattered over the country where CIO members and their families live and work—and where the CIO's Congress of Women's Auxiliaries is carrying on activities.

Of course it is in big industrial centers such as Detroit, Pittsburgh, Chicago and Akron that the large part of the CIO's members and their families live, but the small places taken together run into big numbers, too, and it is in these places that the organized activities of the womenfolk of CIO members seem to thrive particularly well.

BUT MAYBE you don't know much, if anything at all, about the CIO's Congress of Women's Auxiliaries and what they do, be it in big or little communities.

This isn't strange, for the CIO Women's Auxiliaries are modest and even a bit shy and don't make much fanfare about their activities. They go quietly about their business, which is to support and interpret the CIO's program to the wives of CIO members and to other groups in the communities where they live.

The CWA has around 7,000 members at present and is growing rapidly. In the past six months 14 new local auxiliaries affiliated with the national organization. The largest groups are in Michigan and Ohio and are auxiliaries of the Auto and Steelworkers unions. The Oil Workers auxiliaries in the Southwest, West and East also come close to the top in number of members.

The CWA's president is Mrs. Lillian Sherwood of Grand Rapids, Mich., wife of David R. Sherwood, International representative of the CIO Auto Workers since 1940. Sherwood is a member of Nash-Kelvinator Local 206, which he helped organize in 1936.

Mrs. Sherwood was elected president of the CWA at the convention held in Cleveland last month concurrently with the National CIO convention. She succeeded Mrs. Faye Stephenson, who did not run for re-election. Shortly after her husband joined Local 206, Mrs. Sherwood became active in auxiliary work.

MR. LILLIAN SHERWOOD

She was a charter member of an auxiliary of the UAW which disbanded during the war because the members started to work in factories and joined the UAW locals where they worked, along with the men. She is now a member of the Kent County (Mich.) CIO Council Auxiliary, which she helped organize in 1945.

THE CWA's secretary-treasurer is Mrs. Bertha Perrin, of Warren, Ohio. She was first elected at the 1948 convention held in Waterloo, Iowa, and was re-elected at the Cleveland convention in November. She has been president of the Women's Council of the Ohio CIO since it was organized in 1939.

"I came into the CIO in the Little Steel Strike of 1937, in Warren, Ohio," Mrs. Perrin says, "taking charge of the kitchen and commissary for 18 months. I organized our first CIO auxiliary while we were on strike."

Mrs. Perrin's husband has worked for Republic Steel for 26 years, and was a committeeman of his local for a number of years. Like his wife, Perrin is an ardent CIO booster.

CWA executive board members, elected at the Cleveland convention are: Dolly Wilson, Lansing, Mich.; Irma Treharne, Youngstown, Ohio; Charlotte Sillers, Washington, D. C., and Wilma Maroda, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The CWA, which was set up in Detroit in November 1941, is patterned after its parent organization, the CIO. It holds annual conventions, usually at the same time as the CIO, to which delegates are sent from national and local auxiliaries, and from state and city women's councils.

The convention elects national officers and draws up a program for the coming year. Delegates also attend some of the sessions of the regular CIO convention, and their newly elected officers are introduced to the CIO delegates from the platform.

MEMBERSHIP in the local auxiliaries is open to wives and other women relatives of CIO members. A CWA organization pamphlet addressed to "Mrs. CIO Housewife" reveals the outstanding aims of the organization, in a series of questions:

"Do you want to keep in step with your husband? Do you want a better life for yourself and your family? Do you want your husband to have greater job security and high wages?

"Do you want to assure your children a good education? Do you want a good home at a price or a rent you can afford? Do you want your family to have wholesome food, proper medical care and clothing? Do you want an assured, adequate income in illness and old age?"

MRS. BERTHA PERRIN

By organizing CIO members' wives, the CWA hopes to help the unions their husbands belong to get these things. The means they use to do it are many, but a large part of their work has to do with political activity.

"We must prepare now for the crucial elections of 1950," is one of their present slogans. Getting people out to register and vote, explaining important political issues to their members and neighbors, taking an active part in community welfare and legislative activities are a few of the things auxiliaries do.

THE CURRENT copy of the CWA Newsletter issued by the National organization from its headquarters at 2123 Market St., Warren, Ohio, gave an idea of the variety of CWA activities:

In Borger, Tex., the CIO Women's Auxiliary gave a "pie supper" to help furnish their kitchen.

In Minnesota, the State Auxiliary Council reported renewed social and political activities in Albert Lea, Red Wing, Keewater and other towns in the state.

In Ely, Minn., CIO women served coffee and doughnuts to strikers on the picketline.

In Ohio, the Mahoning Council also reports serving coffee, doughnuts and apples to pickets.

In Lansing, Mich., a group which meets in the various members homes, ran a raffle to raise money to send a member to a union conference.

In Newton, Iowa, the auxiliary gave cigarettes and candy to wounded veterans at the hospital.

In Grand Rapids, Mich., a group of CIO women engaged actively in PAC, found that two-fifths of the women they interviewed were not registered.

'For CIO Program'

"It is our sincere belief and wish that all our auxiliaries in the coming year can improve in numbers, continue the good work they are doing and strive to make our women's organizations outstanding in the parent body," stated the current CWA Newsletter.

"We can do this if we continue our efforts in the future as we have in the past. May you all continue in the good work, always giving thanks to a Higher Being who makes all good things possible on this earth.

"We all together are building a new and great CIO of tomorrow. We must stand together in unity and fight for the program of the CIO."

New Loyalty Hearing Board Set Up For Defense Workers

LABOR and management groups often complained in the past about the "military arbitrarinees" employed in the handling of disputed cases involving the loyalty of industrial workers and contractors employed in secret defense production.

Now the Defense Dept. has come up with something designed to avoid such complaints in the future. It's the Industrial Employment Review Board, established after consultation of Defense officials with representatives of labor and management.

Defense officials say the board will speed up the handling of disputed cases and give the accused real opportunity to present a defense of accusations made against him.

The charter of the board provides:

- The accused will be provided with a specific statement of charges "insofar as consideration of security permits."
- The accused will have an opportunity to be heard in person, to be represented by counsel (union representatives or otherwise) and to cross-examine government witnesses.

"IT'S RIGHT HERE—on the inside of the inside coat pocket," says Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers, who's referring to the label of his union. The picture above was taken as Potofsky launched the $500,000 Amalgamated Union Label Campaign. The union is using magazine and newspaper advertising and radio and television programs to popularize clothing made by ACW.

Md.-D. C. Council Asks Increase In State Income Tax Exemptions

THE MARYLAND and District of Columbia Industrial Union Council convention at Hagerstown, Md., adopted a resolution instructing council officers to strive for increases in state income tax exemptions. The council requested that the exemptions be boosted from $1,000 to $1,500 for individuals; $2,000 to $3,000 for family heads and $400 to $800 for each dependant.

The group also passed resolutions regarding changes in the workman's compensation laws which would provide for:

1) A labor representative on the Compensation Commission.
2) An amendment to compel employers to carry insurance with the state rather than with individual companies.
3) Increase weekly benefits.

The delegates urged passage of an unemployment compensation law which would provide for labor representation on the administration board, increase the weekly benefits and liberalize existing laws to meet the critical unemployment situation in Maryland by extending payments from 26 weeks to one year.

Also passed was a motion urging that welfare laws be amended to enable employable persons who are unemployed to receive aid when their compensation is exhausted.

It was stressed that labor should have representatives on all boards, committees and commissions whose functions affect the welfare of working men and women.

Plans were laid for an intensified PAC drive among CIO members in Maryland and the District.

The group indorsed the entire CIO program and voted to make its constitution conform with recent changes in the constitution of National CIO and rules for industrial union councils.

The following officers and executive board members were elected: Pres. Frank Bender, Secy-Treas. Charles Della, Vice Presidents Harry Castle, Nettie Mahafey, Joseph Craig, James Gildea, and Audrey Smid.

CIO, AFL Are Represented On Free Trade Unions Board

ON DEC. 7—eighth anniversary of Pearl Harbor—a new democratic international labor organization came into being in London, England.

Supported by union organizations in close to 40 nations, with a membership of nearly 50 million workers, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions was set up with a constitution and program to fight for democratic rights and advancement for workers in every section of the globe.

The new organization, committed to a strong anti-Communist philosophy, is expected to win quickly leadership of labor in world affairs away from the now Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

CIO was represented at the 10-day meeting in London by a 10-man delegation. Pres. Philip Murray, who was unable to attend the conference, was elected a member of the 20-man executive committee.

Murray was also elected one of the ICFTU's seven vice presidents, as well as a member of its seven-man emergency committee.

Four CIO officials were elected to the new organization's General Council. They are: Pres. Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers; CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood; Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers, and Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union.

Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey and Elmer Cope, CIO's European representative, were named as substitutes for Murray on the committee.

AFL Pres. William Green was also elected to the executive group, with Secy.-Treas. George Meany and Irving Brown. AFL representative in Europe, similarly named as his substitutes.

J. H. OLDENBROEK, secretary of the Intl. Transport Federation, was elected permanent Secretary-General of the ICFTU without opposition. He will be the organization's top full-time official. Paul Finet of Belgium, who presided over the London conference, was elected president.

Headquarters of the ICFTU will be located in Brussels, Belgium.

Press dispatches from London indicated that the British Trades Union Congress and Oldenbroek had desired the British capital as the headquarters site, both American groups and many of the European unions favored Brussels.

ELECTED: J. H. Oldenbroek of the Netherlands, who was elected Secretary-General of the new Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Other members of the executive committee, in addition to Murray and Green, are: Canada—Pat Conroy, Canadian Congress of Labor, and Percy Bengough, Canadian Trades & Labor Congress; France—Leon Jouhaux; Denmark—Eller Jensen; Belgium—Paul Finet; Germany (western zones)—H. Bockler; Italy—Giulio Pastore; Great Britain—Arthur Deakin and Vincent Tewson; Chile—Bernando Ibanez; Peru—Francisco Aguirre; West Indies—R. Bradshaw; Africa—Marcus Grant; Japan—E. Kato; India—Deven Sen; Lebanon—K. Heydayat.

ONLY TWO large union organizations outside the Communist-controlled section of the world are not affiliating with the new federation. They are the confederations of labor in France and Italy, both of which are Communist-led.

Two of the three largest Catholic union groups in Europe voted to affiliate with the new organization. The French Confederation of Christian Unions abstained from voting for the new constitution, which would have indicated affiliation, but the Christian union groups in Italy and Belgium both voted adherence.

Admittance of the Catholic union groups had been an issue early in the convention, but was at least partially cleared up by an American-sponsored compromise. That formula provided for acceptance of those unions in the new organization on condition that they sever connections with their own European federation within two years.

THE organizational charter calls on world labor to coordinate the defense of free trade unions against any campaign "aiming at their destruction or at the restriction of their rights"—or at the subjection by "totalitarian or other anti-labor forces."

CIO's delegation to the London meeting included Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers; CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood; Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers; Vice-Pres. Herbert Payne of the Textile Workers Union; Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union; Michael Ross, CIO director of international affairs; Elmer Cope, CIO European representative; Isadore Katz, counsel of the textile union; and Guy Nunn of the UAW-CIO.

PAUL FINET of the Belgian Federation Generale (right) who served as president of the London conference was elected president of the Intl. Conference of Free Trade Unions. He is shown talking with Vincent Tewson, general secretary of the powerful British Trades Union Congress, who, with Arthur Deakin, was elected to represent British unions on the executive committee of the ICFTU.

PRES. WALTER REUTHER of the United Auto Workers (right) served as chairman of the CIO delegation. He is shown clasping hands with Pres. William Green of the AFL (left) and Arthur Deakin, of the executive council of the British Trades Union Congress.

TWO CIO DELEGATES—Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union (left) and Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers (center)—are talking with H. A. Middleton of the British Honduras General Workers Union.

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD (right), CIO vice president and director of organization, who was born in Yorkshire, England, is pictured chatting with Fred Dowling, Canadian delegate to the London conference.

Story The Press Ignored:

Utility Holding Breakup Benefited Stockholders

By NATHAN ROBERTSON

THE DAILY newspapers have almost completely ignored one of the biggest stories that has broken in Washington recently—the drafting of legislation to break up the giant monopolies into smaller companies.

It also has ignored another big story—that the experience of the Securities and Exchange Commission in dissolving the huge public utility holding companies has resulted in a big break for the stockholders in those companies. Their securities are worth much more today than they were 14 years ago when the law was passed ordering them broken up.

There is a close connection between these two stories which the daily newspapers have played down. Both stories were broken by the Celler Committee of the House, which has been investigating monopolies. And the new legislation—for breaking up the big industrial giants—is a direct copy of the legislation enacted by Congress 14 years ago which has been so successfully operated.

In other words, the Celler Committee now has legislation—based on 10 years of successful government experience—for breaking up big monopolies into smaller companies for the good of the country and even for the benefit of the stockholders in these companies.

THIS IS RATHER big news, even to a hardened old Washington correspondent. But it didn't get into the newspapers—at least the newspapers most of us read. It was important enough to be thoroughly covered by the financial and trade papers that businessmen read. They know all about it. But the general public—which would benefit most if the legislation were enacted—has not been told about it.

The most extraordinary thing about this is that the newspapermen were present when the story broke. But they preferred to write their stories not about this bill—but about the testimony of other witnesses, the president of one of the big insurance companies, who denied, of course, that there was any danger in big business and warned the Federal government to keep its hands off the insurance companies.

There wasn't any real news in this—big businessmen and insurance men had been saying the same thing for days. But the reporters knew what their parents preferred—and they wrote their stories that way.

Just as one example of how the press handled the story—which broke before the Celler Committee Dec. 1—is typical. The Washington Post's lead said:

"President Thomas I. Parkinson of the Equitable Life Assurance Co., urged the Federal Government yesterday to keep hands off the insurance business."

The Post story then went into detailed coverage of what Parkinson had said, and even reviewed what Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric, had said along the same line the day before. But it did not mention the new legislation until the last paragraph of a column-long story. It did not disclose that the proposal was based on the successful experience of the SEC. The average newspaper reader—even if he got down that far—got no idea of the story or of its significance.

THE Washington Times-Herald, a Chicago Tribune puppet, reported that Rep. Wilson (D., Tex.) had announced he would reintroduce legislation to make labor unions subject to the anti-trust laws. But the T-H found no room for any mention of the bold new suggestion for curbing industrial monopolies.

Whether or not the newspapers get excited about the new legislation, it is safe to predict that the proposal will be the subject of serious debate in the coming days and years. It was carefully prepared by a brilliant young professor of economics from Michigan State College—Dr. Walter Adams—at the request of Chairman Celler (D., N.Y.).

It provides a practical way to do something many liberals long ago abandoned hope of ever being able to do—unscramble the big industrial concentrations of power that have been built up in this country.

Only a few days earlier the SEC had submitted a report showing how successful the Public Utilities Holding Company Act had been in breaking up gigantic aggregations of power. The report showed that instead of hurting investors in these companies, they had benefited from tremendously increased market values on their securities, and so had the public.

In other words, the propaganda put out by the companies when Congress was battling over the legislation—that it was a "death sentence" for the companies—was pure bunk. This experience suggests that if Congress enacted Adams' bill stockholders of big industrial companies like GE and GM and DuPont would likewise benefit, as well as the country generally.

ADAMS' BILL was accompanied by a report from Howard J. Trienens, who teaches anti-trust law at Northwestern University, that the Public Utility Holding Company Act was legally and practically the model for use in breaking up big companies under the anti-trust laws. He noted that the Utility Act was itself modeled on the procedure followed by the Supreme Court in breaking up the Tobacco trust in 1911. So altogether the procedure has been used by the government for almost 40 years.

Trienens testified that "the accomplishments of the SEC in administering the Utility Act call for a reexamination of the assumption that the task of breaking up industrial combinations is so 'inherently difficult' that it should be discarded as impracticable." He said the Supreme Court decisions on that law also leave "little doubt of the validity of any legislation designed to provide more effective enforcement of the Sherman Act dissolution policy."

Noting that by 1948 the Utility holding companies had divested themselves of $11 million dollars worth of subsidiaries, Trienens said the experience of the SEC "furnished many useful precedents that should be considered in dealing with analagous problems arising under the anti-trust acts."

Thus, the Celler Committee, after much fumbling of the ball, has finally built a good case for trying to break up the big industrial empires. But the man on the street will never know about it if he depends for news only on his daily newspaper.

A third big monopoly story which has been ignored by much of the daily press was a report by Chairman O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) of the Congressional Economic Committee, showing that insurance companies are "cornering" most of the nation's risk capital—leaving small business out in the cold. O'Mahoney showed that the life companies have increased their holding of people's savings from about $14 billion in 1930 to $48 billion in 1948.

The insurance companies, O'Mahoney reported, now have as much of the nation's savings as are invested in government bonds. He warned that this was evidence of the formation of a "collectivist" economy in this country not controlled democratically by the voters—but by self-perpetuating managers of business who are responsible to no one but themselves.

CWA Charges Unfair Practices To Bell

THE CIO Communications Workers has instructed its 34 divisions holding contracts with the Bell System to file unfair labor practice charges with the Nat'l. Labor Relations Board against the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and its subsidiaries.

The union says the telephone system violated the Taft-Hartley act last month when it unilaterally upped pensions, but to a level below union demands, while the union was in negotiations with several companies.

The CWA bargains with the Bell system companies, including AT&T, the ruling company, on an industrial basis, Union Pres. Joseph A. Beirne pointed out while making the union complaints public.

He said that after various company spokesmen told the union it would be impossible to better the system's pension plan now, union negotiators all over the land were suddenly informed that pensions paid would be increased. Moreover, he said, drafts of the new pension program, identical to the last comma, suddenly appeared as if by magic all over the nation, and the new plan was in operation five days before the union was informed.

Beirne said it was clear that AT&T, not the individual subsidiary companies, controls negotiations. He said he hoped the NLRB would either order AT&T to stay out of subsidiary negotiations entirely or come into them openly. He asserted that the union would fight the issue to the Supreme Court if necessary.

BEIRNE SAID nobody would refuse the pension increases granted by the Bell system. But he declared that "if a company has the right to improve pension provisions unilaterally, it also has the right to decrease those provisions. If it can capriciously modify pension benefits up or down, it can do the same with wages, hours of work or other conditions of employment without consideration of the union representing the employes.

"If allowed to go unchecked, such actions would mean the complete destruction of collective bargaining in America."

In modifying the present plan, the Bell system increased the minimum pensions for workers retiring at 65 from $50 a month, less one half social security payments, to $100 a month less all social security payments. Employes retiring before age 65 will get a minimum of $75. Longevity requirement is 20 years. Beirne said there were ways to induce a man to retire before he was due a full pension.

Bell workers, who have had pensions since 1913, feel that now is the time for them to take the lead again in pensions, Beirne declared, since in the past they have accepted low wages because of the pensions. Accordingly, they are demanding a minimum of $100 a month with no deductions at all for social security payments. The union represents 306,000 workers in the Bell System.

One-Day Institute On Politics Dec. 17

"Politics and Politicking" by organized labor will be analyzed by leading union officers, government officials and political experts at a one-day institute sponsored by the Labor Education Division of Roosevelt College in Chicago, Dec. 17.

The Institute will discuss the need for effective political action by labor, its influence on legislation, effect on voters, how labor is organizing for political action in 1950, and how our lawmakers make up their minds on issues affecting labor.

CIO speakers will include John Edelman, Textile Workers legislative representative and Tilford Dudley, assistant PAC director.

Reports To SEC Proposed To Curb Monopoly Abuses

THE HOUSE Monopoly Investigating Committee closed its hearings for the year Dec. 1, after receiving the draft of far-reaching legislation modeled after the Public Utility Holding Company Act to break up big and monopolistic industries.

The legislative draft was presented by Dr. Walter Adams, assistant professor of economics, Michigan State College. It was the first specific program spelled out in detail to the committee for expanding and strengthening the present anti-trust laws.

Adams proposed that all corporations which control 10% or more of the production of any product, or with assets in excess of $25 millions, be required to file with the Securities & Exchange Commission detailed reports on their corporate structure and operations.

The Commission would study each industry separately to determine whether it needed to be broken up into smaller units to provide greater public service, more efficiency, and better competition.

ADAMS, explaining that his legislation closely followed the procedure for breaking up public utility holding companies under existing legislation, said "it is not a death sentence for Big Business as such" but "is directed instead against the abuses of size."

"To accomplish its objective of maintaining or establishing effective competition," Adams told the committee, "the bill sets up several general—yet very concrete—standards which are to be applied in a selective, case-by-case approach by a competent administrative authority—subject at all times to judicial review."

Dr. Walter Adams
Would Tame Trusts

The Michigan State professor said his legislation was based on the belief previously presented to the committee that "if the size and power of many of our industrial giants remains unchecked, if we continue to allow the Big Three's and Big Four's to dominate many of our important industries, our system of free competitive enterprise stands in danger of destruction."

ADAMS called the provision for registration with the SEC "one of the most crucial provisions of the bill" because it would "at least provide us with data necessary to ascertain the relation between size of firm and efficiency of operation in different industries."

Except for Chairman Celler (D, N. Y.), members of the committee greeted Adam's proposal with great coolness. Rep. Keating (R, N. Y.) said it would result in "government control of all industry." And Rep. Wilson (D, Tex.) said it would make the SEC both prosecutor and judge. But Celler told the witness the proposal would be studied by the committee.

The constitutionality and workability of Adams' proposal was attested by Howard J. Trienens, instructor of law at Northwestern University. He said the public utility holding company law had shown it was "feasible to break down the size of industrial giants."

AMA Levies $25 Annual Dues To Fight Health Insurance Bill

WATCH FOR a renewed tirade against national health insurance.

You'll probably be hearing and reading frenzied appeals in ever-increasing number from now on, urging you to help save the nation from being engulfed by Socialism or Communism via the road of "bureaucratic medicine." Here's why.

The American Medical Association has just levied a $25 annual dues assessment on its 145,000 doctor-members to be used mostly to fight the health insurance legislation now pending in Congress. With $3,625,000 a year coming in, the AMA is prepared to fight in a big way.

The proposal as recommended by the board of trustees was approved last week by the AMA's policy-making body, the House of Delegates, at its semi-annual clinical meetings in Washington.

THIS IS THE first time the AMA has ever levied dues on its members. The $25 assessment of last year which caused such a storm of controversy was supposed to be only a special "voluntary" assessment, although medical societies and doctors opposed to the AMA's method of fighting national health legislation who refused to pay it claimed pressure was brought on them to force payment.

Now by amending its constitution to add the $25 annual dues assessment, the AMA makes its payment compulsory upon threat of expulsion from membership.

Members belong to the AMA through their membership in state and county medical societies. The AMA has been supported by the $12 annual subscription to its "Journal" and the proceeds from advertising in the magazine which yield a lush income.

An interesting side light of the sessions was the formal announcement of the resignation of Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the AMA's Journal and the association's spokesman for 37 years. AMA's board of trustees reported that arrangements had been made "for adequate life-time remuneration for Dr. Fishbein."

The report failed to mention just what this remuneration was, but a New York Times reporter said it had been learned from high AMA authority that he "will receive $15,000 a year for life and a $50,000 insurance policy, in addition to a regular pension to which all long-time staff members of the AMA are entitled."

Two Sides To Story

One of the star speakers for the American Medical Association this month is a British physician, Dr. Eric Lyburn, who is ballyhooed as having left his native country because he couldn't stand the British Health Program. AMA neglects to tell Dr. Lyburn's audiences that at the time he left Britain he was facing prosecution on charges of running unethical ads about his clinic.

DR. AUSTIN Smith succeeds Dr. Fishbein as editor of the AMA's Journal and nine technical journals. Dr. Richard J. Plunkett of the AMA Journal medical staff is managing editor of the nine specialty journals. The popular magazine "Hygeia" will be called "Today's Health" beginning with the March issue.

AMA leaders at the House of Delegates' sessions were very cocky about their chances of defeating the national health insurance bill. Dr. Ernest E. Irons, AMA president, told the delegates that "the nation is being led down the road to socialism," and that the AMA must "prepare for a renewed assault on medicine and free enterprise."

Dr. Elmer Henderson, chairman of the "education" committee set up to fight health insurance, said a decisive struggle lies ahead to determine not only the fate of medicine "but whether socialism is to engulf all America."

He warned that the fight would be won or lost in next session of Congress or in the 1950 congressional elections, and urged a "grass roots" drive against the health bill.

Reporting on the funds spent this year in the anti-health insurance fight, Henderson told the doctors that about 80% of the membership came across with the $25 assessment, contributing some $2¼ millions in all. The report stated that a million dollars was spent for campaign literature, with 55 million pieces distributed; about $139,400 for organization work, and $209,000 for operational expenses.

Dr. Louis Bauer, chairman of the board of trustees, spoke in opposition to the bill introduced by Sen. Pepper (D., Fla.), to aid medical education, which passed the Senate but struck a snag in the House.

One of Dr. Bauer's objections concerned a provision for grants totalling $5 million for building medical school facilities. The board's report called this "potentially dangerous to academic freedom of medical schools."

Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"Oops—Almost Forgot My Medicine Kit."

Longshore Halls Ruled Illegal

DESPITE THE FACT that both employers and the CIO Longshoremen on the parific coast are in favor of continued operation of hiring halls, an NLRB examiner has ruled that the halls violate Taft-Hartley.

Irving Rogosin, the trial examiner, held that while the hiring hall system in itself was not in conflict with the law, the halls were being managed in such a way as to discriminate against longshoremen who were not members of the CIO union.

It is expected that the union will carry the fight against the ruling to the NLRB and—if necessary to the Supreme Court. That court will likely be asked to rule on the same issue in another maritime dispute before then—in the case of CIO Maritime Union and the hiring halls operated by it on the Great Lakes. Last spring an NLRB trial examiner held that the NMU hiring halls were illegal.

His decision was sustained by the board and on last July 1, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the board. The NMU has until Dec. 21 to file a writ of certiorari for review of the case by the Supreme Court.

Despite court tests, labor is looking for Congressional action to legalize hiring halls. A Senate subcommittee on labor-management relations is making a study so that the facts may be presented to Congress as soon as possible.

Buckmaster Urges Better Pension System

Hudson Bay Eskimos strangled their old people and the Hottentots used to leave their "worn out" citizens in the desert to die.

Civilization presumably has advanced much since those days, but the U. S., as a nation today, does only a little more than some of the old tribes toward taking care of those who have grown old.

That's what Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO Rubber Workers told the Natl. Industrial Conference Board recently in New York.

Buckmaster quoted statistics to back up his charge and then added:

"Union members and all American workers are more than statistics and more than machines producing dollars for corporate tills. They want the small but necessary comforts of the home and they want them now—not in some happy hunting ground of the future."

Under the present social security law, he said, "full benefits will not be realized for more than 17 years. Even then the full benefits will be available only to that small fraction of the population who will have had an average yearly income of $3000 for 30 years, starting in 1937.

"Anybody who is now 50 years old will never be able to receive the full benefits even if the social security program, as it is presently constituted, were to be expanded today.

"So, 17 years away, for a few fortunate people, there are misty promises of a small measure of security . . ."

His own union and other CIO unions are meeting this problem in two ways, Buckmaster said.

"We are presently urging and we are obtaining the inclusion of pension programs in our collective bargaining agreements with employers."

"We are also urging in the legislative halls in Washington and throughout the nation an expansion of Federal old age insurance plans, which are now inadequate in coverage and benefits.

"We sincerely hope that our efforts engender an enlightened attitude on the part of American business and the Federal government so that we may all work together for a broad program of adequate retirement benefits for the American people."

36 CIO Members Complete Course

Thirty-six CIO members were among the 106 students who have been awarded certificates for completing courses given during the term by the Labor Education Division of Roosevelt College in Chicago.

The courses completed were Public Relations and Labor Journalism, Effective Speech, American Labor History, Economics for Collective Bargaining, and Time and Motion Study.

The Labor Education Division will announce its new winter program in the near future. Information about courses held in the College and available to unions in their own halls may be obtained by contacting the Labor Education Division of Roosevelt College, 430 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Survey Shows Serious Shortage Of Teachers, School Buildings

THERE IS a serious shortage of both teachers and buildings in public school systems throughout the country, a survey just completed by Natl. Education Association shows.

Four major findings of the report are:

1. About 90,000 teachers, or one in 10, hold emergency or temporary certificates.

2. In 45 of the 48 states there is a "considerable" or "very large" shortage of rural elementary teachers. Thirty-seven states have similar shortages in the cities.

3. In more than half the states there is a "very large" shortage for city elementary schools. There is a similar shortage for rural schools in one-fourth of the states.

4. Average teacher's salary this year is $2985, which has a pre-war purchasing power of $1760.

Things are a little better than last year, though, because of "strenuous efforts by state legislatures, local school boards, organized teachers, and the public" the survey reveals. It concludes that "much remains to be done."

TWUA Will Ask Pensions For 25,000 Carpet Workers

DEMANDS FOR pensions and a wage increase will be made by 25,000 carpet workers who are members of the CIO Textile Workers.

That announcement was made by Jack Rubenstein, TWUA carpet and rug division director. He said that the present contract, which runs until June 4, 1950, allows reopening on both wages and pensions on 60 days notice. Rubenstein said that meetings will be arranged soon with the companies so that union demands may be presented.

The present contract was signed without a wage increase last June because of the unsettled condition of the industry, he said. It permitted TWUA to reopen discussions on wages and pensions after a three-month wait. If no agreement is reached the union is free to strike. As an alternative, wages but not pensions may be arbitrated.

Major companies covered by the agreement include Bigelow-Sanford (Thompsonville, Conn. and Amsterdam, N. Y.); Alexander Smith (Yonkers, N. Y.); A. M. Karaghuesian (Freehold and Roselle Park, N. J.) and Mohawk (Amsterdam, N. Y.).

High Court Upholds Right To Work Law

THE U. S. Supreme Court has sustained the constitutionality of the Arkansas "right to work" law.

The high court upheld the conviction and one year sentence of CIO members Roy Cole and Louis Jones, two Negroes arrested in connection with a strike at a Southern Oil Co. plant in December, 1945, near Little Rock.

The two men were indicted on charges of using force and violence to prevent a non-striker, Otha Williams, from entering the plant.

When Walter Pickett, a picket, attempted to discourage Williams from crossing the ine, the latter killed him with a pocket knife.

Poice arrested three men who were on the picket line, none of whom engaged in the fight. The killer has never been apprehended.

THE INDICTMENT charged that Cole, Jones and Jesse Bean "did, acting in concert with each other, promote, encourage and aid such unlawful assemblage." At the time of their arrest they were not accused of engaging in violence.

The question involved is "where mous opinion, in which Justice Douglas did not participate, ruled:

The question involved is "where one is convicted of promoting, encouraging and aiding an assemblage the purpose of which is to wreak violence. Such an assemblage has been denominated unlawfully by the Arkansas Legislature, and it is no abridgement of free speech or assembly for the criminal sanctions of the state to fasten themselves upon one who has actively and consciously assisted therein."

Under Arkansas' O'Daniel Act, enacted in 1943, a picket line on which violence occurs is "unlawful" and anyone participating in the line at the time is guilty of a felony.

IT WAS under this provision—the law's section 2—that the men were convicted by the lower court.

When the case was appealed to the Arkansas Supreme Court, the conviction was upheld—not on the grounds cited by the Circuit Court, but based instead on Section 1, which makes the use of force and violence illegal in efforts to prevent strikebreaking.

Thus, State Supreme Court Judge Ed. F. McFaddin, in upholding the conviction, misquoted the lower court's findings and found the defendants guilty of something with which they had never been charged.

Noting this discrepancy and seeking a test of the law's constitutionality, the CIO appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court for a review. The High Tribunal in March 1948 reversed the conviction on these grounds and threw the case back to the state court for a rehearing.

The case had been before State Court Judge McFaddin three times. Each time he repeated his previous misquotation of the original charge. In the second hearing however, he did acquit Bean on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

The appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court followed the State Supreme Court's fourth denial of an appeal from the lower courts.

Right-Wing Candidates Win In TWU's Local 100

TRANSPORT Workers Union Local 100 in New York City celebrated the first anniversary of the national unions' housecleaning of left-wing elements by electing incumbent Matthew Guinan as president and other right-wing candidates for top offices in an Honest Ballot Association election.

Guinan polled 12,140 votes to Philip Bray's 4,693.

The right-wing victory was significant in that it came almost one year from the date of the Chicago convention at which the national union cracked down on Communists and fellow travelers.

Other officers elected were: Ellis Van Riper, secretary-treasurer; Mark Kavanaugh, recording secretary; Patrick Mahedy, first vice president; John Hamilton, second vice president; Daniel Gilmartin, third vice president; and Frank O'Connor, fourth vice president.

A total of 29 administration candidates and six independents were elected to the executive board.

"This victory," said Guinan, "represents the last step in the battle that began at the Chicago convention last December. Local 100 now has top officers free of any left-wing elements and it can go forward unhampered by political ideology to win better wages, hours and working conditions for its members."

Union Set For Strike At Wilson

POSSIBILITY of a strike against Wilson & Co., meat packers, heightened as some 400 stewards and officers of CIO Packinghouse worker local unions from seven Wilson plants met at Des Moines to map out a program for winning a contract with the company.

The Des Moines conference called for the immediate raising of a strike fund and empowered a national negotiating committee to "have full power to take all steps necessary to secure a satisfactory contract."

The Wilson locals have been without a contract since the nation-wide meat strike in the spring of 1948. During the walkout, Wilson cancelled its contract with the union and has blocked efforts to negotiate another. Wilson is the only major meat packing company that does not have a contract with UPWA.

At present the NLRB is conducting hearings on charges of unfair labor practices filed against the company for having killed its contract without prior notification.

IN ADDITION, the UPWA has filed suits in the U. S. District Court at Chicago for $1,100,000 damages to Wilson workers who were discharged or cut down to lower paying jobs as retaliation for alleged strike activities.

Since 1948 some 300 Wilson workers have been fired for union activity while others were intimidated from being active union members, union leaders said.

Attempts by the company to drive the union from its plants were crushed last year through a series of NLRB elections in which Wilson workers voted overwhelmingly to stick to the UPWA. Some of the elections margins were as high as 16 to one.

MAJOR OBSTACLE in reaching an agreement now is the company's insistence on super-seniority privileges for the 1948 scabs.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein told the Des Moines conferences that "to accept this proposal would be to dishonor our responsibility to the Wilson workers."

Backing the UPWA, the CIO convention at Cleveland has urged the consuming public and all members of affiliated unions not to buy Wilson meats or products "until that company treats its employes with fairness and decency by signing a union contract."

Rigged Coffee Mart Likely Boosted Price

AN 80-YEAR-OLD retired government clerk got his annuity check the morning of Dec. 1, cashed it at the corner bank, and went into the nearest chain store to buy some eggs and Borden's coffee.

As he told it to Sen. Guy Gillette (D, Iowa), he walked to the coffee shelf, found the clerk marking out the 42c price on the jars, and substituting 51c.

"My annuity doesn't change, but that's a pretty steep price change for coffee sitting on the shelf," he told Gillette, whose subcommittee is investigating the recent steep rise in coffee prices. The elderly man, who volunteered to appear, presented the coffee jar top as "evidence."

A Washington housewife sent in a can of coffee from another local supermarket, with four price stamps on it—markups from 55c to 60c while the can rested on the shelves.

For every cent that coffee prices are raised nationally, it's costing the U.S. consumers $20,000,000, Sen. Gillette pointed out.

AS THE subcommittee, and its counsel, Paul Hadlick, tried to get at the bottom of the sudden soaring coffee prices, the evidence pointed more and more to manipulation of the coffee market either by the Latin-American coffee-producing governments represented in the Pan-American Coffee Bureau, or to some smart speculators in the U.S. who bought a big hunk of the coffee supplies, at low prices, and then spread the "scare" that supplies would be short.

The Pan-American Coffee Bureau may be in effect a cartel, controlling flow of supplies and prices of coffee, Hadlick speculated. The subcommittee has asked spokesmen for the bureau to meet with them, but the attorney for the bureau claims "diplomatic immunity" for its members.

Meanwhile, though, questioning of government experts brought out this:

1. The rumored "failure" of the Brazil crop, major source of coffee, is likely untrue. The U.S. Embassy in Rio de Janeiro cabled in November that it "hazards forcast that 1950 harvest will exceed 1949 by one-half million to a million bags."

2. A report from Nicaragua received by the Commerce Dept. indicated that the sudden near-doubling of coffee prices this past fall was "unanticipated." In fact, a major part of the Nicaraguan crop had already been sold at the earlier low prices.

3. There already has been a drop in coffee buying in retail stores, according to the counsel for the Retail Food Merchants' Association, and Commerce Dept. Marketing experts pointed out that a further drop can be expected as housewives turn to cheaper beverages—tea, cocoa and the like.

4. Pres. John C. Gardner of the New York coffee and Sugar Exchange—the only such agency in this country—blamed housewife hoarding for the continued rise of retail coffee prices. He indicated that restaurant owners and individuals were buying three and four months' stocks of coffee. Counsel Hadlick pointed out that this was unlikely, since the average family used about a pound a week, and there were no evidences of buying in 15-or-20-pound quantities.

5. Newspapers were also blamed by Gardner, though he conceded that the big advertisements taken by the Pan American Coffee Bureau in the daily press might have helped start the splurge of scare stories. Pan-American's advertising budget in the U.S. in 1948, Hadlick brought out, included $2 millions paid by the Brazilian interests alone, with 10c a bag levied on coffee exports from each member country to run the bureau.

Joe Ball Issues Newsletter

"What happened to Joe Ball, who was retired as a U. S. Senator from Minnesota in the 1949 election?" asked the current issue of Capital Comment, publication of the Natl. Democratic Committee.

"He is now publishing a Washington newsletter on management-labor," Comment continued. "He describes his venture as a 'weekly analysis, interpretation and prophecy' on labor relations.

"The former labor-baiting Senator continues to work as a lobbyist for the American Association of Ship Owners, and still does odd jobs for Gerard D. Reilly, the lawyer who testified last spring that it was he who actually wrote the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Ball's latest venture is backed by the Natl. Research Bureau, Inc., of Chicago and needless to say is addressed to management and not to labor."

Farmers' Union To NAM: Slash Budget, Hurt Business

TWO MILES-APART views of what role the federal government should play in avoiding booms and busts were presented Dec. 1 to Sen. Paul Douglas' Congressional subcommittee studying the question.

A healthy, vigorous and elert federal government looking out for the interests of its citizens, will step in whenever private business forces fail to keep the economy on an even keel, Washington representative Russell Smith of the Natl. Farmers' Union told the Congressmen.

Speaking for the Natl. Association of Manufacturers, William J. Grede, a Milwaukee manufacturer, and Harley Lutz, Princeton professor, called for a $10 billion cut in federal spending to balance the budget—regardless of the consequences on the Administration's social program.

Questioned by a skeptical Sen. Douglas (D., Ill.), Grede and Lutz even called for a balanced budget in times of depression by means of increased sales taxes. Douglas commented that this was a proposal for increasing taxes on the things people must have to live. He said it would curtail consumption and deepen the depression.

DOUGLAS AND Lutz agreed however, that tariffs should be lowered. But, prompted by NAM officials in the background, Lutz quickly added that in expressing this viewpoint he was not speaking for the NAM.

Speaking for the Farmers' Union, whose economic views have generally paralleled those of organized labor, its representative warned that "a drastic decline in employment and economic activity will render almost insuperable the question with which this subcommittee is dealing."

Anticipating the NAM's views, the Farmers Union spokesman warned the Congressmen:

"It is not enough simply to compare present national budgets with pre-war national budgets and call for economy without regard to the size of the public debt and the carrying charges of that debt, the expansion of national income that has occurred in the same period, and the immense increase in production upon which that national income is based."

RECOGNIZING this, "a government budget in the range of those of the past several years is almost unavoidable," Further, "a drastic reduction in expenditures probably would mean a decrease in business activity which in turn would lead to lower collections from taxes and a reduction in revenues below the point actually desired by Congress." From here, we could effortlessly move into "a genuine and serious economic decline."

Congress "should concern itself more with the allocations made to different types of expenditures from present budgets, and to the impact of taxation upon individual incomes and upon business activity, rather than to what we believe would be futile attempts to return to national budgets far below present levels," the Farmers' Union urged.

A study of the relative ability of states and the federal government to regulate and tax "very large financial concentrations" which often are nationwide was urged on the subcommittee. Such a study should look into the whole field of federal programs of financial aid to the states, it was added.

Wisconsin CIO Stresses PAC, State Legislation

WISCONSIN CIO Council mapped a fighting political action program at its twelfth annual convention in Milwaukee.

Steps to be taken to increase PAC work will include:

1. Circulation at the plant gates of four weekly messages before PAC collection is started in the plants.

2. A registration drive in every plant to be followed by a check-up a month later to find out how many persons have registered.

The group decided that Pres. Herman Staffes should devote half of his time to his council job so he could direct the intensified PAC program. He had been giving much of his time to his duties as president of UAW local 75.

The state legislative program adopted by the convention included:

1. Repeal of the 1947 act barring utility strikes.

2. Transfer of the Wisconsin Employment Realtions Board to the Industrial Commission and further modifications of the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act.

(Repeal of Taft-Hartley and reenactment of the Wagner Act also were requested.)

3. State investigation to ascertain the state's building needs.

4. Passage of a law to permit voters to make a free choice of candidates regardless of party affiliations.

Key speakers included CIO Councils Dir. John Brophy, State Senator Gaylord Nelson and Rep. Andrew Biemiller.

Brophy said that while many newspaper stories stressed the left-right aspect of the National CIO convention, the positive aspects of the CIO program were largely overlooked in the press. The Wisconsin CIO, like other state councils, should play a large role in carrying out that program by fighting for good state labor laws, he said.

Brophy, who is chairman of the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation, also outlined the CIO conservation program, which was approved by the National CIO convention.

The council passed a resolution which indorsed a program to provide control of timber cutting practices so that the state may regain its rank as a leading producer of timber.

Also recommended was the appointment of a non-partisan advisory committee whose members would be selected from leading persons in the state who are interested in conservation.

Up for election were the secretary and all of the state board members. Five of the six incumbent board members were re-elected and John M. Sorenson, incumbent secretary-treasurer was returned to office.

Make-up of the board insures CIO's stand on basic issues in the state and indicates a stronger CIO has come out of the convention.

Civil Liberty Survey Under Way in 50 Cities

AMERICA'S 50 leading cities will be able to check their civil liberties status Dec. 15 as the result of an American Civil Liberties Union survey now being conducted, ACLU Dir. Roger N. Baldwin announced.

The survey is being carried out in connection with the Union's celebration of the 158th anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights.

The questionnaires, which have been distributed to city officials, industrialists, labor leaders, newspaper editors, and representatives of minority groups, deal with such subjects as:

Interference with public or mass meetings, censorship of motion pictures and licensed newsstands, racial segregation of any kind, interference with peaceful picketing, academic freedom, loyalty oaths for public employes, and legality of evidence secured through wire-tapping.

At the time that the ratings are made public, Baldwin said, plans will be disclosed for the Union's preparation of a "model Bill of Rights" for cities.

"While progress is being made to secure civil rights on the federal and state front, nothing has been done to guarantee those basic freedoms on a city level," he said.

He added that the civil liberties survey now being conducted would offer assistance to the Union in plotting the city-wide Bill of Rights code.

Spell 'PAC $1,'
'Victory In '50'

N. J. Council Gets Set For '50 Elections

THE 600 DELEGATES representing 250,000 CIO members in New Jersey who attended the 11th annual convention of the State CIO Council last week at Asbury Park, N. J., spent most of their time on political action.

After hearing reports on the major successes of 1948, the convention immediately launched into the task of paving the road for the election of five more liberal congressmen in 1950.

Carl Holderman, Textile Workers Union, who was re-elected as New Jersey CIO Council president for the sixth successive year, introduced as "exhibit A" of CIO-PAC victories, Stephen J. Moran, Steelworkers, the state Council's executive secretary. Moran was elected last year to the Newark City Commission.

In his speech Moran cautioned the delegates to guard and preserve the independence of PAC. "We must not permit ourselves to become the appendage of any party," he said. He told the delegates that prospects of getting CIO support would inspire liberal candidates from both the Republican and Democratic parties in the state.

Pres. Holderman said that "the CIO's Political Action Committee is at its peak influence in New Jersey. With the support of every CIO local in the state, we can not only return to Congress the three new liberals whom we elected in 1948, but two additional liberals as well."

The three freshmen representatives whom the CIO supported in 1948 had "perfect voting records" in the first session of the 81st Congress, Holderman declared.

The convention urged local unions in New Jersey to "adopt" units of the new anti-Communist CIO electrical union. Pres. Holderman asked the delegates to "extend every possible" aid to the new group.

CIO Secy-Treas. James B. Carey told the delegates of the IUE's fight in the courts to win control of UE groups whose members want to join the new anti-Communist union.

The convention voted to:

- Amend its constitution to give each Local Industrial union in the state individual representation on the State CIO Executive Board.
- Prohibit any state CIO officers from engaging in business enterprises which might result in exploitation of his office.
- Welcome Division 55 of the Communication Workers, representing 13,000 telephone operators, into the State Council.
- Indorse the program of the CIO Community Service Committee.
- Commend the New Jersey CIO's educational program under which spokesmen from both labor and management lead discussions in high school classes.

Tampa AFL Backs TWU Bus Strike

FORTY gun-toting members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have acted as strikebreakers in the month-old CIO Transport Workers strike at Tampa, Fla.

William Grogan, TWU vice pres., reported that the Brotherhood members "armed with pistols and special permits" went through the lines after the strike had been in progress for 26 days.

The same day the Tampa Times carried a paid advertisement signed by officers of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Tampa, AFL, expressing full support of the strike. The Labor Assembly represents 25,000 workers.

Grogan said that between 35 and 40 drivers have been reporting for work since the company resumed operations several days ago under an emergency order from Mayor Curtis Hixon. All but three are members of the Brotherhood, he said.

THE 152 MEMBERS of the CIO Transport Workers union are firm against returning to work under present conditions, he added.

The union is asking for a wage boost which would bring the scale more in line with wages paid bus drivers in other Southern cities.

Early in the strike the company offered the union 3c an hour increase. Gov. Fuller Warren termed the offer "insulting."

Picketing Upheld By Cal. Court

No court can issue an injunction prohibiting peaceful picketing, Judge Andrew R. Schottky ruled in Superior Court at Los Angeles. AFL members had picketed the Roosevelt building despite a previous Superior Court injunction and certain pickets, through a misunderstanding, had violated the original court order. Judge Schottky denied the right of injunction directed against peaceful picketing, and maintained the pickets who violated the order were not in contempt of court.

Memorial To Broun

In memory of Heywood Broun, founder of the CIO Newspaper Guild, the New York City Guild is arranging a Broun Memorial Art Collection for its clubhouse. The club asks for the loan of any Borun mementoes, photos, art works, books or any other items.

Czech Labor 'Frozen'

The Communist-controlled municipal council in Prague, Czechoslovakia, announced recently that workers in heavy industry will be frozen in their jobs. The move it necessary, they said, "to supply needed manpower and increase production in essential industries."

Organizationally Speaking

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

(In the absence of Vice-President Haywood, who is attending the London conference for the establishment of a free world trade union organization, his column is compiled from field reports.)

Typical of field reports concerning the **IUE-CIO** were the following:

CINCINNATI, OHIO: CIO Reg. Dir. R. J. Davidson reports, "I held a staff meeting of all of the International Representatives and Council Officers in and about the Dayton and Cincinnati area, and out of this meeting was able to rally the support of all of the International Representatives and Council Officers in this area for a strong campaign against the left-wing UE. In the Cincinnati area the Formica Local 757, the Norwood Heeking Can Co. Local 729, and the Allis Chalmers Co. Local 765 voted to disaffiliate from the UE and affiliate with IUE-CIO."

NEW JERSEY: CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner reports, "My assistant, James P. Sweeney, attended a meeting of the executive board of General Electric Local 455. Local Union by majority voted to affiliate with IUE-CIO. CIO Field Rep. Jack Rosen reports that he met with the members of Local 435 Walker Turner, Plainfield, N. J., which passed a resolution in favor of IUE-CIO affiliation."

OHIO: CIO Reg. Dir. Sam Sponseller reports "the membership of Local 721, White Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio, voted 248 to 2 to disaffiliate from the UE and affiliate with the IUE-CIO."

CIO Field Rep. John P. McGivern reports that in an election at the Canton Division of the Ohio Power Co., the workers voted as follows: CIO Utility Workers 161; independent 106; no union 27.

CIO Reg. Dir. James J. Leary reports that in an NLRB election held at the Central Bag Co., Kansas City, Mo., the workers voted 90 to 49 in favor of the CIO Textile Workers. The organizational work was handled by Howard Berge, business agent for the Textile Workers Joint Board, Kansas City, Mo.

CIO Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that in an NLRB election held for the editorial departments of the combined Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser-Journal, the workers voted 20 to 14 for the CIO Newspaper Guild.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that Local 3029 CIO Steelworkers won in a union shop election at Gardner-Denver Manufacturing Plant, Denver, Colo., as follows: eligible 647; 535 for union shop; 56 against.

H. D. Lisk, Georgia State Director, CIO Textile Workers, reports that the employes of the Crompton Highland Mills, Griffin, Ga., voted 427 to 229 to retain the TWUA-CIO as their bargaining agent. The election was conducted by the NLRB as a result of a decertification petition.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that the CIO Rubber Workers won an NLRB election at Kresco Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Calif., by unanimous vote. International Rep. E. E. Spencer was in charge of the campaign. The CIO Auto Workers won an NLRB election at the Easton Grinding Co., Los Angeles, Calif., by better than 90% majority. UAW Rep. Dick Cartwright was in charge.

Adolph Germer, CIO Woodworkers' director of organization, reports that in an NLRB election held at the Camp Manufacturing Co., the workers voted 157 to 41 in favor of IWA-CIO Intl. Rep. Kenna W. Snyder was in charge of the campaign.

Some Words Called Pact Trouble-Makers

Words and phrases present one of the most baffling problems in drawing up labor contracts, according to John A. Lapp, Chicago arbitrator and author of several books on labor arbitration.

Some of the phrases that cause trouble, he told a labor-management group recently are: ability to perform the work, physical fitness, relative ability, efficiency and various combinations of these words.

Hard Work Can Elect 25 Congressmen—PAC

HARD WORK can elect at least 25 additional liberal congressmen in the 1950 elections, international union PAC representatives concluded in Washington last week following the second of a regular series of bi-monthly gatherings.

Taking note of the fact that "off years" generally produce a slump in the vote which results in the election of anti-labor congressmen, the PAC workers in charge of political action in their respective organizations agreed one of the major jobs next year will be to counteract that trend.

"If we get out and get our people registered and make sure they know what the issues are when they get to the polls on election day," commented PAC Dir. Jack Kroll, "we can keep the good congressmen we have now and elect at least 25 additional members of the House."

ALSO STRESSED was the PAC dollar drive which will start shortly after the first of the year.

PAC Comptroller George Rettinger set the goal of the PAC dollar drive at the solicitation of each CIO member for his contribution.

Generally, work in approximately 166 congressional districts next year was outlined as the primary job.

Study of the record of the first session of the 81st Congress was coupled with practical consideration of CIO membership in the various congressional districts to produce the conclusion that as of the present time the major political action work by labor will take place in the 166 areas.

Final selection of the main battlegrounds will be made shortly after the end of the second session of Congress.

First attention, it was agreed, should be given to the Southern states where the primaries, most of which come early in the year, are the equivalent of election.

No candidate with a bad record should be unopposed in the primaries, it was agreed, even though the opposing candidate might have a slim chance of winning.

Young liberals, it was reported, are in many cases anxious to run against entrenched Dixiecrats, and the PAC representatives expressing the feeling that whatever labor support could be mustered in those districts should be given such people.

The liberal Southerners, Kroll said, should have an opportunity to vote for a candidate who represents their views and CIO-PAC should help in every way it can to give them that opportunity.

CONTESTS IN which there is only one candidate, it was stated, "are not elections within the meaning of the American tradition of free and open elections."

In addition to congressional races, preliminary plans were laid for the 36 senatorial races in 1950.

In all cases plans involved means of making sure that CIO members are registered and eligible to vote, that they are informed of the issues in the campaign and that successful PAC dollar drives are conducted in order that there will be sufficient funds to finance the contemplated political activity.

In the congressional districts earmarked for attention, it was pointed out, about half of the incumbents will probably be supported by the CIO while half of them will be opposed on the basis of their records thus far.

INDORSEMENTS of candidates are made in the congressional districts involved by the congressional district political action committees.

Proposals of Senator Bricker (R, O.) and others for an open alliance between Republicans and Dixiecrats were discussed by the union PAC representatives and there was common agreement that the proposals were merely to "make legal" the "marriage of convenience" that had already taken place.

"They've got so many little offspring running around I guess they decided it's time to give them a name," commented one of the PAC workers.

Analyze Election Results: A special meeting was held last week to assess PAC victories and defeats in recent municipal elections. L. to r., standing, Delmond Garst, Midwest PAC director; William Dunn, PAC director for the Communications Workers; Tilford E. Dudley, assistant director, Natl. CIO-PAC; John Mullin, PAC director, Steelworkers; David McCann, PAC director, Rubber Workers; Roy Reuther, PAC director, Auto Workers; Alexander Barkan, PAC director, Textile Workers; Dan Powell, Southern PAC director; seated, Hugh Gammon, Southern regional PAC director for TWUA; Ann Roberts, CIO-PAC staff, and Jack Kroll. director, Natl. CIO-PAC. The meeting was held in Washington.

Curran Will Discuss CIO Program

CIO'S program, policies and outlook will be explained to a national radio audience next week by Joseph Curran, head of the Natl. Maritime Union and vice-president of the CIO.

Curran will be heard over the Columbia Broadcasting System network on Saturday, Dec. 17, from 3:45 to 4:00 p.m. EST. He will be interviewed by Dwight Cooke. a CBS public affairs expert.

The Curran interview marks CIO's debut this season on the weekly CBS "Cross-Section" program in which labor, management and farm organizations present their views on important matters of the day. The show will be broadcast every Saturday afternoon until July at the 3:45 p.m. spot, and key CIO figures will be interviewed by Cooke at various times during the six-month period.

"Cross-Section" is a sustaining program, and sometimes is broadcast at different hours on local stations. Local CBS stations can tell you when the "Cross-Section" program will be broadcast in your community.

In cases where the local CBS outlet does not plan to carry the series, enough interest shown by labor groups may induce station officials to run the program.

Spell 'PAC $1,' 'Victory In '50'

NAMusic Goes Round And Round But It Comes Out Anti-People

TWO THOUSAND members of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers swarmed into the ornate main ballroom of New York's Hotel Waldorf Astoria last week for their annual convention.

As in previous years, it was a beef-and-growl session against labor and the New Deal, the Fair Deal and the welfare State. And, as usual, some of the country's most reactionary politicians gave vent to their pent-up feelings about the CIO and Pres. Truman.

A key attraction this year was Sen. John Bricker—the "other" Republican senator from Ohio. His speech was in the form of a question: "Will We Spend Our Way to Socialism?" As might be expected, his talk was an angry "yes" to that question.

Bricker, elected in the 1946 Republican swing, charged that a "lack of a healthy ethical outlook" is responsible for "the poisonous political alliance which now exists between greedy national labor leaders and the present administration."

AS IN OTHER years, the NAM heard customary speeches that Big Business men should find a formula for "winning back the loyalty of their workers." This year the speech was given by Lee H. Bristol, head of the Bristol-Myers Co., which makes both hard soap and soft soap.

Bristol said industrialists had failed to sell themselves to their workers, and as a result workers have accepted a "lot of political bunk that solves none of their problems but robs the worker of everything he holds dear." Bristol's remarks referred to the Fair Deal program.

MEANWHILE the NAM News, weekly magazine of the big business organization, made clear that the CIO is still under Communist influence, so far as NAM's thinking is concerned.

"Communism is out in the CIO—at least the kind that looks toward Moscow," the NAM News opined. "But radicalism is in and very much alive."

"The program of the CIO leadership calls for virtually complete domination of American economic life by a government which it means to control through 'political action'," the NAM News concluded.

Citing a number of planks in the CIO legislative program, which generally parallel the Administration's own program, the NAM paper decided:

"These items are the building blocks of Communism. The CIO leaders call them elements of the 'welfare state'."

On the other hand, Clarence B. Goshorn, New York advertising executive, told the NAM convention that the terms "welfare state" and "statism" are "scare words" which should be banished from the public mind.

It's all pretty confusing.

Does Satevepost Fiction Stop At Editorial Page?

The Saturday Evening Post, which publishes some good fiction and better cartoons, came up with a sour editorial last week.

THE TROUBLE: New York voters elected Herbert Lehman to the Senate, instead of GOP's John Foster Dulles.

THE SATEVEPOST ARGUMENT: New Yorkers rejected "facts" and "freedom"—as presented by Dulles and Dewey; they chose "federal pap" — as represented in the Fair Deal program of Pres. Truman and Sen.-elect Lehman.

THE SATEVEPOST CONCLUSION: It's worried that maybe democracy is committing suicide. The Republican Party's "one hope is an out-and-out fight against the Fair Deal. That is also the nation's hope. At the moment, it is a not too confident hope."

THE SATEVEPOST SOUR-GRAPES: Dulles lost to Lehman by only 196,000 votes.

THE CIO NEWS ADVICE: Get your dollar to PAC, to help insure liberal victories in 1950.

Australians Fare Better, Survey Shows

THE AUSTRALIAN worker can buy more food for an hour's labor than a working man in any other country, according to a study recently completed by the U. S. Dept. of Labor. The American worker comes second on the list.

Using 100 for the United States as a base index, the study of the food purchasing power in 19 countries from October 1948 to April 1949 showed the following:

Australia, 109; United States, 100; Norway, 88; Canada, 84; Denmark, 80; Great Britain, 71; Sweden, 69; Finland, 52; Israel, 51; Switzerland, 51; Czechoslovakia 48 (official prices), 14 (black market); Ireland, 45; Chile, 36; France 35; Hungary, 33; Germany (Bizonia), 32; Italy, 24; Austria, 23; Russia, 18.

Canadian, British and Scandinavian workers, according to the study, which was made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, can buy 70 to 90% as much food with an hour's earnings as U. S. workers, while in Russia they must work four to seven times as long as an employe here for the same amount of food.

Weekly Wages Fall

Weekly earnings for the 11.4 million production workers in the nation's manufacturing establishments average $55.26 in mid-October, decreasing about half a dollar from the September level, reports the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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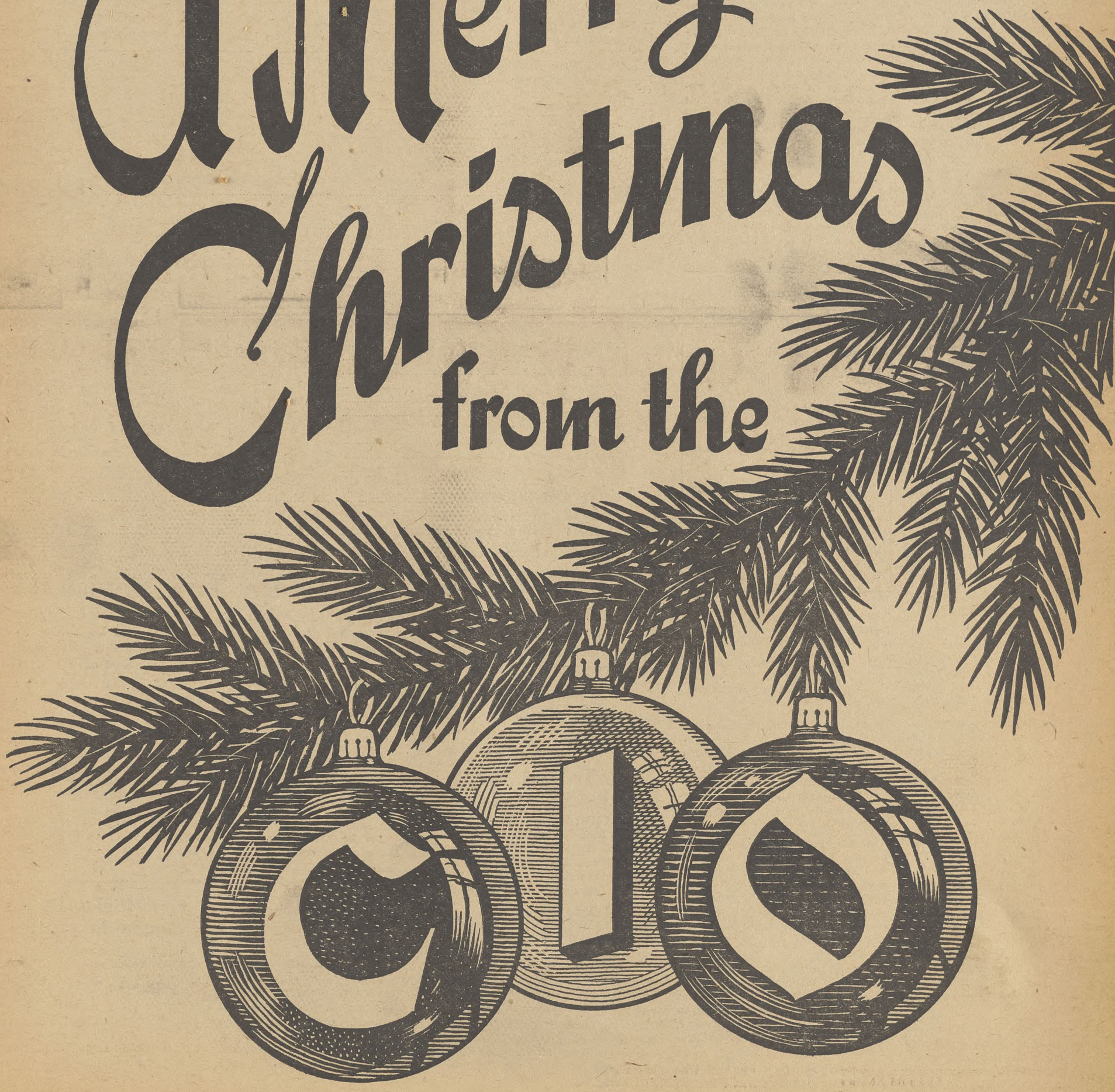
A Merry Christmas from the CIO



CIO Qualifying Under T-H Law

THE NATIONAL CIO has financial resources of $1,480,317.07—about 25c for each CIO union member throughout the country.

The figures were made public this week in the form of two financial statements, which appear in adjoining columns.

Publication of the figures in this manner is part of the process by which the national CIO—acting on instructions of the Executive Board meeting in Cleveland last month—puts itself in "compliance" with the Taft-Hartley Act.

Pres. Murray, Secy.-Treas. Carey and the nine vice-presidents are also filing non-Communist affidavits in their position as CIO officers. All of this group, with the exception of Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood, had already signed the affidavits as officers of their various unions.

The organization's resources of nearly one-and-a-half million dollars represented an increase of $157,000 during the year ending last Sept. 30, the auditor's report showed.

DURING THAT 12-month period, the CIO received $3 540, 815.40 in per capita tax from national unions and organizing committees; $93,091.36 from dues and initiation fees forwarded from local industrial unions; and $6,835.50 in dues from state and local industrial union councils.

Other CIO revenue came from sales of The CIO News; from sales of pamphlets and organizational supplies; and from interest on investment securities. From these three sources, the national CIO received about $150,000.

One of the expenditures listed in the report was for the Southern organizing campaign, for which the CIO earmarked about $708,000 in per capita tax. Over half a million dollars was expended for salaries, travel expense and subsidies to unions and organizing groups.

Expenses of operating the national headquarters came to about $945,000; and operation of CIO's many regional offices came to over half a million dollars.

Congress Of Industrial Organizations

Financial Statement

Oct. 1, 1948—Sept. 30, 1949

(Editor's Note: Below are printed excerpts from the detailed audit of the books of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1949. These excerpts show the organization's total resources and liabilities as of September 30, 1949, and its income and expenditure accounts for the year ending on that date.)

Statement No. 1
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Statement of Resources and Liabilities as of the end of the fiscal year September 30, 1949

Total Resources	$ 1,517,907.94
Total Liabilities	37,594.87
Net Worth—Represented by the excess of Resources over Liabilities	1,480,313.07
Net Worth as of September 30, 1948	1,323,138.04
Net Increase October 1, 1948 to September 30, 1949	$ 157,175.03

Statement No. 2
Statement of Income and Expenditures, October 1, 1948 to September 30, 1949

INCOME				
Per Capita National Unions and Organizing Committees			$3,540,815.40	
Less Per Capita Remitted to Canadian Congress of Labour		44,246.98		
Less Per Capita Earmarked for Southern Organizing Campaign	754,500.69			
Less amount Reverted to General Purpose Funds	46,435.29	708,065.40	752,312.38	
Per Capita Taxes Available for General Purposes				$2,788,503.02
Per Capita Dues and Initiations from Local Industrial Unions				93,091.36
Dues from Industrial Unions Councils				6,835.50
Charter Fees				800.00
Sales CIO News				97,287.03
Sales Educational & Organizational Supplies				44,373.66
Interest from Investment Securities				9,500.00
TOTAL INCOME				**3,040,390.57**
EXPENDITURES				
Remittances to Southern Organizing Campaign	851,600.00			
Plus Amount Held in Reserve	20,586.09	872,186.09		
Less: Contributions from National Unions	107,250.00			
Per Capita Earmarked Southern Campaign	708,065.40	815,315.40		56,870.69
Salaries, Travel Expense & Subsidies for International Unions & Organizing Committee				538,690.62
National Headquarters Department Expense				945,102.53
Contributions				69,332.68
Supplies—Local Industrial Unions				6,516,32
Subsidy—Local Industrial Unions				2,198.50
Notes Receivable Cancelled				27,000.00
Regional & Field Offices				
Salaries				589,379.15
Travel Expense				503,487.86
Rent, Telephone and other Office Expense				144,637.19
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				**2,883,215.54**
Excess of income over expenditures, October 1, 1948 to September 30, 1949				**$ 157,175.03**

Anti-CIO Group Keeps Two Off UFW Board

PRES. MORRIS PIZER and the right-wing members of the CIO United Furniture Workers executive board have leveled charges that anti-CIO forces on the board are attempting to prevent an honest expression of membership support for National CIO policy by unseating pro-CIO members.

Pizer cited the cases of two right-wing supporters who were denied seats at the recent GEB meeting in New York.

George Meacham, Portland, Ore., local 1090, had been elected to the GEB in July 1949 by unanimous vote of the board but was unseated at the New York meeting on a constitutional technicality by a vote of 15 to 10.

This vacancy had been caused by the resignation of George Turner, also of Local 1090.

GEB member Jack Hechstadt charged that Meacham, who represents a local of 600 members, was removed from the board solely to prevent him from voting for UFW support of CIO policy.

IN ANOTHER action, combined forces of Secy.-Treas. Max Perlow and Organizational Dir. Ernest Marsh prevented the seating of Roy Johnson, who had been nominated to the board by Rockford, Ill. Local 707, which has more than 1200 members.

Johnson's local, like Meacham's has supported national CIO policy.

The left-wing majority on the board complained in a resolution of the "arbitrary and dictatorial expulsion at the CIO convention of the United Electrical Workers and the Farm Equipment Workers without even so much as a hearing." Alleged raiding action by right-wing unions was termed "cannibalistic."

Pizer said the old familiar cry of "autonomy" was frequently heard during the three-day meeting as the majority members on the board urged rank and file to "democratically decide what their program and policy shall be and who shall lead our union."

He said the lefties further stated, "We will fight to stay in the CIO with honor and autonomy."

THE PRO-CIO GEB minority accused the left-wing group of "disgraceful and undemocratic maneuvers" which they predicted will be rejected "in indignation" by the membership of the international union at the Chicago convention early next June.

In a letter to UFWA members on the repudiation of Meacham and Johnson, right-wing members said that the two were denied their rightful places by "the very people who shriek the loudest about democracy and the necessity of letting the membership decide."

The letter was signed by GEB Members Walter Carson, Carl Curtis, Eugene Wysocki, Sam Sloan, Fred Stefan, Jack Hechstadt, Tom Binnall, Jack Schwartz, George Meacham and James Cerefecci.

A resolution in support of CIO policy was voted down 14 to 10.

UFW Local Votes To Support CIO

Local 450 of the United Furniture Workers has voted unanimous support to Natl. UFW Pres. Morris Pizer's resolution in support of CIO policy, according to Business Agent Eugene R. Wysocki. He said the resolution will be submitted to a referendum vote of the entire UFW membership.

Local 450 at Cleveland, Ohio, is an amalgamated local of about 1100 members employed at the American Box Co., Auer Register, Grand Industries, Cleveland Metal Bed, Hauserman Co., Parsons Engineering, Smeed Box and Zimmerman Co.

N. J. Council Asks State Tax Revision

PREDICTING state revenue needs of $69 million during the coming fiscal year, the New Jersey State CIO has recommended the levying of a tax on the net profits exceeding $10,000 per year of all corporations operating within the state "at a flat rate set somewhere between 4 and 7%.

Testifying last week before the State Tax Policy Commission at a public hearing at Trenton, Harry Kranz, legislative director for the state CIO, revealed that CIO estimates, based on 1949 profits, indicate that a 4% tax on profits over $10,000 would yield about $40,060,092, while a similar tax of 7% would produce $71,060,-661.

Kranz divided state revenue needs for the 1950-51 fiscal year into three categories.

In the first, totaling $18 million "to cover deficits," were items of $6 million to repay funds borrowed from the highway department this year to balance the budget and $12 million to meet the estimated 1950-51 deficit.

The second category, totaling $23 million "for additional expenditures," included $17 million for additional state-aid to education; $3 million more for old-age and relief grants; and $3 million for state employe pay increments.

The third category, totaling $28 million "for tax equity," included $15 million to repeal the cigarette sales tax and $13 million to repeal the existing corporate franchise tax based on net worth.

Declaring that now is "the time for revising New Jersey's antiquated tax structure, for providing adequate revenue to meet our state's needs, for aiding our hard-pressed municipalities and their real estate taxpayers and for providing tax relief for the needy, not the greedy," Kranz warned that this could not be done "by increasing any of the existing state taxes" or by any new sales taxes.

UPA To Take Over Detroit UOPWA Local

The CIO Paperworkers will shortly issue a charter to employes of the R. L. Polk Co., Detroit, Mich. The workers have been represented by local 26, United Office and Professional Workers.

August W. Bahr, UPA representative, said the request came from Polk workers "who want no part of a communist-dominated union but want to stay in the CIO."

UOPWA officers have been ordered to appear before a CIO trial board in Washington, D. C., to answer charges of violating CIO policy and following the Communist Party line.

Civil Rights Clause Sought in Charter

Representatives of labor unions, church groups and social welfare organizations appeared before a committee of the St. Louis Board of Freeholders to urge inclusion of a civil rights clause in the proposed new city charter. The clause would bar discrimination in hotels, restaurants, theaters and other public places.

CIO Asks Congress To Probe $4-a-Ton Steel Price Rise

U. S. STEEL'S announcement of average $4-a-ton increase in the price of steel brought forth an explosion of bitter comment.

Some of the sharpest words came from Sen. C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) who called Big Steel's price action "inflationary" and "not justified." He indicated that the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report—which he heads—may soon hold hearings to find out why U. S. Steel thought price boosts were needed now.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray withheld comment.

But a CIO economist, testifying before the O'Mahoney Committee a few hours before Pres. Ben Fairless of U. S. Steel made his price announcement, said he was "appalled" by the rumors of new increases in steel prices.

EVERETT KASSALOW, executive secretary of the CIO Full Employment Committee, told the Senators and Congressmen:

"We are simply appalled by the rumors of pending steel price increases.

"Here is a situation where leading steel corporations made almost unbelievable profits in their last full quarter before the strike, and they are now operating at even higher levels of capacity. Yet, on the pretext that material costs are up, they are getting ready to bilk the public again.

"We earnestly request the Joint Committee to look into this scandalous situation. After all, it is less than three months since a federal fact-finding board concluded that in the light of the tremendous steel profits, price reductions—not increases—were in order."

Fairless' announcement—which is expected to set a pattern throughout the industry—admitted that the price increase would take care not only of present increases in costs but some which are still "approaching."

U. S. Steel will rake in more than $60 million in additional revenue as a result of the price boost.

AN ECONOMIST familiar with steel industry price and wage problems pointed out that U. S. Steel probably has increased its rate of profits, as a result of sharp decreases in the price of scrap steel. The price of scrap had dropped from $43 a ton to $19, and is now back at about $27. This decrease represents a tremendous saving for the corporation.

U. S. Steel's profits amounted to about $200 million in 1948—after taxes—and were running at even higher rates through most of 1949. Thus the increased cost of operations resulting from the union-negotiated pension and welfare plan are practically offset by the corporation's huge 1949 profits.

Sen. O'Mahoney charged that the steel industry as a whole and U. S. Steel in particular "are enjoying extraordinary profits exceeding even those of the record year of 1948.

"In the face of this amazing record of earning power, I feel definitely that there should be no steel price increase at this time. The industry will be acting against its own interest and against the interest of all American business if it persists."

"Dora, I've been mulling it over and I think we can see our way clear to getting that new chair after all."

Md. To Study Unemployment

AS SUGGESTED by Pres. Frank Bender of the Maryland-DC CIO Council, Gov. William P. Lane, Jr., of Maryland called a special session of the Assembly to discuss ways to meet the unemployment situation in the state.

In a letter to Lane, Bender suggested that the Assembly also amend existing laws to enable employable persons who are unemployed to receive aid when their compensation benefits are exhausted. An emergency appropriation of $300,000 will be asked to aid individuals in this group.

In addition, Bender asked that the legislature increase the period of compensation payments to unemployed persons from 26 weeks to one year.

Criticizes AMA

The Des Moines, Iowa, CIO Council does not let the grass grow under its feet. The news of the $25 assessment levied on the 143,000 doctor members of the American Medical Associations to fight the National Health Insurnce bill was scarcely out before the Council went on record condemning the action.

ESSAY CONTEST WINNER is Helen Rodina, Kenosha, Wis., high school senior. The daughter of a farmer, Helen won the contest sponsored by the Wisconsin CIO, by writing that unions have helped the economy by preserving the balance between profits, wages and prices.

Rent Decontrol Spells 'Political Poison' In Utah

ADVOCACY OF rent decontrol is "political poison"—or so it is indicated by information gathered by the CIO Housing Committee.

Out in Utah, Gov. Bracken Lee, a Republican and real estate operator, urged mayors to send him decontrol resolutions.

Mayor Perry of Ogden was in such a hurry to get his decontrol resolution to the governor that he "forgot" to hold the public hearing required by law, the CIO committee reported.

When this was called to his attention, Perry held a hearing, at which decontrol was strongly opposed by labor and war veterans. The resolution was then sent to Gov. Lee, who signed it. Controls were lifted in Ogden.

Then, on Oct. 26, Mayor Perry, seeking to remain in office, was defeated in the primary.

Mayor Collard of Provo, Utah, removed rent controls. He isn't mayor any more.

Mayor Minor of Logan, Utah, joined the decontrol parade. He isn't mayor any more, either.

The mayoralty election at Salt Lake hasn't been held yet but in the recent by-election for city commissioner posts two strong advocates of rent control won handily.

Rent control became a major issue in the mayoralty campaign down at Atlanta, Ga., in September.

Mayor William A. Hartsfield backed rent control. His opponent, Charles Brown, landlords' candidate, "pussyfooted on the issue," the CIO Committee reported.

Hartsfield is still mayor.

PAC Bucks Pay Big Dividends

Murray Pledges CIO Support In Struggle With Wilson

CIO PRES. PHILIP MURRAY has pledged full support of the National CIO and all its affiliates to the efforts of the CIO Packinghouse Workers toward winning a union contract with Wilson & Co.

Murray's pledge was announced shortly after the union had signed contracts with the other leading meat packers.

In a letter to Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Pakinghouse union, Murray said: "I am sure that each and every structure of CIO, its affiliated international unions, its councils, its regional directors and staff will give freely and quickly of their time and effort in support of the urgent cause of the United Packinghouse Workers of America."

Although the union is certified by the NLRB as bargaining agents at seven Wilson plants, the union has been unable to negotiate an agreement with the company.

No contract has been in effect between Wilson and the union since the spring of 1948, when the company canceled its contract during the nation-wide meat strike.

NEGOTIATIONS for a new contract with Wilson broke down when the company insisted on giving super-seniority privileges to strike breakers.

Super-seniority was termed by Murray as "an issue of greatest concern to all of organized labor."

"The packinghouse workers," he continued, "deserve the immediate cooperation of every one of us lest certain conditions be forced upon them which might be seized upon as a precedent throughout anti-labor circles in American industry."

Commenting on the union's "Don't Buy Wilson" campaign, Murray noted: "Now the men and women of this courageous union are quite properly asking the sympathy and aid of CIO members everywhere.

"They are conducting a nation-wide 'Don't Buy Wilson' campaign so that the added force of millions of consumers enrolled on the side of right and justice may bring the Wilson company to see the light of reason."

Packing Union Signs Morrell

The CIO Packinghouse Workers have signed a contract with John Morrell for 4000 workers in Topeka, Kan., and Ottumwa, Iowa, similar to contracts with Armour, Swift, and Cudahy. Wilson & Co. is now the only major holdout. Under the Morrell contract the union gets a three-day notice of any change in job or production standards and has the right to challenge.

Timken Strike Ends As Union Wins Two Disputed Points

THE 10,000 Steelworkers ended their 38-day strike at the five Timken Roller Bearing Co. plants after the union signed a contract closely paralleling the Bethlehem formula. The plants are located in Ohio.

The chief issues which had blocked agreement were the methods involved in computing pensions and a union-proposed improvement in the health and welfare insurance program which the company has financed for several years. Union won on both counts.

Pensions will be computed on the basis of the employes' average earnings during the preceding 26 bi-weekly pay periods rather than on the 10-year period specified in the Bethlehem contract.

THE SETTLEMENT provides a $100 minimum monthly pension, including social security, at age 65 after 25 years of service. Employes do not contribute to the pension fund.

Benefits for sickness and accidents are increased from a flat $20 weekly to larger payments on a sliding scale, ranging up to $60 a week. Amount will depend on employe's earnings and will average $28 weeky.

Surgical benefits up to $150 are provided. The hospitalization plan will operate under the Blue Cross ward principle.

In addition to a $2000 company-paid life insurance policy covering workers during their period of employment, each retiring worker with 10 years or more of service will receive a paid-up $1000 policy.

And Still There Is No Peace

Commies Who Took Over Czechoslovakia Of Same Stripe As Those Who Took Over Local Trade Unions

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE BOMB bay door opened and the mightiest explosive yet designed by man hurtled downward toward teeming Hiroshima.

A few days later another atom bomb was sent on its destructive mission—and Nagasaki became a shambles.

Japan soon capitulated. Then we in the U. S., along with millions all over the globe, hailed the ending of war and the beginning of an era of peace.

More than four years have passed since V-J Day—and still we have no peace.

In Washington and in many other places World War III is discussed as if it were inevitable.

And so we are spending billions for defense.

BLAME FOR the unrest, the conflict, the bloodshed that followed World War II must be placed principally on the doorsteps of one nation—Russia.

It was Russia which "liberated" Czechoslovakia against the will of the Czechs, which sent armed forces into Greece, which tried to take over Jugoslavia.

It was Russia which imposed the Berlin blockade and it was Russia which vetoed the United Nations into virtual ineffectiveness.

The Reds tried to take over in Italy, tried to take over in France and did take over in China.

In these conquests and attempted conquests the Communists used most of the totalitarian tactics which Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo employed only a few years earlier.

And yet the Commies in this country, who follow the Russian line without deviation, have the nerve—the guts—to pose as champions of freedom and democracy.

LEADERSHIP of the CIO is being castigated these days because the organization set a housecleaning in motion at its recent national convention.

Philip Murray and his colleagues are being called dictators by men and women who never question the policies of a dictator called Stalin.

And some of the so-called liberals who profess to be anti-Communist are now saying that, perhaps, the CIO set a dangerous precedent when it cracked down on the lefties.

To those sitting on the sidelines and watching the fray the situation may be amusing.

To those of us in the battle most of the criticism is downright disgusting because it is based on lies or on the phony assumption that the Commies aren't really bad boys.

AS CURIOUS as it may seem, there are persons in the U. S. who seem to believe there are two types of Communism—the type practiced by the Russians and the type practiced by some Americans.

That's a bit like believing there are two types of democracy—one which provides freedom and self-determination and one which doesn't.

Communists the world over are controled by the Russian government. It's the same for the Reds who took over Czechoslovakia and the Reds who took over Local Union No. 384 in the U. S.

Both are working for the same thing. Both get their instructions from the same place. Both have the same contempt for the will of the people.

YES, IT'S been more than four years since V-J Day and still we do not have peace in the world.

We're spending huge sums on armament—either in the hope of preventing war by a show of strength or in anticipation that Russia will actually draw us into armed conflict.

The headlines tell about the struggle in China and in Europe. It's a struggle between giant forces—between nations, blocs of nations, between opposing ideologies.

We read about the "super" atom bomb, the new jet planes, the guided missiles.

We either shudder with fear when we think about it or try to shrug the matter off.

Don't get the idea that the "cold war" is being fought by the generals and diplomats alone.

A small but important part of it is being fought in the union halls of America. It's a battle in which everybody who believes in democracy should engage.

Those Building Blocks

The NAM News, which never, never says anything praiseworthy about the CIO and its activities, ran true to form in recent comments about the CIO's legislative program.

It cited certain planks in the program and then declared.

"These items are the building blocks of Communism."

How utterly ridiculous!

But how typical of an organization which has long attempted to hang the Red tag on anything progressive—on anything it opposes.

The NAM News, if it is to be taken seriously, could cause a bit of confusion by such foolish comments.

The CIO at its 1949 convention took a forthright stand in opposition to Communism and set in motion machinery designed to kick the party liners out on their ears.

These actions were widely reported by the press and radio and the public undoubtedly got the impression that the CIO wasn't kidding.

The NAM News "explains" this away by saying:

"Communism is out in the CIO—at least the kind that looks toward Moscow."

And then it makes that "building blocks" crack.

The inference, of course, is that the CIO has created a brand of Communism of its own which is different from Communism as it is generally known.

We, of course, cannot read the minds of NAM News staff members but we have a sneaking suspicion that they hope to hang a convincing Red tag on many of the things the CIO advocates.

If so—and if the idea catches on generally—we can imagine what it will be like when the NAM publication or some newspaper carries a headline saying:

"Communist-Minded CIO Kicks Out Last of Commies."

Oh, brother!

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Sixteen Reasons For Repealing T-H

By MAURICE J. TOBIN

Secretary of Labor

(Sixteen reasons for the repeal of Taft-Hartley are given in these excerpts from an article by Labor Secy. Tobin, which contains a summary of his views already given to Congress but brings them up to date.)

AS I TESTIFIED before the Congress, the Taft-Hartley Act has served to restrict the exercise by workers of their right to organize and to bargain collectively. The law was the product of anti-labor bias and hysteria. As Senator Aiken stated on the floor of the Senate on May 12, 1947:

"It is a wonder that members of the Senate can hold their tempers and vote on the bill according to their best judgment because we have been subjected to the most intensive, expensive and vicious propaganda campaign that any Congress has ever been subjected to.

"I do not refer to the propaganda campaign of labor unions, although I hold no brief for that. I refer to a propaganda campaign which has cost well into the millions of dollars. I should not be surprised if the total amount spent in this campaign would amount to $100,000,000.

"I told the Senate last spring that the single March advertising campaign in the newspapers against labor by the National Association of the Manufacturers cost $2,000,000 and that statement has not been contradicted as yet, although it was made a year ago."

THE TAFT-HARTLEY Act must be repealed by the Congress. As The Christian Science Monitor stated in an editorial published on January 17, 1949:

"A lot of water has rolled under the bridge since the wave of big strikes and the framing of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1946 and 1947. A few widely held assumptions have been swept down the stream of experience. It ought to be clear by now that American workers, by and large, want to join unions and do so of their own free will; that, by and large, the rank and file dictate the acts of their leaders and back them up, and that, with very few exceptions, American labor doesn't like political strikes or Communist machinations any more than do Americans in general."

The truth of these statements was attested by the votes of workers in union shop elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board under the Taft-Hartley Act.

This act has brought confusion to the field of labor relations, limited the scope of collective bargaining, unnecessarily injected the government into labor disputes, and abridged the rights of workers. Among the basic defects of the act are the following:

1 The act's banning of union security agreements mutually beneficial to both labor and management for a period of over 100 years.

2 The special emphasis placed by the act on the use of injunctions to settle labor disputes.

3 The act's removal of the Conciliation Service from the Department of Labor.

4 The broad discretionary power placed by the act in the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, making him virtually "a labor czar."

5 The act's provisions for numerous elections which keep employer-employe relations in a constantly unsettled condition.

6 The act's outlawing of peaceful picketing in many situations.

7 The act's restrictions on the check-off.

8 The act's denial of the right to vote in NLRB elections to economic strikers.

9 The act's provisions for employers' petition for representation elections.

10 The act's restrictions on health and welfare funds.

11 The act's surrender of federal jurisdiction where state laws are more restrictive on union security.

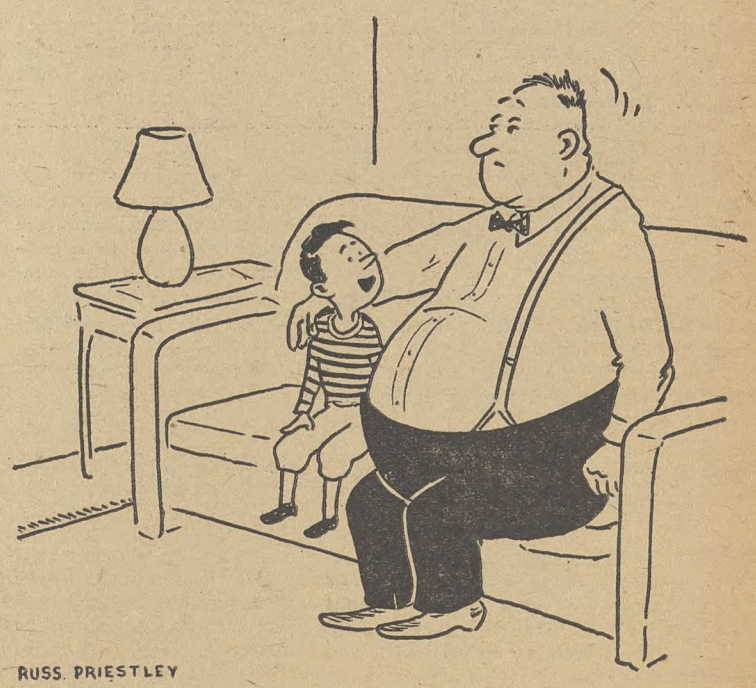
12 The act's broad ban on political contributions and expenditures by labor organizations.

13 The act's provision for damage suits against unions.

14 The act's indiscriminate outlawing of all secondary boycotts whether justifiable or not.

15 The act's provision for mandatory injunctions against certain unfair labor practices.

16 The act's elaborate and inflexible procedures including an 80-day waiting period enforced by injunction in emergency disputes, combined with the prohibition against recommendations by boards of inquiry to assist the parties to settle such disputes.



RUSS PRIESTLEY

"You're my favorite uncle 'cause your not always wanting me to sit on your lap'."

More Than One 'Damyankee' Involved

A TOP OFFICIAL of a CIO union once read a completely phony letter to a radio audience and helped win an NLRB election.

It caused some of the mill workers to chuckle. It made others ask themselves this question: "Now just who is the damyankee?"

It helped stem an overwhelming anti-union tide and knock into a cocked hat that thing often called "regional prejudice."

It helped a lot when help was needed.

And the union official made no pretense that the letter was genuine.

SEVERAL YEARS ago a "typical Southerner"— if there is such a thing—was placed in charge of an organizing campaign at a Southern mill.

About half the men sent in to aid him spoke with soft drawls. Among the others were men from such places as Jersey City, New York City and Pittsburgh.

Despite the half-and-half set-up townspeople who opposed unionism were soon talking about "those fellows from up Nawth who came down here to tell us how to run things."

The mill owners, who had decided to fight the CIO, soon began making capital of the situation.

The Northerners quickly became favorites of many of the workers but the company was able to generate considerable resentment against them.

AS THE ELECTION date drew near the company really began fanning race and religion prejudices.

Talk about "damyankees" was supplemented by talk about "those damn foreigners in the CIO."

The organizers quietly beat down the race prejudice by pointing out that the president of the company was born in Europe and that it was wrong to criticize or condemn a person because of his birthplace.

They were having difficulty, however, in selling the idea that they really weren't "strangers" from "up North" who were interfering with purely local matters.

Even the more friendly mill workers kiddingly referred to some of the organizers as "those fast-talking yankees."

ABOUT 10 DAYS before the NLRB polls were to open the company began sending its employes "love" letters—as they were termed by those who wanted a union.

These messages pointed out that the mill had "been good to" its workers and that it had met standards used in organized mills.

Then the company really cut loose with a scorcher—a letter blasting the CIO for sending Northerners into the South to "cause trouble among contented workers."

A quick check by the organizers convinced them they would lose votes unless something was done to counteract the "damyankee" appeal.

A "council of war" was held and it was decided that a union leader should go on the air and explain the CIO's position.

A CLICKING typewriterd could be heard as the radio program went on the air. Then the union official told his "secretary" he wanted to send a letter to the president of the company.

He dictated:

"This is to Mr. ————, president of ———— ———— —— at New York City.

"Dear Mr. ————:

"This letter is being written in behalf of your employes at ———— because they are unable to make the long trip up North to New York City to talk with you personally . . ."

He mentioned New York City at least a half dozen times before the letter was completed.

A.L.S.

The Nightmare Before Christmas

Edwin A. Lahey Calls

Alinsky's Book 'John L. Lewis as Seen by John L. Lewis'

Saul Alinsky's biography of John L. Lewis should be called "John L. Lewis as Seen by John L. Lewis," according to Edwin A. Lahey, whose column is reprinted here through the courtesy of the Chicago Daily News:

I'VE BEEN CLIPPED. Four dollars for Saul Alinsky's book, "John L. Lewis." I'd like a refund. The book runs 372 pages. That's too much material just to glace a ham.

It seems to me that there are two outstanding facts in the life of Lewis:

1 He has a love of self that was not even surpassed by Adolf Hitler.

2 As president of the United Mine Workers of America, Lewis was an arrogant, seedy and grandiloquent bum, who could neither build a strong union nor cope with the coal operators until Roosevelt and the New Deal came along to help him.

Put these facts together and they spell nuts to Saul Alinsky and his mealy mouthed apologia for one of the most outrageous fakers of our era.

TWO HATES DOMINATE the mind of Lewis in the evening of his life, hatred for Franklin D. Roosevelt and hatred for Phil Murray.

The hatred for Roosevelt became solidified one day in January, 1940, when Roosevelt laughed at a preposterous proposal made by Lewis. The proposal was that Roosevelt take Lewis as a vice-presidential candidate in his third-term campaign.

Through his literary dog-robber, Alinsky, Lewis now offers a denial of this story. I wouldn't believe the denial if Lewis gave it under oath. Why didn't he deny the story while Roosevelt was still alive?

Lewis' hatred for Phil Murray has a very simple foundation. It began when Murray declined to act as a puppet for Lewis after he succeeded Lewis as president of the CIO.

In attempting a rationale of the two great hates of the aging Lewis, Saul Alinsky very wisely pads out the book with statements from Lewis himself, as if to avoid responsibility for his hero's megalomania. The book actually should be called, "John L. Lewis, as Seen by John L. Lewis."

BUT ALINSKY HAS had to write quite a bit of the book himself, and in this task he has displayed a slyness and mendacity that I find hard to forgive.

In the sneakiest fashion imaginable, Alinsky even works in the canard that Phil Murray is a priest-ridden man, who can't make a trade-union decision without taking the problem to the confessional. This is the most contemptible thing in this whole spurious book. It is done so deftly that Alinsky can and will deny that he intended to imply any such thing.

You have to know Alinsky's history to appreciate the hypocrisy involved here.

Alinsky, a professional do-gooder in the stockyards neighborhood, rode into the presence of the great on the coattails of Bishop Bernard J. Sheil of Chicago. I rather think that the packinghouse workers and other CIO members for whom Bishop Sheil fought so courageously in their organizing days would like to know whether he approves of his protege's collaboration with Lewis in the character assassination of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Phil Murray, both good friends of the bishop.

One final observation. The slyest aspect of Alinsky's book is the announcement on the cover that it is "An Unauthorized Biography." All I'll concede on the basis of this declaration is that Lewis didn't put Alinsky on the mine workers' payroll while he was writing the book.

All Sections Represented

Chairmen of IUE-CIO convention committees represented all sections of the new union's jurisdiction.

Head of the Resolutions Committee was Fred Kelley of Local 201, Lynn, Mass. Harry Block, for many years an associate of Chairman Carey at the Philco local in Philadelphia, headed the important Constitution Committee.

Michael Fitzpatrick of Local 601, Westinghouse, at Pittsburgh, headed the Officers Report Committee; Dallas Smith, of the GE local at Fort Wayne, was chairman of the Rules & Order Committee, and Joseph Hawkins from Westinghouse in Mansfield, Ohio, headed the Credentials Committee.

Invest In Your Future, Give A Buck To PAC

IUE Local Wins Strong Pension Plan At Philco

THE NEGOTIATING committee of the IUE-CIO Philco Local 101—smeared as "company unionists" and "sell-out artists" by the UE—has won for its membership a strong pension plan.

The precedent-shattering agreement in the electrical industry, coming less than six weeks after the formation of the IUE, "clearly demonstrates the aggressive bargaining pattern being followed by the new legitimate union in the electrical field," IUE leaders said.

Approved by the Philadelphia local's Representative Board and by the membership at a meeting Monday, Dec. 12, language of the agreement is being worked out by union and management officials.

James B. Carey, chairman of the IUE administrative committee, hailed the agreement as "epoch-making." Blasting the UE for its failure to win similar gains, he said, "UE's officers and staff were too busy carrying out the orders of the Communist Party to learn how to win benefits for their members.

"I am deeply gratified by this victory of Local 101, not just because it is my own home local—though that naturally makes me proud—but because this offers a beacon light to all other workers in the electrical, radio and machine industry."

An unique feature of the contract is severance pay, which will be paid in event of either discharge or resignation. This is believed to be the first time that this severance provision was obtained in any large industrial plant.

IN ACCORDANCE with the understanding reached with Philco management after a one-week strike last May, the plan follows the CIO pattern on pensions. Philco has agreed that if its 8½c hourly contribution under the plan is more than sufficient for $100 pensions for 65-year-old employes with 25 years' service, the balance of the money may be disposed of in any other fashion the union chooses.

Another benefit to come from the surplus in the fund over pension payments will be provision for death benefits. In the event of an employe's death, the bonds held in his name would go to his family.

PRINCIPAL provisions of the agreement are as follows:

1. The plan is non-contributory, financed entirely by the company.
2. The company agrees to a 10c-an-hour package, of which 1½c is to be credited to improvements made after the strike in May.
3. The company begins 8½c hourly payments on Jan. 1, 1950.
4. Normal retirement age is set at 65 and minimum payments set at $100.
5. The company agrees to allow maximum severance and death benefits feasible after pension payments.
6. Management of the pension trust will be in the hands of an equal number of management and labor representatives.
7. An as yet un-named proportion of the money will be invested in Government bonds in the worker's name.
8. No changes will be made in the provisions of the pension plan until January 1, 1955, except by mutual agreement.
9. In the event of an increase in Social Security payments and benefits, the company will reduce its payments to the fund in the amount of the increase in its tax payments to the government.

APPROVE: Membership meeting of IUE-CIO Local 101 votes to approve the contract, which gives workers a strong pension plan. Prior to the membership meetings, the local's representation board gave its OK to the agreement.

PLEASED: John Graham, a member of IUE-CIO Local 101, is one of those who stands to benefit soon from the pension plan of the Philco contract. Sixty-eight years old, he has 19 years' seniority at the Philco plant.

'It's Simply Arithmetic'

ALL OF THIS is "simply arithmetic," Economist Henry B. Arthur of Swift & Co. told the Senate subcommittee investigating the "spread" between prices paid the farmer and prices the housewife pays for farm products, as he placed before them page after page of tables showing the "low" profits claimed by Swift during recent years.

Earlier in the hearings, Chairman Guy Gillette (D, Iowa) had said the finger of blame for high food prices points to the processors, like Swift, and other big meat packers, and the giant baking companies.

Probing into Swift's figures, Gillette said that "as a farmer, I'm interested in the fact that your profit for $200 worth of hog that you buy has doubled since 1938."

Between 1946 (when OPA was killed) and 1947, Swift's profits as a percent of net income to capital investment doubled it was brought out at the hearing.

During the same two years, the big companies in meatpacking greatly outdistanced the little fellow in profits reaped, according to the Swift economist figures. For the biggest six, profit rate rose from 10.9% of net worth to 14.6% in one year; for the 613 companies with net worth under one million dollars, profit rate declined from 32.8% to 26.3%.

NLRB Sets Dates For Hearings On Petition For GM, Westinghouse Representation Pol

THE NLRB is finally getting into action on the disputes arising between the six-weeks old CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, recently expelled by the CIO convention.

The NLRB's first fact-finding committee set up for a major company in the electrical industry was to start hearings in Dayton, Ohio, on Dec. 19, with a trial examiner hearing testimony affecting the affiliation of General Motors workers at five large plants.

Dayton was chosen for the hearing, according to NLRB Regional Dir. John A. Pennello, because 20,000 of the 26,000 workers involved are located in the Dayton area.

The board consolidated five petitions from IUE locals for the hearing. They include General Motors Frigidaire Division and GM Delco Products at Dayton; GM Appliance Division at Rochester, N. Y.; Delco Remy Division at New Brunswick, N. J., and the Packard Electric Division, Warren, Ohio.

Hearings on Westinghouse Corp.'s petition for a union election involving 40 of its plants throughout the country have been ordered for Dec. 28 in Pittsburgh. Approximately 55,000 electrical workers will be involved.

The IUE in one of its first actions claimed to be "the true bargaining representative" of the workers who had belonged to UE, and petitioned the NLRB for quick action so their standing could be legally recognized.

Only after these scheduled hearings, however, will the board deci
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TWO OF IUE-CIO LOCAL 101 TOP OFFICERS: Secy. Fred Weber and Pres. Frank Blechinger discuss the benefits of the Philco contract.

IUE-CIO LOCAL 101's executive board approves the contract after hearing an explanation from its officers and Joseph Swire of the natl. IUE staff. At
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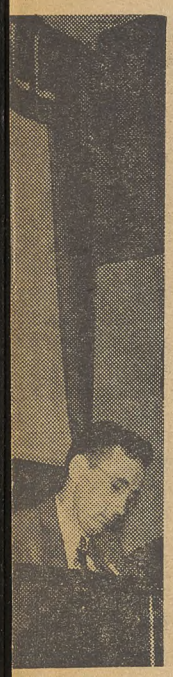

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EXPLAINS CONTRACT: Joseph Swire of the IUE-CIO staff explains pension and severance provisions of the contract to a membership meeting of Local 101. Seated, Joseph Castoria, member of the local's negotiating committee; Pres. Blechinger and Secy. Weber.

Striking Newark Local Says It Was Denied UE District Strike Funds; Now In IUE

IUE-CIO LOCAL 445, on strike at the Natl. Union Radio Corp., Newark, N. J., since Sept. 30, has a story to tell.

It is the story of an alleged sell-out, on account of the treatment which officials of Local 445 say honest trade union members "can expect from political racketeers of the Communist left." Here is the story as told by the local's leaders:

Contract negotiations with the company broke down at the end of September, and the local went on strike. On Oct. 2, company leaflets outlining a "final" offer from management were distributed. The company called for wage decreases up to 25% and elimination of the morning rest period (this in a plant with 80% women workers).

With these union-busting conditions thrust upon them, the local's opposition to management stiffened, and members settled down to what they knew would be a long, tough fight.

THE FIRST move they made was application to the UE District Defense Fund for financial aid. They were told they could not get strike benefits—from a fund into which they had contributed for years — unless they agreed to let UE district officials handle the negotiations. The local rejected the conditional "assistance" offered by the UE, asking only for the money to which they thought they were entitled. UE refused.

Local 445 officials then became the targets of a UE campaign to discredit them in the eyes of the membership, a campaign which failed completely. With the revocation of the UE Charter at the CIO convention in Cleveland, Local 445 voted unanimously to join the new IUE.

Representatives of the local then went before the IUE organizational convention in Philadelphia to ask for contributions from participating delegations. Hampered by legal tie-ups, and for the most part without operating funds because of injunctions obtained by left-wingers, the delegates gave pledges—to be honored as soon as their funds are unfrozen.

THESE circumstances prompted the leaflet-happy UE to begin another smear campaign Their line was that James Carey and the convention had failed to support the Newark strikers, when the truth was that IUE locals couldn't help themselves, apart from aid to sister locals in trouble—because of the legal tactics used by the self-same propagandists.

That's the picture at Local 445. Seven hundred and fifty workers are out on strike, and in a bad way. Leaders say they could have taken the easy path; they could have gone along with the Commies, but they didn't. They are up against a fight on two fronts: against the Commies and against the employer.

They say it ought to be a lesson for people who still think the lefties are good unionists.

CP Unhappy Over CIO Split

THE Communist Party indicated officially last week that it's very unhappy about the CIO.

What the Communists liked least was the decision of the CIO convention to expel the old electrical workers union and to set up constitutional barriers against other Communist-dominated national unions.

The Communist views were set forth in four long articles in the Daily Worker. They were written by John Williamson, the Party's labor secretary, who along with 10 other leaders was recently convicted of conspiracy to teach overthrow of the government by force and violence.

The split in the CIO took place because of some pretty involved international politics—if you accept the Williamson view of things. According to the Communist-dominated unions developed at the CIO convention because:

"AMERICAN imperialism, in seeking to dominate the world, is encountering greater resistance from the workers and people of Europe and Asia . . . The CIO convention was a command performance for the State Department."

If these "commands" are news to CIO leaders and convention delegates, they'll also be interested to know that their action against the CIO's sharp-talking "Moscow wing" was "the logical conclusion of their efforts to split the trade unions abroad to further Wall Street's foreign policy . . ." CIO members may likewise be surprised to hear that "the splitting policy became imperative to bolster the Murray-Reuther class collaboration role in a period of developing economic crisis."

(The alleged class collaboration at Cleveland took place while some half-million steel workers were out on a bitter strike—the only "class collaboration" of which took place when the steel companies signed on the union's terms.)

WILLIAMSON has nice words to say for the UE and other left-wing unions in the course of his articles, which fill up about four pages of Daily Worker newsprint. He also raps the left-wing boys gently over the knuckles.

The left wingers at the CIO convention won Party congratulations for not walking out—they "stayed and slugged it out on each and every issue," just as the authoritative Daily Worker had urged them to do.

But they were dressed down, mildly, for their "one major weakness—they did not bring forward boldly their wage policy and the record of the gains they had won."

EVEN THE UE, which had been the strongest of the left-wing unions, caught a little of the devil from the Party's labor boss.

"It would have strengthened the fight of all the unions under attack, and especially the crucial fight for the UE membership itself," Williamson said, "if the UE delegation had stayed throughout the convention and fought every inch of the way on the convention floor."

Williamson promised outrightly that other left-wing unions which face fact-finding investigations by the CIO hearing committees to Communist domination, "will utilize even these hearings to fight against the expulsions.".

Although obviously pretty pessimistic about the future of the left-wing bloc of union leaders within the CIO, the Communist leader predicted there'll be no new labor organization.

UOPWA Court Action Merely Delays Hearing

THE UNITED Office & Professional Workers of America, charged with consistent following of Communist policies, was to come up before a CIO hearing board Dec. 19.

The UOPWA hearing had originally been scheduled for last Thursday, Dec. 15, but was temporarily postponed after the union went into federal district court to seek an injunction against the proposed hearings.

No injunction had been handed down when the CIO News went to press.

A hearing on similar charges of Communist domination filed against the United Public Workers was also postponed when counsel for that union indicated at the last minute that they, too, would seek a federal restraining order. It was later agreed by UPWA lawyers that they would not seek an injunction of their own, but would wait for the court's judgment in the office union case.

No definite date has yet been set for the Public Workers hearings.

The two unions and their presidents were due to appear before a CIO hearing committee composed of Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers; Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers; and Pres. Harry Sayre of the Paper Workers.

In New York, announcement of hearings on the same charges of Communist domination was made in the cases of two other unions.

The Mine Mill & Smelter Workers and its leaders were asked to appear before a second CIO hearing committee on Jan. 4, and the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers case will be heard on Jan. 6. The proceedings will also be in CIO headquarters in the nation's capital.

The committee to hear charges against the two organizations is made up of Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Pres. Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union; and Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the United Auto Workers.

In addition to the cases involving the four national unions, charges of following Communist policy and or flouting CIO policy have been lodged against the California Industrial Union Council. Hearings in that matter were to open Dec. 19 in Washington before a committee consisting of CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood; Vice-Pres. John J. Moran of the Communications Workers; and John Brophy, director of industrial union councils.

HEARINGS on the UOPWA were postponed from Dec. 15 when counsel filed the injunction request in federal district court in Philadelphia. Named as defendants were Emil Rieve, head of the hearing committee and president of the textile union; and George Craig, CIO regional director in Philadephia.

Craig has had no connection with the CIO Executive Board's decision to investigate the various left wing unions and was not involved in any way in the hearing procedure. Rieve was named apparently on the mistaken theory that he was a resident of Philadelphia—though he has not lived there for six years.

CIO attorneys, in a lengthy brief studied with numerous court decisions, argued that the Philadelphia federal court had no jurisdiction in the case—since office union headquarters are in New York and CIO's national office is in Washington. The CIO brief also argued that the complaint does not cover actions arising under the Constitution or federal statutes.

The hearing procedure, as outlined by Rieve several weeks ago, provides for closed meetings, with no lawyers present. William Steinberg, head of the American Radio Association — who filed the charges against the office union and nine other left-wing CIO affiliates — and other witnesses will be present to press charges; and officers of the UOPWA will be given time to present their defense.

The hearings are closed to the press and to the public.

"All right, Mr. Atomic Scientist! Into the decontamination chamber!"

DISCUSSING plans for CIO State Councils at the councils conference at Chicago are (l. to r.) Pres. O. G. McTavish of the Colorado council; Secy.-Treas. Eugene Rosati, Colorado council; John Brophy, CIO councils director and conference chairman, and Clarence Palmer, president and secretary-treasurer, Utah council.

ANTHONY W. SMITH, assistant CIO councils director (center) is making a point to CIO secretary-treasurer (l.) and Harold J. Garno, New York state secretary-treasurer at the Chicago conference. The meeting took place at the Morrison Hotel. Delegates from 30 states attended.

State CIO Heads Set to Fight for Legislative Plans

By BOB SENSER

THERE'S A saying that as an organization grows older, it loses its energy and grows conservative.

Will this happen to the CIO? Not if a group of men who attended a three-day meeting in Chicago can help it.

Forty-six CIO officials from 30 states got together for the Annual Conference of State Industrial Union Councils. Most of them are presidents and secretary-treasurers of their state councils, and thus have key roles in implementing CIO policy — which means turning convention resolutions into full-blown, living realities.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey sounded a ringing call for continued militant action in the "great sacred work' of the labor movement.

"CIO's mission," Carey said, "is to be the spearhead for all that is right and decent, to go on fighting even when we receive a bump now and then. We will continue to act as the conscience of our country, because no other group can do as much on questions of racial discrimination, on questions of improving economic conditions, on questions of sound political action.

"We are not going to sit back and think that some other group will do this. It's our job."

That was the overall theme of the conference. CIO Councils' Dir. John Brophy, his assistant, Anthony Smith, and other CIO staff men spelled out the program on civil rights, housing, full employment, foreign relations, unemployment compensation, wage and hour laws, and other legislation.

Sitting around a big U-shaped table, the state officials informally swapped experiences, and made off-the-record disclosures of what their strategies would be during 1950.

"I'm looking for the best year yet," said Maurice McElligott of the Illinois Council. "We're rid of practically all the internal bickering with the so-called left-wing, and now we can really concentrate on our constructive program."

William Lavelle, assistant director of the CIO Legislative Dept., reminded the officials that in 1950 they would have to renew many old battles in Congress. On the top of the list of legislative "musts" he placed Taft-Hartley repeal and civil rights legislation.

He also pointed out that 1950 will bring at least two fights with the real estate lobby—first in January when funds will be needed for the Office of Housing Expediter, and then again later in the year before the rent control law expires.

Tilford Dudley, assistant Natl. PAC director, said that the CIO will continue to push for the Truman health bill. "Many doctors think it's too radical, but I've found that once they get the real facts on it, they often change their minds."

George L-P Weaver, director of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, warned that by tossing out Communists from office, the CIO has assumed an additional responsibility.

"The Communist Party," he explained, "has planted in the minds of many people the mistaken idea that they are the primary defenders of the rights of all people. We have to demonstrate in a conclusive manner just how hollow their purpose is in civil rights, as well as in other trade union issues."

He urged that in pressing for state fair employment bills and other legislation, the councils get together with the AFL, the League of Women Voters, Americans for Democratic Action, Y.W.C.A., the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and other non-Communist liberal groups.

Weaver praised the Indiana Council for its work in convincing Indiana legislators they should pass a law forbidding segregation in Hoosier schools.

Brophy, as chairman of the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation, said that CIO leaders should whenever possible pay more attention to long-range planning. "We ought to take time out to think more about such matters as city decentralization, world-wide conservation problems, industrial planning."

He emphasized that these subjects are not as lofty as they sound. "Our CIO members," Brophy said, "are in the forefront of those who suffer from big city crowding. Our CIO members are among the first to suffer when there is a shortage of anything. They're among the first to suffer when anything goes wrong because of bad planning in our economy.

"Workers have a tremendous stake in industrial life, and they should have more of a say about what happens in it."

Illinois CIO Maps Civil Rights Drive

TOP PRIORITY for a civil rights drive was pledged by the seventh constitutional convention of the Illinois CIO Council.

The drive so far has met some "temporary setbacks," Abe Brussel, general counsel for the group, told 450 delegates in the three-day Chicago meeting.

"But victory will be ours," he added. "Fair employment eventually will be law in the United States, and it will be law in Illinois. We've been leaders in that fight, and we'll continue to be, both on the state and national levels."

Besides supporting FEPC and other civil rights legislation, the convention urged members not to participate in leagues and tournaments of the "lily-white" American Bowling Congress, and praised CIO leaders for pushing a law suit against ABC for its Jim Crow policies.

SPEAKER after speaker at the convention brought home the point that civil rights and other liberal measures won't happen just by passing resolutions. "Political action" was the most popular phrase — and topic — at the convention.

"We've been active so far in elections for legislative and executive offices," Tilford Dudley, assistant director of the national PAC said. "We've also got to get busy on the judicial level."

The convention found that the Illinois Supreme Court was a good place to start. Delegates called for the selection of candidates "who, in addition to their other qualifications have an adequate understanding of the problems of labor in our modern society." A resolution charged that the Illinois high court's thinking stems back to 1870, when the present outmoded Illinois constitution was adopted.

In its political program, the convention asked concretely for: higher salaries for state legislators and state officials (in order to attract able persons); an end to U.S. Senate filibusters; elimination of the electoral college and substitution of a "direct election" for president and vice-president; abolition of the present Congressional seniority system "by which wisdom is stifled and age takes precedence over ability."

Affiliates were urged to negotiate for primary and general election days as paid holidays.

JOSEPH GERMANO, Steelworker district director and president of the Illinois council, said that the saving of Farm Equipment and Electrical Worker memberships for CIO is not just the job of the Auto Workers and the new International Union of Electrical Workers, respectively. "It's the job of every man in this convention," Germano said.

The convention gave "wholehearted support to UAW-CIO and IUE-CIO."

Germano in his keynote speech criticized "fair weather friends" of the CIO, and cited persons whom the CIO had supported in the 1944 election.

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) drew the criticism of Dudley who characterized him as "good, honest, intelligent" but "misguided."

BOTH GERMANO and Sec-Treas. Maurice McElligott were re-elected to office for the coming year. Duane (Pat) Greathouse, regional director of the UAW, was named vice president, replacing Philip Weightman, former Packinghouse Workers vice president. Weightman declined the nomination on two grounds: (1) his home local at Swift & Co. is no longer a council affiliate and thus he isn't eligible, (2) he is now on the national CIO staff, and thus he doesn't have time to devote to the vice presidency.

Defeated in his bid for an executive board post was Louis Goldstein of the Fur & Leather Workers, one of the 10 unions awaiting trial on charges of following the Communist Party line.

While the six other board nominees said briefly "I accept," Goldstein took the platform for a speech and for about 15 minutes talked about "autonomy within the CIO." He got so wrapped up in his speech that he forgot to accept, and the chairman had to question him on his intentions as Goldstein was leaving the platform.

Goldstein received only a handful of votes.

Adlai E. Stevenson, governor of Illinois; Martin H. Kennelly, mayor of Chicago; Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago, and Frank Annunzio, director of the Illinois state department of labor, also spoke at the convention.

Just Routine Call, But—

How a routine call to a precinct police station unexpectedly turned up the startling news of the attempted murder of Walter Reuther is told by Robert M. Yoder in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

"A bored but conscientious United Press man in Detroit," Yoder wrote, was making a series of routine phone calls one night, to the morgue, fire department, hospitals, precinct police stations, etc., to see if anything was doing.

All had the same old answer, "nothing doing," except one police station, where the sergeant added as an afterthought that a squad was out checking some kind of mixup, doubtless minor.

The UP man happened to know "one newsworthy resident of the street the sergeant mentioned—the labor leader, Walter Reuther." So he phoned Reuther's home and asked: "What happened around there?"

"They shot Walter through a window in the kitchen," he was told.

That's how the UP, Yoder wrote, "was 15 minutes ahead with a bulletin on the attempted assassination, in a quiet home, of one of the country's most strategic union leaders, and one of the biggest Detroit stories of the year."

Mrs. FDR's Book Shows She's A Real democrat

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

"I have the rare privilege and great honor of presenting a gracious lady, one of God's nobel women, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt," CIO Pres. Philip Murray said in introducing the wife of the President of the United States as a speaker at the 1944 CIO convention in Chicago.

The delegates gave Mrs. Roosevelt a tremendous ovation when she finished speaking, as they had done the year before when she made her first CIO address at the national convention in Philadelphia.

Today, Mrs. Roosevelt is a private citizen, but if she were again to speak before a CIO convention, there is no doubt that she would get just as big a hand as she did when she spoke as the President's wife in 1943 and 1944.

For Mrs. Roosevelt is a distingushed woman in her own right. The fact that she happened to be the wife of a great American President made it possible for millions of Americans who might not otherwise have heard of her to find it out.

THE YEARS since FDR's death in 1945 have offered convincing proof that Phil Murray's description of Mrs. Roosevelt did not turn out to be just platform applesauce.

His sentiments have been echoed countless times since throughout the nation and to the far corners of the world. No other American woman has been held in higher public esteem in her lifetime.

She has also had powerful enemies and although the storm that used to rage over her head has died away and she has been left in comparative peace to persue her official work with the United Nations and to write her syndicated column, there are still many who have no idea why she is regarded as a great woman and an outstanding figure of our times.

The answer can be found in Eleanor Roosevelt's new book, "This I Remember," in which she tells the story of the years she spent in the Governor's mansion in New York and in the White House.

THE BOOK has been widely acclaimed by critics as adding invaluable first-hand material to the history of our times, and contributing to a better understanding of one of the nation's greatest and most controversial figures.

Mrs. Roosevelt is not a literary genius. There are no breath-taking descriptions or lovely flights of the imagination in the book. It keeps at a pedestrian pace. And yet it has a unique flavor and color all its own.

Sometimes this comes from the strange mixture of Mrs. Roosevelt's concern with housewifely affairs and her wise observations about affairs of state. Such matters are not commonly combined in books dealing with the important public events that Mrs. Roosevelt tells about, and the effect is a bit startling at first.

But as the story unfolds you come to realize more and more how important a part the personal and household persuits of the First Lady play in political life. It just hasn't been written up adequately before.

How Mrs. Roosevelt managed the White House and behaved at teas and receptions; how and where she went and everything she did in fact, was often used as political criticism against the President.

AS A GUEST SPEAKER at the Natl. CIO convention held in Chicago in November 1944, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is given a cordial welcome by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

Mrs. Roosevelt relates with amusement some of the criticism she received. One letter from a woman said:

"Instead of tearing around the country, I think you should stay at home and personally see that the White House is clean. I soiled my white gloves yesterday morning on the stair-railing. It is disgraceful."

Mrs. Roosevelt explained that the stairs were wiped every 15 minutes on such occasions, but that the great crowd of people passing down the stairs kept the rails soiled.

ANOTHER letter took her to task because the squirrels on the White House ground did not look well. Mrs. Roosevelt made inquiries from the zoo about the squirrels and when told that they were being fed too many peanuts by visitors, she arranged for them to get the supplemental diet the man at the zoo recommended.

As these stories and others she tells show, Mrs. Roosevelt treated all criticism she received, however petty or malicious, with courteous concern. This was an important part of her unusual conception of her duties and responsibilities to the public as the President's wife.

For Mrs. Roosevelt takes her democratic principles seriously. No sign of snobbery slips out unaware in her narrative. She is a natural-born democrat who has instinctively lived up to what she believes even when moving in circles where such ideas were regarded with marked distaste.

Many she met in those circles regarded it as a new and cockeyed theory that the government had a responsibility to the people.

Others she associated with in high government circles were fake liberals who had the habit, when professing to believe in some progressive government measure for the benefit of the people, of defending their opinion apologetically by explaining that in the long-run the measure would benefit the well-to-do.

MRS. ROOSEVELT is no phony liberal. Her honesty, courage and sincerity ring true in "This I Remember." She sticks up for her ideas vigorously, although always with courteous consideration for her opponents, and insists on living up to what she believes, in spite of sneers or well-meaning protests. She had no opposition from her husband on this score.

Once she scandalized certain elements by giving a garden party at the White House for girls from a reform school in Washington, most of whom were Negroes. Another time she shocked the White House staff by bringing an army private, whom she met casually at the railroad station, home to lunch at the White House.

There is nothing in Mrs. Roosevelt's book to add to the hate and bitterness now rampant in the world. No chatty stories spiced with malice are related.

However, she herself was many times the victim of slanderous gossip cooked up at cocktail parties or other high society gatherings and spread throughout the nation by a few shoddy columnists who would stoop to anything for a story.

Some of these garbled tales are cleared up in her book frankly and without bitterness. You can almost see her intelligent eyes crinkle in amusement as you read her account of them.

ONE OF THE outstanding qualities of Mrs. Roosevelt's book is her kindly and tolerant judgment of people. "This I Remember" is rich with penetrating character studies of prominent figures on the national and international scene as observed through the eyes of a wise, fair-minded and intelligent woman.

Although Mrs. Roosevelt was born to the purple, a daughter of a rich and famous American family, niece of one former president and wife of another, and had great cultural advantages all her life which would seem to have given her much confidence in herself, she confesses that she has remained shy most of her life.

This may help explain why she was able to observe people with so much detachment and wise discernment. If she had been an aggressive woman, very sure of herself, and concerned with pushing her own ego forward, she could not have seen so much.

SOMETIMES her remarks resemble the sensible and shrewd observations heard from the lips of clever working class mothers who have learned their wisdom the hard way.

Mrs. Roosevelt is not a Pollyanna by any means. She does not say nice things about people indiscriminately and her preferences stand out plainly, but she tempers her criticism with an explanation of what happened to the people she tells about to make them what they were or do what they did.

One of her most unflattering comments, perhaps, concerns some of the "cabinet wives" who were totally untouched and bored by Mrs. Roosevelt's efforts to get them interested in such dull subjects as the slums of Washington. Her good friend, Mrs. Elinor Morgenthau, was an outstanding exception.

Of all the people Mrs. Roosevelt writes about, the portrait of the clever, hard-working and intensely loyal Louis Howe, the "gnome-like" man who loomed so large in the life of both Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, stands out most vividly. He crops up frequently in the book, for his fine hand was behind some of President Roosevelt's most important early policies.

(Mrs. Roosevelt says Howe called his faithful secretary, "Rabbit," probably because she hopped around in such a lively fashion fulfilling his wishes, and "looked so gentle and defenseless.")

Even after his death in 1936, Howe's influence continued to be felt. Mrs. Roosevelt writes that after Howe died, "Franklin never had a political adviser who would argue with him and still give him unquestioned loyalty." Comparing Howe with Harry Hopkins later, she says, "my husband found some of the companionship and loyalty Louis had given him, but not the careful analysis of each situation."

Although Mrs. Roosevelt feels that she made few new friends during the years in the White House, she did really get to know well some of the renowned visitors in spite of the formal atmosphere under which they met.

(Even the family's dogs, until Fala came, couldn't take the White House atmosphere, says Mrs. Roosevelt.)

MRS. ROOSEVELT feels that the fact that she was a "worrier" who was afraid something might go wrong at social affairs often kept her from relaxing and enjoying herself as a hostess as much as she might have.

In her portrait gallery are both full length and miniature studies of an odd mixture of personages, ranging from kings, queens and other foreign notables, to labor leaders, big shots in U. S. industry and government, stage and screen actors and actresses, young radicals and plain Americans.

An error somehow slipped into Mrs. Roosevelt's account of some of the notable women she met. She mentions "the late Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, educator and head of the Negro Youth Division of the National Youth Administration."

Mrs. Bethune is very much alive. Several weeks ago she appeared in the news when Pres. Truman presented her with an award for outstanding humanitarian work, upon her retirement from the presidency of the National Council of Negro Women which she founded.

MRS. ROOSEVELT was not content merely to meet people, however. She went constantly to see things for herself, visiting slums, hospitals, penal institutions, coal mining areas and other depressing places, always calling public attention to the evils or inadequacies she found.

Her comings and goings about the United States, and during the war, to Europe and the Pacific, aroused constant criticism and much more or less good-natured kidding. "Here comes Mrs. Roosevelt," became a national joke.

A very large part of "This I Remember" naturally deals with the life and characteristics of her husband, his policies and advisers, and the important events so vital to the welfare of America which he helped mold. It is her intelligent and first-hand observations of these matters that will make Mrs. Roosevelt's book valuable source material for historians for many years to come.

CIO members who read the book will discover that Eleanor Roosevelt is a woman working people can understand.

This I Remember, by Eleanor Roosevelt, published by Harper & Brothers, New York, $4.50.

Reuther Sees French Policy Aiding Reds

THE FRENCH government is directly or indirectly playing into the hands of the Communists.

That was the charge made by Walter P. Reuther, head of the CIO United Auto Workers, at a press conference in Paris. He visited the French capital shortly after the end of the Free World Labor Congress in London, where he was a leading member of the CIO delegation.

"I am unable to understand how the French government can freeze wages and not prices," Reuther said. "This is intolerable and as long as it continues, will be a help to communism in France."

Reuther's comments echoed the sentiments of French workers, who have been agitating for a more equitable national policy. Prices have far outstripped wages and caused severe hardship to French workers and their families.

"One of the reasons why the Communists are so strong in France, where they have virtual majority control of unions, is that French industrial workers in particular are not getting their fair share of the national wealth," the UAW leader said.

ASKED FOR a comparison of European and American union thinking and actions, Reuther suggested that "one of the real weaknesses of the European unions is that they are continually fighting against ideological windmills.

"In our struggle against Wall Street reaction, we have learned something about fighting capitalism in a practical sense. Our program is as progressive, if not more so, than any European one; it is simply not based on ideological issues but on humanitarian ones."

Reuther voiced concern that French workers are not receiving their fair share of Marshall Plan aid to France.

"The theory that if you give enough at the top, it will trickle down to the bottom is all wrong," he said. "We shall have to drill some big holes in the bottom."

Big Church Group Will Fight Bias

A church council representing 28 million Protestants has voted to help Negroes fight racial segregation. The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, meeting in Atlanta, voted to intervene before the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of a Texas Negro who wants to study in a white state university.

(In Washington Rep. Sam Hobbs (D, Ala.) filed a brief with the Supreme Court asking it to uphold racial segregation in a railroad case.)

AFL Union Back TWU

BRT Head Reprimands Tampa Strikebreakers

SOME MEMBERS of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen who have been acting as armed strikebreakers in the Tampa, Fla., bus strike have been severely censored by BRT Pres. W. P. Kennedy in Cleveland.

The six-week-old CIO Transport Workers' walkout against Tampa Transit Lines has received the indorsement of the executive board of Tampa AFL Central Trades and Labor Assembly.

In a telegram to local BRT officials, Kennedy declared, "Brotherhood members are not permitted to interfere with the strike by contracting organization, Transport Workers Union and Tampa Transit Lines, or enter service while strike continues. Those doing so are subject to penalty provided in our law."

L. P. Alford, local chairman of BRT Tampa Lodge 851 declared the action of the drivers in returning to work "is unauthorized by our brotherhood.

"The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen recognizes the TWU as the bargaining agent for the employes of the Tampa Transit Co. and those who are members of the BRT should adhere to and abide by the rules of the bargaining agent.

"We (Local 851 members) feel to a man that these people are a discredit to our organization."

He said the strikebreakers had asked his office to get permission from national headquarters to return to work "but they were denied such authorization and were told to acquiesce to the instructions of TWU officials."

But operations have remained on a skeleton basis since the BRT members returned two weeks ago. Between 35 and 40 drivers are reporting for runs under an emergency order from Mayor Hixon, according to Tampa newspapers. The company claims one third of the normal schedule has been maintained during peak hours. No effort has been made to operate the buses after dark.

Meanwhile, circulation of a handbill bearing the Communist Party indorsement of the strike was repudiated by CIO Reg. Dir. Charles L. Cowl of Tampa who said, "CIO wants nothing from the Communists, except to be left alone.

"It was obviously a last-ditch attempt to attach the Communist stigma to the CIO in Florida," Cowl declared. "There is absolutely nothing the CIO wants from the Communist party—and this means members, sympathy, financial aid or moral support," he added.

TWU is seeking to have wages increased from $1.10 to $1.35 an hour and to have adjustment of grievances involving toilet facilities and lunch periods on long runs. The company has repeatedly turned down the union offer to submit the issues to an impartial arbitrator.

Hillman Foundation Plans News, Radio, Fiction Awards

TRUSTEES of the million dollar Sidney Hillman Foundation, named after the late president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have allocated $42,500 for scholarships, grants-in-aid, merit awards and other prizes for 1950.

A $10,000 grant-in-aid was made to the social science department of the University of Chicago, covering a two-year period, to make a thorough analysis of school and college textbooks for the purpose of rooting out the teaching of prejudice and discrimination.

For the first time, in 1950, the foundation will set up Hillman prize awards, which will be an annual event, in daily and labor journalism, the national magazine field, radio and television, fiction, theatre and motion pictures.

Five hundred dollars each will be awarded for the best series of newspaper articles, the best editorial, the best magazine piece, the best radio or television broadcast, the best work of fiction, the best play and film "dealing with a labor theme and honestly portraying the labor struggle."

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of ACW and the Foundation, said that $1,000 has been set aside for the annual Hillman award for meritorious achievement, the recipient to be announced later.

The Foundation has voted $18,000 in scholarships for 1950, to be distributed as follows:

Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., $2,000; Howard University, Washington, D. C., $2,000; New School for Social Research, New York City, $2,000; New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., $2,000; Roosevelt College, Chicago, $5,000, and the Chaim Weizmann Institute, Rehovoth, Israel, $5,000.

For the Sidney Hillman Tool Fund in Israel, which helps rehabilitate refugees and turn them into skilled artisans, $5,000 was appropriated. Another $5,000 was set aside for the annual Hillman lecture series, the lecturers to be announced later.

Learners' Rates To Be Revised

To meet the new situation created when the 75c minimum-wage law goes into effect Jan. 25, 1950, Labor Secy. Maurice Tobin has taken steps to revise learners' rates in the textile and hosiery industries.

Employers in the textile industry have asked Wage-Hour Administrator William R. McComb to decide whether hourly rates under 75c should be allowed for learners. Under the law, the Wage-Hour Administration can set a lower rate, with strict limitations on the number of learners who can be employed, and the length of time they're considered learners. Hearings on the proposal will take place Dec. 19.

For the hosiery industry, McComb has proposed a minimum rate from 59c to 71c, depending on the occupation of the learner, with learning periods up to 480 hours (three months) and up to 960 hours (six months) depending on the occupations and previous experience of the learner. No more than five per cent of the working force could be classified as learners except where it's proven new plants need a larger number.

Kroll Sees Victories In South, West

A politically resurgent South and Far West will give the Fair Deal 20 additional Congressmen in 1950, Jack Kroll, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, predicted at a general executive board meeting of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Atlantic City.

Kroll, who recently toured those sections, said that liberal forces would pick up six additional seats in the Senate.

The Amalgamated board, with Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky in the chair, promised all-out aid to CIO-PAC's voluntary dollar drive in the 1950 political contests.

Kroll, who is also an Amalgamated vice-president, said he was told by local labor, farmer and liberal forces in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia and elsewhere in the South that resentment is growing rapidly against the coalition of Dixiecrats and "Northern, reactionary Republicans."

"I was told," he informed the Amalgamated board, "that a number of Southern Dixiecrats would be retired from the House and Senate because they parade as Democrats and vote like Republicans."

THE CIO-PAC chairman predicted the development of a real two-party system, in the South, consisting of Democrats and "Dixiegops."

Kroll cited the voting record of Rep. James Davis, Fifth Georgia District, as an example of those who run as Democrats and vote as Republicans. During 1949, he said, Congressman Davis, he was told in Atlanta, voted 35% with the Democrats, and 65% with the Republicans.

Of his own State, Ohio, Kroll reported:

"If all the people, who disagree with Bob Taft's domestic and foreign policies, register and vote, he is a defeated man."

Farmers, labor and the liberals are all opposed to the re-election of Sen. Taft, he said.

EVERYWHERE he went, in the South as elsewhere, he found unified labor political action, on every local and state level, among the CIO, AFL and the Railway Brotherhoods. He said that labor's political unity would be even more solidified in 1950.

Frank Rosenblum, Amalgamated secretary-treasurer, announced that the entire Amalgamated organization is being mobilized to raise voluntary PAC dollars for 1950.

Hyman Blumberg, Amalgamated executive vice president; Vice Presidents Murray Weinstein, Louis Hollander, Anthony Froise and Abraham Chatman cited labor's election victories in New York City and State this year. Similar reports were heard from Vice President Charles Weinstein, Philadelphia, and other board members who said the Fair Deal forces would go on to even greater victories in 1950.

Robeson Records Shunned in Prague

Paul Robeson is hailed by the Commies in Prague, Czechoslovakia as a hero. But as a musician he rates well below trumpeter Harry James. A concert of James records jammed a hall to overflowing, but Robeson records in the same hall were heard by a half-empty house the same day.

Ruttenberg On Hoover Plan:

Let's Not Sacrifice Efficiency For Savings

STANLEY Ruttenberg, CIO director of Education and Research, last week urged the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report not to put a false emphasis on savings in telling of the benefits to be obtained by re-organization of the Federal government.

Despite Ruttenberg's warnings, speakers at the conference, including both Dr. Robert L. Johnson, President of Temple University and committee chairman, and former President Herbert Hoover, stressed savings which could be affected by the Hoover Commission report.

Ruttenberg told the conference held by the committee in Washington last week:

"The committee should emphasize to the public the necessity for reorganization of government activities, the need for improved efficiency and elimination of waste and duplication, and leave to Congress the determination as to how much money can be saved through these operations."

HE REMINDED his audience: "At no point in the reportings of the commission can there be found estimates of the amount of savings that would ensue from the adoption of the recommendations."

Ruttenberg said that "instead of having actual dollar savings it might be found more advisable to have more and better service for the same amount of dollar expenditure. . ."

He said that the commission's recomendations that the Labor Dept. be strengthened and that a Welfare Dept. be created were of particular concern to the CIO.

The first session of the 81st Congress strengthened the Labor Dept. by increasing its appropriation and by transferring the U. S. Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance Bureau to the department, but the CIO at its Cleveland convention called for additional Congressional action to increase the usefulness of the agency.

Congress rejected Reorganization Plan No. 1 to create a Welfare Dept., which President Truman submitted.

"IT WAS unfortunate," Ruttenberg said, "that an important group such as this committee did not intervene in support of the Hoover Commission's Report. We sincerely hope and trust that the committee will join with us in strongly urging Congress to put into effect these recommendations."

Lewis G. Hines, special representative of the AFL, also called for the enactment of these two recommendations.

There were "three areas," Ruttenberg said, where "small but highly worthwhile economies" may result from adoption of Hoover Commission recommendations. He listed these as:

"1. Avoidance of overlapping in maintenance and operation, such as the National Defense Establishments.

"2. The stabilization of personnel to minimize the waste due to excessive turnover. This could be the reintegration of personnel management with general management.

"3. The elimination of competition in public works construction projects, such as the current problem between the Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation.

Education Two-Way Street, Says Packing Union Aide

LOUIS F. KRAINOCK, newly appointed education director of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, hopes to develop "an education program with muscles."

Formerly a CIO organizer in the south, a Marine lieutenant, a teacher and a TVA official, Krainock is dead set against the notion that education directors tell union members what they have to learn.

"Education works both ways," he said between long drags on his pipe. "We plan to use the knowledge and experience of the packinghouse workers in the UPWA program. The people who work in the plants know more about their own problems than anyone can tell them.

"Our job," he continued, "is to pool that knowledge, shape it up and pass it on to the rest of the union members. An education program with muscles is what I hope to develop. In other words, the program should help build the union if it is to be worth anything."

KRAINOCK WHO was appointed recently by the UPWA executive board to head up the union's educational work, is a native of a coal mining town in central Illinois, and was virtually born into the labor movement. His father was an early organizer for the Mine Workers Union and the bitter 1921 mine strike made a vivid impression on young Louis' mind.

The late Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO Organizing Committee, appointed Krainock as an area director immediately after his discharge from the Marines in 1946. He worked on the union drive at the atomic energy plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and organized throughout the central part of the state in behalf of various CIO unions.

Krainock enlisted as a Marine private in 1942, and was commissioned first lieutenant from the ranks. As a combat platoon leader, he saw heavy action at the Marianas and at Saipan, where he was wounded and sent back to the States.

WHEN HE recovered from his wounds, he was assigned to Camp Lejeune, N. C., where he worked on developing teaching techniques and visual aids for teachers. He was also an instructor on tactics and organization. Later he was detailed to Marine headquarters at Washington, where he supervised an employes' training program.

Before his military service, Krainock spent seven years with the Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville, Tenn., starting as a messenger when the project first began and reaching the position as senior administrative assistant in charge of personnel training programs.

Secy. Snyder Indirectly Slaps Monopoly Control

By DONALD WOODS

A STRONG argument for federal regulation of big, highly concentrated industries where there is evidence of monopoly control was made to President Truman, by Commerce Secy. Sawyer, indirectly, in a report last week on the need for regulation of transportation industries.

Sawyer's report dealt entirely with transportation, but the principles he spelled out for measuring the need of regulating such industries apply with equal force to all American industry—particularly the heavy goods industries which are dominated by a few big companies—such as steel, electrical equipment, aluminum, and automobiles.

The most important guide-post in determining whether an industry should be regulated, Sawyer said, was whether it would contribute to "preservation for the using public of adequate, low-cost and nondiscriminatory service."

"Decisions with respect to the extension or relaxation of regulatory controls," the cabinet officer added, "should be made on the basis of the net and ultimate effect upon the transportation user. A second standard is that, in those cases where free competition is possible, competition is more likely than regulation to produce the maximum service at the lowest possible cost."

FREE COMPETITION, Sawyer added in a footnote, means a situation "in which activities of any industrial supplier of service have only a negligible effect upon the total volume of service rendered and the price which is charged. The best example in the transportation field is tramp shipping."

Sawyer's report was the greatest boost yet provided for current efforts in Congress to do something about the bigness in business.

What this cabinet officer, who has been known as a conservative, said, in effect, was that where a few big companies dominate an industry there is not free competition and there should, therefore, be federal regulation.

Spelling out what he was talking about in terms of the transportation industries, Sawyer said:

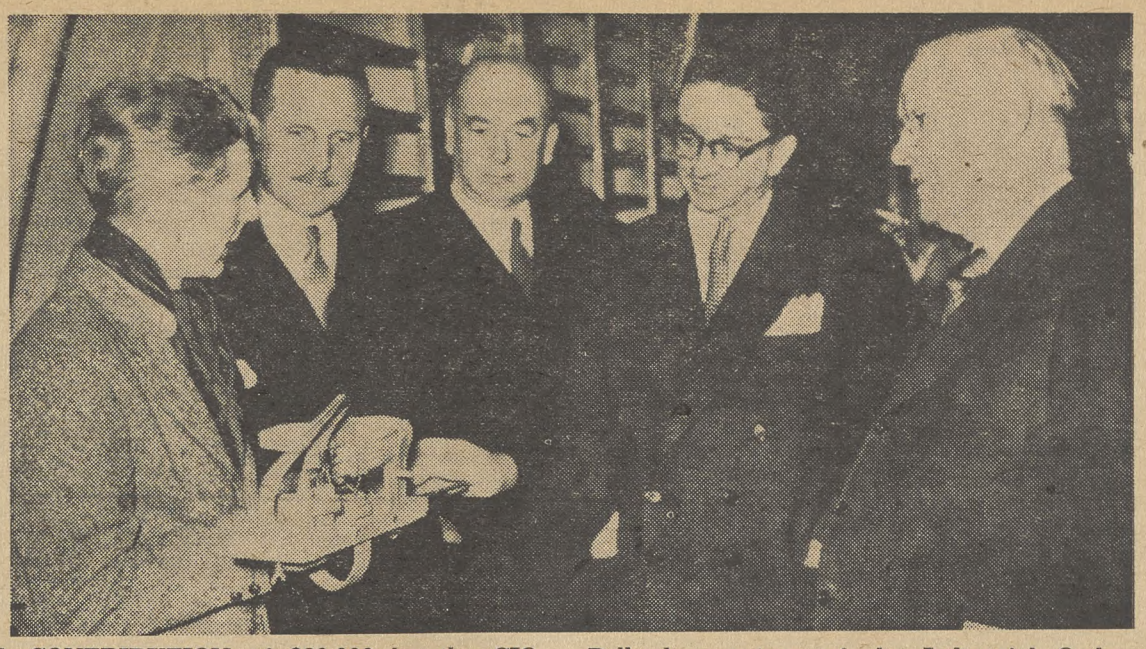
"Translating these general statements into concrete terms, it is obvious that with federal and state governments providing airways, highways, and waterways, the prospect of effective competition among air carriers, highway carriers and waterway carriers is far more real than in the case of railroads or pipelines where entirely new facilities of great cost would be required if additional competitors entered the field.

"In the case of air carriers, highway carriers and water carriers, often all that is needed to create additional service is to supply additional planes, trucks, ships, or barges. Such facilities as railroads and pipelines come much closer to being natural monopolies from the standpoint of particular shippers who use the service than do other carriers where the basic facilities are available to all. Accordingly, continued regulation of these types of carriers is justified in the public interest.

"A lesser degree of regulation may be required in the case of other types of carriers where a greater degree of competition is likely to prevail. It is possible, for example, that in the absence of regulation by the ICC, competition between truck lines might in and of itself furnish to the user of trucking services all the protection he needs against exorbitant rates and inadequate service, although rates would undoubtedly be less stable and protection against loss less sure than under regulation. Many users of railroad services, particularly if they are located on a single railroad, have no such protection through resort to competing railroads and must accordingly be protected through regulation."

SAWYER ALSO reported to the President that federal regulation of industry was much more practical and effective in industries where the number of companies to be regulated was small, than in industries where there were a great many competing companies, such as in trucking.

The Commerce Department, which under proposed government reorganization plans would have control of transportation agencies, proposed in Sawyer's report a reexamination of the effectiveness of regulatory control over railroads and pipelines by the ICC.



A CONTRIBUTION of $80,000 by the CIO Community Services Committee helped make possible the Industrial Orthopedic Society Rehabilitation Center near Bedford, England, which was opened recently. An instructor at the center (l.) is explaining some modern equipment to visitors (l. to r.): Julius C. Homles, American minister in London; Percy Pollard, secretary of the Industrial Orthopedic Society; Pres. Harry Martin of the CIO Newspaper Guild, who is ECA information director in Paris and special adviser to Ambassador at Large Harriman, and AFL Pres. William Green. The AFL contributed jointly with the CIO to the project, which aids industrial workers in need of treatment.

Haywood Hits Fascist Spain

STRONG condemnation of the fascist government of Spain was voiced by CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood at the recent Free World Labor Congress in London.

A member of the CIO delegation to the 10-day meeting, which set up the new Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Haywood told the 250 delegates:

"We will resist any attempt to bring about recognition of Franco, and we will support any attempt to restore democracy to that country.

"Rest assured, my Spanish brothers, that your fellow workers in the United States will stand with you."

The ICFTU went on record "as opposing the granting of any assistance to Spain until such time as democracy and full trade union rights have been restored, and the workers are once more able to make their contribution to the country's recovery."

The ICFTU also opposed bringing Spain into the Marshall Plan or Atlantic Pact programs.

"Like all fascists, the Spanish Falangists cannot be regarded as reliable partners for the democracies of the world, and should therefore not be included in any pact of mutual assistance," the resolution said.

Co-op Conscious

Britain is much more co-op conscious than the United States. One fourth of its civil population is registered with co-op societies for milk, sugar, butter and cheese; almost one-quarter for bacon, and more than one fifth for coal. The societies are expecting even greater percentages for 1950.

Organizationally Speaking

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

(In the absence of Vice-President Haywood, who went to the London conference for the establishment of the Intl. Conefedration of Free Trade Unions, his column is compiled from field reports.)

Driving toward the objective of 100% membership of all eligible employes, members of the Mountain States Division of the Communications Workers of America last month staged a campaign which netted 900 new members.

Typical of the organizational difficluty faced by the CIO's newest affiliate, the campaign reached out into towns, villages and isolated areas throughout the Rocky Mountain region.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reported that workers who never before had met a CIO member are now enrolled in CWA-CIO. Officers of the division are LeRoy Purdy, President; Duke Smith, Vice-president; and Helen Newton, Secretary-Treasurer.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that in a representation election held for the cafeteria workers of the General Motors Corp., Columbus, Ohio, these workers voted 2 to 1 in favor of the UAW-CIO. In a union shop election held at the Jaeger Machine Co., Columbus, Ohio, the workers voted 265 for the USA-CIO and 79 against.

CIO Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton reports that in a representation election held at the International Harvester plant, Minneapolis, Minn., the workers voted 84 to 16 in favor of the UAW-CIO.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that a consent election was held at the Wyco Pipe Line, Casper, Wyo., and the workers voted as follows: eligible 32; Oil Workers-CIO 22; Central State Petroleum Union Independent 4; and no union 6. The organizational drive was carried on by Intl. Rep. George E. Jenkins.

CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that in a representation election held at the Dunkirk Silver Smith Co., Meriden, Conn., the workers voted 24 to 1 in favor of the Playthings, Jewelry and Novelty Workers-CIO. CIO Field Rep. William Quill was in charge of the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Loren J. Houser reports that in a representation election held at the Sherman White & Co. Creamery, Lafayette, Ind., the workers voted 29 to 4 in favor of the Packinghouse Workers-CIO. This campaign was conducted by Dir. Paul Elston of the Packinghouse Workers, and the CIO Regional Office.

United Rubber Workers District Director Floyd Gartrell reports that the URW-CIO won a representation election by a unanimous vote at the Kresco Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif. URW Field Rep. E. E. Spencer was in charge of the drive and was resposible for the unanimous vote for the URW-CIO.

UAW-CIO Reg. Dir. C. V. O'Halloran reports that the UAW-CIO won a representation election by a 90% majority at the Eason Grinding Co., Los Angeles, Calif. Intl. Rep. Dick Cartwright was in charge.

A strong majority for the United Furniture Workers-CIO Local 262 was scored in a union shop authorization vote at the San Francisco (Cal.) Simmons Plant. The vote was 848 to 26.

'Too Inexperienced'

Some employers just can't resist the temptation to write letters to their employes during an organizing campaign.

Wright Rubber Manufacturing Co. moved into Houston, Texas, with a plant employing 260.

CIO Organizing Committee representatives were met with eager response from Wright employes. A petition was filed.

Management apologized for its low wages in a letter to its employes. It said the workers were "too inexperienced"—yet loaded them down with additional work.

"We're not experienced enough to get regular pay, but the company wants us to do the work of two experienced men," the employes answered.

An election was held by NLRB. The vote: CIO Rubber Workers 182, IAM 37, "neither" 23.

Rent Control Law Is Upheld

The 1949 rent control law is constitutional, the Suprene Court has ruled, 8 to 0. That means that at least until June 30, 1950, there will be this protection for tenants from the greed of landlords.

The court reversed a decision by Federal Judge Elwyn R. Shaw, in Chicago, holding the 1949 rent law unconstitutional because he said the "local option" provision was an illegal delegation of congressional authority.

Union Membership At Peak In Britain

Total membership of British trade unions reached an all-time high at the end of 1948, passing the nine million mark. This is the third succesive year, says the Ministry of Labor, that the figure has exceeded previous records.

Estimated number of persons in civil employment in September of this year were a little more than 22 million. The total working force, including the unemployed, the armed services, and those on leave, numebred about 23 million.

Women comprised only some 1.7 million of the total trade union membership.

British Labor Wins 35th Contest

For the 35th straight time the British Labor Party has won a by-election caused by the death or retirement of a Labor member of Parliament. George Craddock, Labor candidate, defeated John L. Windle, conservative, 23,335 to 19,313, in the contest for the vacant seat in the South Bradford District.

Battle For Fair Deal Re-opened On Capitol Hill

IN ONE OF the most important Congressional hearings for many years, the Truman Administration has thrown its full resources into a battle to help the nation's 10 million families making less than $2000 a year.

Labor Secy. Tobin, Assistant Commerce Secy. Blaisdell, and Acting Federal Security Administrator Thurston carried the ball for the Administration in hearings before Sen. Sparkman's (D, Ala.) subcommittee of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee.

Tobin dramatized the plight of the 10 million families and 6 million individuals living on less than $2000 a year by noting that a special study last year by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed it cost a family of four from $3000 to $3450 to live modestly in a big city today. A large number of the 10 million families concerned live in such cities.

Blaisdell and Tobin both testified that the main attack on poverty is through maintaining a high and expanding national economy as charted by the full employment law. But they both called for additional supplemental measures, most of them already a part of President Truman's Fair Deal program.

THIS SEEMED to infuriate Rep. Rich (R., Pa.), a member of the committee. He asked how the government could help the small families if the government continued to have deficits and went broke. He accused Blaisdell of advocating continued deficit financing.

Blaisdell replied that whether he favored deficit financing depended upon the conditions. He noted that Congress (the Republican 80th) had created the deficit by cutting taxes at a time when he opposed such action. Now, he said, he would prefer a balanced budget, but whether it could be achieved in the light of the demands on government here and abroad he could not say.

Sparkman denied Blaisdell had advocated continued deficit spending. Rich insisted he had. Blaisdell flatly contradicted the Congressman, asserting: "I have not."

Sen. Flanders (R., N. H.), a more moderate Republican, noted that Senator Sawyer had been quoted as being on Rich's side of the fence on deficit financing. Rich asked whether the Administration would carry out Sawyer's views. Sparkman reminded him that was up to Congress, not the President.

TOBIN PRESENTED the committee with statistics on the estimated cost of modest living for families of various sizes in big cities. It varied from $1500 to $1800 for one person to $3700 to $4400 for a family of six persons. Only the single person could live decently on $2000, which left all the city families among the 10 million below par. He called the figure $2000 a conservative one for defining low-income families.

Among the additional steps necessary to protect the low-income families, Tobin said, are:

More adequate unemployment insurance with additional allowances for children: more adequate old age insurance benefits for older workers; national health legislation to strengthen unions and collective bargaining.

Blaisdell outlined a program not only for government, but for business. He said business could make a real contribution to the problem of low incomes by passing on the gains from technological advance through higher wages and lower prices, and by regularizing employment, particularly in the seasonal industries.

The Commerce Department's greatest contribution, Blaisdell said, was in promoting regional developments like TVA, which he noted has shown more economic progress than the rest of the country.

THURSTON said Federal aid to education (approved by the Senate, still pending in House), "would be a long step toward wiping out the inequities which are still a blot upon our principle of equal educational opportunity."

"The nation's investment in child health and welfare services is too little and too late," Thurston argued, adding that more funds should be made available for basic research into why some children develop serious emotional and behavior problems which will affect their earning power and social adjustments all through their lives.

Some estimates, which shocked the Congressmen, are that out of every classroom of 30 children, "three are destined to spend part of their lives in a mental hospital," Thurston said.

Many public health services programs, operating with federal and state funds, are doing a good job, but the performance varies from place to place, Thurston continued. Bills to extend public health programs, and to aid more workers to enter medical and nursing schools are now before Congress, Thurston said.

"A national health insurance plan," he told the subcommittee, "by bringing medical care within reach, in conjunction with rehabilitation services, should substantially cut down the loss of earning capacity because of ill health and disability. And this in turn would reduce the number of families whose low income is attributable to this cause."

Rep. Rich's Beef

Reporters could hardly believe their ears when, at a hearing on low-income families' problems, Rep. Rich (R., Pa.) said out loud that he was in favor of making every employer in the country pay into a health insurance fund to cover his workers.

(Rich's frequent query is, "Where's the money coming from?")

Questioned later, Rich straightened them out. Of course, the hard-shelled economy advocate hastily reassured them he's not for that outlandish socialized medicine idea of President Truman's

But he runs a couple of textile mills back home in Pennsylvania, and he doesn't like the way his Congressional colleagues passed a 75c minimum wage bill that hits his mills, while all around the town the merchants and exempted manufacturers are free to pay what they like. "If I have to pay it, why don't they all," he asked plaintively.

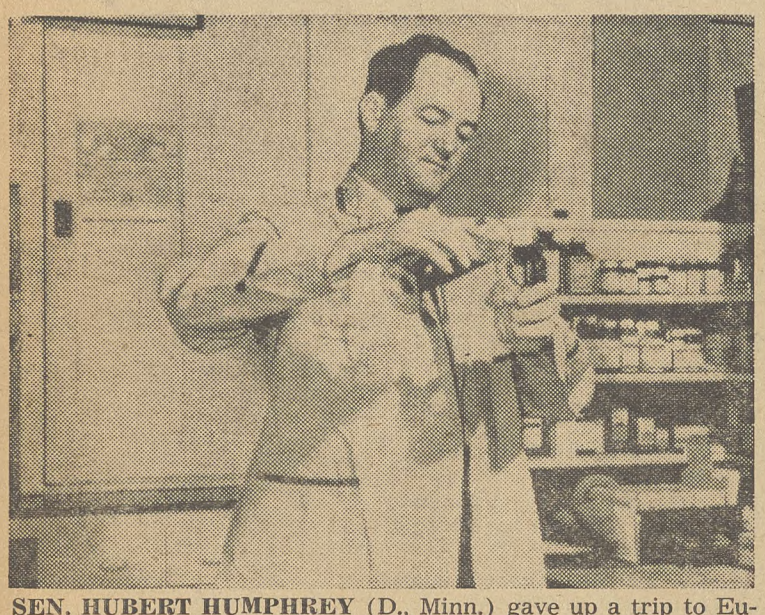
P.S.—Rep. Rich's mills used to pay 40 cents an hour minimum, until Congress raised the minimum, according to the CIO Textile Workers.

Dearborn Co-op Opens New Food Center

Mayor Orville Hubbard of Dearborn, Mich., joined the Fordson Co-Op the night it opened its new and enlarged food center. Tommy Thompson, president of Ford Local 600, CIO Auto Workers, called the event "another milestone in the progress of the working people." Lee Romano, vice-president of the local, pledged support also.

Five hundred neighbors crowded into the store the opening night. Sales for the first two days totaled $5300.

Motor City Co-Op meanwhile announced an agreement with Crown Furniture Co. of Dearborn and Detroit for liberal price concessions to co-op members and union members. A full-page ad in the Sunday issue of the Detroit Times, carrying the indorsement of the AFL and CIO, announced the agreement.



SEN. HUBERT HUMPHREY (D., Minn.) gave up a trip to Europe when his father died Nov. 25 and has since then been helping out in his old trade as a pharmacist at his father's drug store in Huron, S. D. Above, he fills a prescription. Work behind the cosmetics and jewelry counter has convinced the Senator that many federal excise taxes should be removed.

Education, Yes—But Enforcement, Too

While the Anti-Trust Division is willing to cooperate wholeheartedly in any effort to educate the public in what's in the nation's anti-monopoly laws, the new "educational" campaign will have no effect on the activities of the Justice Dept. in enforcing the anti-trust laws, Assistant Attorney General Herbert A. Bergson told the Senate Agriculture subcommitte investigating food prices.

He said that the suit against A&P would result in lower prices for the housewife, and also reported that a pending suit against Bowman Dairy of Chicago involves what Committee Counsel Paul Hadlick called "kickbacks" totalling $355,000 to A&P for milk purchased between July 1942 and March 1948. It is such discriminatory rebates that the Justice Dept. would try to prevent in the future, Bergson explained, through its suit to break up the A&P empire.

Five Proposals Are Made To Protect Workers' Health

FAR-REACHING proposals for strengthening the protection of the health of workers on the job was drawn up by the industrial health advisory committee for the U .S. Public Health Service at a meeting.

Union representatives took an active part in the sessions. The labor members of the committee are: Harry Read, executive assistant to CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey; Nelson Cruikshank, director of AFL social insurance activities; Dr. Lee Price, director of the Union Health Center of the AFL Garment Workers.

Paul Scharrenberg, veteran AFL leader and now director of the California Dept. of Industrial Relations, also is on the committee.

The Public Health Service was urged to:

1 Make further studies of air pollution like that which caused 20 deaths and the illness of 5910 persons at Donora, Pa., last year.

2 Look into the hazards arising from the ever-increasing use of ionizing radiation in industry.

3 Aid small plants in initiating on-the-job health programs.

4 Obtain adequate statistics on occupational diseases.

5 Have Surgeon General consult frequently with Labor Dept. officials in improving technical approaches to problems.

Taft Blames Labor Press For Bias

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio), fresh from his voyage to re-discover the voters of his state, is a disappointed man.

"I have talked to many workmen about the Taft-Hartley law," he reported in his newspaper column Dec. 14, and found "a substantial number of union members, and a much higher per cent of non-union workmen" like the law.

But, alas, he added, "The rest have a prejudice against it growing out of labor newspaper propaganda, but are unable to state what their objections are. I believe most of them are open to persuasion whenever they can be reached by argument. Nor do I think that workmen are by any means persuaded in favor of the socialistic, planned economy, 'Handout State' principles, supported today by the CIO and AFL leadership. This is no grassroots movement but one imposed by the intellectual left-wingers employed by Mr. Green and Mr. Murray."

AMA Gives Book To Congressmen

"Hooded socialists" are leading this country "down the path to destruction," says a book recently presented to members of Congress by the American Medical Association.

The book, which is entitled, The Road Ahead, is a recent work of John T. Flynn, bitter critic of both former President Roosevelt and President Truman. It is subtitled "America's Creeping Revolution." Copies of the book were presented to the legislators apparently as a part of the AMA's campaign against national health insurance.

Free Enterprise Champ 'Makes Free' With Patents—FTC

Henry J. Taylor, self-styled champion of free enterprise, is having trouble with the Federal Trades Commission.

Specifically, the General Motors commentator was charged recently with assuming that the use of patents is as free as the enterprise he fondly discusses on the air.

Several companies who manufacture wax paper wrappers and who have done business in the past with Taylor were inclined to term his activities something else again.

They accused him of pretending to have patents he did not actually possess, licensing dealers for heavy fees, and last, but not least, price fixing.

The FTC estimated the amounts paid to Taylor over a period of 14 years by the manufacturers at more than $1,300,000.

Taylor did not deny the FTC's charges but he did say that the distasteful affair posed an "academic question" since he has stopped taking money to which it is charged he is not entitled.

FTC issued a "cease and desist" order against Taylor last Nov. 25 and later issued "complaint."

A spokesman for the commission said that the broadcaster can go into U. S. Circuit Court and ask that the order be set aside.

If he fails to file a petition to review within 60 days from Nov. 25, the order is final.

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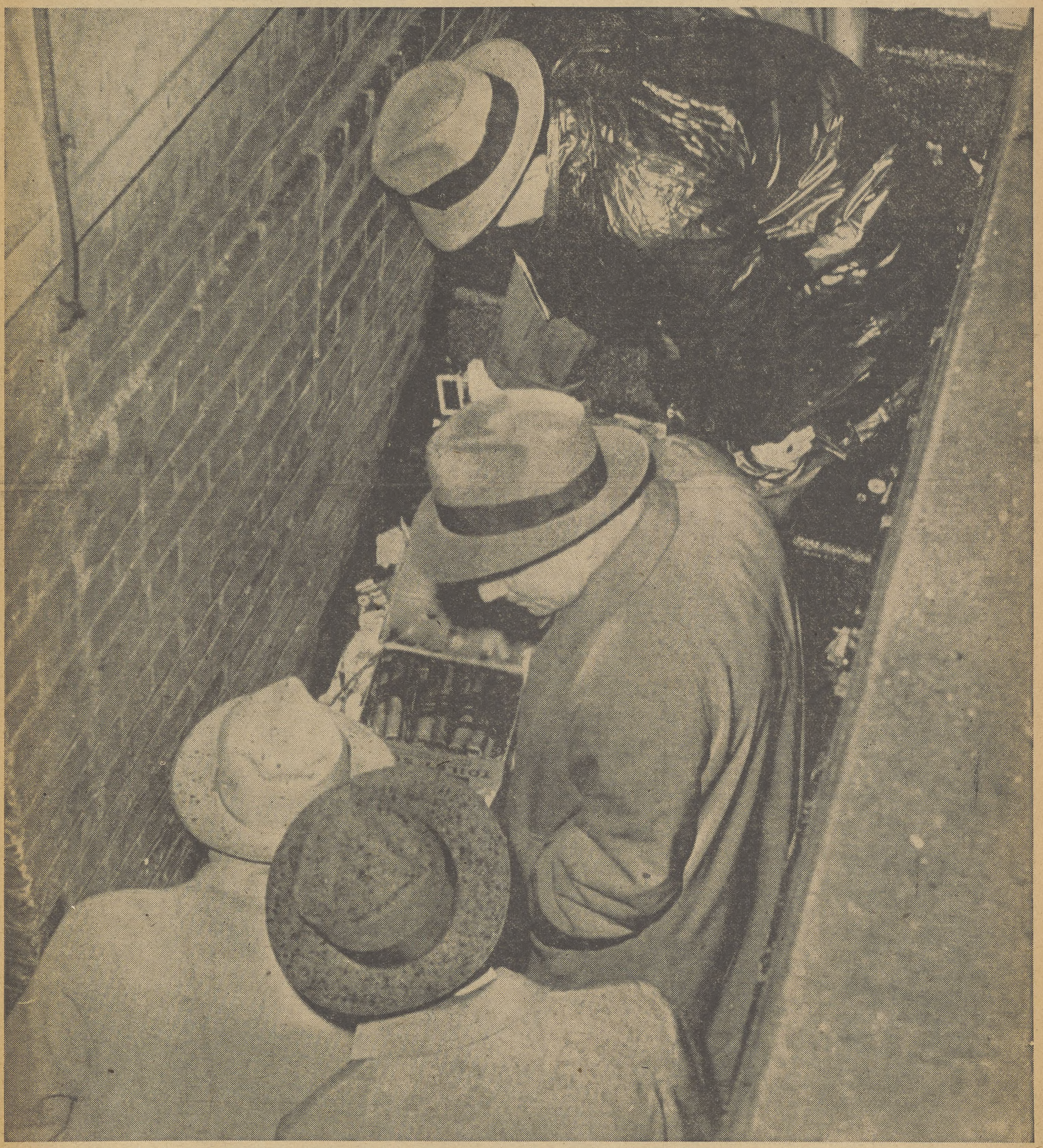


GRIM "CHRISTMAS GIFT": Detectives are looking at 39 sticks of dynamite wrapped in a gay Christmas package which was found last week in an outside stairway leading to the basement of the CIO Auto Workers' national headquarters in Detroit. The fire in the two fuses had sputtered out a short distance from the detonators, averting an explosion which police said would have demolished the building. The lethal package was found by two maintenance men. (For story and pictures turn to page 3.)

Nathan Will Be On CIO Program

ROBERT R. NATHAN, one of the country's leading economists, goes on the air Jan. 3 as a weekly CIO radio commentator.

He will be heard for eight weeks each Tuesday night at 10:45 p.m., eastern standard time, on the American Broadcasting Co.—ABC network. Time for the broadcast is made available to the CIO by the radio network.

Nathan will be heard over close to 150 stations throughout the country—at 10:45 eastern time, 9:45 central time, 8:45 mountain time, 7:45 Pacific time.

(If you tune in on your ABC station early, and hear NAM propaganda, just be patient—for the CIO show comes on the air right after the big business group.)

Bob Nathan is considered one of the nation's outstanding economic thinkers—but he has great talent for putting over liberal ideas with simple words. In fact, he has often been called the "layman's economist."

Not yet 40 years old, Nathan held high government office during the war with the War Production Board—where he directed the economic planning section—and with the post-war Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, which he served as deputy director.

He also did a stint as an Army private, but was discharged for physical reasons. He has been active in the American Veterans Committee.

He has done several major economic studies for the CIO—one in 1946, two this year for both the CIO and the United Steelworkers. All three argued that big corporations could make sizeable improvements in workers' pay rates while maintaining adequate profits.

ROBERT NATHAN
CIO's Radio Voice

Bob Nathan's commentary for CIO won't be limited to economic matters—though he feels that the key to the nation's welfare lies in developing a jobs-for-everyone economic set-up. He'll discuss a whole range of items in the news which interest—and vitally affect—the welfare of workers and the entire public.

You'll find Bob Nathan interesting. Don't forget to tune in on him each Tuesday night—on your local ABC station, at 10:45 p.m., eastern time.

IN ROSE BOWL
Don Robison (above), star plunging back of California's Golden Bears, is expected to give Ohio State a busy afternoon New Year's Day at Pasadena. Proud Dad is Glenn Robison, member of Oil Workers' Local 445 executive board at Avon, Cal.

Lobbyists' Spending At New High

Congressional lobbyists spent as much the first nine months of 1949, according to a tabulation by Congressional Quarterly, as they reported spending in all of 1948.

Final reports on 1949 lobby expenditures will not be available until early next year—but reports so far filed show nine-month expenditures totalling $6,712,285 by 331 organizations or individuals. The total for 1948 was $6,763,480 by 222 organizations. For 1947, the total year's reporting expenditures were $5,191,856.

These reports are far from complete. A Congressional Lobby Investigating Committee, headed by Rep. Buchanan (R., Pa.), has reported finding violations of the lobby law which probably will be exposed in hearings early next year. The nature of the violations has not been disclosed.

Police Probe Note To Detroit AFL Leader

A penciled threat to bomb another union headquarters in Detroit was revealed last week when Walter Stanley, president of the AFL Street Car Operators local, disclosed that he had received a crude warning note a week before the UAW blast. Stanley said he didn't report the letter to police because he thought it was the empty threat of a crank. Police are examining the note.

IUE Says UE Stalls On Polls

THE CIO'S two-month old Intl. Union of Electrical Workers —IUE-CIO— pushed hard last week for early Labor Board elections among some 27,000 workers at General Motors Electrical Division.

Contracts covering these employes are now held by the "old UE," which was expelled from the CIO last month—but IUE-CIO leaders claim that an overwhelming majority of the GM electrical workers have come back to the CIO.

During the hearing, an "old UE" attorney admitted that the union might wind up as "a lame duck" if elections were held before expiration of the present contract between UE and the company.

THEY NEED YOUR HELP: Picket Rose Daddezio is having her picket card punched by members of the picket committee of Local 445, IUE-CIO, which has been on strike at the National Union Radio Corp., Orange, N. J., since Sept. 30. Helping are Luma Bailey, Mary Tagney, Marie DeCosta. Seven hundred and fifty members of the union are on strike. Please make checks payable to "New Jersey State CIO Strike," earmarked for IUE Local 445, CIO. Send them to James T. Callaghan, 68 Orange St., Newark 2, N. J.

Before a special NLRB hearing at Dayton, Ohio, the IUE-CIO called for speedy elections to win bargaining rights for the 27,000 workers. GM's electrical plants are located at Dayton; Rochester, N. Y., New Brunswick, N. J., and Warren, Ohio.

IUE-CIO attorneys exchanged hot words with UE counsel at the Dayton hearing, and charged them flatly with trying to stall the elections. The UE claims that its present contract with General Motors is a "definite block to any action of the NLRB to order elections" at the GM plants. The UE pact with the company runs until next spring.

BEN SIGAL, IUE-CIO attorney, charged at the hearings that the UE's arguments represented a completely inaccurate statement of NLRB precedents. He asked David Sacks, presiding officer for the NLRB at the hearing, not to permit protracted legal arguments which have no bearing on the case and which merely delay the entire case.

Martin Kurasch, attorney for the "old UE," maintained that under earlier NLRB orders, no election can be held until at least 60 days before the contract expiration date.

"In this case, that means that no election could be held until February 1950. An election before the termination of the contract might render the bargaining agent (the UE) a lame duck."

FOUR OFFICERS of IUE-CIO locals are ready to testify at the hearing, but slowness of action caused by repeated UE arguments on technical points has permitted only one of them—Pres. James Kraft of IUE Local 755—to take the stand.

Meanwhile, General Motors broke a long silence in the case to ask for elections "as soon as possible."

Marshall Plan Helps Make Europe's Yuletide Merriest In 10 Years

The lights burned brightly in London's Piccadilly Circus—for the first time in 10 years.

In Trafalgar Square children gathered around to admire a giant spruce from Norway, a good will gift to the British capital from the City of Oslo.

In Denmark the store windows were well illumined for the first time since the beginning of the war, and holiday celebrations were not marred by dark houses and cold rooms.

Children in Norway smacked their lips over a special ration of oranges, nuts, dried prunes and apricots.

And all of Western Europe this year had its best Christmas since 1939.

There were more toys, more food, more warmth and more light than the area had enjoyed in 10 years—thanks to a large degree to aid extended by the U. S. through the Marshall Plan.

These things demonstrated that conditions were better, that Western Europe has been moving along the road toward post-war recovery.

For the first time in 10 years, Frau Schindler of Frankfurt, Germany, planned what she called a "Uebliches Weinachtfest"—a normal Christmas. For her two children, Inge, 4, and Heinrich, 7, this was the first real Christmas of their lives.

ACROSS THE BALTIC SEA, in Sweden, another housewife, Mrs. Ingeborg Axell of Johanneshov, a suburb of Stockholm, thanked the Marshall Plan for a very important Christmas gift. Water—hot, running water—is now available to Mrs. Axell whenever she wishes. Once again Sweden's immaculate housewives can scrub and clean to their heart's content.

Five Christmases ago, the little village of Cisterna, which lies midway between Rome and Anzio, was nothing more than a heap of rubble. Now it is almost completely rebuilt, and no one is happier than Mayor Leonardo Felice. This month, His Honor took part in the dedication ceremonies of a workmen's apartment house, constructed with Marshall Plan funds. The mayor's address was short but eloquent; and especially his final words: "Thank God for the Marshall Plan."

One of the building's new tenants is a farm worker named Giusti Cerace. He has moved in with his wife and three children. They are all ill—the result of living in basement ruins and wooden huts since the war's end. "This will be the first Christmas in five years," said Cerace, "that we will live within four sound walls. Perhaps now we can shake off our illnesses and do the work before us."

IN THREE HUMBLE ROOMS on a Paris street, Madame Madeleine Uhalde, a concierge, and her three children celebrated their best Christmas since war. Things are still not easy for Madame Uhalde. She is on duty 24 hours a day, stokes three furnaces, cleans stairs and halls, and delivers mail to all the tenants in her large apartment house. Her income is $6 monthly, plus tips.

This Christmas, the Uhaldes had a special reason to celebrate. Renee, the oldest child, has just recovered from a serious throat operation, following treatments with penicillin, which the Marshall Plan made available.

Conditions in Western Europe weren't back to "normal" this Christmas but in many homes in many countries there was something special for the children—and there was hope for the future.

'Yule' Bomb Found At UAW Offices

ONLY FAULTY fuses on a Christmas package-bomb which was found Dec. 20 prevented an explosion which police said would have blown the national headquarters of the CIO Auto Workers in Detroit "sky high."

This was another in a series of acts of terrorism against the union and its officers within 21 months.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther was severely wounded in the right arm in the first act of the chain and his brother, Victor, the union's education director, lost his left eye in the second assault. In both cases, the would-be assassins fired through windows of their victims' home.

Two maintenance men at the UAW building found 39 sticks of dynamite on an outside basement stairway after a police search had failed to uncover the lethal package. The explosive was in a gay Christmas package.

ONE OF the fuses had flickered out within an eighth of an inch of the explosive and the other fizzled out an inch short.

"An eighth of an inch more and all hell would have broken loose," said Detective Henry Russel of the special investigation bureau of the Detroit police.

"There was enough dynamite to blow the building sky high, enough to damage the General Motors Research Building next door, too."

An anonymous tip to a Detroit newspaper reporter sent the police to the three-story building on West Milwaukee Avenue. The search of the structure, which has only a score of rooms, did not reveal the bomb.

The two building maintenance men found the explosive at 11:30 p.m. on the outside stairway leading to the basement, which contains the furnace and storage rooms and a workshop used for preparing building repairs.

In addition to the maintenance men, the two other persons in the building during the night of the attempted bombing were Paul Sifton, a Washington legislative representative of the UAW, and a charwoman.

The union in a statement issued by Walter Reuther. Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey and Vice Presidents Richard Gosser, and John W. Livingston boosted its reward to nearly $225,000 to end the "campaign of terrorism" against the union and its officers.

The UAW had offered $200,000 for arrests leading to conviction for the assaults. This sum was increased by $25,000 after the attempt to blow up UAW headquarters.

Rewards offered by other organizations are about $16,000, bringing the total amounts to approximately $241,000. The union's statement said:

"The attempted dynamiting of the UAW-CIO building was apparently part of the same campaign of terrorism which has been directed against our union over the last two years.

"It is being waged by anti-labor, un-American elements. We in the union have no knowledge of the identity of the persons responsible for the campaign but we are determined to do everything in our power, in cooperation with law enforcement agencies, to apprehend these persons and bring them to justice.

"Whoever is responsible for these attacks on the union, their purpose is obvious. They are trying to paralyze the union and its activities through fear. They will not succeed. We will not be terrorized. We will continue to work and fight for economic and social justice for all Americans and for the democratic principles for which we stand.

"As a part of our effort to apprehend the persons responsible for this campaign of terror, the international union, UAW-CIO, is offering a reward of $25,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons responsible for attempting to bomb the international union headquarters Tuesday night.

"This reward offer is in addition to the offers already standing for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the attempted assassinations of Walter P. Reuther and Victor G. Reuther."

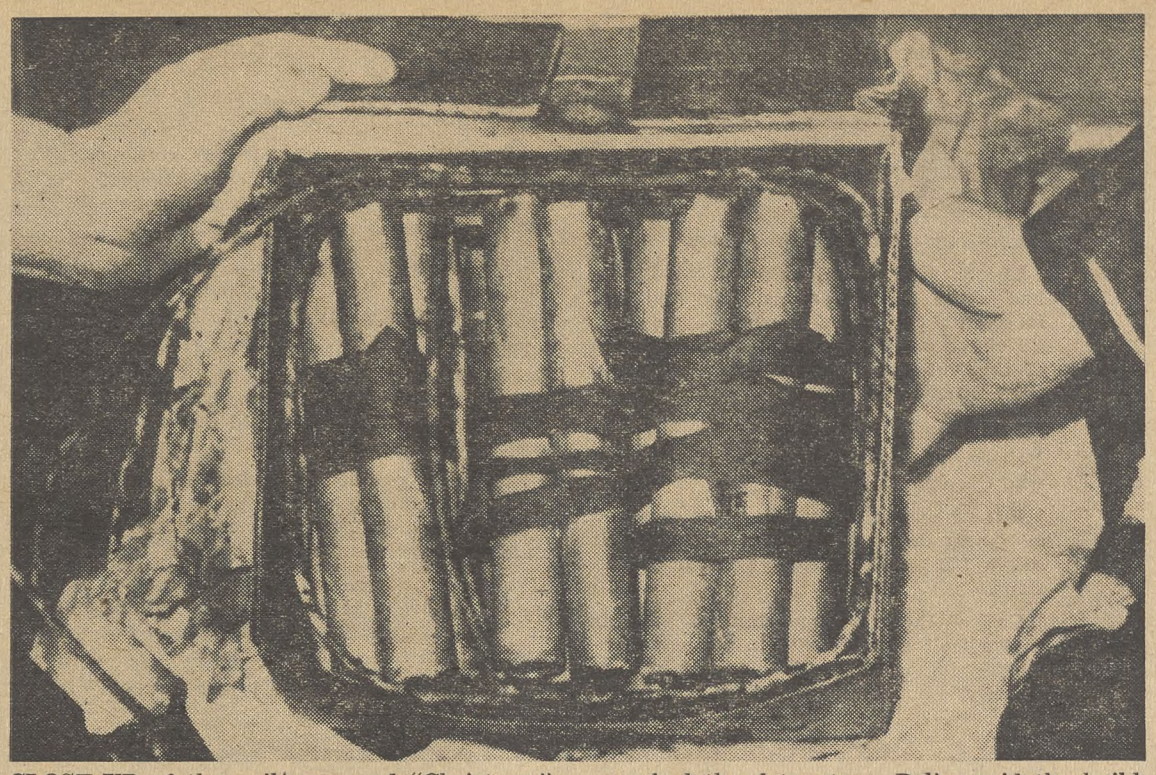
POLICE LINKED the three acts of terrorism.

Joseph Krug, chief of the Detroit police special investigation bureau, said he was convinced that the bomb plot was hatched by the same "network" that tried to assassinate Walter and Victor Reuther. He did not say what he meant by "network."

REUTHER SAID that he was unable to name a specfic person, saying that he thought it might be "management, the Communists or some screwball."

Police in September, 1948, brought charges against Carl Bolton in connection with the assault. Bolton, former vice president of UAW Local 400, Highland Park, Mich., was held for court after a State witness testified that Bolton had offered him money to go on a "job," and had borrowed a shotgun from him the day before the shooting.

Bolton is serving a prison sentence for robbery of a Pontiac, Mich., store.



CLOSE-UP of the gaily-wrapped "Christmas" package of 39 sticks of dynamite which a watchman discovered in a stairway beside the CIO Auto Workers headquarters. The twin fuses had gone out before the fire reached the detonator. Police said the building would have been demolished had the charge gone off. The FBI was ordered to investigate. Police posted guards at the building and checked dynamite sales.

Carol Reuther To Lone Ranger

One day before the attempt was made to blow up the CIO Auto Workers' headquarters in Detroit, the following appeared in Leonard Lyons' syndicate newspaper column:

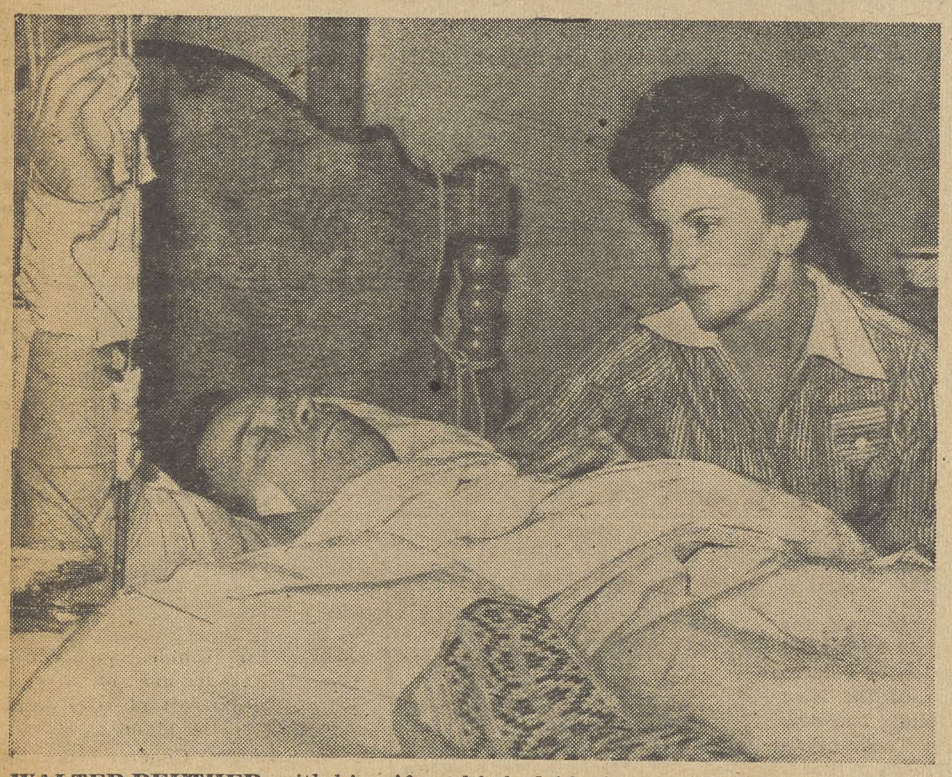
Victor Reuther, the Detroit union leader who lost his eye when he was shot at by men still uncaught, recently was introduced to the Lone Ranger. Reuther told his three children about this meeting, and they were quite impressed — particularly when the Lone Ranger followed through by sending his Christmas cards to each youngster . . . Carol Reuther, age 10, wrote the acknowledgement in behalf of herself and her two younger brothers. In her letter she expressed appreciation for this thoughtfulness, and added: "You always get the outlaws, and we wonder if you could catch the bad men who shot our daddy."

FBI Studying Bomb Plot

Attorney General McGrath has directed the FBI to get the facts in the attempted bombing of the UAW headquarters to determine whether it can enter the case.

McGrath said the following Federal Laws may have been violated:

1. Illegal transportation of dynamite in a car operated in the transportation of passengers by a common carrier.
2. The civil rights statute against conspiracies to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate citizens.
3. A law making it an offense for a person to cross state or national boundaries to escape prosecution.



WALTER REUTHER, with his wife at his bedside, is shown in a Detroit hospital after he was wounded by a blast from a shot gun, fired through a window of his home.

VICTOR REUTHER was seriously wounded by a charge from a shot gun fired at close range through the window of his home, to which the policeman is pointing.

Two Elderly Men And One Pension

Simple Story of Security—And Insecurity—Illustrates Why CIO Unions Campa ign For Adequate Pensions

By ALLAN L. SWIM

TWO ELDERLY men met nearly every afternoon during warm weather at a croquet court across the street from my home.

They were about the same age—nearly 70—and they were fairly well matched when it came to knocking the wooden balls around with mallets.

But there the similarity stopped.

One of them lived in the present and looked forward to the future.

The other existed in the present and did his utmost to live in the past.

The man who looked to the future had a spirit of independence, a boyishness that belied his age. His companion acted as if he thought he was a burden on society, that perhaps he had lived too long.

I HAD CARRIED on many conversations with the two men before I learned what was responsible for the difference in their attitudes.

One of them had a sense of security resulting almost entirely from the fact that he drew a pension every month from the firm for which he had worked for years.

The other lived almost entirely on money supplied by his sons and daughters.

It was impossible to tell whether one had possessed more ability and more ambition than the other in the years gone by.

The jobs they had held indicated they had about equal responsibility and had received about the same pay.

Neither seemed to have received more of the "breaks" than the other except in the matter of pensions.

IT MIGHT BE unfair to draw a lot of sharp conclusions from two elderly men who liked to play croquet.

But when you study case after case and add them to the experiences of the two it seems fair to draw some general conclusions.

One of the most important of these is that a feeling of security in old age is extremely important—both to the individuals directly involved and to society as a whole.

Another is that such a feeling of security doesn't make people "soft" or "pampered," as some of the reactionaries would have us believe.

And still another is that there's nothing startlingly new or radical about payment of pensions to workers—for it's been happening on a small scale for years.

ONE OF THE silliest lines being peddled by the reactionaries these days is that economic security is bad for people.

They moan about the trend toward "cradle to grave" security plans. They oppose adequate federal social security and they claim that pensions paid out of corporate profits are "socialistic."

The same reactionaries, for the most part, are against the payment of wages sufficiently large to enable individual workers to provide for their old age.

They don't say so out loud, but they obviously believe that security is something that should be hoarded for the chosen few—the chosen few with large incomes.

Some of them seem to prefer the old county "poor house" and its indignities to any system which will enable elderly people to live decently on pensions.

ANOTHER phony line being peddled by the reactionaries is that we in the U. S. can't afford the "luxury" of economic security.

We have a great nation, these people say, because we've always been willing to gamble—because we've always had to take chances on our future.

Some of these big gambles and some of our lack of planning have led us several times to the very brink of economic disaster.

There are millions of persons who follow all the admonitions about "saving for a rainy day" and yet find themselves penniless when they reach that age at which employers consider them too old to work.

Regardless of what the "Old Guard" claims, insecurity is the luxury we can't afford.

That's why the CIO is making a real drive for greater security through pensions.

We Predict That--

At this season it's not unusual for those who study trends to make predictions about what the coming year will bring.

The mood is upon us, too, so we're going to stick our neck out (but not far because we're on reasonably safe ground).

Our prediction is that by the end of 1950 the Commies will be almost completely on the outside of the labor movement looking in—and trying to get back in.

Our forecast is based on our knowledge of the temper of the labor movement and on what's been happening to the United Electrical Workers.

The average guy or gal who works in a plant or mill has about as much use for today's brand of communism as he or she does for a case of scarlet fever.

That's made evident whenever the rank and file has an opportunity to vote on a clear-cut Commie-anti-Commie issue.

Let's use the UE as an example. When this union was booted out of the CIO for following the Commie line and flouting CIO policy the IUE-CIO was just a blueprint.

Now—less than two months later—the IUE is a sizeable, functioning union despite all the stumbling blocks put in its path by the UE.

The swing to IUE didn't occur so quickly merely because members thought the officers of the new union were nice fellows who parted their hair in the right place. They swung over because they were fed up with the party lineism of the UE and wanted a union free from Red influences.

It looks to us as if members of other CIO groups will soon have opportunities to show concretely how they feel about the Stalinist lads in the labor movement.

Regarding what happens when these opportunities arise we won't make any forecast other than this:

We predict that at the end of 1950 we won't have to eat this prediction!

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer

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UE Members 'Want To Be In CIO'

Encouragement and praise are given UE locals voting to affiliate with the IUE-CIO in this forthright editorial from Minnesota Labor:

THERE'S BEEN a revolution in the ranks of the CIO in Minnesota in recent weeks—a revolution that is cheering and encouraging and inspiring to those who have been leaders in the fight to oust Communists or fellow travelers from positions of influence and leadership in the organization at all levels.

And it is cheering and encouraging and inspiring, too, to the rank-and-filers who have courageously followed their right-wing leaders and shared in the recent victories.

Surface manifestations of the revolution have been the defeat and removal from office of several prominent left-wing leaders who for some years have had control of their various locals.

Yes, this editorial has to do with the recent elections in UE locals and about now you are saying to yourself, "But the UE is not CIO. It was kicked out by the Cleveland convention. It has no CIO affiliation." And, technically, you are correct.

But talk to these men and women who are rank-and-file members of the discredited UE. Ask them what they are, where their sympathies are. And almost invariably you'll get the answer that they are right-wingers and want to be members of CIO. And they are moving just about as fast as they can to re-establish CIO affiliation. So when we say that there has been a revolution in the CIO, we, also, are correct.

There was a meeting in Minneapolis last Sunday. The State CIO Council Executive Board was there. James B. Carey, chairman of the administrative committee of the new CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, was there. Rank-and-filers from UE locals, many of whom fought heroically and unsung for the recent right victories, were there. So were many of their officers.

CAREY EXPLAINED the CIO policy on IUE and UE and told why it was desired that all former UE locals should apply for charters in the IUE. The first IUE charter in Minnesota was issued last Sunday to Local 1117 of the Western Electric plant in St. Paul. Others have been or soon will be issued.

It is not the function of MINNESOTA LABOR to suggest to the membership of any local into which international union it should move, or how or when it should make such a move.

It is a function of this paper, official news organ of the State CIO Council, to encourage right-wing leadership within the CIO.

It is a privilege of this paper to rejoice in recent right-wing victories and in the trend to stick with CIO.

It also is a privilege of MINNESOTA LABOR at this time to give a pat on the back to all those unsung leaders and individuals in the ranks who played such an important part in recent right-wing victories.

If a man convinced only one of his fellows that he should cease supporting the left-wing and should vote for the right, that man is no less entitled to credit and praise than the top men of greater influence who were able to influence greater numbers.

And the individual who swung his support from left to right is entitled to his share of credit and praise, too. Without him the fight could not have been won.

It is to be hoped that the general public is not unaware of the struggle that has been going on and of the victories won. It is to be hoped that there is developing, in the public mind, a growing consciousness that the CIO is sincere in its aims and ambitions—deadly sincere in its determination to purge itself of leadership that serves the purposes of a foreign power.

Let there be no mistake about it. We of CIO are Americans. We stand for America and for the advancement of the best interests of ourselves and of our fellow beings.

Right-Wingers Win In N.Y. Guild Election

The right-wing slate won for the third straight year by a wide margin in the election of officers and board members of the New York Newspaper Guild. The new officers: Jay Nelson Tuck, president; Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president; M. Michael Potoker, secretary-treasurer; Steve Horton, Robert Stern, Frank N. Irwin, vice president.

"I think it's about the supposed 'big decrease' in living costs."

He Got Bonus And Pink Slip, Too

IT WAS Christmas Eve in the city room and nearly everybody was having fun.

The city editor, a grumpy fellow under most circumstances, was in a fine Yuletide mood.

Reporters made frequent trips to the photographic dark-room, where a slightly soused picture-snapper was tending bar.

All of the stories that had a chance of getting in the paper had already been sent to the composing room. The staff was hanging around just because one of the editors said the holiday shift should last five hours.

A group gathered around a big desk in the corner and began swapping stories about "the old days."

A REPORTER in his early 50's, who had been imbibing his share of the Christmas cheer, declared:

"You guys think it's tough working a short shift on Christmas Eve. Why, let me tell you what happened to me back in the ' 20's . . ."

And here is the story he told.

The reporter, whom we shall call Mack, had moved around the country, working on one newspaper after another as his mood or the mood of editors dictated.

Out in the Mid-West he met a newspaper woman. After a whirlwind courtship they got married. Two years later a son was born to them—and two years later a daughter arrived on the scene.

At this point Mack decided it was time to settle down.

He finally found a job he liked—and the city editor told him, "You can stay around here for years if you work hard and keep sober."

MACK WORKED hard and he remained more than reasonably sober. The city editor told him on several occasions that he was doing a good job.

"I was working like the very devil and I knew I was turning out some really good stuff," Mack related.

"After I'd been around a couple of months I asked the boss for a raise. He said he thought I deserved one but that the paper never handed out raises in early December because of the Christmas bonus.

"I told him to forget about it and that I'd see him after the first of the year.

"I felt pretty good about working for a paper which passed out bonuses—that is, I felt good until I learned that newcomers usually got only 10 bucks."

CHRISTMAS THAT year fell on Saturday—the day after pay day—and Mack was selected as one of the persons who should work the late trick.

"I turned out a couple of stories," Mack said, "and then I decided to go to the business office and pick up my check.

"After all, I was a bit curious about the amount of my bonus.

"The cashier handed me an envelope and I returned to my desk before opening it.

"Inside were my regular check, a bonus check for $10 and a pink slip which said, 'Your services are no longer required.'

"There I was on Christmas Eve—with a wife, two kids and $47.50—and no job.

"I went over and began cussing out the city editor. He reached in a drawer and brought out a pink slip just like mine. We went out and got drunk."

Mack fished in his wallet, pulled out a paid-up Newspaper Guild card, tossed it on the table and declared:

"If I get fired this Christmas Eve they'll have to put $1400 in severance pay in my envelope. And yet some dopes don't believe in unions!"

A. L. S.

Little Man You'll Have A Busy Year

Is CB Ebbing In Europe Because Of 'Thought Control'?

The following editorial in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch develops the idea that the decline of the Communist Party in Western Europe is due to its efforts to police men's minds:

THE LONDON correspondent of the United Press, R. H. Shackford, takes a look around Europe and notes a definite ebb in the Communist tide. Two years ago, he reports, Communists held 28 cabinet posts in Western European governments, and today they hold none. There has also been a decline in the parliamentary strength of the party. Reasons for this are to be found in the Marshall plan, the opposition of the Vatican, Titoism and the like. But it also suggests that the Communists may be themselves undermining their hope for power. This they are doing on the ideological level.

Lenin's ideological strategy of boring from within was supposed to be the most dangerous weapon of the Red brethren. But they are becoming increasingly obtuse in its use. The Politburo either does not understand the Western mind or holds it in contempt. One way or the other, the Kremlin is throwing away its chances to influence that mind.

The process has become most clear in France. Because of the sad record of prewar governments and because of the part played in the Resistance by the Communists, the party had achieved a considerable influence in France by 1945. Some of this was lost two years ago when Moscow, over the protests of French party leaders, ordered them to call hopeless strikes.

BUT EVEN THEN, the Communists could point to the big names of the intellectual world which still appeared on their membership rolls. It meant much in France to have prominent scientists, teachers, historians, dramatists, poets and painters pleading the Communist cause. Just why such men ever joined the party or followed its line is hard to say. Probably they did not think very deeply. They, too, were disgusted with the past, and here was a political program which seemed to promise something better. What they failed to grasp was that Communism does not confine itself to a man's political loyalty. It claims every activity of his mind. It dictates even the music which he shall hear, and the pictures which he shall enjoy.

THE FRENCH intellectuals now are very well aware of this. Roger Garaudy, an historian, has been ordered to retract a book in which he dared to say that Frenchmen of the eighteenth century had certain progressive ideas even before Marx. Professors Prenant and Cohen have been told to make their scientific teachings conform to those of Red Hero Lysenko.

The poetry of Eluard and the paintings of Picasso are being denounced in the Red press. Joliot-Curie has been told that there is no disinterested science, that the only good science is "proletarian" science. He has been accused of the sin of "formalism." And so on and on.

Just as Zhdanov policed Russian minds, so one Laurent Casanova has been appointed to police French minds. And he judges the sciences and the arts by the orthodox pronunciamentos of Maurice Thorez, the ex-miner, and Josef Stalin, the former Georgian seminarian. A few second-rate minds have bowed to this totalitarian discipline. Others, however, are beginning to rebel. There will have to be a lot of improvements made in Communist thought-control before the harness fits the unbroken Gallic mind. In fact, we believe, it can't be done.

And France may turn out to be typical of all Europe, even those parts which for the moment are wearing the yoke.

Use CIO Button--If You're A DuPont

The CIO News publishes the following announcement for the benefit of any CIO members who are members of the billionaire DuPont family:

There's going to be a family reunion in Wilmington, Del., on New Years Day. DuPonts from all over have been invited—and upwards of 600 are expected to attend.

J. Bruce Bredin, son-in-law of family chief Irenee DuPont, says it will be "a family party—no speech-making."

Heaviest concentration of DuPonts is around Wilmington—where members of the family who have only a million bucks are treated practically as "poor relations."

The family is presently in difficulty with the law. The Dept. of Justice anti-trust division is trying to force the DuPonts to get rid of controlling interests in several big corporations, including General Motors. The family controls E. I. du Pont de Nemours as well as several holding companies.

P.S. Even DuPont relatives with only half a million bucks will be welcomed at the family party.

CVA Foes May Have Overplayed Their Hand

CVA is "hot"—in Washington, D. C., and in Washington State.

CVA means Columbia Valley Authority—a big-scale development program along the lines of TVA, which has worked so well for the people of the Tennessee River Valley. It's a major point in Pres. Truman's legislative program, and is strongly supported by labor.

CVA—like TVA before it—is indorsed by the people, and opposed like fury by the private power interests. The propaganda campaign goes on, in Washington, D. C., and Washington State.

Here's a fact-studedd story about the propaganda and the CVA. It's written by Joe Miller, Seattle, newspaperman who works closely with the CIO-supported League for CVA.

By JOE MILLER

THE PRICE WE PAY for failure to control our rivers is shown by this picture taken in the Columbia Valley area. Note the erosion caused by the unhampered flow of water over the years. The valuable topsoil has been washed away and the land is unfit for crops. This is just one form of waste that the proposed Columbia Valley Authority would stop.

IS IT THE people versus the special interests?

In the Pacific Northwest, where mighty rivers run with the speed of the fabled Mercury, the people have reason to say with fervor:

"And how it is!"

For Harry Truman's favorite phrase aptly describes the bitter struggle that is currently being fought out in America's farthest corner over the President's proposal to create a Columbia Valley Administration.

Fighting the CVA with every weapon it has is the power trust and its big business allies, the great timber barons and companies. With CVA legislation getting closer to final Congressional action, these groups have redoubled their relentless campaign of misrepresentation in a desperate attempt to influence public opinion against CVA.

The power trust has set up "front" organizations to lead the fight against CVA. These outfits are flooding the sprawling Northwest with tons of expensive propaganda.

"Carpetbaggers" brought in to preach the anti-CVA line are attempting to burrow into every community. The region's newspapers, most of them notoriously reactionary, give the widest currency to all anti-CVA broadsides and play down favorable stories.

Recently, two conservative national magazines — Saturday Evening Post and Reader's Digest—have contributed their bit by printing editorials that damn the CVA.

The Post editorial was written by a former private power propagandist who wrote in the same magazine a few years ago that Grand Coulee Dan would "overshadow for the first time in 5000 years the stupendous folly of the Pharaohs!"

(Grand Coulee, world's mightiest power producer, has been responsible for the creation of many thousands of new jobs in the Pacific Northwest; its power produced aluminum for one-third of America's airplanes and helped develop the A-bomb.)

So utterly untruthful has this concerted barrage been that a great conservative newspaper, the Portland Oregonian, has coined a new term to describe these spokesmen:

CVUs—Columbia Valley Unauthorities.

WHERE DO the CVUs get the money to circulate their propaganda?

Part of the answer is provided by the first financial statement of 1949 from the power trust's chief lobbying outfit, the National Association of Electrical Companies.

In the first six months of the year the NAEC spent $224,222 against CVA and other power and resource developments. Only other lobby to spend more than this sum was the American Medical Association.

The rest of the answer will be given when the Northwest's private utilities file statements of their 1949 expenditures as they are required to do by Oregon and Washington law. In past years, before the CVA fight became hot, these concerns had contributed more than $50,000 to anti-CVA outfits.

When President Truman first announced he was going to seek a CVA, private power's top dog lobbyist, $65,000-a-year Purcell Smith, declared:

"We're going to do everything in our power to stop CVA!"

BY INUNDATING the Northwest and the rest of the nation with their propaganda, Purcell and his well-paid "wrecking crew" have kept their word. Yet it is beginning to look as if they overplayed their hand.

They persist in the amazing claim that "CVA is being foisted upon the people of the Northwest by the Washington, D. C., bureaucrats."

Yet for four years every farm-labor organization in the region but one has been on record for CVA and has been contributing to the grassroots campaign for its enactment. These 11 organizations include the CIO, AFL, Grange, Farmer's Unions and Railway Brotherhoods; and they represent approximately 1,500,000 of the region's 4,500,000 residents.

In contrast, the few major groups that oppose CVA represent less than 50,000 of the region's inhabitants!

It was this solid base of CVA support in the grassroots and the obvious need for more efficient management of the area's resources that induced Pres. Truman to make CVA the leading plank of his resource development program last year.

And he received large majorities in five of the six CVA states and came awfully close in traditionally Republican Oregon, where Dewey had campaigned steadily for more than a month.

ANOTHER reason for the groundswell of support for CVA has been the conspicuous refusal of the opposition to accept the many challenges of the League for CVA to debate the issues, in the tradition of Lincoln and Douglas.

The most conspicuous rebuffs have come from the governors of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, who have been spearheading the opposition to CVA. These men, who announced opposition to CVA two months before the bill was actually drafted, seldom miss an opportunity to attack CVA, but want no part of a debate.

Twice challenged to debate by Rep. Hugh B. Mitchell (D., Wash.), president of the League for CVA and a sponsor of the bill, Gov. Arthur Langlie said he was "too busy."

YET THE governor has found time to make more than 50 anti-CVA speeches and twice travel to Washington, D. C., at state expense to testify against CVA. Langlie's favorite charge is that CVA is "fascism"!

Mussolini and Hitler had efficient resource programs, therefore an agency which will efficiently develop the Northwest's unmatched natural resources, must be "fascistic."

Obviously the arguments of Governor Langlie and his cohorts could easily be disproved in open debate. When he testified at House committee hearings in Washington, D. C., he was asked to name the "dangerous" powers he had said CVA would create. His answer:

"I am not prepared at this moment to give you the details of it . . ."

Under further questioning, Langlie said he could not even remember whether the Bureau of Reclamation or the Army Engineers ran Grand Coulee dam—the biggest thing in his state, in fact the biggest structure in the world!

Gov. C. A. Robins of Idaho was frank. Asked if he understood the CVA legislation, he answered:

"As a matter of fact, I do not."

The position of these men in opposing CVA is made all the more ridiculous by two major facts:

1. The Hoover Commission Report which establishes beyond shadow of reasonable doubt that the present system—which the power trust and its allies want to perpetuate—is fouled up beyond recognition.

This impartial report tells of bureaucratic jealousies, hopeless tugs of war and inefficiencies, which have slowed the West's development to a virtual standstill, and wasted the taxpayers' money.

2. The obvious need for CVA, which is highlighted by four items:

A. Power shortage: With 42% of the nation's hydro-electric potential, the Northwest is the only region in America with a power shortage!

B. This lack of power, when it is potentially here to burn, has helped to create an unemployment three times the national average in the region.

C. Flood control: Every year raging floods destroy lives and property throughout the Northwest. Yet no adequate system of flood control exists, nor has one been proposed by the existing federal agencies.

D. Erosion: With 100 million tons of topsoil going down the Columbia every year, the Pacific Northwest is the second most critical area in the nation for erosion, according to the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. Yet scarcely anything is being done about it.

These facts point the way to CVA, and the people of the Pacific Northwest — through the educational program of their farm and labor groups—are realizing it.

So, too, may the opponents of CVA, when the people of the Northwest go to the polls next November.

Gray, Most Anti-Union Member Not Reappointed

THE NAT'L Labor Relations Board's most anti-labor member wound up a two-year stint last week—and didn't get reappointed by Pres. Truman.

He is J. Copeland Gray, former Buffalo industrial engineer. He was named to the Board in 1947, shortly after passage of the Taft-Hartley Act.

In a pre-convention report, the CIO Legal Department last October cited Gray for special mention as consistently voting against labor.

"In the voting on NLRB decisions," the CIO report said, "Board Members James Reynolds and Gray have been consistently anti-labor. Board Member Murdock has often joined them to make up an anti-labor majority. Board Member Houston has been consistently liberal, joined often but not always by Chairman Herog.

"It should be noted that even in those rare instances where a majority of the Board has adopted a liberal view, Mr. Gray in particular has usually dissented from this departure from the norm."

Both Gray and Reynolds formed the dissenting minority last week in an important decision. The Board decided 3-2 that placing on a labor "unfair list" the name of an employer with whom a union is in direct dispute, does not violate the T-H ban on secondary boycotts.

The case involved an AFL union in Denver, Colo. Reynolds and Gray, in their dissent, argued that the NLRB should decide the legality of each "unfair list" challenged by employers—a course that would involve unions in a new mass of T-H litigation.

NLRB Upholds Struck Work Clauses, Unfair Lists

THE NLRB has issued two decisions clarifying the Taft-Hartley secondary boycott ban.

In ruling coming one day apart, the board found that "hot cargo" or "struck work" clauses in union contracts are legal, and that placing an employer on an "unfair list" does not violate the law.

In the "hot cargo" decision, involving AFL teamsters in Pittsfield, Mass., the board dismissed charges that the union had illegally induced employes of three other firms to stop handling freight from the trucks of Conway's Express. Each of the three companies was party to an area agreement in which the union reserved the right for its members to refused to handle goods or freight of any employer involved in a labor dispute.

The ruling on "unfair lists" was made in a case involving Grauman Co. of Denver, Colo., and the AFL Denver Building and Construction Trade Council and two of its affiliated locals. In the three to two decision, the majority of the board likened "unfair" listing of a primary employer to direct picketing of that employer's premises.

The action of the board reversed part of an earlier decision in which the board had held that nerely placing the name of a primary employer on such a list constituted an illegal secondary boycott.

A THIRD important decision came at the same time, when the NLRB ruled that the Taft-Hartley Act prohibits discharge of an employe under a valid union shop if he pays his union dues and initiation fees.

The case arose when two workers at the Union Starch & Refining Co. at Granite City, Ill., refused to appear at a meeting of Local 153 of the AFL American Federation of Grain Millers to take the obligation of union membership. The board said two of the men refused because of religious scruples. Although unwilling to join the union, the men were willing to pay initiation fees and dues.

The board's position was that as long as the "free ride" had been eliminated, other requirements for union membership need not be met.

In another decision the board found that the AFL Cannery Warehousemen, Food Processors, Drivers and Helpers Union violated the law when it threatened to strike to force an individual employe to engage in union activity.

The dispute arose when a worker at the Clara-Val Packing Co. of Morgan Hill, Calif., was spotted working after hours at another plant, going through a union picket line to do so. After the worker refused to stop passing the line, the Clara-Val firm was told that unless the worker was discharged, the union would picket the plant. The company complied with the union demand, an action the NLRB deemed illegal.

In still another decision, involving the firm in the "hot cargo" case, the board ruled that a union may not require an employer to post a "performance bond" as a condition to collective bargaining or the settlement of a strike or lockout.

PLACING himself in a position that was for all practical purposes pro-union, Robert N. Denham, general counsel of the NLRB, recommended that his office and the board itself look the other way so far as the building trades are concerned under the Taft-Hartley act.

In oral argument before the board on Dec. 19 Denham proposed in processing unfair practice charges in the building industry:

1. It be assumed that union shop requirements have been met despite the absence of elections, and

2. That workers be forced to join the union as soon as they have worked 30 days for one or more in the group of employers party to the union shop contract.

Denham based his proposals on two practical points. He said that the general counsel's office poll, were "administratively impractical" in the building and construction industry.

He added that the "more clerical costs" were "out of reason," so complex was the problem of conducting elections in an industry which had "unique" employment relationships, bargaining patterns and traditions and unit and eligibility questions" that prevented setting up effective election machinery. Main stumbling block, he said, was that had discovered that elections of any kind, whether in a representation case or in a union shop building craftsmen "work only sporadically for any one employer."

DENHAM appeared before the board when it held oral argument on the status of the building trades under the Taft-Hartley law after the AFL Building & Construction Trades Dept. and an employer group, the Associated General Contractors of America, filed briefs with the board urging that some way be found by which unions can be certified in the industry.

Bargaining Point

The NLRB has decided that an Oregon local of the CIO Woodworkers can bargain for its members over the cost of meals.

IWA had charged that the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., which runs the only restaurant at the concern's sawmill near Klamath Falls, Ore., had hiked food prices not once, but three times.

The Board, in a four-to-one decision, held that if a company owns the only eating place available, it must bargain under terms of Taft-Hartley with the employes over prices of the meals.

The decision also stated that the price of meals in such isolated places of employment as sawmills and logging camps was both a condition of employment and wages and as such, constitute a legitimate bargaining matter.

Board Rules Out Craft Units In Lumber Industry

The NLRB last week took a stand against carving up the work force of the lumber industry into craft units.

The board reversed an earlier decision which had approved a separate unit of machinists and auto mechanics at the Springfield, Ore., operations of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.

An election was ordered among the company's 630 employes at the Springfield operation between the CIO Woodworkers, the AFL Carpenters and "no union."

The board rejected the request of three AFL craft unions, the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Papermill Workers and the Carpenters to set up separate units.

In making this decision not to split up the lumber industry into craft units, the NLRB followed a similar decision in 1948 for the steel industry. The board ruled:

"The development of successful maintenance and production processes and methods in the lumber industry has been accomplished by an integration and specialization which has foreclosed the existence of distinct and well defined craft work.

"In view of the comprehensive and consistent history of industrial bargaining, the extensive integration of all production and maintenance work, and the fact that the industry has tended to develop specialists rather than workmen in the craft tradition, we believe that separate craft representation is not appropriate for employes in the lumber industry."

CIO Aide Asks Legislation To Help End Low Incomes

UNION collective bargaining and intelligent government action together can lick America's "low income problem" — affecting millions of families earning less than $2000 a year.

That was the gist of testimony offered to a Congressional economic committee last week by a CIO spokesman, Hyman Bookbinder, economist for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Bookbinder said the CIO "rejects the notion that 'the poor are always with us.' In this great nation of ours, with all the wonderful resources of nature and with the industrial know-how which we have developed, there is no excuse for poverty."

To supplement the collective bargaining process, he recommended repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, which impairs the effectiveness of unions; greatly liberalized social security; a national health insurance program; increases in the personal exemptions for income tax of low-income family groups; and repeal of all wartime excise and luxury taxes.

THE CIO's program for combatting poverty was described "in a nutshell" as directed toward achievement of a "greater national income more equitably distributed." He pointed out that the CIO has sought to reach this goal through "legislative proposals, but primarily at the collective bargaining table. . . .

"Productivity has risen in American industry—and it has risen primarily in the last 20 years because employes, through their organized strength, have insisted that industry must be efficient enough to pay decent wages and still remain competitive.

"As we obtained improvements in wages, moreover, we provided the basis for a healthier economy by keeping purchasing power high enough to sustain demands for the products of American industry.

"We believe that the trade unions of this nation—AFL, CIO, independent—have made a major contribution towards eliminating poverty and depressed living standards. Although union members have been the immediate and primary beneficiaries of unionism, the benefits have been felt throughout the economy."

Union benefits have had a direct effect in lifting millions of workers out of the lowest-income class, Bookbinder said.

He pointed out that members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the men's garment industry, "once among the most sweated of all American industries, with wages as low as $5 for 60 and 70 hours of work"—now receive incomes on a par with those paid in other major industries.

THE CIO UNION economist offered comparative figures on the wage scales of industrial and retail service workers to show the increased income levels brought by union activity.

"In 1932, the average industrial worker earned $17.05 a week, while the average retail worker earned $20.71," he said, with the retail employe thus receiving an income 22% higher. In 1948 the industrial worker averaged $54.14 a week, while the retail employe received an average of $39.83 a week, 22% lower than the average in industry.

"It is no coincidence that no more than 5% of all retail workers are organized in unions," he added.

The union representative pointed out that while reliable statistics are not available, "it is safe to assume that relatively few of the wage earners in the 'below $2000' families are members of trade unions.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Sub-Regional Director Sylvester Graham reports that in a representation election held at the E. L. Jones, Inc., Billings, Mont., the workers voted 11 to 1 in favor of the CIO Oil Workers. In a union shop election held at the Eaten Metals Products Co., Billings, Mont., at the request of Local 3169, USA-CIO, 27 votes were cast for the union shop, none against.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following representation elections held in Illinois:

Austin-Western Co., Aurora, Ill., Eligible 28; USA-CIO 17; District 108, Int'l Association of Machinists 5; against 2. International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill., eligible 423; UAW-CIO 267; Local 203, FE 56. General Motors Parts Div., Chicago Parts Warehouse, Chicago, Ill.; Eligible 159; Amalgamated Local 453 UAW-CIO 98; no union 56. Ed Roos Co., Chicago.; eligible 181; Paper Workers-CIO 91; Upholsterers Int'l. Union-AFL 4; no union 82.

CIO Reg. Dir. Lee F. Tucker reports that in a representation election conducted at the Redmond Co. Inc., Jacksonvile, Ark., the vote was: eligible 375; UAW-CIO 201; neither 142; IBEW-AFL 12; challenged 6; void 1: Martin Kruse and Leroy Tillotson, UAW-CIO representatives, were in charge of this campaign.

The Screen Office and Professional Employes Guild, Local 109, UOPWA-CIO, announces that by a vote of 151 to 53, it won a union shop election among the office employes at Paramount Pictures, Inc., Famous Music and Paramount Music. In a similar election at the William Morris Agency, New York, N. Y., the office employes authorized SOPEG to negotiate for a union shop by a vote of 53 to 2.

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports that in a representation election held at the Motor Rebuilders, New Orleans, La., the workers voted 57 to 12 in favor of the USA-CIO.

CIO Southern Rep. Fred Pieper reports the following elections: Johns Manville, New Orleans, La., GC&CW-CIO 323; independent 271. Southern Wood Preserving Co., Atlanta, Ga., GC&CW-CIO 59; independent 35; AFL 22. George Block Brothers, Nashville, Tenn., GC&CW-CIO 14; no union 10.

CIO Field Rep. Ed K. Walsh reports that in a representation election held at the Highland Crate Cooperative, Jacksonville, Fla., the workers voted 32 to 13 in favor of the United Transport Service Employes.

CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that the IUE-CIO won a representation election at the Union Hardware Co., Torrington, Conn., by a vote of 242 to 18. This was formerly an old UE local.

The writer has just returned from the labor conference in London which worked out as well as could be expected. The CIO and AFL worked together as one team. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was launched on firm ground. More about this later.

I want to take this opportunity to wish all of you the merriest of Christmases and the happiest of New Years. May the coming year be one of success and prosperity to you all.

Aiding Democracy Seen As Role Of ICFTU

THE NEW free world labor movement organized this month in London can be a powerful instrument for strengthening world democracy and the status of workers, two leading CIO officials predicted last week.

CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood and Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers hailed results of the 10-day meeting at which the new Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions was established. They arrived back in New York on Dec. 16.

American ideas of democratic unionism will have a powerful effect in beating back the spread of communism throughout Europe. McDonald believes.

"If we can help the people of Europe to get the things that we have here through bona fide trade unionism, then communism will not have a chance. But we must perform by deeds and not by words. We must do an educational job," he said.

Haywood and McDonald gave their views at a luncheon tendered by the New York State and City CIO Councils. Haywood haied the cooperation between CIO and AFL delegates at the London meeting.

HAYWOOD said the CIO group at that conference "decided to make no concessions on important matters without first consulting the AFL, and vice versa."

Talking of labor unity on the home front, he told the luncheon meeting in New York:

"Organic unity here depends on our ability to work together on a day-to-day basis. We have laid the foundation that will lead us to many operations together without organic unity. Let the angels —not me— predict the next step."

Haywood, McDonald, Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers, Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers, Vice Pres. Herbert Payne of the textile union and Michael Ross, CIO international affairs director, were among the other members of the CIO delegation at London.

McDonald, interviewed by reporters when he landed in New York, predicted that free labor throughout the world would make every effort to push communism "back behind the Volga."

At the New York luncheon meeting, the steel union officer voiced the belief that many of the European socialist-influenced labor movements were making a mistake in permitting themselves to become mere adjuncts of labor political parties.

"I don't want the confederation (the ICFTU) to be a branch of the world socialist movement," McDonald said. "I am proud of the kind of free democratic capitalist union movement we have here."

He felt that importation of U. S. ideas of unionism would help workers in France and Italy to gain greater economic security—through organizing, negotiation of bargaining agreements, and day-by-day contract enforcement activities.

Labor In Forefront Of Fight To Ease Ala. Registration

LABOR spokesmen and others charged at a public hearing at Montgomery last week that Alabama registrars "systematically" held voting lists to a minimum.

Complaints against registration practices resulted in the hearing, held before Gov. James E. Folsom and the State Appointing Board.

Among the critics was a registrar from Mobile County, E. J. Gonzales, who has been fighting his two colleagues on the Board of Registrars for easier and larger registrations ever since his appointment by Gov. Folsom two years ago.

Gonzales, who has been supported by labor in his efforts to ease registrations, told the crowd in the governor's office that he had been trying to get 300 or more names in one box purged from the voting lists because, "if they are still alive, some of them would be as much as 124 years old."

The youngest, he said, would be 105. Gonzales declared that his colleagues, Milton Schnell, chairman, and Mrs. D. C. Randle, agreed to take 75 names off the list.

GONZALES denounced a rule formulated by the Mobile County Board of Registrars that requires prospective voters to bring witnesses to identify them.

"I have seen priests and sisters of the Catholic Church and ministers of other faiths turned down because they didn't have witnesses to say they were telling the truth," Gonzales declared.

In contrast with Gonzales' testimony was a statement from Member Gus Thompson of the Jefferson County (Birmingham) board, who replied to criticism by saying it was just the "labor bunch" . . . "trying to embarrass" the Boards of Registrars.

Thompson declared there was no discrimination against anyone in Jefferson County "regardless of race or color."

LABOR spokesmen from Birmingham, including President John Playfair and Secy.-Treas. Eugene M. Wells of the State CIO Council, Ben F. Gage, Steelworkers' representative, Sam Douglas, AFL state president, and William Mitch, District 20 president of the United Mine Workers, differed with Thompson. All charged that discrimination existed against both whites and Negroes.

Mitch declared Thompson as "playing with those who don't want to see labor vote."

Ray Holland, president of the AFL Central Trades Council in Mobile, observed, "It's harder to get registered in Mobile than to get a job, and they're pretty scarce now."

Several Negroes complained of discrimination in Montgomery as well as in Black Belt counties. Dr. J. E. Pierce of the State College for Negroes at Montgomery said, "Sometimes we feel we are not wanted as part of this democracy."

Folsom asked how Negro war veterans feel "when they fight for liberty and come back and find they can't vote?"

The reply was, "They're pretty disgusted."

The State Appointing Board, composed of Folsom, State Treasurer Dan Thomas and Agricultural Commissioner Haygood Patterson, has authority to dismiss registrars, and labor spokesmen demanded that certain ones be replaced. No immediate action was taken.

U.S. To Seek 75c Base Pay On Its Work

UNCLE SAM is preparing to demand that all contractors doing government work pay at least 75c an hour to their employes.

Labor Secy. Maurice Tobin announced the proposed change under provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act, which governs labor conditions in firms filling government orders of $10,000 or more.

Some 36 industries will be affected by the Secretary's proposals. Those industries now function under minimum rates of between 40c and 70c an hour when they are working for the government. Four other industries—including steel — already have Walsh-Healey minimum rates far higher than 75c.

Minimum pay for steel contractors, for instance, is about $1.22 an hour, which corresponds with the minimum rate in contracts between the CIO steel union and the industry.

Tobin said the Labor Dept. would receive data, arguments and viewpoints of interested parties on the proposed minimum pay hike until Jan. 5. The minimum rate for workers covered by the general wage-hour act rises from 40c to 75c on Jan. 25, as a result of legislation passed by Congress in September.

The CIO, while hailing the rise to 75c, is still calling for further increases to at least $1 an hour. Hyman Bookbinder, clothing union economist, told Congressmen last week that such an increase is necessary to help solve the problems created by low incomes going to millions of citizens.

Twenty Killed In Iowa Blast

TEN MEMBERS of the CIO Packinghouse Workers were killed in the recent Swift & Co. plant explosion at Sioux City, Iowa. Of the 55 employes still confined to hospitals, nine are UPWA members.

The disaster, one of the worst in the city's history, occurred Dec. 15 and took the lives of 20 Swift & Co. workers. A total of 90 were hospitalized.

The main force of the explosion centered in the area of the plant where union members worked—which likely accounts for the high percentage of UPWA casualties.

Various relief agencies, both national and local, have "functioned most efficiently," according to CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Cronin.

Company officials asked that they be notified of any requests for assistance from families of victims.

UPWA locals in the area have set up a committee to render aid to families of the dead and injured. All union members will be contacted and financial help will be given wherever needed.

Public Relations Meet

"Public Relations for Labor" will be discussed at a one-day conference at the Chicago branch of the University of Illinois Jan. 28. Representatives of CIO, AFL and independent unions will take part. At the same time editors and correspondents of local union newspapers will attend a special workshop on "Reporting For Labor Newspapers."

Reuther Gets Award For Aiding Labor Rights

THE CLENDENIN Award for "distinguished service in defense of labor's rights" has been presented to Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO-Auto Workers by the Workers Defense League.

More than a thousand of Reuther's friends gathered for a testimonial dinner at New York's Hotel Astor and honored the UAW leader for his contribution to the cause of labor.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt presented the award—which takes the form of a silver plaque—to Reuther.

A host of speakers were on hand to honor the UAW president. They included David J. McDonald, secretary of the United Steelworkers, who read a speech in the name of CIO Pres. Philip Murray; Sen. Herbert Lehman of New York; Gov. Chester Bowles of Connecticut; Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin; and Walter White, Negro leader.

REUTHER, WHO had just returned from the London labor conference, hailed formation of the new Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions as "one of the most encouraging developments" of recent years.

He said the ICFTU must work out a strong program, for "we can't fight something with nothing. We must translate an ideal into specific action. Too often, we have been long on words and short on action."

Reuther said that workers "reject communism, but we also reject laissez-faire Wall Street capitalism. We believe we can have both freedom and economic security. The choice does not have to be between Stalin and Standard Oil."

The auto union leader said his visit to Europe had given him a series of varying reactions as to economic and political progress. The British Labor Party will win the 1950 elections, he predicted, "because they have done something positive." In France, he declared, the Communists have merely been contained—while in the Ruhr, the cartelists are returning to power.

Reuther said that he saw a drift in this country back toward an economy of scarcity, rather than an abundance and full employment. He called upon America to "gear total capacity to total need."

CIO PRES. MURRAY sent regrets that a "very heavy schedule and a minor eye irritation" prevented his attending "this splendid testimonial to my very good friend, Walter Reuther."

"The warm fraternal relations between the steel workers union and the auto workers union have given a maximum degree of strength to the entire CIO," Murray declared. "And the constant, open-hearted, intelligent cooperation and assistance which I have received from Walter Reuther help to make easier the responsibility of guiding the affairs of the national CIO."

Murray praised Reuther's work as chairman of the CIO housing committee, and called upon "responsible officials of government" to give renewed study to Reuther's plan for mass building of prefabricated homes in unused airplane plants.

Two Congressional Units To Probe Steel Price Boost

CONCERNED over the inflationary implications in the new steel price rise, two Congressional committees will open investigations of the increase early in 1950.

The House Monopoly investigating committee has joined with the Joint Congressional Economic Committee in planning an inquiry into the steel price situation. Chairman Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) of the House Committee said he was "shocked by the social irresponsibility" of United States Steel in raising prices despite its high profits.

Celler said the action of U. S. Steel indicated the need for "a re-examination of the prerogatives of bigness" in business. His committee has been studying the power of big industries to control prices and production.

Even before Celler acted, Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) had ordered an investigation of the steel price rise by his Joint Congressional Economic Committee. The staff of the committee is studying the question of steel costs and profits preparatory to open hearings which O'Mahoney hopes to begin early in January.

The $4-a-ton price increase announced by U. S. Steel is estimated to amount to about a 4% increase in most steel prices. It means an aggregate increase in cost to the manufacturers of steel products of several hundred million dollars a year, which, by the time it is passed on to consumers, might well sart another general price increase.

"THERE WAS one thing immediately apparent in the news of a price increase by the leading (steel) producer," C. F. Hughes, business writer, said in his column in the New York Times. "That was that a big corporation had decided to raise prices before costs had actually been increased.

"The pension and insurance plan does not become operative until next March.

"Regardless of what labor elements may argue about profits, and they probably will argue plenty, there are some good industry arguments which can be cited against the boost in steel prices . . . Scrap prices have seen quite a collapse since a year ago despite the recent recovery.

"These prices are down $10 a ton and they represent 25% of material costs.

"Possibly high management in steel is trying to retrieve some of the losses it was responsible for in bringing about the recent strike in the first place."

Foe of Labor To Run

Rep. Otto E. Passman, of La., whose record has been consistently anti-labor, has announced he will run for re-election to Congress in 1950, and will run for governor in 1952, "with or without" ths support of Gov. Earl K. Long.

States Faced By Jobless Who Have Exhausted Benefits

By WILLIAM WEISS

IS AN UNEMPLOYED person who is willing to work but who has exhausted his unemployment compensation benefits entitled to additional emergency relief?

That is the question confronting a number of states, including Connecticut, California and Maryland.

In the case of the latter, at least stop-gap aid was assured last week when the General Assembly at a special session passed a $300,000 emergency relief bill for needy unemployed.

Until then, the Maryland Dept. of Welfare had never granted assistance to those classified as "employables" after they had exhausted their jobless benefits.

SOME 23,000 jobless Marylanders had used up their unemployment compensation benefits for the year and faced the bleak prospect of Christmas without funds.

Now that emergency assistance has been made available, the State Welfare Dept. will relax its regulations so the money may be distributed to needy persons who are able to take jobs but cannot find them.

The $300,000 appropriation is to be matched, dollar for dollar, by cities, towns and counties which receive shares of the grant, thus making the total to be distributed about $600,000.

THE BILL caused sharp controversy in the House before passage, despite the small appropriation.

Opponents said the measure would "open the doors wider" to increased demands for state funds and push Maryland further along the road toward a "welfare state."

Sponsors maintained that it would hardly scratch the surface of the need and declared that even $1 million would be inadequate.

Pres. Frank Bender of the Maryland-D. C. CIO Council indorsed the measure but said it fell far short of requirements.

He indicated the council would push for additional unemployment grants at the next regular session of the Assembly in January and would seek to have the compensation period extended from the present 26 to 52 weeks.

BENDER SAID the two most critical unemployment areas in the state are Baltimore and Cumberland.

In Connecticut the CIO Council and the state Federation of Labor are pressing for a special session of the legislature to extend the 26 week unemployment payment period and to make available for emergency use part of the $150 million now in the fund.

Opposition to this plan has been jointly furnished by the state Republican Party and the Conn. Chamber of Commerce.

The state's 52,000 jobless who have exhausted their unemployment payments continue to look for work which isn't there while they hear efforts to provide additional aid branded by the C. of C. as a "raid" on the state unemployment compensation fund.

The Chamber of Commerce attitude was termed "selfish and irresponsible thinking" by CIO Council Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff.

Sviridoff said that apart from the humanitarian issues involved, the Chamber's stand in opposing a special legislative session to deal with the unemployment problem was detrimental to its own members.

He said that Connecticut business and trade would be the chief beneficiaries of money spent from the unemployment fund if the proposal to extend benefits were enacted into law.

LABOR GROUPS in the state have been assured by Gov. Chester Bowles that both he and the state Democratic Party would work for increased unemployment benefits and a boost in the state's minimum way to 75c at the next special legislative session.

Sviridoff said the state's main unemployment centers are at Bridgeport, Waterbury, Bristol and New Haven.

In California the urgency of the jobless situation led to a meeting of the CIO Alameda County Committee in Oakland, which urged Gov. Earl Warren to call another special session of the legislature to act on the unemployment problem.

The committee reported that the state's unemployment total will reach a peak of 600,000 within three months.

The CIO's demand for a special session received the support of James Roosevelt, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, who accused Gov. Warren of "political doubletalk" on the question.

ROOSEVELT charged the GOP incumbent with insincerity for having called a recent State Conference on Employment in Sacramento and then failing to include the unemployment problem on the agenda of the special session of the Legislature, which began two weeks ago.

Last week the state Dept. of Industrial Relations revealed that industrial unemployment in the state increased by approximately 35,000 in a recent 30-day period.

The U. S. Labor Dept. reported that the number of Californians who have used up their unemployment compensation claims has almost doubled from the 34,000 figure given last July.

Civil Rights Bills Likely To Be Hot Congress Issue

CIVIL RIGHTS legislation probably will provide official Washington with its hottest issue soon after Congress goes back into session in January.

Three recent developments leading to this conclusion are:

1. President Truman indicated strongly in two speeches that he intends to push his civil rights program on Capitol Hill next year.

2. Congressional leaders said FEPC legislation and other civil rights measures are likely to head the agenda for the new session.

3. About 40 organizations—including the CIO—announced that a National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization conference will be held in Washington Jan. 15-17.

Following these developments there were, of course, the usual predictions — and expectations — that anti-civil rights members of the Senate would get set to stage a filibuster.

LETTERS SENT from National CIO headquarters to union anti-discrimination committees and industrial union councils urge full support of the Civil Rights Mobilization.

George L-P Weaver, director of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, said in his letter to CIO anti-discrimination groups:

"The CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the AFL, the national Jewish groups and other organizations working in this field are a part of the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization.

"We have requested our local organizations to visit their congressmen and senators while they are home, requesting their support for this legislation when it comes up in Congress."

National Councils Dir. John Brophy sent out a communication urging CIO councils throughout the country to support the Mobilization.

LEADERS OF THE Mobilization move said bluntly they wanted no co-operation from the Communists in their Washington conference.

"We are eager that the conference be as well attended as possible," said a letter signed by Roy Wilkins, Mobilization chairman, and Arnold Aronson, secretary.

"We are even more eager that those who do attend be motivated by a sincere desire to bring about the speedy enactment of FEPC and the entire civil rights program . . . We do not consider any Communist-front organizations to be so motivated. We do not want and we will not permit delegates of such organizations to be registered."

Wilkins and Aronson said that only delegates from "accredited organizations" would be permitted to take part in the conference. They said delegates would not be accepted from 10 CIO unions against which charges of Communist domination have been filed.

Missouri Paper Praises CIO

"Unionism, especially that of the CIO, is demonstrating its place as a security factor in St. Charles as plainly as pyrotechnic handwriting written in letters of fiery distinctness against an otherwise dull sky."

The above is from an editorial in the St. Charles, Mo., Daily Banner-News.

The editor was commenting on an order placed by the Union Pacific Railway for 36 passenger coaches with the American Car & Foundry plant in St. Charles.

Pointing out that "when good payrolls are assured, prosperity will rise to new levels," the editorial concluded, "The solid foundation for satisfying economic balance is the guarantee of union practices which brook no menace to the gospel of free enterprise based upon understandings which are sincere, ethical and fair."

The newspaper has a union shop contract with the CIO.

Kroll to GOP: You Can Copy PAC Body, But Where'll You Get Soul?

A **"BODY-AND-SOUL"** act is playing on the national political stage.

It started when the chairman of the Republican National Committee announced plans for a GOP political school "patterned after and intended to compete with the CIO Political Action Committee."

And another GOP spokesman said the "trouble is that the party nationally has not been reaching out to labor to activize it for the Republican candidates." He also suggested that the Republicans had better start thinking about the day-by-day needs of Negroes and foreign language groups.

All this made interesting holiday-period reading for CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll. He sent a letter to GOP Chairman Guy Gabrielson suggesting that Republicans will be aided in their efforts to learn "political know-how" by giving "thoughtful consideration of the editorial 'Body and Soul' which appears in the current issue of our publications, Memo From PAC."

In a further token of holiday spirit, Kroll offered extra copies of the editorial—free—for distribution to worthy Republicans.

The "Body and Soul" editorial suggested that all the Republicans can copy "is the body of PAC. But a body without a soul is a pretty useless thing."

"Adoption of PAC techniques by the Republican patry is, we suppose, a compliment. But we should hasten to point out that PAC technique won't work for the Republican Party.

"Techniques are only the body of political action. The inspiration and soul of political action is a deep and abiding faith in the people of America. . . .

"We believe that the people of America are concerned more with human dignity and human values than the profit-and-loss statements of corporations, and that democracy is not measured on the corporate ledger or the stock market.

"These ideals are something the Gabrielsons and Tafts and the Wherries do not understand. They think it's all in the technique."

OTHER political developments, nation-wide and world-wide:

• The GOP, after some Mid-West meetings, came out strongly against "me-tooism"; in other words, opposition to every aspect of the Fair Deal. It was regarded as a victory for the Taft wing of the party though Taft has "me-tooism" on housing, aid-to-education and a couple of other issues.

• Tom Dewey announced "a certain and final" decision that he won't run for President in '52.

• Republican speakers began to speak with increasing criticism of the "hand-out state"—apparently forgetting that the "hand-out-state" reached its apex under Herbert Hoover. There were hand-outs, flimsy ones, on thousands of breadlines all over the country.

• The leader of Australia's victorious Conservative Party announced that nothing would be done to damage that country's famous "welfare-state" security system; and the new Conservative Health Minister said one of the new regime's first acts will be to implement the national health program.

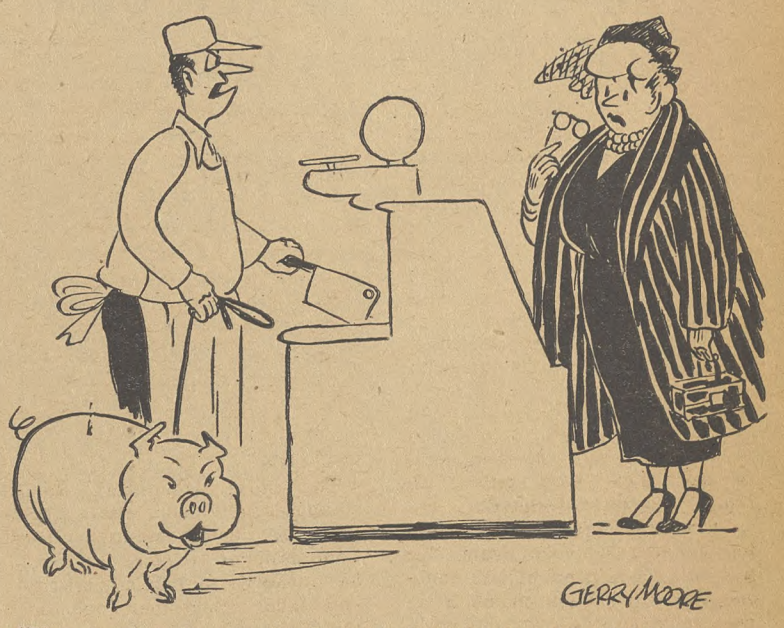
(He's apt to be attacked as a red by the GOP leadership.)

Threat Is Painted On Curran's Garage

The words "Death to Curran" daubed in red paint were found last week on the garage of Joseph Curran, CIO Maritime Union president.

The threat was repeated more than a dozen times in letters six inchs to one foot high. It also was scratched on a window of his home in Franklin Square, New York.

"Yesterday was Stalin's birthday and I guess the Commies were sending him a birthday greeting," Curran said.



"You want only our freshest pork? O. K., I'll GIVE you our freshest pork."

Mediator Ching 'Reduces Heat'

CYRUS S. CHING, head of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, is generally considered one of the most successful experts in the industrial relations field. What methods does he use to get opponents who are fighting mad at each other, to simmer down and begin trying to come to some agreement?

Beulah Amidon, writing in the December issue of Survey magazine, tells how she tried to pin Ching down to explain just how he functions as a mediator and found him a "reporter's despair."

"My job is just sitting down and talking with people," he told her. "Why, I don't do much of anything—I just get them around the table," he said. "There isn't much to what I do, when you come right down to it."

BUT HERE IS what a member of the former Natl. War Labor Board who had watched Ching in action, had to say about his methods, Miss Amidon reports:

"What he really does is to reduce the heat. He helps angry people forget their anger and relax, and pretty soon there is an atmosphere in which thought and reasonable conversation can go on. Sometimes he tells a pat story. His stories are always good. They are always pat, too.

"Funny thing, though, you never can remember them afterward. He seems to shape them up for one particular situation. When that situation has changed, the story has no point any more, so you forget it. When he cracks down (and it doesn't happen often) that clears the air the way some mothers can stop a nursery row by a few sharp words. Sometimes he gives a regular lecture, like a school teacher, and that seems to start both sides thinking and reasoning instead of sulking.

"What it all adds up to is that Cy Ching has a special talent in human relations. I don't believe he or anyone else can tell you how he goes about doing it . . ."

MISS AMIDON gives this vivid description of the impressive Cyrus Ching:

"He stands six feet seven inches tall, with ponderous shoulders and huge hands. His craggy face is lined by the work and wisdom of 73 crowded years. He sits relaxed and at ease, puffing a pipe or catering to it with the devoted pipe smoker's sure gestures. His voice is deep and pleasant, his attitude candid."

One of his great assets, says Miss Amidon, "seems to be his inner security. He never has to reassure his own ego by stuffy self-importance."

On the subject of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and labor-management relations in general, Miss Amidon reports, Ching has many definite ideas, based on 35 years of experience.

He believes that every contract between employer and employees, "should be in simple, everyday language—not the kind of lawyer language that we associate with insurance policies and trust agreements, but the language all of us use and understand.

"Once the contract is drawn up, it should be talked over with foremen, supervisors, and shop stewards, with the people who wrote the contract answering the questions. That's one of the difficulties with bringing lawyers into negotiations.

"Many lawyers with extensive industrial relations experience are very helpful, but a lot of them come into a session with a win-the-case attitude. They completely fail to realize that what is at stake is not a case, but a continuing relationship. That attitude generates more friction, instead of cooling things down."

IN GIVING THE qualifications a good mediator should have, Ching is quoted as saying that "above everything else, he has to have patience, and more patience. There must be no limit to his patience. When the fellows around the table are hammering with their fist and yelling insults, that's the time the mediator must keep calm."

Miss Amidon relates an incident that happened to Ching years ago in Boston, which gave him a long and painful opportunity to ponder on the gap between labor and management. While employed by the street railway company, Ching had an accident that nearly cost him his life. He spent four months in the hospital, but "no representative of the company came to see him, or expressed any concern about his shocking injuries."

His only "compensation" was a new suit of work clothes to replace the garments burned from his body in the accident.

Ching Lists '8 Most Common Mistakes Of Management'

IN THE CURRENT issue of Nation's Business, publication of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Chief Federal Mediator Ching writes that "smart bargaining, like smart tax accounting, has become good business.

"Employers who have accepted their unions have found that the confidence created by such an attitude pays big dividends in industrial peace."

Ching, who has held his present position two years, lists "the eight most common mistakes of management in bargaining:

"1. Unwillingness or reluctance to bargain collectively.
"2. Haphazard selection of lawyers as negotiators.
"3. Lack of experience.
"4. Use of minor officials.
"5. Lack of leadership.
"6. Lack of confidence in the union and lack of understanding of its problems.
"7. Lack of vital information.
"8. Too much emotionalism."

After Ching stressed the bad effects of employers' unwillingness to bargain, he said, "We come now to the second point, the haphazard selection of lawyers as negotiators . . .

"I'm reminded of an attorney who managed to get a lot of legal gobbledygook into a contract involving a household appliance maker and his union. The ink was hardly dry on the contract before the union was striking over interpretation of the agreement. There are, however, some excellent negotiators among attorneys around the country.

"The third error is the lack of labor relations experience by negotiators. It is incredible to think that management would place its national program for merchandising a new product in the hands of a junior sales executive. Yet, too frequently, management places the equally important function of collective bargaining in the hands of inexperienced officials.

"MY FOURTH point deals with the use of minor officials as negotiators. Next to organizing, collective bargaining is the union's most important function. Therefore, a union sends its ranking local leaders and often a widely experienced international representative to the bargaining table. These men are thoroughly familiar with the thinking of the rank and file; they are authorized to act quickly, subject only to ratification of the final agreement by the membership.

"When minor officials with limited authority sit down with these people, they have to run back and forth from bargaining table to the boss' office. That's really bargaining by remote control . . .

"The need for leadership among company negotiators is the next factor.

"It should be obvious that any team needs a leader. Yet, we often find management representatives with no No. 1 man and, likely as not, rivalry existing among the company negotiators. They'll vie with one another to prove who is a better negotiator.

"LACK OF confidence and understanding of a union and its problems is the sixth mistake that management makes. Labor relations are not mysterious. They deal with human beings and mutual confidence is the prime objective.

"The seventh point I've made covers the lack of statistics and facts.

"It is not unusual for a management negotiator to start off with the statement: 'We can't afford to grant new benefits,' and then give ground slowly. This 'wolf, wolf' attitude is a mistake. It makes the union representatives unduly cynical.

"The last error I'd call to management's attention is the one involving emotionalism . . . I know an electrical apparatus producer who declared he'd be damned before he would have anything to do with a union run by Communists . . .

"Experience has shown that an employer's attacks on left-wing leadership of a union usually serve to rally the rank and file around these officers. Desirable as it is to rid unions of communist leadership, it is more likely to be accomplished if employers leave it to the unions . . ."

Business Mag Is Criticized By Baldanzi

GEORGE Baldanzi has charged that Business Week "completely misconstrued" what he said in a speech Dec. 2 in New York City before the Council of Profit-Sharing Industries.

Bandanzi, director of the CIO Organizing Committee and executive vice president of the CIO Textile Workers, said in a letter to the editor of BW:

"At no time did I indicate (and I am a loss to understand how your reporter drew such an inference) that profit-sharing might be considered an acceptable substitute either for higher wages or for pensions, nor did I at any time indicate what your reporter terms a 'conversion' to profit sharing."

HE SAID HE had stressed the point that profit-sharing would be acceptable only in those unionized plants where basic wages and working conditions were satisfactory and where profit-sharing was the result of negotiations between the employer and the union.

The story indicated that Baldanzi had become a "new profit-sharing advocate." It said his "unexpected conversion to the profit-sharing idea gave that sort of thinking a major boost."

"At no time did I indicate a belief that profit-sharing was the answer to our current economic problems." Baldanzi said. "I did say that profit-sharing might, in certain carefully controlled instances, be one way by which industry might share some of its profits with the workers."

Guildsman Wins $5,000 Fellowship

Walter J. Johnson, Minneapolis, Star reporter and CIO Newspaper Guildsman, was one of four newspaper people named winners of $5000 Reid fellowships for a year of travel and study overseas in 1950.

The awards are made annually by the Reid Foundation, set up by the late Ogden Reid, editor of the N. Y. Herald Tribune.

Johnson will study the peoples, economics and politics of Japan, Indonesia, Indo-China, the Philippines and India-nations all currently working out problems of independence.

Winners of this year's awards were selected at a meeting of the Foundation's Fellowship Committee in New York. Choices were made on a basis of proven ability and newspaper experience.

Others honored were William G. Dildine, Cleveland Plain-Dealer, Ellen Gibson, Milwaukee Journal, and Richard K. Pryne, Seattle Times.

Turner Named To New URW Fair Practices Group

PRES. L. S. BUCKMASTER of the CIO Rubber Workers has announced the appointment of James E. Turner as a representative of the union's new Fair Practices Dept., now in process of organization.

The new department is being set up in conformity with a constitutional amendment adopted at the URW's annual convention last September in Toronto, Canada, to promote racial and religious tolerance within the union and the industrial plants where members work.

Turner is a member of the Firestone Local in Akron, Ohio, and has been chairman of the executive board for two years. He worked as a mill man in the rubber processing division at Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., for 14 years.

WHEN HE first went to work, Turner received 40c an hour and toiled eight to ten hours a day. When he left his job in the plant he was making $1.90 hourly and working the regular six-hour day now prevalent in the big rubber plants under contract with the URW.

Besides his experience on the job, Turner has a record of broad activities in both the union and "outside" community organizations. He has been on the advisory board of the Urban League for two years, and is a member of the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He was interviewer for 18 months at the Akron Community Service Center, and chairman of the Akron Citizens Committee.

". . . in the younger generation today is my hope for the world of tomorrow."

Negro Is Named To School Board

Mrs. Olivia Elizabeth Calloway, 43, has been named to the St. Louis, Mo., School Board. She is the first Negro to serve on the board. A high school graduate, who also attended a teachers' college, she has been active in Democratic circles since 1935, and has been a clerk in the Probate Court for four years. Her husband is a post office employe

Pizer Presses Drive To Back CIO in UFW

PRES. Morris Pizer of the United Furniture Workers is winning strong rank-and-file support in his hard-hitting campaign to bring the union solidly in support of CIO policies.

Although there is strong evidence that a great majority of the union membership is backing Pizer in his efforts, a 14-man majority of the union's executive board has turned thumbs down on a membership referendum.

Instead, this executive board group—headed by Secy.-Treas. Max Perlow and National Organizer Ernest Marsh—want the issue postponed until the union's next convention, in June 1950 Ten pro-CIO members of the board say the issue is hot right now, and that the union cannot afford to wait six months at this crucial time to determine its basic policy.

Apparently fearful of the strength of its voting power on the board, the Perlow-Marsh group disqualified one member on a technicality, refused to seat another, and refused to accept a telegraphed vote from a third who was ill and unable to attend the sessions.

All three of these men are backing Pizer in his campaign to support CIO policies, and avert possible expulsion of the union from the CIO on grounds of following policies of the Communist Party rather than of the CIO.

THE DEFEATED resolution proposed at the board meeting in New York by Pizer recalled that "it was under the banner of the CIO that our workers were organized in the United Furniture Workers of America. It was the CIO which gave birth to our international union. . . .

"Only under the banner of the CIO can we continue to fight for improved working conditions and advance our program of organizing the unorganized furniture workers.

"Any attempt to divide our union or force its expulsion from the CIO would be a serious threat to our contracts and working conditions established through long years of struggle. . . . We call upon our membership to rally behind the CIO policy of unity, and to resist and fight against any attempts to force our expulsion from the CIO."

The 10-member pro-CIO group on UFWA's executive board charged the Perlow-Marsh group with "disgraceful and undemocratic maneuvers" in refusing to permit the referendum—which it was proposed would be supervised by the Honest Ballot Association.

PERLOW WAS formerly a member of the Communist Party, but resigned a few months ago in order to sign Taft-Hartley non-communist affidavits. But he added at that time that he still supported generally the party's principles.

The pro-CIO group said the "very people who shriek the loudest about democracy and 'let the membership decide' felt no shame in throwing a furniture worker from the shop off the General Executive Board."

They referred to the Board majority's action in disqualifying George Meacham of Local 1090, Portland, Ore. Meacham had been elected by the Board in July 1949 to fill a vacancy, and had served during the interim period as a board member.

But he was barred when he appeared for his first meeting of that body, on a technicality. Meacham commented: "I have seen the left-wingers in operation. I can now understand why the national CIO is so very concerned with the actions of this group."

MEACHAM charged there would have been no objection to him—if he had not expressed to a majority member of the board the previous evening "views at variance with theirs and incidentally much along the same views held by the national CIO."

Jack Hochstadt, UFWA board member, charged that the union's District 5 convention was hastily and secretly called—without notification to the union's national office—in order to "ram through resolutions intended to give the impression that the District membership was against Pres. Pizer's position."

Voting Record In Next Issue

The CIO News annual voting record of members of Congress goes to press next week.

The voting record will appear as a supplement of this paper and will go to all subscibers. It will also be available as a special CIO publication, for sale to unions and individuals.

The voting record will list the actions of each member of Congress on more than a dozen key issues of major interest to labor. It was prepared jointly by the CIO Legislative Department, the Publicity Department and the Political Action Committee.

Watch for it in next week's issue of the CIO News.

And you can order special bundle orders of the 1949 voting record from the CIO Publications Dept., 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Prices: 5c a copy; 50 for $2.00; 100 for $3.50; 500 for $14; 1,000 for $20.

Cal. CIO Leaders Fail To Appear At Hearing

Officers of the California CIO Council failed to show up in Washington last week to defend themselves and the Council leadership against charges filed by a number of union officials in the state.

The hearings had been ordered by CIO Pres. Murray after 17 union spokesmen in California charged that the Council leadership had opposed national CIO policies and had "publicly identified" the Council as "a notorious front organization of the Communist Party."

Notice of the Dec. 19 hearing had been sent to Pres. James Daugherty and Sec.-Treas. Bjorne Halling of the Council. When hearings opened at CIO headquarters, neither they nor any other Council spokesmen were on hand.

The hearings went on anyway, before a committee consisting of CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood; Dir. John Brophy of the CIO councils department; and Vice-Pres. John J. Moran of the Communications Workers.

Testifying against the Council were several union officials who had signed the original charges last October. They included John Despol, Steelworkers; Cyril O'Halloran, Auto Workers; Floyd Gartrell, Rubber Workers, and Paul Jacobs, Oil Workers. In addition, Sec.-Treas. William Pachler of the Utility Workers testified against the Council, and a statement was read to the hearing committee for Charles J. Smith of the steel union.

Present during the hearing were Tim Flynn and Irwin DeShetler, CIO directors in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

A report and recommendations will be brought by the committee to the next meeting of the CIO Executive Board.

CHARGES generally similar to those lodged against the California state body have also been filed against the San Francisco, San Diego and Alameda County Councils, together with requests that charters of the present groups be withdrawn and new, more representative CIO bodies set up in those areas.

Last week the number was increased when Flynn announced that charges signed by spokesmen of 10,000 CIO members had been filed against the Council in Contra Costa County, northeast of San Francisco. The complaint was signed by local officers of the steel, auto and oil workers unions.

They pointed out that the Council represents only 1600 of nearly 11,000 members in the county; that it has "failed actively to support CIO policies"; and that it is violating CIO rules by assessing local unions 8c a month a member, when 5c is the maximum permitted by the rules.

"We request that these charges be acted upon immediately by the national CIO so that the membership of the CIO in Contra Costa County can be organized to make their contribution towards achieving the economic and political objectives of CIO."

THE EARLIER complaint against the state council accused its leadership of acting as "close allies" with the Communist Party in the 1948 elections; in encouraging opposition to the European Recovery Program; in indorsing and encouraging subscriptions to a "union-busting, strike-breaking" Communist paper; in printing anti-CIO material in the council's official organ; and in interfering with affairs of national CIO unions.

The latter charge said the Council had attacked national officers of the Oil Workers; sought to turn members of the steel union against its national policies, and urged members of the Utility Workers to go into the AFL.

Guild Strikes Oldest Paper West of Mississippi

THE OLDEST newspaper west of the Mississippi had a strike on its hands last week.

Editorial workers of the Arkansas Gazette at Little Rock, members of the CIO Newspaper Guild, walked out of negotiations when Pres.-Editor J. N. Heiskell insisted on inserting a clause in the contract which would give him authority to dismiss any employe for "incompetence."

The catch was that Heiskell would be the sole judge of a worker's competence.

It took the ANG about 10 years to get a union at the Gazette and the members who voted for it in an NLRB election last September apparently intend to have some degree of protection written into the initial agreement.

Two days after the editorial department went out circulation workers followed.

A skeleton staff of supervisory employes, the paper's cartoonist and three reporters, undertook the task of putting out the paper.

The Gazette published its usual morning editions but distribution in the greater Little Rock area was disrupted.

The local Guild executive committee said that circulation workers, who are also Guild members, joined the walkout of newsmen and photographers after a strike vote.

The union statement said circulation workers voted to join the Guild several weeks ago but that "management declined to recognize them as members of the bargaining unit."

Two Independent Economists Say Aid Goes Mostly To Big Farmers

EVIDENCE THAT the billions spent by government in the past 20 years to support farm prices have helped the big farmers more than the little ones was presented to the Congressional Economic Committee studying low incomes by two Univ. of Chicago economists.

D. Gale Johnson and Theodore W. Schultz presented statistics showing that despite the government programs and improved agricultural conditions the gap between high income and low income farmers was as great as it was 20 years ago. They said the poorer farmers and poorer areas had little political influence and were not represented by the major farm organizations.

With the exception of the Farm Security Program and the feed and seed loans, the economists said, most farm programs have tended to favor the larger farmers. The special measures directed at low income farmers have been offset by the other agricultural aids to big farmers, they contended.

THESE SEVEN MEMBERS of the Montgomery Advertiser and the Alabama Journal editorial staffs were fired when they joined the CIO Newspaper Guild. They were promptly put back to work when CIO Dir. Carey E. Haigler filed charges with the NLRB. Later the Guild won a consent election. L. to r. front, Nancy McDonald and Rhea Cumming; standing, Gerald J. McAllister, local president; Luman Wells, Clint McCarty, Bill McDonald and Foster Haley. The only other Guild local in Alabama is at Birmingham.

Start '50 Right, Give Buck To PAC

UOPWA Fights To Stay In CIO It Calls Disreputable

LEADERS of the left-wing United Office & Professional Workers plunged last week into the middle of a cold-and-hot war of words and legal actions against the CIO.

On the one hand, the UOPWA leaders issued a statement criticizing the CIO with such phrases as "failures and betrayals," "disorganizing," "raiding, red-baiting and repression" and "joining with erstwhile enemies—the Un-American Committee, Rankin, Hartley, Taft, Clare Hoffman and Gerald L. K. Smith."

Having made the effort to paint the CIO as about the most reactionary, disreputable and ineffective organization in the country, the Office Union leadership then took desperate legal steps to try to stay in that very same reactionary, disreputable and ineffective CIO.

All in all, it was a pretty complicated task for the UOPWA. The recent chronology:

1 A CIO committee headed by Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers announced hearings on charges that the UOPWA is completely Communist-dominated in leadership and policy. The hearing was set for Dec. 15.

2 The United Office & Professional Workers went into Federal District Court in Philadelphia to seek an injunction to prevent the CIO from holding the hearing.

The injunction plea specifically named Rieve and George Craig, CIO regional director in Philadelphia.

MEMBERS of the committee which heard charges against the United Office and Professional Workers in Washington on Dec. 19 are shown at a news conference during a hearing recess. L. to r. Pres. Harry Sayre of the Paperworkers; Emil Rieve, Textile Workers president and committee chairman, and Pres. Martin Wagner, CIO Chemical Workers.

3 The CIO investigating committee postponed its hearing in the Office Union case from Dec. 15 to Dec. 19.

4 The UOPWA was listed by Pres. Murray as one of the six left-wing unions no longer in good standing because it has fallen in arrears on per capita payments to the CIO.

5 Hearings on charges against the Office Union got under way at 10 A.M. on Dec. 19 at CIO headquarters—and concluded at 2:55 P.M. the same day.

6 Judge Ganey, in U. S. District Court in Philadelphia, turned down the Office Union's injunction plea—on grounds that he had no jurisdiction. The judge pointed out that Rieve has not resided in Philadelphia for six years—and that George Craig, CIO's director in the city of brotherly love, is an employe of the CIO who has no connection whatever with the proceedings against the Office Union.

7 The CIO filed suit in U. S. District Court in Washington against the UOPWA, seeking to recover $18,700 which it had lent to the union in 1938, 1939 and 1941. UOPWA officers signed promissory notes for the sum, but haven't paid up.

8 Office Union leaders filed a new injunction suit against CIO, in District Court in Washington, D. C. They want to restrain the CIO from taking any further steps which might lead to expulsion of the UOPWA from the CIO. A hearing on the injunction request takes place Jan. 10—meanwhile, the CIO has agreed to take no further action in the case.

Remaining steps are for the CIO investigating committee to compose a report on the Office Union, including recommendations as to whether that union is Communist-dominated and liable to expulsion; and action by the CIO Executive Board on those recommendations.

A meeting of the CIO Board has not been scheduled, but may be called late in January or early February.

The hearing before the three-man committee took much less time than had been anticipated. Sitting on the committee were Rieve, Pres. Harry Sayre of the United Paperworkers; and Pres. Martin Wagner of the Gas Coke & Chemical Workers—the latter substituting for Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers.

The hearings went off in accordance with procedure announced by the committee some weeks earlier. Doors of the CIO Board Room were closed to all but those directly affected, and no lawyers or newsmen were allowed in.

REPRESENTING the Office Workers were Pres. James Durkin; Sec.-Treas. Bernard Mooney; Leon Berney of the union's insurance division; John Stanley, union director of organization; and four other officials. Also at the hearing were Pres. William Steinberg of the American Radio Association, who had filed charges against the union at the Executive Board meeting in Cleveland early in November; and Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO director of education and research, who submitted testimony and evidence against the union.

At a mid-day press conference, Rieve said the Office Union would be allowed at least a day and a half to present rebuttal. But in the afternoon session, Durkin read a statement bulging with bitter criticism of the CIO; submitted affidavits from a few UOPWA members; and rested his case.

A short time later, Durkin made public his statement.

Among other things, it charged that CIO policies "in reality represent the program of the reactionary employers and their political agents"; argued that "the CIO leaders have taken over Hitler's big weapon—crusade against Communism"; and maintained the hearing "represents a real sign of panic on the part of our prosecutors."

A CROWD of about 40 people who attempted to get into the hearing room were denied admittance to CIO headquarters. Durkin used the incident to claim that his union had been denied the presence of needed witnesses at the hearing.

In his original announcement of the hearings, Chairman Rieve had invited national UOPWA officers to attend, and said other union witnesses whose names were submitted in advance of the hearing would also be given an opportunity to testify.

But the union submitted no names in advance. And Rieve, remembering a similar incident more than a year ago at hearings on the old Greater New York CIO Council, commented: "We want a hearing—not a riot."

Durkin, head of the 30,000-member union, which has been faced by many membership revolts, argued that the hearing on charges of Communist domination was an effort by CIO leaders to "divert the attention of their own members from . . . failures and betrayals."

A few hours later UOPWA attorneys filed their petition for injunction against the ouster proceedings and the group went home.

Two Hearings Set For January

Hearings on charges of Communist domination filed against the United Office & Professional Workers were the first in a series scheduled during the next few months.

No date has yet been set for the hearing in the case of the United Public Workers, which had been postponed from Dec. 12.

Hearings on the Mine Mill & Smelter Workers will be conducted Jan. 4, and on the Food, Tobacco & Agriultural Workers on Jan. 6. Both will be held at CIO headquarters in Washington.

IWA, Oregan Council Urge More Safety

At a meeting punctuated by union criticism of managements safety standards, Oregon's Gov. David McKay heard representatives of the CIO Woodworkers and the Oregon State CIO Council explain their program for prevention of accidents that kill or maim hundreds of working men each year.

Present at the safety conference, first in an annual series, were Jewell Lloyd, Business Agent of IWA Local 5-37; Les Haenny, Business Agent of Local 9-213; Secy. George Brown of the Oregon State CIO Council; and Manley J. Wilson, editor of the IWA newspaper, the International Woodworker. The meeting was one of many held all over the country at the suggestion of President Truman's National Safety Conference.

Lauds Feinberg Ruling

Dr. William J. Wallin, member of the New York State Board of Regents, which is charged with implementing the Feinberg law, has indorsed the recent state supreme court opinion which held the law unconstitutional. The Feinberg measure barred "subversives" from teaching and had been attacked as making teachers "guilty by association."

Six Unions Facing Red Charges In Arrears In Per Capita Payments, Lose Good Standing

SIX NATIONAL unions—all of them facing charges of Communist domination—have been notified officially that they are no longer "in good standing."

The reason: They're behind in paying monthly per capita dues to the CIO.

Notification was sent by Pres. Murray on Dec. 16 to presidents of these half-dozen unions:

1. United Office & Professional Workers.
2. United Public Workers.
3. Food Tobacco & Agricultural Workers.
4. Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.
5. Intl. Union of Mine Mill & Smelter Workers.
6. United Furniture Workers.

Murray's letter was brief and to the point. Noting in each case that he had been informed by Secy.-Treas. James Carey that the union "has not paid its per capita tax to the CIO for two months or more," Murray added:

"You are, or should be, aware of the provisions of Article VIII, Section 3, of the Constitution of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"Accordingly, you are hereby notified that your organization is not in good standing in the CIO."

The section of the Constitution cited by Pres. Murray was adopted at the CIO convention in November. It provides that affiliates owing per capita tax to the national organization for two months or more will not be in good standing, and "shall not be entitled to representation on the Executive Board until restored to good standing by the payment of all per capita tax due under the provisions of this Article."

At present, affiliates pay eight cents a month a member to the CIO, plus a special 1950 tax of two cents a member a month. Prior to the CIO convention, the total had been eight cents.

It Grew And Grew And Grew!

ONE WAY TO become a newspaper columnist, it seems, is not to be bothered today by what you wrote yesterday.

Take the case of David Lawrence, for example.

On Dec. 1, Lawrence turned over almost his entire column to the views of a "steel executive, a broad-gauged and liberal minded individual . . ." Lawrence printed the gentleman's interpretation of the steel strike: it was a terrible, terrible thing—for the workers at Bethlehem Steel won only "six-tenths of a cent per hour" pension and welfare improvements.

On Dec. 19, however, Lawrence changed his tune. He still felt the steel strike was a terrible, terrible thing—but for different reasons.

Pres. Murray and the union, Lawrence decided, had "imposed on the steel companies not just a 10c an hour cost increase for social insurance and pensions, but a figure estimated to be at least 15c an hour."

So the steel workers' settlement grew 14.4c an hour between Dec. 1, and Dec. 19—if most readers of the Lawrence syndicated column can remember back that far.

Why the increase? So that Lawrence could "prove" the union was to blame for the recent jump in steel prices.